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UPPER
ESTUARY OF THE CLYDE
AND ADJOINING COUNTRY
Drawn from the Admiralty & other Surveys
by J. Bartholomew Jun.r Edin.r
Engd. by C.H. Swanston Jun.r
British Miles
Soundings in Fathoms
GREENOCK
Soundings in Feet
West From Greenwich
LOCH LOMOND
GREENOCK
PAISLEY
GLASGOW
RENFREW
DUMBARTON
HELENSBURGH
ROTHESAY
INCHMARNOCH
WATER
GREAT CUMBRAE
ARRAN
Kilbirnie
Beith
Dalry
Lochwinnoch
Johnstone
Barrhead
Neilston
Uplawmoor
Kilmacolm
Port Glasgow
New Kilpatrick
Old Kilpatrick
Bishopton
Erskine Ferry
Inchinnan
Renfrew
Govan
Partick
Milngavie
Strathblane
Balloch
Bonhill
Alexandria
Dumbarton
Gourock
Inverkip
Wemyss Bay
Largs
Millport
Fairlie
Saltcoats
Ardrossan
Irvine
Troon
Girvan
Ailsa Craig
Pladda
Holy Isle
Lamlash
Brodick
Corrie
Sannox
Lochranza
Pirn
Skelmorlie
Kilbirnie
Kilwinning
Stevenston
Ardeer
Dreghorn
Crosshouse
Kilmarnock
Irvine
Troon
Prestwick
Ayr
Maidens
Dunure
Culzean
Girvan
Ailsa Craig
Pladda
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Crosshouse
Kilmarnock

The Imperial Gazetteer of Scotland.

Topographical, Statistical, and Historical



Edinburgh Castle and the New Royal Terrace

A. FULLARTON & Co.

LONDON, EDINBURGH AND DUBLIN.

THE

IMPERIAL

GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND;

OR

DICTIONARY OF SCOTTISH TOPOGRAPHY,

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES,

AND FORMING

A COMPLETE BODY OF SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHY,

PHYSICAL, STATISTICAL, AND HISTORICAL.

EDITED BY

THE REV. JOHN MARIUS WILSON.



ILLUSTRATED WITH A COMPLETE COUNTY ATLAS, VARIOUS CHOROGRAPHICAL MAPS, PLANS OF PORTS, HARBOURS, AND INTERESTING VIEWS.

VOL. II.

GORDON—ZETLAND.

A. FULLARTON & CO.,

STEAD'S PLACE, LEITH WALK, EDINBURGH;

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THE

IMPERIAL GAZETTEER

OF

SCOTLAND.

GORDON-CASTLE, or Castle-Gordon, the Scottish seat of the Duke of Richmond, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Gordon, in the parish of Bellie, Morayshire. It stands on the eastern verge of the county, between the old and the new course of the Spey, about a mile north of Fochabers. It is approached, on the high road between Fochabers and the Spey, by a gateway, consisting of a lofty arch, between two domes, and elegantly finished. The road thence winds about a mile through a green parterre, skirted with flowering shrubbery, and groups of tall spreading trees, till it is lost in an oval in front of the castle. There is, besides this, another approach from the east, sweeping for several miles through the varied scenery of the park, and enlivened by different pleasant views of the country around, the river, and the ocean. The castle stands on a flat, at some distance from the Moray frith, from which the ground gradually ascends; but it possesses a much finer view than might be supposed in such a situation, commanding as it does the whole plain, with all its wood, and a variety of reaches on the river, together with the town and shipping of Garmouth. The original of the castle was a gloomy tower, in the centre of a morass, called the Bog of Gight, and accessible only by a narrow causeway and bridge. See Bog of Gight. But the present pile is a grand palatial quadrangular mass of edifices, with a frontage of no less than 568 feet. Its breadth, however, is various, and its whole style a harmonized diversity; insomuch that the breaks arising from the different depths create a variety of light and shade which obviates the appearance of excess in uniformity throughout so great a frontage. The body of the pile is of four stories. In its southern front stands entire the tower of the original castle, harmonizing ingeniously with the modern palace, and rising many feet above it. The wings are magnificent pavilions of two lofty stories, connected by galleries of two lower stories; and beyond the pavilions are extended to either hand buildings of one floor and an attic story. The whole edifice is externally of white, hard, finely dressed Elgin freestone, and finished all around with a fine cornice and a handsome battlement. Its internal arrangements and decorations, as also the embellishments of its park, are in good keeping with its imposing exterior. The dukedom of Gordon was created in 1684. The fifth and last Duke died in 1836. He was also Marquis of Huntly, Earl of Huntly, Viscount of Inverness, and Baron of Badenoch, Lochaber, Strathaven, Balmore, Achindoun, Gartly, and Kincardine, in the peerage of Scotland; and Earl of Norwich, and Baron Gordon of Huntly, in the peerage of Great Britain. At his death, his estates passed partly to the Earl of Aboyne and partly to the Duke of Richmond; his titles of Marquis of Huntly and Baron of Badenoch passed to the Earl of Aboyne, and his other titles became extinct.

GORDON-PORT. See Port-Gordon.

GORDONSBURGH. See Maryburgh.

GORDON'S MILLS, a small village, on the south shore of the Cromarty frith, at the mouth of the Resolis burn, in the parish of Resolis, Cromartyshire. An establishment here was occupied for some time as a snuff-manufactory, and afterwards as a wool-carding-mill.

GORDON'S MILLS, Aberdeenshire. See Aberdeen.

GORDONSTOWN, a village in the parish of Auchterless, Aberdeenshire. Population 98. See Auchterless.

GORE (The), a rivulet of the south-east of Edinburghshire. It is formed by the confluence of the north and south Middleton burns, at the centre of the parish of Borthwick; and it runs 3½ miles northwestward thence, to a junction with the South Esk, at the picturesque locality of Shank Point.

GOREBRIDGE, a post-office village, in the detached district of the parish of Temple, Edinburghshire. It stands on Gore water, contiguous to the village of Stobbs, 10 miles south-east by south of Edinburgh. It has an United Presbyterian church, two schools, and a subscription library; and is a station of the county police. There is a station for it on the Hawick branch of the North British railway; but the distance of that from Edinburgh, by the railway route, is 12 miles. Population 240. Houses, 58. See Stobbs.

GORGASK (The), a burn, occasionally swelled into an impetuous torrent, in the parish of Laggan, Inverness-shire.

GORIESHILL. See Don (The).

GORM (Loch), a small lake, excellent for angling, in the parish of Kiltarlity, on the north border of Inverness-shire.

GORM (Loch), a considerable lake, of picturesque character, in the parish of Assynt, Sutherlandshire.

GORM (Loch), a lake of 600 acres in extent, and from 5 to 7 feet deep, in the parish of Kilchoman, island of Islay. It abounds in small trout.

GORMACK. See Caputh.

GORTHY. See Fowlis Wester.

GORTLICK, or Gortleg, a post-office station, in the parish of Dores, Inverness-shire. See Dores.

GOSELAND, a hill, about 1,700 feet high, in the parish of Kilbucho, Peebles-shire.

GOSFORD. See Aberlady.

GOSSABURGH, a post-office station, subordinate to Lerwick, in Shetland.

GOULDIE, a village in the parish of Monikie, Forfarshire.

GOULE'S DEN. See Kilmany.

GOURDIE. See Currie.

GOURDON, a fishing-village in the parish of Bervie, 1¼ mile south of the town of Bervie, Kincardineshire. It has about 20 boats employed variously in fishing, and is also a shipping-place for grain, and a place of import for coals, lime, and other common bulky articles. Its harbour was improved a few years ago, at a cost of about £2,000, and now serves as a place of commerce for a tract of seaboard intermediate between Stonehaven and Montrose. Vessels drawing 12 feet of water can enter it at ebb tide, and lie at anchor till the flood carry them to the point of the quay, where it rises 17 feet. Contiguous to the harbour are several large excellent granaries, with extensive sheds for lime, &c. Population, about 250.

GOURDON HILL. See Bervie.

GOUROCK, a post-town, burgh of barony, small sea-port, and fashionable watering-place, in the parish of Innerkip, Renfrewshire. It commences at a spot about 2½ miles below Greenock, and wends about 1½ mile along the shore. Its main part is Gourock proper, extending from the extreme east to Kempock Point, in a sweeping curve round Gourock bay, the eastern portion looking northward, direct across the frith to Roseneath, and the western portion looking eastward, or east-north-eastward obliquely to Helensburgh. The part below Kempock Point is Ashton, extending in a slight curve along the shore towards the south-west, and looking north-westward direct across the frith to Kilmun hill, and the Holy Loch, and Dunoon. See Ashton. A large proportion of the whole town lines the landward side of the Greenock and Innerkip road, running nearly on a dead level close to the beach, only two or three feet above high-water mark; and two-thirds of this in Gourock proper, as well as a small portion past Kempock Point, consists mainly of continuous lines or blocks of two or three story houses, the lower story much disposed in shops. But some of Gourock proper toward the east, and the greater part of all Ashton, are principally chains of villas and cottages ornées. The central part of the town, also, onward to the vicinity of Kempock, rises backward in a gentle brae, partially occupied with short transverse streets, and here and there crowned either with the public buildings, or with the most ambitious of the private residences. The view seaward from the town is everywhere charming, and comprises much diversity; the ground behind rises rapidly to steep faces of trappean hills, whose sides offer a tempting ramble to pedestrians, and lead up to exquisite Clyde-commanding summits; the gentlest part of the ascent, situated toward the east end of Gourock proper, and comprising some exquisite close scenery, is occupied by the park and mansion of Gourock house, the seat of D. Darroch, Esq.; and the whole town, for its neat, cleanly, cheerful aspect, for its snug, spruce, comfortable abodes, for its well-built, convenient stone-pier and jetty, and for its ready command of good bathing-ground, and of the general conveniences and comforts of life, is well-worthy of the reputation it has acquired as a first-class watering-place. Were it situated much further than it is from Glasgow, it could not fail to obtain favour; but happening to be the most accessible to the Glasgow citizens of all their many watering-places, it is always crowded in summer, and sometimes contains not a few sojourners even in winter.

The bay of Gourock possesses great advantages for a sea-port, being well-sheltered, and unobstructed by bank or shoal, and having depth of water for vessels of any burden; nevertheless, the shipping-trade has been attracted higher up the frith. So early as the year 1494, when Greenock was a mean fishing-village, and long before Port-Glasgow was known even by name, the eligibility of Gourock as a haven was appreciated. This appears from an indenture entered into at Edinburgh on the 27th of December, 1494, between that redoubted seaman, Sir Andrew Wood of Largs, and other two persons, on behalf of the King, on the one part, and "Nicholas of Bour, maister, under God, of the schip called the Verdour," on the other part, whereby it was stipulated that "the said Nicholas sall, God willing, bring the said Verdour, with mariners and stuff for them, as effeirs, to *the Goraik*, on the west bordour and sey [sea], aucht mylis fra Dunbertain, or tharby, be the first day of the moneth of May nixt to cum, and there the said Nicholas sall, with grace of God, ressave within the said schip thre hundreth men boden for wer [equipped for war], furnist with ther vitales [victuals], harnes, and artilzery, effeirand to sa mony men, to pass with the kingis hienes, at his plessore, and his lieutennentes and deputis, for the space of twa monthis nixt, and immediat folowand the said first day of May, and put thaim on land, and ressave thaim again;" for which there was to be given to the shipmaster £300 Scots money, being at the rate of £1 Scots for each man. From the terms of this agreement, and from the spot appointed for the rendezvous being on the west coast, it is evident that the vessel was fitted out for the use of the King himself, James IV., in one of the voyages which he undertook, about the time in question, to the Western isles, for the purpose of bringing their turbulent inhabitants into subjection; and at Gourock, in all probability, he embarked.—The lands of Gourock formed the western part of the barony of Finnart, which belonged to the great family of Douglas. On the forfeiture of their estates in 1455, this portion was conferred by the Crown on the Stewarts of Castlemilk, from whom it was called Finnart-Stewart. It continued in their possession till 1784, when it was sold to Duncan Darroch, Esq., to whose descendant it now belongs. About the year 1747, the old castle of Gourock was entirely removed, and the present mansion erected near its site.

The town of Gourock has, we believe, been resorted to for sea-bathing longer than any other place on this coast. In 1694 it was created a burgh-of-barony, with the right of holding a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs. Power was also given to form a "harbour and port," in virtue of which there was probably constructed the old quay, which was supplanted about 15 years ago by the present substantial and convenient one. A great proportion of the permanent inhabitants are engaged in the herring and white fishery. This was the first place in Britain where red herrings were prepared. The practice was introduced, towards the end of the 17th century, by Walter Gibson, an enterprising Glasgow merchant, who was provost of that city in 1688, and of whom our authority—Semple, in his History of Renfrewshire—says, he "may justly be styled the father of the

trade of all the west coasts." The curing of red herrings has long since been abandoned here; as has also the preparation of salt in connection with it, for which pans were constructed. A considerable rope-work was carried on from 1777 to 1851; and whinstone for street-paving is quarried in the vicinity. About 1780, an attempt was made for coal in the neighbourhood; but meeting with copper ore, the undertakers were diverted from their first object. "This new discovery," says the Old Statistical reporter, "promised well both in richness and quantity; but being wrought by a company who were chiefly engaged in England, it was so managed as to defeat the expectation."

Kempock Point, which forms the western termination of the bay, is crowned by a long upright fragment of rock, called "Kempock stane," which, it is said, indicates the spot where a saint of old dispensed favourable winds to the navigators of the adjacent waters. The stone is without any sculpture or inscription. Some superstitious belief appears to have been connected with it in former times; for at the trial of the Innerkip witches, in 1662, one of them, Mary Lamont, an infatuated creature, aged only 18, confessed that she and some other women, who were in compact with the devil, held "a meeting at Kempock, where they intended to cast the long stone into the sea, thereby to destroy boats and ships." Kempock Point consists of a mass of light blue columnar porphyry, abutting from a hill of the same materials which has been quarried to a great extent. In our own time, this abrupt point of land has become memorable on account of two melancholy accidents which took place on the frith close to it. The first occurred to a vessel called the Catherine of Iona, which was run down by a steam-boat during the night of the 10th of August, 1822, when 42 persons perished out of 46. The other catastrophe was that of the Comet steamer, which, when rounding the point, at about the same spot, was run on board, and instantly sunk, by another steam-vessel, about 60 human beings losing their lives.

A chapel of ease, a very plain edifice, was built at the east end of Gourock about the year 1776; and a burying-ground which was attached to it is still in use. A new chapel of ease, a neat structure, with a square battlemented tower, and containing 947 sittings, was built by subscription in 1832, on the face of the brae, near the middle of Gourock proper; and though it cost only about £2,300, it has a pleasing, prominent, and almost ornamental effect. An attempt has recently been made to get this constituted a quoad sacra parish church. There are also a Free church congregation, who have now an elegant new church in the course of erection, and an United Presbyterian church built in 1845. The town has likewise a school in connexion with the Established church, a school in connexion with the Free church, a school of industry, Established church and Free church public libraries, a circulating library, a clothing society, a gas-light company, and a pier and harbour company; and it enjoys such near and constant communication with Greenock as to share readily in the facilities of that town's banks, markets, and general institutions. Omnibuses run hourly in summer, and frequently in winter, throughout every day to Greenock; and steamers call almost as often at the quay, sometimes several within an hour, in transit between Glasgow and the watering places farther down the frith. Gourock is also a station of the coast guard, and has a ferry of its own to Kilcreggan. Population in 1841, 2,169; in 1851, 2,194. But this population is perhaps trebled, or nearly so, during the greater part of the bathing season.

GOUROCK BURN, a burn rising near the eastern limits of the parish of West Kilbride, Ayrshire, and running westward through that parish to the frith of Clyde.

GOVAN, a parish, partly in Renfrewshire, but chiefly in Lanarkshire. It contains the post-town of Govan, the village of Strathbungo, and the greater part of the post-town of Partick. It is bounded by New Kilpatrick, Barony, Glasgow, Gorbals, Rutherglen, Cathcart, Eastwood, Abbey-Paisley, and Renfrew. Its length north-westward is about 6 miles; its greatest breadth is about 3 miles; and its area is about 10 square miles. Part of it quoad civilia comprises the larger portion of the great southern suburb of Glasgow; but this was long ago annexed quoad sacra to the small parish of Gorbals, and is now commonly included, in the census returns and otherwise, in what is called the barony and parish of Gorbals. See GLASGOW. The rest of the parish, though containing some of the outskirts of Glasgow, chiefly lines of villas, and notwithstanding its own towns of Govan and Partick, which are in a large degree straggling or outspread, may be regarded as all landward. It extends along the left bank of the Clyde from the boundary with Rutherglen to the foot of the town of Govan; and thence it continues along the same bank to a point in the vicinity of the town of Renfrew, and also comprises a tract on the right bank of nearly square outline, about 2 miles each way, bounded on the side next Glasgow by the river Kelvin. The tract on the left bank of the Clyde used to be called the township or territory of Govan; and the tract on the right bank, the township or territory of Partick. The portion in Renfrewshire comprises the lands of Haggs, Titwood, and Shields, and contains the village of Strathbungo.

The upper part of the parish is all a rich flat ground. The lower part also is a richly cultivated plain throughout the centre, skirted on both sides by ground slightly elevated, and of soft, undulating ornate appearance. All the land is arable; and most of it has excellent soil. Part was once a heathy waste, called Govan moor; but even this is now all disposed in well-cultivated fields, producing as luxuriant crops as any in the kingdom. The common enclosure throughout the parish is the quick-set hedge; trees are sufficiently numerous to produce here and there a feathery or tufted appearance; villas, with their attendant decorations, are profusely sprinkled in many parts, particularly in the upper district and around Partick; and the very appliances of manufacture, mining, and commerce, which figure prominently on the Clyde, happen to produce picturesque effects; so that the aggregate aspect of the parish, especially to any eye which delights most in the English style of landscape, is eminently pleasing. The principal landowners are the patrons of Hutchison's Hospital in Glasgow, the city corporation of Glasgow, the incorporated trades of Glasgow, Sir John Maxwell, Bart., Oswald of Scotstown, Smith of Jordanhill, Speirs of Elderslie, Johnstone of Shieldhall, Rouan of Holmfauldhead, and Steven of Bellahouston. The valued rental is not quite £5,000 Scots; yet the yearly value of real property as ascertained in 1855 is £75,409 17s. 9d. sterling, and the average yearly value of raw produce, as estimated in 1840, £90,045. On Whiteinch farm, a low-lying tract of 68 acres on the right bank of the Clyde, about a mile below Partick, there has been deposited, throughout a series of years, at vast expense to the Clyde trustees, an enormous amount of the

mud which is lifted by the dredging machines from the bottom of the river, and brought hither from long distances in punts; the proprietor of the farm simply having given his permission under fixed conditions of depth and extent, but deriving an ample compensation in the speedy enhancement of the area deposited upon to nearly double of its previous value.

Within the last sixty years the salmon-fishings in the Clyde, belonging to the heritors of Govan, used to be valuable, and have been let for so much as £330 annually; but the mass of pernicious matter now held in solution by the river, the refuse of the manufactories along its banks, and the everlasting stirring and turmoil of its waters from the revolution of steam-boat paddles, have so deteriorated these fisheries as to reduce the rental to £25 per annum; and the wonder is that salmon can exist in it at all. The mineral wealth of the parish yields no less than about four-ninths of the entire yearly value of its raw produce,—coal, £30,000, and quarry-stones, ironstone, and brick-clay, £10,000. The coal has been worked from a very remote period, and forms part of the celebrated 'Glasgow field,' to which the city is so much indebted for its wealth and population. This coal is of the best quality; and in some parts of the parish it is so abundant that, within 50 fathoms of the surface, no fewer than 16 separate beds have been found, the thickness of which varies from 4 inches to 2 feet. There likewise occur along with them, in some parts, valuable seams of black-band ironstone and clay-band ironstone, the former varying from 10 to 15 inches in thickness, and the latter from 6 to 12 inches. Extensive iron-works are in operation at Govan-hill, in the south-east outskirts of Gorbals, comprising hot-blast furnaces which produce about 4,000 tons of pig-iron yearly, and puddling furnaces capable of producing 400 tons of bar-iron weekly. There are various manufactories at Partick, which will be noticed in our article on that place. A considerable aggregate of the manufacturing industry of Gorbals, together with some of the special seats or premises of it, might be identified with Govan parish; but being worked by Glasgow capital, and intermixed with strictly Glasgow industry, may be allowed to stand properly to the account of Glasgow. At the town of Govan is an extensive dye-work; there also is a large, well-built, trimly-kept silk factory, which was the first of its kind in Scotland, and erected in 1824; and both there and on the opposite bank of the Clyde, immediately below the influx of the Kelvin, are extensive ship-building yards, where of late years many noble vessels have been constructed, and where often the multitudinous clang of hammers in driving the rivets of iron hulls is almost deafening to persons on board the passing steamers on the river. In a yard at the right side of the mouth of the Kelvin, are two recently-constructed glazed sheds, of sufficient size to contain each a very large hull, and of such architectural design as to be fine ornaments to the locality.

Govan parish, from its all lying in the vicinity of Glasgow, and being partly dovetailed into that city's outskirts, necessarily enjoys extraordinary facilities of communication. Four great roads traverse it. One of these leads from Glasgow to Paisley; a second from Glasgow to Kilmarnock and Ayr; a third, parallel with, and on the south bank of the Clyde, leads through Renfrew to Port-Glasgow; and the fourth, also parallel with, but on the north bank of the river, forms the carriage road to Dumbarton and the West Highlands. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnstone canal also passes through the southern division of the parish; and the branch of the Forth and Clyde canal, which joins the Clyde at Bowling bay, skirts for a short distance its northern boundary. The great joint trunk to Paisley of the Glasgow and Greenock, and the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr railways likewise passes through the parish for nearly 3 miles. A commodious ferry at the foot of the town of Govan, maintains constant communication with the opposite bank of the Clyde, and is provided with a horse and carriage boat, and with good landing-places. Here also the river steamers land and receive passengers. The scenery of active life along the Clyde here is thrillingly animated and remarkably picturesque. Morning, noon, and night, the river is traversed by steam-vessels of every size, and by sailing vessels, bound to and from the most distant parts of the earth's confines. The river's banks also exhibit much variety of landscape—beautifully cultivated fields and thriving belts of plantation, sprinkled with the handsome villas of the Glasgow citizens—while the rural towns of Govan and Partick burst upon the gaze with a truly panoramic effect. Nowhere has the hand of improvement been more decidedly apparent than upon this portion of the Clyde. In some old legal instruments in the Glasgow chartulary, there are mentioned, "The islands between Govan and Partick;" but these have long since ceased to be. Even so late as 1770, the depth of the river at the mouth of the Kelvin, as surveyed by the celebrated James Watt, was only 3 feet 8 inches at high-water, and 1 foot 6 inches at low water; and Patrick Bryce, tacksman of the Gorbals 'coal-heugh,' complains, in 1660, to the magistrates of Glasgow, that he could not get his coals loaded at the Broomielaw from a scarcity of water, and that he had been necessitated on this account to crave license to lead them through the lands of Sir George Maxwell of Nether Pollock, for the purpose of loading them "neare to Meikle Govane." Up till 1770, indeed, this portion of the Clyde could with difficulty be navigated by vessels of more than 30 tons burthen; but now the depth of water is from 16 to 17 feet, and foreign merchantmen of 600 tons burthen sail along it from the sea to the harbour of the Broomielaw. See artic e Clyde (The). Population of the parish in 1831, 5,677; in 1851, 14,996. Houses, 1,221. Population of the Renfrewshire section in 1831, 710; in 1851, 3,046. Houses, 139.

This parish is in the presbytery of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the University of Glasgow. Stipend, £432 1s. 8d.; glebe, £24; unappropriated teinds, £672 1s. 5d. The parish church is situated within 100 yards of the Clyde, at the foot of the town of Govan, and was built in 1826, after a plan by Mr Smith of Jordanhill, and contains nearly 1,100 sittings. It is a simple Gothic structure, with battlements and lancet windows, and has a tower and spire, in imitation of those of the church of Stratford-upon-Avon. The churchyard has a romantic appearance, and is fringed with a double row of venerable elms. There is a chapel of ease at Partick, which was built in 1834, and contains 580 sittings, and is in the presentation of the subscribers and managers. There is also a chapel of ease at Strathbungo, which was built in 1841, and is in the presentation of the subscribers. There is a Free church at Govan, with an attendance of 370; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £391 13s. 4½d. There is also a Free church at Partick, with an attendance of 300; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £501 2s. 0½d. There is an United Presbyterian church in Govan, which rose out of a preaching station maintained for many years in a schoolhouse. There are two United Presbyterian churches in Partick, the East and the West, both built in 1824, the former containing 600

sittings, and the latter 840. There is also a Wesleyan Methodist meeting in Partick. There are also three home missionaries in the parish, one of them for the Govan district, and the other two for the Partick district. The parochial school is situated in the town of Govan; and the income of the master, besides fees, amounts to £34 4s. 4½d. of salary and about £46 other emoluments,—for part of which gratuitous education is given to ten poor children. There are also in the town of Govan a Free church school, an United Presbyterian school, a subscription school, and a school of industry for females; there are in Partick a west-end academy conducted by four masters, another academy conducted by one master, an old subscription school, a Free church public school, a Free church school of industry, a ladies' school, a general public school, a school of industry for females, Samuel Wilson's school, and a Roman Catholic school; and there are, at Strathbungo and Threemilehouse, other non-parochial schools. There are two public libraries, the one in the town of Govan, the other in Partick,—the former bequeathed by a former minister of the parish, and called Thom's library, the latter connected with what is called Partick popular institution.

Under grants by David I., confirmed by the bulls of several popes, the whole parish of Govan, including the part now annexed to Gorbals, belonged formerly, both in property and in superiority, to the Bishop of Glasgow, and was included in the royalty of Glasgow. The church of Govan—or Guvan, as it was formerly termed—with the tithes and lands pertaining to it, was constituted a prebend of the cathedral of Glasgow by John, Bishop of Glasgow, who died about 1147; and continued so till the Reformation. The prebendary drew the emoluments, and paid a curate for serving the cure. The patronage belonged to the see of Glasgow; but at the Reformation was assumed by the Crown. In 1577 the parsonage and vicarage of Govan, with all the lands and revenues, were granted by the King, *in mortmain*, to the college of Glasgow; and by the new erection of the college, at that date, it was ruled that the principal of the university should officiate in the church of Govan every Sabbath. This practice continued from 1577 till 1621, when the principal was absolved from this duty, and a separate minister was appointed for the parish, to whom a stipend was assigned from the tithes. For more than a century previous to 1825, the university of Glasgow, by successive renewals from the Crown, enjoyed a beneficial lease of the feu-duties, rents, and revenues, which were paid by the heritors of Govan to the Crown, as coming in the place of the Archbishop; but the lease was discontinued at the time stated. To make up for it so far, however, the Crown granted to the college, in 1826, an annuity of £800 for fourteen years. The first minister of Govan after the Reformation was Andrew Melville, who was at the same time principal of the university; and it is related by his nephew, that the Regent Morton offered this "guid benefice, peying four-and-twentie chalder of victuall" to him, on condition that he would not urge upon the government or the church his peculiar views of ecclesiastical polity. For the purpose of winning Melville to his side, the Regent kept the living in the hands of the Crown for nearly two years; and finally granted the temporalities to the college of Glasgow, imposing upon the principal the duty of serving the cure, Morton intending thereby, as Melville's nephew states, "to demearit Mr. Andro, and cause him relent from dealling against bischopes; but God keepit his awin servant in uprightnes and treuthe in the middis of manie heavie tentations."

The hospital of Polmadie was situated in this parish, near the place which still bears its name. It was a refuge for persons of both sexes, and was endowed with the church and temporalities of Strathblane, along with part of the lands of Little Govan. No trace of the ruins of the hospital now remains.—St. Ninian's hospital, for the reception of persons afflicted with leprosy, was founded by Lady Lochore in the middle of the 14th century, and is understood to have been situated near the river, between the Main-street of Gorbals and Muirhead-street. A considerable extent of ground, including that upon which part of Hutchesontown is built, was called St. Ninian's croft. When the house of Elphinstone obtained the lands of Gorbals, the revenues of the hospital were misapplied, and the care of the 'lepers' afterwards devolved upon the kirk-session of Glasgow.—Hagg's castle, in this parish, is a very interesting and picturesque ruin. It was built by an ancestor of the house of Maxwell of Pollock, and was, for a long time, the jointure-house of that family. It appears to have been a building of considerable strength. It is intimately and painfully associated with the transactions of those iron times when Scotland groaned under a 'broken covenant and a persecuted kirk.' In November 1667, the Episcopal authorities of Glasgow, having heard that a conventicle had been held in Hagg's castle, summoned the persons reported to have been present to appear before them on the 20th of the same month. Amongst others, John Logan was arraigned, and he boldly confessed "that he was present at ye said conventickle, and not onlie refused to give his oath to declare who preached, or wer then present, but furder declared he would not be a Judas, as otheris, to delate any that wer ther present." The names of Logan and of others in the same situation, were given in to the Archbishop; but the punishment which was meted out has not been recorded. Wodrow, in his history, states that, in 1676, Mr. Alexander Jamieson, who had been thrust forth the parish of Govan on account of his refusal to conform to "black prelacy," "gave the sacrament in the house of the Haggs, within 2 miles of Glasgow, along with another clergyman. Mr. Jamieson did not again drink of the vine till he drank it new in the Father's kingdom." It is well known that the family of Pollock suffered severely for their resistance to Episcopacy, and for succouring the Covenanters, and allowing them a place of meeting for their conventicles. Sir John Maxwell was fined by the privy-council in 1684, in the sum of £8,000 sterling; and when he refused to pay this tyrannical exaction he was imprisoned for 16 months. See GLASGOW.

The TOWN of GOVAN stands on the road from Glasgow to Renfrew. It consists principally of a single street, extending along that road, and about a mile in length. Its upper end is about a mile from Tradeston, the nearest part of the Glasgow suburbs; and its lower end is about 3 miles from the centre of Glasgow. The Clyde, opposite to it, makes a grand curve, with the convexity to the north; so that the town and the river's curve are related to each other like the string and the bow, being in contact only at the ends, and most widely separated at the middle. A great part of the space between them, however, is ornate with grass and garden-ground; the lower part is occupied by the ship-building yards and the dye-works; and the whole is fringed, upon the river's bank, with an open walk. The town, as to its edifices, is far from town-like, consisting largely of straggling lines of one-story houses, numerously inhabited by weavers, and many of them old and dingy; but it has of late been assuming a sprucer character; it borrows much beauty from the near

vicinity of numerous villas,—some of which may be said to be in it; and it is at present undergoing both improvement and extension by the erection of new lines of elegant buildings. It is a place of comparatively high antiquity,—situated far more advantageously for trade than the original Glasgow; and, having always maintained some local importance, insomuch as to be reckoned in the 16th century one of the largest villages in the kingdom, it might almost have been expected, rather than the place of St. Mungo, to become the nucleus of the great modern commercial city,—the more so as that city, without having extended many hundred yards eastward or northward from its original site, has come travelling down, in a broad mass, miles of distance, toward Govan, till it promises soon to reach and encompass it. The chief things of interest in the town of Govan, have already been mentioned in our account of the parish; and we have only farther to say that the town has a savings' bank, a ladies' clothing society, and a branch-office of the city of Glasgow bank, and that omnibuses run several times a-day from it to Glasgow and Renfrew. Population in 1841, 2,555; in 1851, 3,131. Houses, 296.

GOWANSBANK, a village in the parish of St. Vigeans, Forfarshire. Population, 72. Houses, 22.

GOWELL, an islet in the bay of Stornoway, island of Lewis, forming a breakwater and shelter to Stornoway harbour.

GOWER (Port). See Port-Gower.

GOWKHALL, a village in the parish of Carnock, Fifeshire. Population, 196. Houses, 34.

GOWKSHILL, a village in the parish of Cockpen, Edinburghshire. Population, 219. Houses, 41.

GOWRIE, an ancient district of Perthshire, lying on the eastern side of the county, and extending from Stormont to the frith of Tay. See Blairgowrie and Carse-of-Gowrie.

GOYLE (Loch). See Goil (Loch).

GRADEN, an extinct village in the parish of Coldstream, Berwickshire.

GRADEN-BURN, a rivulet of 3 miles length of course, in the parish of Coldstream, north-eastward to the Tweed, at a point 2 miles above Ladykirk.

GRADEN PLACE. See Linton, Roxburghshire.

GRAEMSAY, one of the Orkney islands. It lies in Hoy sound, immediately south-east of Hoy mouth, ½ a mile south of the town of Stromness, and ½ a mile east of Bow kirk in Hoy island. It is about 1½ mile in length, and 1 in breadth. It was formerly a vicarage, united to the ancient rectory of Hoy, and was served by the minister of Hoy every third Sunday; but it neither pays stipend, nor has any glebe. It is in the presbytery of Cairston, and synod of Orkney. A great part of it is arable. The whole is level, and seems to be of an excellent soil. The interior parts, under a thin soil, contain a bed of schist or slate, through almost its whole extent. Two lighthouses, for guiding the navigation of Hoy sound, were erected in Graemsay in 1851. The high light stands in 58° 56′ 9″ north latitude, and 3° 16′ 33″ west longtitude, is 115 feet above the sea, and can be seen at the distance of about 10 nautical miles; the low light is elevated 55 feet above the sea, and can be seen at the distance of about 7 nautical miles; and the two bear from each other south-east ½ east, and north-west ½ west. The high light is a fixed red light, and the low a fixed bright light. The red light illuminates an arc from SE by E to SE ½ S towards SE; and the high tower containing it also shows toward Stromness a bright fixed light from SSE ½ E to WSW, and towards Cara an arc from NNW ½ W to N ½ W southerly. The low light shows its bright fixed light from E ½ S to W ½ N facing northward. The island is now under the pastoral care of the minister of Stromness, and has a school belonging to the Society for propagating Christian knowledge. Population in 1831, 225; in 1851, 286. Houses, 48.

GRAHAM'S DYKE. See Antoninus' Wall.

GRAHAMSTOWN, a neat and important suburb of the town of Falkirk. It has a post office of its own, and a station on the junction railway from the Scottish Central to the Edinburgh and Glasgow. See Falkirk.

GRAHAMSTOWN, a village in the parish of Neilston, Renfrewshire. It stands upon the Levern, 3 miles south-east of Paisley; and is one of the chain of manufacturing villages which render the Barrhead and Neilston part of the valley of the Levern practically a large town. It was commenced about the year 1780. Population, 706.

GRAITNEY. See Gretna.

GRAMPIANS (The), that broad mountain fringe of elevations which runs along the eastern side of the Highlands of Scotland, overlooking the western portions of the Lowlands, and forming the natural barrier or boundary between the two great divisions of the kingdom. The name is so indefinitely applied in popular usage, and has been so obscured by injudicious and mistaken description, as to want the definiteness of meaning requisite to the purposes of distinct topographical writing. The Grampians are usually described as "a chain" of mountains stretching from Dumbarton, or from the hills behind Gareloch opposite Greenock, or from the district of Cowal in Argyleshire, to the sea at Stonehaven, or to the interior of Aberdeenshire, or to the eastern exterior of the shores of Elgin and Banff. No definition will include all the mountains which claim the name, and at the same time exclude others to which it is unknown, but one which regards them simply as the mountain-front, some files deep, which the Highlands, from their southern continental extremity to the point where their flank is turned by a champaign country east of the Tay, present to the Lowlands of Scotland. But thus defined, or in fact defined in any fashion which shall not limit them to at most two counties, they are far from being, in the usual topographical sense of the word, "a chain." From Cowal north-eastward to the extremity of Dumbartonshire, they rise up in elevations so utterly independent of one another as to admit long separating bays between, and are of such various forms and heights and modes of continuation as to be at best a series of ridges and single elevations, some of the ridges contributing their length, and others contributing merely their breadth, to the continuation. East and north of Loch-Lomond in Stirlingshire, their features are so distinctive and peculiar, and their amassment or congeries so overlooked by the monarch-summit of Benlomond, as to have become more extensively and more appropriately known as the Lomond hills, than as part of the Grampians. Along Breadalbane and the whole Highlands of Perthshire, they consist chiefly of lateral ridges running from west to east, or from north west to south-east, entirely separated by long traversing valleys, and occasionally standing far apart on opposite sides of long and not very narrow sheets of water; and they even—as in the instances of Schichallion and Beniglo—include solitary but huge and conspicuous monarch-mountains, which, either by their isolatedness of position, or their remarkable peculiarity of exterior character, possess not one feature of alliance to any of the groups or ridges except their occupying the confines of the Highland territory. In the north-west and north of Forfarshire and the adjacent parts of Perthshire and Aberdeenshire, they at last assume the character of a

chain, or broad mountain elongation, so uniform and distinctive in character that we must strongly regret the non-restriction of the use of the word Grampian exclusively to this district. In Kincardineshire, they fork out into detached courses, and almost lose what is conventionally understood to be a Highland character; and at the part where they are popularly said to stretch to the coast and terminate at the sea, are of so comparatively soft an outline and of so inconsiderable an elevation, that a stranger who had heard of the mountain-grandeur of the Grampians, but did not know their locality, might here pass over them without once suspecting that he was within an hundred miles of their vicinity. Northward, or rather westward and north-westward, of the low Kincardineshire ranges which loose popular statement very frequently represents as the terminating part of "the chain," they consist partly of some anomalous eminences, but mainly of two ridges, one of which hems in the district of Mar on the south-west, and the other separates Aberdeenshire from Banffshire.

A mountain-district so extensive and chequered, and so varied in feature, cannot be described, with even proximate accuracy, except in a detailed view of its parts. Yet, if merely the main part, or what occupies the space from Loch-Lomond to the north of Forfarshire, be regarded, the following description will, as a general one, be found correct. "The front of the Grampians toward the Lowlands has, in many places, a gradual and pleasant slope into a champaign country, of great extent and fertility; and, notwithstanding the forbidding aspect, at first sight, of the mountains themselves, with their covering of heath and rugged rocks, they are intersected in a thousand directions by winding valleys, watered by rivers and brooks of the most limpid water, clad with the richest pastures, sheltered by thriving woods that fringe the lakes, and run on each side of the streams, and are accessible in most places by excellent roads. The valleys, which exhibit such a variety of natural beauty, also form a contrast with the ruggedness of the surrounding mountains, and present to the eye the most romantic scenery. The rivers in the deep defiles struggle to find a passage; and often the opposite hills approach so near, that the waters rush with incredible force and deafening noise, in proportion to the height of the fall and the width of the opening. These are commonly called Passes, owing to the difficulty of their passage, before bridges were erected; and we may mention as examples, the Pass of Leney, of Aberfoil, of Killiecrankie and of the Spittal of Glenshee. Beyond these, plains of various extent appear, filled with villages and cultivated fields. In the interstices are numerous expanses of water, connected with rivulets stored with a variety of fish, and covered with wood down to the water-edge. The craggy tops are covered with flocks of sheep; and numerous herds of black cattle are seen browsing on the pastures in the valleys. On the banks of the lakes or rivers is generally the seat of some nobleman or gentleman. The north side of the Grampians is more rugged in its appearance, and the huge masses are seen piled on one another in the most awful magnificence. The height of the Grampian mountains varies from 1,400 feet to 3,500 feet above the level of the sea; and several of them are elevated still higher."

The range whose highest summit-line forms the western and northern boundary of Forfarshire, while quite continuous and of uniform appearance, and specially entitled to be known by a distinctive and comprehensive name, is probably, in despite of its local appellation of "the Binchinnin mountains," more frequently grouped, in popular speech, under the word Grampians than any other part of the border Highland territory. None of the summits here are so abrupt and majestic as those of Perthshire and the Lomonds, nor are they covered with such herbage as those which form the screens of Glenlyon, and some others of the more southerly Grampian valleys. The mountains are, in general, rounded and tame, and covered for the most part with moorish soil and stunted heath. On the south-east side, they exhibit ridge behind ridge, rising like the benches of an amphitheatre slowly to the background summit range, but laterally cloven down at intervals by glens and ravines emptying out rills or torrents toward the plain; and on the north-west side, they descend with a considerably greater rapidity, and occupy a smaller area with their flanks.—The etymology of the word "Grampians" is so obscure, and—worthless though the topic be—has occasioned so many disputes and so much theorizing, that we may be excused for not rushing among the melee of antiquarians in a vain effort to ascertain it. Nor would it be much wiser to make any attempt at fixing the locality of "the battle of the Grampians," fought between Galgacus and Agricola.

GRAMRY, a small island, north of Lismore, in Loch-Linnhe, Argyleshire.

GRANDHOLM. See ABERDEEN.

GRANDTULLY, a compact district in the parishes of Dull and Little Dunkeld, Perthshire, measuring 6½ miles in extreme length, 5 miles in extreme breadth, and 32½ miles in superficial area. Though not a parish, it was erected, in 1820, by the presbytery of Dunkeld, into a mission, under the committee for managing the Royal bounty. The church is supposed to be several centuries old; and was formerly a chapel subordinate to the church of Dull. It contains about 450 sittings. The Grandtully estate belongs to Sir W. D. Stewart, Bart., of Murthly. Grandtully castle, the mansion on that estate, stands contiguous to the public road, 3 miles east-north-east of Aberfeldy. It is an old structure, kept in a habitable condition, and rendered interesting for being the author of Waverley's type of Tullyveolan, the picturesque abode of the old Baron of Bradwardine. See DULL.

GRANGE, any district or locality which, in the olden times, was extra-parochial, and in the possession of monks. The name had special reference to a peculiar local arrangement under the Romish ecclesiastical government; but is still retained in many localities in Scotland, where all popular memory of its original signification has long been lost. See, among other of our articles for it, BURNTISLAND, CULROSS, EDINBURGH, FIFESHIRE, KINGHORN, STEVENSTON, EAST GRANGE, and the articles which immediately follow.

GRANGE, a village in the parish of St. Andrews, Fifeshire. Population, 84. Houses, 20.

GRANGE, a village in the parish of Errol, Perthshire. Population, 68. Houses, 15.

GRANGE, a parish in the Strathisla district of Banffshire. Its post-town is Keith, about 3 miles south-west of the parish church. It is bounded on the south by Aberdeenshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Keith, Deskford, Fordyce, Ordiquhill, Marnoch, and Rothiemay. Its length southward is 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is 5 miles. The river Isla runs across the southern district, and receives the chief drainage of the parish through two indigenous burns, flowing southward to it from the northern border. The tract on the south side of the Isla is chiefly part of the Balloch ridge of hills. The district on the north of the Isla, after an interval of low ground, rises in three low, parallel, continu-

ous ridges, terminating in the heights of Knock-hill, Lurg-hill, and Altmore-hill. These heights are of considerable elevation, one of them rising to at least 1,500 feet above sea-level. The low grounds and parts of the hills are finely cultivated and enclosed. On the banks of the Isla, the ground, having a fine southern exposure, is dry and early; but the northern district is naturally more cold, wet, and unproductive, the soil being a poor clay on a spongy, mossy bottom. The whole parish was formerly covered with wood. There are inexhaustible quarries of the best limestone, which is burnt with the peats dug from the mosses. The ruins of 'the Grange,' once the residence of the abbots of Kinloss, and a place of great splendour, whence the parish derived its name, were till lately to be seen on the small mount on which the parish church now stands. This castle was surrounded by a dry ditch, and overlooked extensive haughs then covered with wood, the small river Isla meandering through them for several miles of a district then celebrated for its beauty. Several trenches or encampments, upon the haughs of Isla, with the defensive side thrown up towards the coast, are supposed to have been made by the Scots. "Two of the fields of battle," says the writer of the Old Statistical Account of the parish, "are clearly to be seen, being covered with cairns of stones, under which they used to bury the slain. One of these fields is on the north side of the Gallow-hill, not far from the encampments above mentioned; and the other is on the south side of Knock-hill, to which there leads a road, from the encampments, over the hill of Silliearn, called to this day, 'the Bowmen's road.' Auchinhove, which lies near the banks of Isla, was another field of battle; and in a line with it, towards Cullen, upon the head of the burn of Altmore, some pieces of armour were said to have been dug up several years ago, but were not preserved; and in the same line, towards the coast, upon the top of the hill of Altmore, there is a cairn, called the King's cairn, where probably the Danish king or general was slain in the pursuit." The parish contains Edingight-house, the residence of Sir. J. M. Innes, Bart.; and is traversed by the roads from Keith to Banff and Turriff. Population in 1831, 1,492; in 1851, 1,851. Houses, 379. Assessed property in 1843, £5,299 8s. 6d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend, £164 12s. 2d.; glebe, £7. Unappropriated teinds, £332 19s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4d.; fees, £20, besides interest of a legacy of £100 11s., and a share of the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1795, and contains 616 sittings. There is a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £99 11s. 7d. There is also an United Presbyterian church, said to be the oldest in the north of Scotland. There are an Assembly's school and two other schools. Grange once formed part of the parish of Keith, and was made a separate parochial erection in 1618.

GRANGE BEIL. See Beil Grange.

GRANGE BURN—sometimes called West Quarter-burn—a rivulet in Stirlingshire. It rises in the parish of Falkirk near Barleyside, and having flowed a very brief distance eastward, pursues a course of 3½ miles north-eastward to Laurieston, and thence of 2¼ miles northward to the Carron at Grangemouth, forming, over the whole distance, except 4 or 5 furlongs above its embouchure, the boundary-line between Falkirk and Polmont.

GRANGE-BURN, a brook, rising at the northern limit of the parish of Kirkcudbright, and traversing that parish southward so as to divide it into two not very unequal parts. It is first called Hart burn, next Buckland burn, and only in the lower part of its course Grange-burn. It falls into the estuary of the Dee below St. Mary's Isle.

GRANGE-EAST. See East-Grange.

GRANGE-FELL, a hill of about 900 feet of altitude above sea-level, in the parish of Tundergarth, Dumfries-shire.

GRANGE-HALL. See Kinloss.

GRANGEMOUTH, a post-town and sea-port in the parish of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. It takes its name from the mouth of the Grange burn, and stands at the confluence of that rivulet with the Carron, 1½ mile above the influx of the united streams into the Forth, and 3 miles from the town of Falkirk. Here is the entrance of the Forth and Clyde canal; and to that circumstance, together with facility of inland access to great part of Stirlingshire, the town owes most of its importance. Though a small place, it is built on a regular plan, and contains some neat good houses. In its vicinity, a little to the south-west, stands Kerse-house, a seat of the Earl of Zetland. The Carron foundry attracted, after 1760, the maritime trade formerly enjoyed by Airth, long the chief sea-port of Stirlingshire; and the subsequent formation of the Forth and Clyde canal, occasioned, in 1777, the erection of Grangemouth by Sir Lawrence Dundas. The incipient port speedily rose into notice, and acquired an attractive influence; and, from nearly the date of its erection, it has been the emporium of the commerce of Stirlingshire. It was early provided with a dry dock, commodious quays, and lofty extensive storehouses; and since 1841, its harbour accommodation has been greatly enlarged and improved. There is now a wet dock of 4 acres in area; there are two basins for timber, 17 acres in area; the entrance to the dock is by a lock 250 feet long and 55 feet wide, capable of admitting large steamers; the channel of the Carron, down to low-water mark on the Forth, is confined to a width of 120 yards by well-built embankments faced with stone; the depth of that channel is 21 feet at high water of spring tides, and 17 feet at high water of neap tides; and a lighthouse marks the eastern approach to the harbour. But the aggregate appearance of these works, together with the canal, and with the low flat character of the surrounding country, gives Grangemouth the aspect of a Dutch port. The Carron company have here a spacious wharf, and conduct a large trade. The Stirling merchants unload their cargoes here, floating their timber from it up the Forth, and transporting their iron by land. All the great traffic along the canal from the Forth to Port-Dundas and the Clyde, makes lodgements on Grangemouth in passing, or adds, in various ways, to its interest. Timber, hemp, flax, tallow, deals, and iron from the Baltic, and grain from foreign countries, and from the east coast of Scotland and England, are landed on its quays. Previous to 1810, Grangemouth was treated as only a creek of the port of Borrowstownness; but since that time it has had a custom-house of its own. In 1854, there belonged to it 46 sailing-vessels, of aggregately 8,252 tons, and 7 steam-vessels, of aggregately 828 tons. During the year 1853, its coasting trade comprised a tonnage of 38,569 inwards and 32,556 outwards; and its foreign and colonial trade comprised a tonnage of 12,374 inwards in British vessels, 44,523 inwards in foreign vessels, 18,032 outwards in British vessels, and 44,462 outwards in foreign vessels. Ropemaking and shipbuilding employ a number of hands. The constructing of steam-vessels also is carried on. The maiden-effort of the place in this department was completed in the autumn of 1839 by the launch of

the steam-ship Hecla, 80 feet long, 36 feet across the midships, designed for towing trading-vessels over the Memel bar in Prussia. The town has branch offices of the Commercial Bank, and the Royal Bank, a library, four schools, and four places of worship. One of the places of worship is a large school-room, belonging to the Earl of Zetland, used as a chapel of ease; another is a Free church, a neat edifice in the Norman style, built in 1838; and the others are temporary places for U. Presbyterians and Baptists. Population, 1,722. Houses, 348.

GRANGE-OF-LINDORES, a village in the east side of the parish of Abdie, Fifeshire. Population, 166. Houses, 34.

GRANGEPANS, a village on the coast of the parish of Carriden, ½ a mile east of Borrowstowness, Linlithgowshire. Here were formerly a chemical work and extensive salt pans. Population, 517. Houses, 127.

GRANNOCH (Loch), a romantic sequestered lake, 3 miles long and ½ a mile broad, in the northern extremity of the parish of Girthon, Kirkcudbrightshire. On an island in its mouth, eagles, not many years ago, used to build their nests and rear their young. See Girthon.

GRANT-CASTLE. See Cromdale and Grantown.

GRANTON, a post-town and sea-port, in the parish of Cramond, 2½ miles north-west of Edinburgh It was founded only in 1835, and is but a small seat of population; yet it possesses more stir and importance than the great majority of sea-ports ten or twenty times its size. It is the chief ferry from Edinburgh to Fife, lies on the line of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, has the best harbour in the frith of Forth, and is the port of Edinburgh for the steamers to Stirling, Aberdeen, and London. It was founded by the Duke of Buccleuch, in his capacity of proprietor of the neighbouring estate of Caroline park. Its chief feature is a magnificent pier 1,700 feet in length, and from 80 to 160 feet in breadth. This was commenced in 1835, partially opened in 1838, and completed in 1845, with some trivial exceptions, at the cost of £80,000. Four pairs of jetties, each extending 90 feet, occur at regular intervals; two slips, each 325 feet long, facilitate the shipping and landing of cattle and heavy goods at all states of the tide; a strong high wall, cleft with brief thoroughfares, runs along the middle of the whole esplanade; the railway advances upon the east side to about the middle, and is there provided with offices for its traffic, and with powerful fixed engines and hydraulic cranes for lifting down laden trucks to the deck of the steamer lying at the slip; a lighthouse surmounts the extreme point of the pier, exhibiting a brilliant distinctive light; and a grand breakwater commences at the shore about three-fourths of a mile west of the pier, and curves in a demisemicircle to terminate on a line with the pier-head, thus converting all the intermediate space into a sheltered basin. The depth of water at the pier-head, in spring tides, is nearly 30 feet; and it shallows slowly enough along the sides to afford to large steamers a comparatively extensive accommodation.

A spacious area landward from the foot of the pier is planned to be permanently open as a sort of Place. The east side of this is flanked by a neat commodious hotel, in a style of building and on a scale of grandeur which would be perfectly suitable for the heart of the metropolis; and the west side is flanked by edifices of corresponding character, which are subdivided into private residences. The appearance of this Place and of the pier, with their elegant, massive, white-sandstone masonry, is in fine keeping with the joyousness of the natural scenery, and contrasts most advantageously to the dinginess and dirt of most of the other Forth ports. A short line of good houses confronts the frith eastward from the hotel, and two small groups of poor cottages are situated westward of the Place; but all other parts of the town, excepting yards and some appliances of the harbour, are yet to be. Comparatively good bathing ground lies between the pier and the breakwater, and attracts some summer visitors. The village of Wardie is sufficiently near on the east to be almost a part of Granton. Omnibuses run between the pier and Edinburgh in connexion with the steamers; and all the trains of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railways afford ready communication. Granton is a station of the county police. The English, under the Earl of Hertford, landed on Granton shore in 1544.

GRANTOWN, a post-town in the parish of Cromdale, Inverness-shire. It stands in the valley of the Spey, at the intersection of the road from Fochabers to Kingussie with the road from Fort-George to Braemar, 13½ miles north-east of Aviemore, 22 south of Forres, 30½ south-east of Fort-George, and 34 south-south-west of Elgin. Its site is about ½ a mile from the left side of the Spey, and, previous to 1774, was part of a barren untenanted heath. The town was founded in 1776, by Sir James Grant of Grant, Bart., in connexion with extensive plans for improving all the surrounding tract of country. No place of its size in the north of Scotland can compare with it either in beauty of situation or in neatness of structure. Its alignment is regular, and comprises near the centre an oblong of 700 feet by 180. Its houses, though small, are well suited to the circumstances of the inhabitants, and are all built of fine-grained whitish granite, and are of pretty uniform dimensions. On the south side of the oblong stands the Speyside orphan hospital, a neat structure built in 1824, for 30 poor orphans, on the plan of the Edinburgh orphans' hospital. A remarkably neat commodious school-house was built, on the north side of the town, about 17 years ago, by the Earl of Seafield. The parish church of Cromdale also stands in that vicinity; and there are connected with the town a Royal bounty church, a Free church, and a Baptist meeting-house. The town has offices of the National Bank, the Caledonian Bank, the Royal Bank, and seven insurance agencies. Sheriff's small debt courts are held on the first Monday of January, May, and September, and on the first Wednesday after the second Monday of February, June, and October. Fairs are held on the Thursday before the third Wednesday of April, on the Monday after the third Wednesday of April, on the Monday after the second Wednesday of May, on the Wednesday before the 25th of May, or 26th, if a Wednesday, on the Monday after the second Wednesday of June, on the Monday after the third Thursday of July, on the 1st day of August, on the Monday in August, in September, and in October after Beauly, on the Monday after the second Wednesday of November, and on the Wednesday before the 22d of November, or 23d if a Wednesday. Corn markets are held fortnightly during the season, beginning each year on the first Wednesday of November. Public conveyances run to Carr Bridge, Fochabers, and Elgin. About 1½ mile to the east of the town, embosomed in broad forests, yet commanding a superb view, stands Castle-Grant, the magnificent ancient residence of the chief of the clan Grant, now one of the seats of the Earl of Seafield. Population of the town, about 1,000.

GRANT'S HOUSE, a post-office station, also a station on the North British railway, on the north-

ern border of the parish of Coldingham, 4¾ miles south-east of Cockburnspath, Berwickshire.

GRAPEL. See GARPEL.

GRASHOLM, an islet in Orkney, lying contiguous to the west side of Shapinshay.

GRASSHOUSES, a village in the parish of Glammis, Forfarshire. Population, 74. Houses, 20.

GRASSYWALLS, a Roman camp, in the parish of Scone, about 3 miles north of Perth. General Roy supposes it to have been of sufficient dimensions to contain the whole of Agricola's army, after passing the Tay; and has given a plan of it. The farm of Grassywalls has taken its name from its situation within the earthen intrenchments.

GRAY-HOUSE. See LIFF and BENVIE.

GREAT GLEN OF SCOTLAND. See GLENMORE NAN-ALBIN, and CALEDONIAN CANAL.

GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY. See NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY.

GREENAN CASTLE. See MAYBOLE.

GREENAN LOCH, a small lake in the parish of Rothesay, 1½ mile west of Loch Fad, in the island of Bute.

GREENBANK, a post-office station and a mansion, in the parish of North Yell, Shetland.

GREENBANK, Renfrewshire. See EASTWOOD.

GREENBARN, a post-office station, subordinate to Whitburn, Linlithgowshire.

GREENBARN, a locality in the parish of Newhills, Aberdeenshire, where fairs are held on the second Tuesday of May, old style, on the second Thursday of June, old style, on the day in June before St. Stairs, on the last Thursday of July, old style, on the last Wednesday of September, and on the third Tuesday of October, old style.

GREENCRAIG, a hill in the parish of Creich, Fifeshire, commanding a superb view of the lower basin of the Tay, part of Strathearn, and a long stretch of the Sidlaws and the Grampians. On its summit are vestiges of an ancient fort.

GREENEND, a village in the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. Population, 502. Houses, 79.

GREENFOOT, a locality with an inn, in the parish of Sorn, on the road from Galston to Auchinleck, and about ¼ of a mile from the village of Sorn, Ayrshire.

GREENGAIRS, a thriving village in the parish of New Monkland, Lanarkshire. Population, 184.

GREENHILL, one of the villages of the Four Towns in the parish of Lochmaben, Dumfries-shire. Population, 89. Houses, 22. See FOUR TOWNS (THE).

GREENHILL, the western junction of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway with the Scottish Central railway, in the vicinity of Castlecary, on the western verge of the parish of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. It is situated 15½ miles north-west of Glasgow. It is a place of stir in connexion with the junction trains, and has a station for the Scottish Central railway, but is not itself a seat of population.

GREENHILL, a mining locality in the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire.

GREENHILL, Roxburghshire. See HOUNAM.

GREENHOLM, an island in Shetland, about 3 miles in circumference, lying off the east coast of Tingwall, 5½ miles north-north-east of Lerwick.

GREENHOLM (LITTLE and MUCKLE), two islets of the parish of Eday in Orkney. See EDAY.

GREEN-ISLAND. See GLASS-ELLAN.

GREENKNOWE. See GORDON.

GREENLAW, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, in Berwickshire. It is of an oblong form, extending from north-west to south-east; and measures, in extreme length, 8 miles,—in extreme breadth, 4 miles,—and in superficial area, 25 square miles. It is bounded by Longformacus, Polwarth, Fogo, Eccles, Hume, Gordon, and Westruther. The southern division, comprising rather more than one-half of the whole area, is well enclosed and highly cultivated, and presents in general a level surface, variegated with several low detached rounded hillocky eminences, of the class called laws,—from one of which the parish derived its name. Throughout this division the soil is a deep strong clay, and produces excellent wheat, prime grain of other species, and fine pasture. The northern division is, for the most part, a moorland tract; some portions of which are dry and in good cultivation, while others are wet and covered with short heath, and adapted only for sheep-walks and the raising of young cattle. Across the moor, over a distance of fully two miles, stretches an irregular gravelly ridge, about 50 feet broad at the base, and between 30 and 40 feet high, called the Kaimes. The ridge bends round in the form of a semicircle, presenting its face or hollow to the hills. On the south side of it is Dogden moss, 500 acres in extent, and in some places 10 feet in depth, yielding peats which, when properly cut and dried, are a fuel little inferior to coals. Blackadder water comes down upon the parish from Westruther, runs along its western boundary for 2 miles; and then, including a considerable bend in its course southwards, at the extremity of which lies the town of Greenlaw, it passes through to the eastern boundary over a distance of about 4 miles. In summer, and even in winter, it is, in general, but a tiny stream; but, being fed by a number of rills and little mountain torrents, it sometimes swells suddenly to a great size, and overflows, to a considerable extent, the grounds adjacent to its banks. The stream is of much local value by giving water-power to a fulling-mill and two flour-mills. A rill of about 4 miles in length of course comes in upon the parish from the north, and flows southward through it to the Blackadder. Another stream, of about 8 miles in length of course, comes down from the south-west upon its most southerly angle, forms its south-east boundary-line over a distance of 2¼ miles, and then passes onward through the conterminous parish of Eccles to fall into the Leet. The high and precipitous banks of the Blackadder, before the river reaches the town, afford abundant quarries of red sandstone, and, at the point of its leaving the parish, exhibit a coarse white sandstone, with a superincumbence of dark claystone porphyry. At Greenlaw, which is well sheltered by hills, the air is mild; in the southern division of the parish it is more gentle and dry than in the northern division; and, in the entire district, it very rarely floats the miasmata of any epidemical disease, and is peculiarly healthy. Two miles north-west of the town, on the verge of the bold banks of the Blackadder, and its confluent stream from the north, are vestiges of an encampment; and leading off directly opposite to them, an intrenchment, whence numerous coins of the reign of Edward III. have been dug up, runs first along the banks of the river, and then goes due south in the direction of Hume castle. About a mile north from the town, an old wall or earthen mound, fortified on one side with a ditch, but of unknown original dimensions, formerly ran across the parish, and is traditionally reported to have extended from a place called the Boon—a word which in Celtic means boundary or termination—in the parish of Legerwood, all the way to Berwick; but at what time, or by whom, or for what purpose, the wall was constructed, is a matter not known. The principal mansion in the parish is Rochester; the beautiful one of Marchmont.

with its extensive and wooded pleasure-grounds belonging to Sir H. H. Campbell, Bart., the proprietor of two-thirds of the soil, being within the limits of the conterminous parish of Polwarth. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Coldstream, and by a branch going off toward Dunse. The valued rental of the parish is £6,836 4s. Scots. The average yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1834 at £13,160. The value of real property, as assessed in 1843, was £7,410 4s. 5d. Population in 1831, 1,442; in 1851, 1,378. Houses, 250.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Sir H. H. Campbell, Bart. Stipend, £254 15s. 5d.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated teinds, £759 18s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £25 fees, and £16 other emoluments. The parish church is ancient, but was repaired about 22 years ago, and contains 476 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 360; sum raised in 1855, £150 18s. 9d. There is also an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of 280. There is a non-parochial school. The interest of a legacy of 2,000 merks Scots, left in the year 1667 by Thomas Broomfield, and called the Broomfield mortification, is currently expended in alleviating the sufferings of the poor, and educating their children. The church at Greenlaw, and chapels respectively at Lambden, and on the old manor of Halyburton, belonged, till the Reformation, to the monks of Kelso. The ruins of the two chapels have not long disappeared. During the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, the kirk-town of Greenlaw or Old Greenlaw, was the residence of the Earls of Dunbar, the ancestors of the family of Home.

The Town of Greenlaw is a burgh of barony, and was for some time the capital of Berwickshire, but now shares that honour with Dunse. It stands 7½ miles south-south-west of Dunse, 10 north-west by west of Coldstream, 12 east by south of Lauder, 20 west-south-west of Berwick, and 27 south-east of Edinburgh. The original town—still commemorated by a farm-stead on its site called Old Greenlaw—stood on the top of a verdant eminence, or *green law*, about a mile south of the present town. At some distance to the east stood the ancient castle of Greenlaw, vestiges of which have long since disappeared. When the modern town rose from its foundations, its baronial superiors, the family of Marchmont, who had great political influence after the Revolution, speedily invested it with very considerable importance. In 1696—in spite of the superior intrinsic greatness and the more advantageous relative position of Dunse, which, jointly with Lauder, wore at that time the county-honours—it was constituted by act of parliament the county-town of Berwickshire. Yet, apart from its public civil buildings—which belong rather to all Berwickshire than properly to itself—it is a mere village, inconsiderable in bulk, sequestered in position, and innocent of the activities and the productiveness of trade or manufacture. It consists simply of one long street, with a square market-place opening from it on the north side. Over part of the recess or further side of the square, the parish-church on the one side and the old court-house on the other, send up between them an ancient and sepulchral-looking steeple, formerly occupied as the prison; and the entire group of building—its seat of justice and its place of worship jamming up the gloomy narrow jail between them, and all backed by the burying-ground of the town and parish—suggested to some wag the severe couplet:—

> "Here stand the gospel and the law,
> Wi' hell's hole atween the twa!"

But both the court-house and the prison have been superseded by new edifices which, in an architectural point of view, are highly ornamental to the town, and whose position is less liable to satirical remark. In the centre of the square formerly stood an elegant Corinthian pillar, surmounted in sculpture by the armorial bearings of the Earls of Marchmont, and serving as the market-cross. The site of this defunct antiquity and some circumjacent spaces are now occupied by the new county-hall. This is a chaste yet elegant Grecian edifice, built solely at the expense of Sir W. P. H. Campbell, Bart., the successor of the powerful family of Marchmont, and presented by him to the county. In front, it has a beautiful vestibule surmounted by a dome. In the interior is a hall, 60 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 28 feet high, adorned at each end with two fluted pillars with Corinthian capitals. In the dome is a fire proof room for the conservation of documents. There are in the building, also, several other apartments for the accommodation of the sheriff and other county officials. The new jail, at a little distance, was built in 1824. It has 2 day-rooms for felons, 1 day-room for debtors, 18 cells, and 3 courts for the use of prisoners; and is surrounded and rendered quite secure, by a high wall bristling up in a chevaux-de-frieze. The town, besides 2 or 3 inferior inns or alehouses, has one large inn, a new, neat, and commodious edifice. It has also a branch of the City of Glasgow bank, a public subscription library, a friendly society, a branch Bible society, a regular hiring-market for servants, and two annual cattle fairs, one on the 22d day of May, and the other on the last Thursday of October. Greenlaw, as a burgh-of-barony, holds of the proprietor of Marchmont. Nearly the whole town is feued; and the feuars, about 80 in number, are a respectable class of persons. Population, in 1831, 895; in 1851, 842.

GREENLAW, a locality in the parish of Glencross, Edinburghshire, where there is an extensive range of barracks, 2 miles from Penicuick, on the road thence to Edinburgh. The old mansion of Greenlaw was converted into a prison for French soldiers in 1804, and was for a number of years the only French prison in Scotland. In 1813, a spacious depot was founded, of capacity to lodge 7,000 prisoners, with suitable barracks for the accommodation of the guarding soldiery; but the prison never came to be used, in consequence of the war ending next year; and the barracks were afterwards set apart for the occasional use of reserve companies of the line stationed in Scotland.

GREENLAW, Renfrewshire. See Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock Railway.

GREENLOANING, a village in the parish of Dunblane, Perthshire. It has a station on the Scottish Central railway, 4½ miles north-east of the town of Dunblane. Here is an United Presbyterian church. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday of February, on the second Tuesday of April, on the last Tuesday of July, on the Tuesday in September before Perth, and on the first Tuesday of October. Population, 58.

GREENMILL, a village in the parish of Caerlaverock, Dumfries-shire. It stands on Lochar Water, at the eastern verge of the parish, contiguous to the post-office village of Bankend, 2 miles east of Glencaple, and 5½ south-south-east of Dumfries. Here is the parish church of Caerlaverock.

GREENOCK, a parish, containing a large town of its own name, in the north-west of Renfrewshire. It is bounded on the north by the frith of Clyde, and on other sides by the parishes of Innerkip, Kilmalcolm, and Port-Glasgow. It stretches about 4½

miles along the shore, and extends considerably more up the country to the south. The land is hilly, with the exception of a stripe of level ground by the water-side, varying from less than half-a-mile to a mile in breadth. The soil of this level portion is light, mixed with sand and gravel; but has been rendered very fertile, owing to the great encouragement given to cultivation, from the constant demand for country produce by the numerous population. In the ascent the surface is diversified with patches of loam, clay, and till. Farther up, and towards the summits of the hills, the soil for the most part is thin, in some places mossy; the bare rocks here and there appearing. The land in this quarter is little adapted to any thing but pasturage for black cattle and sheep. On the other side of the heights, except a few cultivated spots on the southern border of the parish, chiefly on the banks of the infant Gryfe, heath and coarse grass prevail. The greatest elevation attained by the Greenock hills is 800 feet. The views thence are varied, extensive, and grand, combining water, shipping, the scenery on either bank of the Clyde, and the lofty Highland mountains. The declivities of the hills overlooking the town and the river are adorned with villas, and diversified with thriving plantations; so that they present a very pleasing appearance. The part of the hills directly behind the town, too, is cloven to a low level by a fine narrow vale, which takes through the road to Innerkip; the contour of the declivities both toward that vale and toward the Clyde is rolling and diversified; and the general summit-line, in consequence of being at such short distance from the shore, looks, from most points of view, to be much higher, perhaps twice higher, than it really is. Hence does the landscape of the parish, particularly around the town, appear to be decidedly picturesque. The rocks are chiefly the old red sandstone, with its conglomerate, near the shore, and various kinds of trap, principally basalt and greenstone, throughout the hills. Both the sandstone and the trap are quarried. The distribution of the parochial area was computed in 1818 to comprise 2,315 Scotch acres of arable land, 930 of sound pasture, 2,780 of moor, 40 of wood, and 300 in sites of houses and in roads; and that distribution has, since then, been altered chiefly by the reclaiming of a very small amount of the waste land, and by a considerable extension of the aggregate for houses and for villa-ground.

The Clyde opposite the parish of Greenock varies in width from 2 miles to 4 miles. "In the middle of the frith there is a sandbank which, commencing almost immediately above Dumbarton Castle, or about nine miles above Greenock, and running longitudinally, terminates at a point nearly opposite to the western extremity of the town, well known to merchants and others by the name of the 'tail of the bank.' During spring-tides, part of the bank opposite to the harbour is visible at low water; and the depth of the channel on each side of this bank is such as to admit vessels of the largest class. Between Port-Glasgow and Garvald-point, a remarkable promontory, about 1½ mile to the eastward of Greenock, the high part of the bank is separated from the upper portion, (part of which opposite to Port-Glasgow, is also dry at low water,) by a narrow channel significantly called the 'Through-let,' through which the tide passing from the lower part of the frith in a north-easterly direction, and obstructed in its progress by Ardmore, a promontory on the Dumbartonshire side of the river, rushes with such impetuosity as to produce high-water at Port-Glasgow a few minutes earlier than at Greenock. The submarine island which is thus formed, and which is commonly called the Greenock bank, to distinguish it from the high part of the bank opposite to Port-Glasgow, was granted by His Majesty's Government to the Corporation of the town of Greenock, during the magistracy of the late Mr. Quintin Leitch. The charter by the Barons of Exchequer is dated 30th September 1816, and contains the following words expressive of the object which the corporation had in view in applying for the grant;—'Pro proposito ædificandi murum, vel acquirendi ad ripam antedictam ex Australi latere ejusdem quantum ad Septentrionem eadem possit acquiri.' The southern channel is the only one for vessels passing to and from the different ports on the river, the greatest depth of water in the 'Through-let' being quite insufficient in its present state to admit of vessels of any considerable burden passing that way. The width of the channel, opposite to the harbour of Greenock, does not much exceed 300 yards. Ascending, it rapidly diminishes in width,—a circumstance which, but for the application of steam to the towing of ships, must have presented for ever an insuperable obstacle to the progress of the trade of Glasgow."

The earliest person mentioned in record in connexion with the district now forming the parish of Greenock is "Hugh de Grenok," who is recorded in Ragman Roll as one of the many Scottish barons who, in 1296, came under subjection to Edward I. of England. Crawfurd, the historian of Renfrewshire, does not appear to have been aware of the existence of this person, and in his account of the barony of Greenock goes no farther back than the reign of Robert III., (1390–1406) during which he mentions it was divided between the two daughters and heiresses of Malcolm Galbraith, the proprietor, one of whom married Shaw of Sauchie, and the other married Crawfurd of Kilbirnie. The two divisions were from that time held as separate baronies—Wester Greenock by the Shaws, and Easter Greenock by the Crawfurds—till 1669, when John Shaw purchased the eastern portion, and thus became the proprietor of both. John Shaw Stewart—afterwards of Blackhall, Baronet—succeeded to the conjoined baronies, on the death of his grand-uncle, Sir John Shaw, in 1752; and in this family the property has since continued. The castle of Easter Greenock, a square tower, stood at Bridge-end, about a mile east of the town of Greenock. It was ruinous when Crawfurd wrote (1710), and probably was not inhabited after the sale to the Shaws in 1669. An engraving of the ruin, exhibiting only a portion of the north wall with spaces for two small windows, at different heights, was published in the Scots Magazine for October 1810. The castle of Wester Greenock occupied the site of an edifice which stands upon an eminence above the assembly-rooms. This edifice formed the residence of the Shaws, the feudal superiors of the district, and thence received the name of "the Mansion-house,"—a name it still retains, although it has not been occupied by the proprietors since 1754, two years after the accession of Mr. Shaw Stewart to the estate. The older portion of this house appears to have been built in the 17th century. Over a back entrance is the date 1674; a well close by bears the date 1629; and over one of the entrances to the garden is affixed the date 1635. The front and the greater part of the building is of more modern construction: it is still inhabited. Before the houses of the town encroached upon it, this mansion, with its terraces and pleasure-grounds overlooking the river, must have had a very striking aspect. It was thus noticed by Alexander Drummond, when speaking of Vabro in Italy, in the travels he per

formed in 1744:—"Here the Count de Merci possesses a beautiful house, that stands upon the top of the hill, with fine terraced gardens sloping down to the river side, which yield a delicious prospect to the eye; yet beautiful as this situation is, the house of Greeneck would have been infinitely more noble, had it been, according to the original plan, above the terrace with the street opening down to the harbour; indeed, in that case, it would have been the most lordly site in Europe."

During the papacy, the baronies of Greenock were comprehended in the parish of Innerkip. Being at a great distance from the parish-church, the inhabitants had the benefit of three chapels within their own bounds. One of them, and probably the principal, was dedicated to St. Laurence, from whom the adjacent expanse derived its name of the Bay of St. Laurence. It stood on the site of the house at the west corner of Virginia-street, belonging to the heirs of Mr. Roger Stewart. In digging the foundations of that house, a number of human bones were found, which proves that a burying-ground must have been attached to the chapel. The usually accurate Chalmers states that this place of worship "disappeared in the wreck of the Reformation;" but, in point of fact, it remained in some preservation so recently as the year 1760. On the lands still called Chapelton there stood another chapel, to which also there must have been a cemetery attached; for when these grounds were formed into a kitchen-garden, many gravestones were found under the surface. A little below Kilblain, there was placed a third religious house, the stones of which the tenant of the ground was permitted to remove for the purpose of enclosing his garden. From the name it is apparent that this was a cell or chapel dedicated to St. Blane. After the Reformation, when the chapels were dissolved, the inhabitants of Greenock had to walk to the parish-church of Innerkip, which was 6 miles distant, to join in the celebration of public worship. To remedy this inconvenience, John Shaw obtained a grant from the King, in 1589, authorizing him to build a church for the accommodation of the people on his lands of Greenock, Finnart, and Spangock, who, it was represented, were "all fishers, and of a reasonable number." Power was also given to build a manse and form a churchyard. This grant was ratified by parliament in 1592. The arrangement resembled the erection of a chapel-of-ease in our own times. Shaw having, in 1591, built a church and a manse, and assigned a churchyard, an act of parliament was passed, in 1594, whereby his lands above-mentioned, with their tithes and ecclesiastical duties, were disjoined from the parsonage and vicarage of Innerkip, and erected into a distinct parsonage and vicarage, which were assigned to the newly erected parish-church of Greenock; and this was ordained to take effect for the year 1593, and in all time thereafter. The parish of Greenock continued, as thus established, till 1636, when there was obtained from the lords commissioners for the plantation of churches a decree, whereby the baronies of Easter and Wester Greenock, and various other lands which had belonged to the parish of Innerkip, with a small portion of the parish of Houstoun, were erected into a parish to be called Greenock, and the church formerly erected at Greenock was ordained to be the parochial church, of which Shaw was the patron. The limits which were then assigned to the parish of Greenock have continued to the present time.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. But though still treated as one parish for some civil and political purposes, it now constitutes, both ecclesiastically and quoad civilia, three separate parishes, the West, the Middle, and the East.—The West parish, also called the Old, is the continuation of the original parish, and comprises the western part of the town, together with the western half of the landward district. Patron, Sir M. R. S. Stewart, Bart. Stipend, as reported by the Commissioners in 1838, £286 14s. 11½d. from teinds, £25 from annuity-bond of the town of Greenock, and £406 12s. 4d. from feu-duties from glebe-land,—in all, £718 7s. 3½d. The minister has also a manse and glebe. The original church, built in 1591, a low cruciform structure with a small belfry, in the middle of an extensive burying-ground close by the shore, continued to be used till 1837, when it was formally condemned by the presbytery; and an elegant new church, containing 1,400 sittings, was afterwards erected on a fine open site in the upper outskirts of the west end of the town, but suffered serious obstruction to its completion, and did not receive its finishing decoration, in the form of a handsome spire, till so late as 1854.—The Middle parish, called also the New parish, was disjoined from the Old in 1754. It is wholly a burghal parish, comprising only the middle part of the town. Patron, the town-council, the session, and feuars. Stipend, £275, with £20 for communion elements. The minister has a manse and garden, but no glebe. The church stands in Cathcart-square, in the very centre of the town, confronting a street which leads down to the quays. It was built in 1757, at the cost of £2,389, and contains 1,497 sittings; and a steeple which adorns it, and is 146 feet high, was built at a separate cost, by subscription, in 1787.—The East parish was disjoined from the Old parish in 1809. It comprises the eastern part of the town and the eastern half of the landward district. Patron, the town council and a committee of proprietors. Stipend, £250, with £20 for sacramental expenses. The minister has a manse, but no glebe. The present church is a handsome structure, with 1,050 sittings, built in 1853.—There were in G eenock, for a short period previous to the disruption, no fewer than five quoad sacra parishes, additional to the three quoad civilia parishes, and all of ecclesiastical creation; but there are now, in connexion with the Establishment, in addition to the three quoad civilia parish churches, only two places of worship, the Gaelic chapel, and the Cartsdyke missionary chapel; and the former of these was constituted by the Court of Teinds, in the summer of 1855, a quoad sacra parish church. The Census of 1851 returns for four of the five Establishment places of worship an aggregate of 5,000 sittings, and an attendance of 2,283.

The Free churches in Greenock, together with the total amount of money raised by each in 1854-5, are as follows:—the West, £908 15s.; the Middle, £1,881 14s. 4d.; the Gaelic, £617 6s. 5d.; Wellpark, £1,021 4s. 8½d.; St. Andrew's, £573 15s. 10d.; and St. Thomas's, £612 5s. 1d. The Census of 1851 returns the number of Free churches as 7, and gives the aggregate sittings in 6 of them as 5,286, and the aggregate attendance at all the 7 as 4,749. All the Free church edifices are more or less creditable structures; and one of them, just built, in the eastern part of the town, is a handsome pile, surmounted by a Gothic spire which figures conspicuously in the burghal landscape, as seen from the Clyde.—The United Presbyterian churches in the town are four,—one in Nicholson-street, built in 1791, at the cost of £1,400, and containing 1,106 sittings; one in Union-street, built in 1834, at the cost of £2,400, and containing 950 sittings; one in Nelson street, a neat structure, built in 1842, to afford increased accommodation to a congregation whose previous place

of worship in Innerkip-street contained 730 sittings; and one in Sir Michael-street, a large, elegant, symmetrical structure, built in 1854, on the site of a predecessor, which had been erected in 1807, and contained 1,498 sittings. The Census of 1851 gives 4 United Presbyterian churches, with aggregately 4,555 sittings, and an attendance of 2,888.—The other places of worship in Greenock are a Reformed Presbyterian church, in West Stewart-street, built in 1833, with 550 sittings, and an attendance of 450; a Congregational chapel in George-square, a neat edifice with Gothic front, built in 1840, and containing 850 sittings, with an attendance of 550; an Evangelical Union chapel, with 600 sittings, and an attendance of 450; three Baptist chapels, in Westburn-street, in Sir Michael-street, and in Hamilton-street, two of them returned in the Census as containing 520 sittings, with an attendance of 84; an Episcopalian chapel in Union-street, built in 1824, with 600 sittings and an attendance of 350; a Methodist chapel, built in 1814, containing 400 sittings, with an attendance of 115; a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1815, at the cost of £3,000, containing 1,600 sittings, with an attendance of 900; another Roman Catholic chapel, formerly a Free church; a Catholic apostolic church, in little use; a handsome Seamen's chapel, built in 1852; and a place of worship, confronting the west end of Hamilton-street, built in 1823 as a chapel of ease, commonly known as the North church, containing 1,165 sittings, and notable for having long stood vacant and useless. The Census of 1851, also gives a Mormonite place of worship, with 120 sittings and an attendance of 70, and the place of worship of an isolated congregation, with 360 sittings, and an attendance of 384.

The Greenock academy was established some time before the middle of last century. The present edifice is an elegant one, in the old monastic style, opened in September, 1855, with accommodation for a course of education in four departments, under a rector and several masters. The Highlanders' academy, a handsome building erected in 1836, in the south-west part of the town, has apartments and teachers for two schools, a juvenile and an infantile, together with a spacious play-ground and all suitable apparatus. There are also a ragged school, a seamen's children's school, a charity school, and a school of industry. There are likewise schools in connexion with a number of the churches or congregations, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Independent, and Roman Catholic. And the private schools, besides being numerous, have a wide range and present much variety. Yet the aggregate state of education in the town is understood to be comparatively low. The returns to the parliamentary commission in 1834 gave 36 schools, 52 teachers, and 2,937 scholars; and the Rev. Dr. Macfarlane, six years later, gave the number of scholars as 2,450, or somewhat less than one in twelve of the whole population.

GREENOCK, a burgh of barony, a parliamentary burgh, a seat of manufacture, an extensive sea-port, and the sixth town of Scotland in point of population, stands about the middle of the sea-board of the parish of Greenock, in 55° 57′ 2″ north latitude, 4° 45′ 30″ west longitude, 3 miles west-north-west of Port-Glasgow, 7 by water east of Dunoon, 8 by water west of Dumbarton, 15½ by railway west-north-west of Paisley, and 21 by water, but 22½ by railway, west by north of Glasgow. According to the popular belief, Greenock received its name from a *green oak*, which, it is said, once stood upon the shore; but this seems a mere play upon words, and there is no reason to suppose that any such oak ever existed. The name may be derived from the British *Graen-ag* signifying a gravelly or sandy place; or from the Gaelic, *Grian-aig*, signifying a sunny bay. Both these terms are applicable to the site of Greenock, which has a sandy and gravelly soil and is finely exposed to the sun on the margin of a beautiful bay; and the latter term receives some countenance from the fact that the name of the place is still pronounced *Grian-aig* by the Highland portion of the population. The bay in front of the town is comparatively narrow seaward and comparatively long shorewise, leaving the view of the frith upward and downward, as well as in front, fully open to every part of the quays and the beach. The ground inward, for about a quarter of a mile, is low and flat, but slightly elevated above high-water level, and is occupied, to the extent of about two miles in length, by either the quays and docks, the most business streets of the town, or long stretches of straggling outskirts and suburban villas. The ground behind this low belt immediately begins to rise, in some parts slowly, in others somewhat steeply; and thence it continues to ascend, with a very pleasing diversity of terrace, undulation, and acclivity, till it becomes lost in the country and climbs aloft into the hills; and all this variety of rising-ground, to the extent of about half-a-mile in breadth and nearly a mile in length, is occupied, in a pleasingly chequered manner, with streets, edificed areas, villas, plots, places of manufacture, garden-spaces, and rural openings.

The view, from many parts of this upper ground, and even from the quays and the beach, is perhaps the finest commanded by any sea-port in the British dominions. See CLYDE (THE). Even the extent of the view is considerable, embracing a semi-panorama of 12 miles along the chord, all perfectly defined, with a clear middle ground of 5 or 6 miles in depth; but the variety and the romance of it are extraordinary, combining sea and mountain, woods and alps, civilization and savageness, in grand masses and with most picturesque magnificence. The relative situation of Greenock, too, is remarkable,—on one of the throngest thoroughfares of the Lowlands, and yet at the very vestibule of the Highlands. "But a few miles off, across the frith of Clyde," remark the Messrs. Chambers, "the untameable Highland territory stretches away into alpine solitudes of the wildest character; so that it is possible to sit in a Greenock drawing-room amidst a scene of refinement not surpassed, and of industry unexampled, in Scotland, with the long cultivated Lowlands at your back, and let the imagination follow the eye into a blue distance where things still exhibit nearly the same moral aspect as they did a thousand years ago. It is said that, when Rob Roy haunted the opposite coasts of Dumbartonshire, he found it very convenient to sail across and make a selection from the goods displayed in the Greenock fairs; on which occasion the ellwands and staves of civilization would come into collision with the broad-swords and dirks of savage warfare, in such a style as might have served to show the extremely slight hold which the law had as yet taken of certain parts of our country." Wordsworth, also, who approached Greenock from Inverary, by way of Hell's glen, was strongly struck with the contrast which here presented itself to the wild alpine wastes around Loch-Long. Said he,

"We have not passed into a doleful city,
We who were led to-day down a grim dell,
By some too boldly named 'the Jaws of Hell:'
Where be the wretched ones, the sights for pity?
These crowded streets resound no plaintive ditty:—
As from the hive where bees in summer dwell,
Sorrow seems here excluded, and that knell,
It neither damps the gay, nor checks the witty.
Alas! too busy rival of old Tyre,
Whose merchants princes were, whose decks were thrones!

Soon may the punctual sea in vain respire
To serve thy need, in union with that Clyde,
Whose rustling current brawls o'er noisy stones,
The poor, the lonely, herdsman's joy and pride!"

In the beginning of the 17th century, Greenock was a mean fishing village, consisting of a single row of thatched cottages. In 1635, Charles I., as administrator-in-law of his son Charles, then a minor, Prince and Steward of Scotland, granted a charter in favour of John Shaw, proprietor of the barony of Greenock, holding of the Prince, erecting the village of Greenock into a free burgh-of-barony, with the privilege of holding a weekly market on Friday, and two fairs annually. This creation was confirmed and renewed by Charles II., as Prince and Steward, in 1670, and received the ratification of parliament in 1681. In the course of that century the town acquired some shipping, and engaged in coasting, and, to some extent, in foreign trade. The herring-fishery was the principal business prosecuted; and in it no less than 900 boats, each having on board 4 men, and 24 nets were, during some seasons, employed. Besides the home consumption, immense quantities of herrings were exported to foreign markets; in particular, in the year 1674, 1,700 lasts, equal to 20,000 barrels, were exported to Rochelle, besides what were sent to other ports of France, to Sweden, to Dantzic, and other places on the Baltic. This branch of industry is still prosecuted here. In 1684, a vessel sailed from Greenock with a number of the persecuted religionists of the West of Scotland, who were sentenced to transportation to the American colonies. Next year a party connected with the Earl of Argyle's invasion landed here; the bay probably affording some facility for such a purpose. In 1699, as appears from Borland's History, and not in 1697, as is usually represented, part of the Darien expedition was fitted out at Cartsdyke, which at that time was separate from Greenock, and had a quay, while Greenock had none.

The baronial family of Shaw took a deep interest in the progress of the town, which indeed may be said to have been formed under their patronage. In 1696, and again in 1700, Sir John Shaw applied to the Scottish parliament for public aid to build a harbour at Greenock; but his applications were unsuccessful. The importance of the measure induced the inhabitants to make a contract with Sir John by which they agreed to an assessment of 1s. 4d. sterling on every sack of malt brewed into ale within the limits of the town; the money so levied to be applied in defraying the expense of forming a pier and harbour. The work was begun in 1703, and not finished till 1734. Within two circular quays—a mid quay or tongue intervening, consisting of above 2,000 feet of stone—were enclosed about 9 imperial acres. This formidable undertaking, the greatest of the kind at that time in Scotland, incurred an expense of about £5,600, the magnitude of which alarmed the good people of Greenock so much, that on Sir John Shaw's agreeing to take the debt upon himself, they gladly resigned to him the harbour and the assessment. Such, however, was the effect of the harbour in increasing the trade and the population of the town, that by the year 1740 the whole debt was extinguished, and there remained a surplus of £1,500, the foundation of the present town's funds. In our day it may seem strange that the above tax on malt should have produced so large a sum as £5,600; and Messrs. Chambers, in their Gazetteer, pleasantly remark that the speedy *liquidation* of the expense affords a proof, either of the great trade carried on, "or of the extreme thirstiness of the inhabitants," at the time in question; but it is to be recollected that at that time, and for a good while after, ale, not ardent spirits, formed the common drink of the labouring people.

Since 1773, several acts of parliament have been passed for regulating the affairs of the port, which are under the management of trustees or commissioners, consisting of the magistrates and town-council, and ten gentlemen annually elected by the shipowners of the place. Of the original harbour scarcely a vestige remains, successive repairs and new erections having nearly effaced it. More capacious harbours, with dry docks and other appropriate accommodations, have, from time to time, been formed at an immense expense. These works are as commodious and elegant as any in the kingdom. The Custom house quay measures 990 feet in extent; the Albert quay and slip, 906 feet in extent; the West harbour and quays, 3,940 feet girthed,—the entrance to the harbour, 130 feet wide; the East India harbour and quays, 3,200 feet girthed,—the entrance to the harbour, 170 feet wide; the Victoria harbour and quays, 2,200 feet girthed,—the entrance to the harbour, 150 feet wide. The quays run into deep water, and are approached by steamers at any state of the tide; and a large extent of the outer ones has just been widened, so as to afford increase of accommodation, with decrease of bustle to the transit steamers. Vessels of the largest class have sufficient depth of water and good anchorage in the roadstead outside, and can be admitted into the harbours. The Victoria harbour has a depth of 14 feet at low water of spring tides; and on its quay is a crane capable of lifting 75 tons weight. Within these few weeks ground has been purchased in the west, at the cost of upwards of £30,000, with the view of forming another harbour, and providing dry-dock accommodation for the largest sea-going steamers.

The prosperity of Greenock began at the auspicious era of the Union with England in 1707, which opened new views to the traders of the Clyde, by giving them a free commerce to America and the West Indies, which they had not before enjoyed; and they soon began to send out goods to the colonies, returning chiefly with tobacco. After the completion of the harbour, Greenock was established a custom-house port, and a branch of Port-Glasgow, by an exchequer commission, dated the 16th of September, 1710. In 1719, the first vessel belonging to Greenock crossed the Atlantic. The growing prosperity of the port excited the jealousy of the traders of London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Whitehaven, who accused those of Greenock and Port-Glasgow of defrauding the revenue; but the charge was triumphantly refuted. The commerce of Greenock continued to increase gradually till about 1760, when the increase became very rapid, and continued its course till it met with a check from the American war. After the peace in 1783, the increase became still more rapid; and during the 7 years from 1784 to 1791, the shipping trade of the place was nearly tripled in amount. About the beginning of the present century it had increased to a much greater amount than that of any other port in Scotland. The principal intercourse is with North and South America, and the East and West Indies; and here it deserves to be remarked that it was in Greenock, in 1813, that the first movement was made for breaking up the monopoly of the East India Company. The Greenland whale-fishery, commenced here in 1752, was never of any importance, and is now discontinued. The coasting trade at this port has declined since 1800. This, however, does not indicate a general failure of that trade on the Clyde, which, upon the whole, has greatly increased, but merely an alteration of the mode of carrying it on.

In 1728, the gross receipt of the customs at Green-

ock was £15,231; in 1770, £57,336; in 1802, £211,081; in 1831, £592,008; in 1838, £417,673; in the average of the five years 1840–1844, £357,173; in the average of the five years 1845–1849, £365,422; and in the year 1854, £548,472. In 1784, the shipping trade of the port comprised a tonnage of 6,569 inwards in British vessels, 580 inwards in foreign vessels, 7,297 outwards in British vessels, and 520 outwards in foreign vessels; in 1814, it comprised a tonnage of 40,447 inwards in British vessels, 1,007 inwards in foreign vessels, 43,685 outwards in British vessels, and 986 outwards in foreign vessels; in 1831, it comprised a tonnage of 49,887 inwards in British vessels, 4,100 inwards in foreign vessels, 54,236 outwards in British vessels, and 3,405 outwards in foreign vessels; and in 1838, it comprised 59,014 inwards in British vessels, 8,267 inwards in foreign vessels, 58,714 outwards in British vessels, and 6,521 outwards in foreign vessels. In the average of the five years 1840–1844, it comprised a tonnage of 141,414 in the foreign and colonial trade in British vessels, 3,904 in the foreign and colonial trade in foreign vessels, and 158,456 in the coasting trade; and in the average of the five years 1845–1849, it comprised a tonnage of 173,256 in the foreign and colonial trade in British vessels, 3,492 in the foreign and colonial trade in foreign vessels, and 121,050 in the coasting trade. In 1852, it comprised a tonnage of 98,041 inwards in the foreign and colonial trade in British vessels, 2,133 inwards in the foreign and colonial trade in foreign vessels, 72,543 inwards in the coasting trade, 49,704 outwards in the foreign and colonial trade in British vessels, 2,666 outwards in the foreign and colonial trade in foreign vessels, and 23,674 outwards in the coasting trade; and in 1853, it comprised a tonnage of 94,720 inwards in the foreign and colonial trade in British vessels, 13,764 inwards in the foreign and colonial trade in foreign vessels, 77,839 inwards in the coasting trade, 54,986 outwards in the foreign and colonial trade in British vessels, 12,650 outwards in the foreign and colonial trade in foreign vessels, and 19,414 outwards in the coasting trade. In 1825, the registered sailing vessels belonging to the port were 241, of aggregately 29,054 tons; in 1837, they were 386, of aggregately 47,421 tons; and in 1853, they were 404, of aggregately 71,886 tons. In 1853, the number of steam-vessels belonging to the port was 14, of aggregately 2,012 tons; and in 1855, the number daily arriving and departing was 87.

The exports of British manufactures from Greenock, and the imports of foreign and colonial produce, have of late years been greatly affected by the artificial deepening of the Clyde to Glasgow, much of the commerce of that city now being done directly from its own quays, which formerly was done indirectly through lighters at Greenock. The declared value of British and Irish goods exported from Greenock to foreign parts was, in 1831, £1,493,405; in 1834, £1,459,086; in 1838, £1,141,765; and in 1851, £491,913. The items in the last of these years were as follow,—coals, £12,128; cotton by the yard, £249,315; cotton by value, £5,725; cotton yarn, £40,155; herrings and other fish, £178; haberdashery and millinery, £12,276; hardware and cutlery, £1,707; iron and steel, £36,377; linens by the yard, £12,096; linens by value, £959; machinery and mill-work, £7,618; silk manufactures, £248; woollens by the piece, £5,534; woollens by the yard, £7,643; woollens by value, £2,404; woollen yarn, £192; all other articles, £97,358. Two principal articles of import are timber and sugar. The loads of timber in 1830 were 21,245; in 1840, 47,048; in 1855, 44,619;—the hundreds of deals and battens in 1830 were 283; in 1840, 1,973; in 1855, 2,447;—the tons of sugar in 1830 were 15,300; in 1840, 13,741; in 1855, 44,651; the tons of molasses in 1830 were 3,057; in 1840, 9,131; in 1855, 22,437. Numerous ships annually clear out with emigrants for America and Australia. A vast amount of local trade is done also, through the Glasgow river steamers, in constant transit, sometimes as numerously as five or six in the hour, to all the watering places and provincial markets in the frith.

The manufactures of Greenock are various and extensive. Ship-building was commenced soon after the close of the American war, and eventually rose to great prominence. During a number of years previous to 1840, from 6,000 to 7,000 tons of shipping were annually launched; and in that year 21 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 7,338, were built. All the building yards have great facility for launching; and most have a rich provision of artificial appliances. Boat-building is carried on as a distinct business from ship-building; and has for years in succession prepared from 700 to 800 tons yearly for the launch. Iron-working is carried on in six establishments for all sorts of cast-iron work and machinery, but particularly for the construction of steam-boilers, steam-engines, locomotives, and iron steam-vessels. The making of anchors and chain-cables is carried on in two separate establishments. Sugar-refining is prosecuted here to a greater extent than anywhere else in Scotland. The first house for this purpose was erected in 1765; and now there are eleven sugar-refineries, some of them on a large scale. There are also in the town or neighbourhood two sail-cloth factories, five roperies, five sail-making establishments, a large cotton mill, two woollen factories, a flax mill, a paper mill, three dyewood mills, four saw mills, six grain mills, five tanneries, a large cooper work, a distillery, three breweries, an extensive biscuit bakery, two soap and candle works, a pottery, a straw-hat manufactory, and chemical works for saltpetre, sulphate of zinc, sulphate of copper, and phosphate of soda. All the ordinary kinds of handicraft, also, are prosecuted in a brisker manner and on a larger scale than in towns with a mere stagnant population.

An extraordinary work connected with Greenock is that by which the town is plentifully supplied with water for domestic use, and machinery to a prodigious extent can be impelled. It was accomplished in 1827 by an association called the Shaws Water company, constituted by act of parliament in 1825. The work comprises an immense artificial lake or reservoir situated in the bosom of the hills, behind the town, formed by turning the course of some small streams, the principal called Shaws water, which formerly ran into the sea at Innerkip, and from which the company takes its name. From this reservoir an aqueduct passes along the hill-range, running for several miles at an elevation of 500 feet above the level of the sea. The whole length of the aqueduct is 6½ miles; the reservoir covers 296¾ imperial acres of land; and there is a compensation-reservoir covering 40 acres, besides smaller basins. Self-acting sluices, most ingeniously constructed, prevent the danger of any overflow, and completely preserve the water during the greatest floods. There are also two extensive filters. The whole of this magnificent work was planned and executed by Mr. Robert Thom, at the expense of £90,000. In approaching the town, it pours down a current of water in successive falls, at the rate of 1,200 cubic feet per minute, impelling a series of mills and factories, with both a steadiness and a cheapness superior to steam.

A remarkable one of the factories on the Shaws water is a cotton mill, which was founded with ma-

sonic honours in June 1838. The mill is an oblong building 300 feet in length, 65 in width, and four stories in height. The elevation is plain, but chaste and elegant. The centre portion projects, with a pediment on the top, and finishes with an octagon belfry, surmounted by a vane. Each room in each flat is 215 feet long and 61 broad. The ceilings, which are lined with timber, are supported by two ranges of cast iron pillars, of which there are 40 in each room; and over these pillars are transverse beams, each 9 feet apart. The apartments at the east end are used for cotton and for blowing rooms, and are fire-proof; they are separated from the work rooms by a stone gable; their ceilings are of arched brick-work resting on cast-iron beams, and the floors are of Arbroath flags. Those at the west end are employed as a counting room, and for warping and winding apartments. The wheel-house stands at a distance of 21 feet from the east end of the mill; and is a large building, of plain but neat design. Its length is 90 feet, and its breadth 33. The base is nearly 50 feet below, while the roof is about 35 feet above, the level of the road. From its bottom a tunnelled tailrace runs under the road in an oblique direction, for a distance exceeding 100 yards. This tunnel, a considerable proportion of which is 50 feet beneath the surface, and the under part of the wheel-house, were cut through solid whinstone rock. The arch of the tunnel, and the arc on which rests the axle of the wheel, are constructed of dressed freestone, the joints of which are joggled and filled with cement. The stones forming the arc weigh from one to ten tons each, and the whole consists of 5,000 tons of dressed mason work, ten feet thick. The wheel itself is the largest and most magnificent structure of the kind in the world; it measures 70 feet 2 inches in diameter, or 220 feet 6 inches in circumference, and is capable of working up to 200 horses' power with a full supply of water. It is constructed on what is called the tension or suspension principle; the shrouding or outer rings of the wheel being braced to the centre by 32 chain cable iron bars or arms 2¾ inches in diameter, and an equal number of diagonal braces of the same thickness. The axle of the wheel is of cast-iron, and weighs 11 tons. The bearings in which the wheel revolves, are 24 inches long and 18 inches in diameter, resting in cast-iron bushes. The centres or naves, into which the arms and braces are fixed with gibs and cutters, are 10 feet in diameter, and weigh 8½ tons each. They are of a ribbed form, with punched covings, and have prominent sockets, for receiving the ends of the arms. They have a rich and elegant appearance, and the arms radiating towards the periphery of the wheel, give an impression of lightness to the ponderous machine. The shrouding is of cast-iron, and is of 17 inches in depth. On the side which is not covered by the gearing, there are two sunk pannels with a neat "egg and dart" moulding all round the styles; and, in the body of each pannel, there is a very elegant branch of the water-lily in bas relief, which has a very handsome effect, by relieving this part of the wheel from that inexpressive plainness which is usual in such structures. The weight of the wheel is 117 tons. The shrouding is composed of 64, and the teethed segment of 32 pieces, containing in all 704 teeth. The buckets are 160 in number, and each contains 100 gallons of water. The sole of the wheel is constructed of iron plates fastened with no fewer than 20,000 rivets. The wheel performs nearly one revolution in the minute. The spur wheel and segment pinion, which works in the teethed segment of the water-wheel, weighs with its shaft 23 tons, and the pinion and main shaft into the mill weigh 13 tons. The spur wheel, the diameter of which is 18 feet 3 inches, revolves at the rate of 600 feet per minute, and the whole act together so smoothly that not the slightest shaking or noise is perceptible.—The cistern conducting the water to the wheel is of iron rivetted together, and is supported by two cast-iron beams the full width for the wheel-house. The water strikes the wheel six feet from the top of the diameter. The governor of the wheel, which is of beautiful workmanship, and the rack for the sluice, are placed on a level with the cistern. To the east of the wheel-house is a store for cotton wool, capable of containing 800 bales. The building is fire-proof, having an arched roof of brick-work and stone side-walls; and matters are so arranged that, in the event of fire, the whole could be covered with water in fifteen minutes.—Behind the wheel-house stands the gas-work for lighting the manufactory. Its roof is formed by the troughs for conveying the water from the ordinary channel to the wheel, as is also that of the boiler-house for heating the mill by steam-pipes.

One of the reservoirs of the Shaws water-works, called the Whinhill dam, having been constructed before these works were projected, was purchased by the water-company as it stood, and proved to be unsound. On the night of Saturday the 21st of November, 1835, this reservoir, in consequence of a pressure from heavy rains, suddenly burst its banks, and poured its contents, consisting of three millions of cubic feet of water, upon the grounds below, overwhelming the eastern extremity of Greenock, and part of the suburb of Cartsdyke. The lateness of the hour, and the darkness of the night, added to the appalling character of the scene. About 40 persons lost their lives, and an immense amount of property was destroyed. So sweeping and so sudden was the torrent, that many of the victims were surprised in bed and drowned before they could leave their houses. Many persons made most remarkable escapes. In one instance, a man who volunteered, when the flood was at its height, to rescue two children who had been left behind in a house, discovered the bed on which they had been laid floating on the water, and its occupants sound asleep, altogether unconscious of their danger.—In the summer of the same year (25th July, 1835), a dreadful accident occurred at the quay by the bursting of the boiler of the Earl Grey steamer, when 6 persons lost their lives, and a number were seriously injured.

Greenock, as a town, consists of Greenock proper in the centre and the west, and Crawfordsdyke or Cartsdyke in the east; and these, though now compactly united into one town, originally stood at some distance from each other. "Both," says Dr. Macfarlane, "may lay claim, as villages at least, to some antiquity. It is evident that they had their origin in their vicinity to the mansion-houses of the respective proprietors of Greenock and Crawfordsburn, and that at one time they were cherished by these proprietors, not without some degree of rivalship, from motives of patriotism, or as the means of increasing at once their wealth and their influence. At first they were probably nothing more than fishing-villages; but, at an early period, each appears to have had its harbour capable of receiving and mooring vessels of considerable burden." The earliest description of Greenock which has come under our notice occurs in the work of a French writer who visited it about the year 1670, who calls the place "Krinock," and says,—"This town is the passage of the Scotch post and packet-boat to Ireland. Its port is good, sheltered by the

mountains which surround it, and by a great mole, by the side of which are ranged the barks and other vessels for the conveniency of loading and unloading more easily." The "great mole," here mentioned was merely a rude landing-place. Crawfurd, who wrote in 1710, at the time when the harbour was in progress, describes Greenock as "the chief town upon the coast, well built, consisting chiefly of one principal street, about a quarter of a mile in length." About this time the houses were covered with thatch; in 1716, there were only 6 slated houses in the place. In 1782, Semple, the continuator of Crawfurd's work, said: "About two years ago John Shaw Stewart of Greenock, Esq., caused survey and draw a plan of the town, and laid off a great part of the adjacent ground regularly for building upon, having feued off a number of steadings, where several good houses are built, part of which is to be called the New Town of Greenock. The town has greatly increased in building within these thirty years, being compact with elegant houses, a number of them slated. Good streets, and well-causeyed, some of them very broad, particularly north of the New church."

The town, in its present appearance, is very diversified. The terraces facing the quays are partly spacious and pleasant, partly narrow and dirty, and aggregately irregular and crowded. The old portions of the town have generally bad alignments, contracted thoroughfares, and an ill-conditioned sewerage; and they abound in narrow alleys, filthy closes, and dingy houses; so that even the very small part of them which has to be traversed from the railway terminus to the steam-boat quay is far from agreeable to strangers. The central streets of the old town, particularly Cathcart-square, and the three streets leading from it to respectively the east, the north, and the west, are decidedly good, and make a grand display of shops. Most of the streets in the west, as also some of those on the face of the ascent in the centre, are regular, airy, and well-edificed. The western outskirts extend far and plentifully, and are altogether clean and riant, abounding in villas, looking freely out to the frith or to the Highlands, and combining most beauteously a series of fine foregrounds with a diversified range of rich perspective.

The most conspicuous public building in Greenock is the custom-house, an oblong Grecian edifice, with a splendid portico, situated upon the quay, where — not being encumbered with contiguous buildings—it is seen to much advantage. It was erected in 1818, at the expense of £30,000. The old town-hall and public offices were planned in 1765 by James Watt, and finished the following year; and large additions were afterwards made to them. The new town-hall and public offices, an extensive and elegant pile, are at present in course of erection. The tontine, an inn and hotel in Cathcart-street, is a substantial and handsome structure erected, in 1801, at the expense of £10,000. Nearly opposite are the exchange buildings, finished in 1814, at a cost of £7,000, and containing two assembly-rooms and other accommodation. Behind these buildings is the theatre, which has recently been sold to be made into a provision warehouse. An hospital or infirmary was erected in 1809, and a jail or bridewell in 1810. A commodious news-room was opened in Cathcart-square in 1821. The gas-work was constructed in 1828, and cost £8,731. The mechanics' institution was built in 1840. The Greenock library, an Elizabethan structure in Union-street, was built in 1837, at the cost of about £3,000, which was defrayed by Mr. Watt of Soho, only surviving son of James Watt, a native of Greenock, the celebrated improver of the steam-engine. A fine marble statue of James Watt, by Chantrey, the expense of which was raised by subscription, adorns the interior of the library. On the front of the pedestal of the statue is the following inscription from the elegant pen of Jeffrey:—"The inhabitants of Greenock have erected this statue of James Watt, not to extend a fame already identified with the miracles of steam, but to testify the pride and reverence with which he is remembered in the place of his nativity, and their deep sense of the great benefits his genius has conferred on mankind. Born 19th January, 1736. Died at Heathfield in Staffordshire, August 25th, 1819." On the right of the pedestal is a shield, containing the arms of Greenock, and, on the left, emblems of strength and speed. On the back is an elephant, in obvious allusion to the beautiful parallel drawn by the writer of the inscription between the steam-engine and the trunk of that animal, which is equally qualified to lift a pin or to rend an oak. Wood's hospital or the mariners' asylum is a splendid palatial-looking edifice, in the Elizabethan style, on the High Gourock road, beyond the western outskirts of the town, built in 1851, at the cost of about £10,000, and liberally endowed for the maintenance of aged, infirm, and disabled seamen belonging to the counties bordering on the Clyde. This fine institution arose out of a bequest of £80,000, by Sir Gabriel Wood, who died in London in 1845. The places of worship in Greenock, aggregately considered, are creditable to the town; and the three of them with steeples are appropriate and conspicuous. A beautiful new cemetery, already well decorated with tasteful monuments and other designs, was laid out a few years ago in the south-western outskirts of the town. The grounds of Wellpark, comprising five acres, and situated not far from the centre of the town, were given by Sir M. R. S. Stewart in 1851 to be laid out in public walks.

For a long time the inhabitants of Greenock were almost exclusively devoted to commerce, and gave little countenance to literature or science. In 1769, when John Wilson, a poet of considerable merit, the author of the well-known piece on "the Clyde," was admitted as master of the grammar school of Greenock, the magistrates and ministers made it a condition that he should abandon "the profane and unprofitable art of poem-making,"—a stipulation which 30 years afterwards drew from the silenced bard the following acrimonious remarks in a letter addressed to his son George when a student at Glasgow college:—"I once thought to live by the breath of fame; but how miserably was I disappointed when, instead of having my performances applauded in crowded theatres, and being caressed by the great—for what will not a poetaster in his intoxicating delirium of possession dream?—I was condemned to bawl myself to hoarseness to wayward brats, to cultivate sand and wash Ethiopians, for all the dreary days of an obscure life—the contempt of shopkeepers and brutish skippers." Since that time a better taste, and more liberality of sentiment, have prevailed, and some attention has been paid to the cultivation of science. In 1783, the Greenock library was instituted; and, in 1807, a collection of Foreign literature in connexion with it was commenced. This library contains upwards of 12,000 volumes, and is the one already mentioned as occupying the building erected by Mr. Watt. Another library, the mechanics', was formed in 1832; and the institution connected with it very soon had so many as 800 students. A book club was instituted in 1849. There are also a Watt club, an Ard

gowan club, a philharmonic society, a medical and chirurgical association, a horticultural society, an agricultural society, a society for promoting Christian knowledge, and two correspondencies in connexion with the fine arts. Letter-press printing was established here in 1765, by one MacAlpine, who was also the first bookseller. It was confined to handbills, jobbing, &c., till 1810, when the first book was printed by William Scott. In 1821, Mr. John Mennons began the printing of books; and many accurate and elegant specimens of typography, original and selected, have issued from his press. With regard to newspapers, the Greenock Advertiser, published twice a-week, has existed since 1802; the Clyde Commercial List, published for some time thrice a-week, is defunct; the Intelligencer, begun in 1833, and the Observer, begun in 1840, are also defunct; and the Greenock Herald, of later origin, is published twice a-week.

There are in Greenock a Provident Bank, and branches of the City of Glasgow Bank, the Bank of Scotland, the Clydesdale Bank, the Royal Bank, the National Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Co's Bank, and the Union Bank. The town has fifty-two insurance agencies, a trade protection society, a Lloyd's register, a Lloyd's agent, a local marine board, a chamber of commerce, a merchant seamen's fund, a fishery office, and full staffs of officials connected with the harbour and the public revenue. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs are held on the first Thursday of July and the fourth Tuesday of November. Hotels, inns, and public houses are very numerous and of every class. Remarkably abundant facilities of communication are enjoyed with Gourock by omnibuses, with Paisley and Glasgow by railway, and with all places on the Clyde, as well as with the chief ports in the Western Highlands, in Ireland, in Galloway, and in the west of England, by steam-vessels. In the Greenock district of the herring fishery, there were cured, in the year 1853, 13,794½ barrels of herrings, there were employed in the fishery 2,503 persons, and the total value of boats, nets, and lines engaged in it was £18,649.

Till 1741 the burghal affairs of Greenock were superintended by the superior, or by a baron-bailie appointed by him. By a charter dated in that year, and by another dated in 1751, Sir John Shaw, the superior, gave power to the feuars and subfeuars to meet yearly for the purpose of choosing 9 feuars residing in Greenock, to be managers of the burgh funds, of whom 2 to be bailies, 1 treasurer, and 6 councillors. The charter of 1751 gave power to hold weekly courts, to imprison and punish delinquents, to chose officers of court, to make laws for maintaining order, and to admit merchants and tradesmen as burgesses on payment of 30 merks Scots—£1 13s. 4d. sterling. It is believed there is no instance on record of any burgesses ever having been admitted. The qualification of councillor was being a feuar and resident within the town. The election was in the whole feuars, resident and non-resident. The mode of election of the magistrates and council was by signed lists, personally delivered by the voter, stating the names of the councillors he wished to be removed, and the persons whom he wished substituted in their room. In 1825, 497 feuars voted. The commissioners on municipal corporations stated in their Report, in 1833, that "this manner of electing is much approved of in the town." They also reported, that "the affairs of this flourishing town appear to have been managed with great care and ability. The expenditure is economical, the remuneration to officers moderate, and the accounts of the different trusts are clear and accurate." The municipal government and jurisdiction of the town continued to be administered under the charter of 1751, without any alteration or enlargement, until the burgh reform act of 1833 came into operation. Under that act, the town-council consists of a provost, 4 bailies, a treasurer, and 10 councillors, for the election of whom the town is divided into 5 wards, 4 of which return 3 councillors each, and one returns 4: the ward having 4 councillors has a preponderance of electors. The bailie-court of Greenock has now the same jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, competent to a royal burgh. By an act of parliament passed in 1840, Cartsdyke forms part of the burgh of Greenock. In 1839-40, the corporation revenue was £22,564; and in 1854-5, it was £30,454. The magistrates and town-council, together with nine persons elected by the feuars, householders, and ratepayers, are a board of trustees for paving, lighting, cleansing, and watching the town, and for supplying it with water. Previous to the passing of the reform act in 1832, Greenock had no voice in the parliamentary representation; but since then it sends one member to parliament. Its parliamentary boundaries are the same as the municipal. Constituency in 1854, 1,134. Till 1815, the sheriff-court for the whole of Renfrewshire was held at Paisley; but in that year an additional sheriff-substitute, to be resident at Greenock, was appointed; and by an act of court promulgated by the sheriff-depute, dated 3d May, it was declared that the district or territory falling under the ordinary jurisdiction of the court at Greenock should be termed "the Lower Ward," and that it should in the meantime consist of the towns and parishes of Greenock and Port-Glasgow, and the parish of Innerkip. To this ward the parish of Kilmalcolm has since been annexed. A sheriff-court is held every Friday; a sheriff small debt court, every Monday; and a justice of peace court, every Thursday. Population of the burgh in 1831, 27,571; in 1851, 36,689. Houses, 1,714.

The noble family of Cathcart take from this town their second title in the peerage, Baron Greenock, conferred in 1807. They are descended from Sir John Shaw of Greenock, who died in 1752, through his only child Marion, and inherit feu-duties in the town to a considerable amount, being that part of the Shaw estate which was not entailed on the family of Shaw Stewart of Blackhall, now also of Greenock.—Much the most famous names in the history of Greenock are those of the Shaw Stewarts, and of James Watt. Galt the novelist also passed part of his early days in Greenock; and, having returned to it toward the end of his life, died here in 1839. Burns' "Highland Mary" likewise died here, and a monument in memory of her was raised in the old church-yard, with masonic honours, in 1842.

GREENOCK RAILWAY. See GLASGOW, PAISLEY, AND GREENOCK RAILWAY.

GREENS. See TYNE (THE).

GREENSIDE. See EDINBURGH.

GREENSTONE POINT, the headland on the north side of Loch Ewe, on the coast of the parish of Gairloch, Ross-shire.

GREENYARD. See GREINORD.

GREETO BURN, a tributary of the Gogo rivulet, joining it about the middle of its course, in the parish of Largs, Ayrshire.

GREINORD, a bay, a burn, and an island, on the west coast of Ross-shire. The name is also written Gruinard and Greenyard. Greinord bay, or Loch Greinord, lies between Little Lochbroom and Loch Ewe, nearer the former than the latter. It measures fully 6 miles across the entrance, pene-

trates the land 5 miles southward, and has in its upper part a somewhat semicircular outline. It abounds with haddock, cod, whiting, and shell-fish; and its shores, especially on the east side, are a series of rocky knolls and pleasant little inlets. Greinord burn descends northward, through a mountainous tract, to the head of the bay, tracing the boundary between the parishes of Lochbroom and Gairloch, and abounding in its lower part with salmon. Greinord isle lies nearly in the middle of the mouth of the bay, is about 1½ mile long and inhabited, and belongs to the parish of Lochbroom.

GRENAND CASTLE. See MAYBOLE.

GRENNAN, a small bay and a hill near the middle of the east side of the parish of Kirkmaiden, Wigtonshire.

GRESS. See STORNOWAY.

GRESSALLACH (LOCH), a bay on the east coast of Harris, south of East Loch-Tarbet.

GRETNA, a parish, containing the post-office station of Gretna, the hamlets of Old Gretna, Rigg of Gretna, and Brewhouses, and the village of Gretnagreen or Springfield, on the south-east verge of Dumfries-shire. It is bounded on the north by Half-Morton; on the east by the river Sark, which divides it from England; on the south-east and south by the Solway frith; on the west by Dornock; and on the north-west by Kirkpatrick-Fleming. Its greatest length south-westward is 6½ miles; its greatest breadth is 3½ miles; and its superficial area is 18 square miles. The surface is, in general, level, and only slightly diversified with rising grounds or hillocks. The highest elevation is Gretna-hill, which rises about 250 feet above sea-level, and commands a delightful prospect of the coast of Cumberland, the Solway frith, the How of Annandale, and the mountain-ranges of upper Annandale, Eskdale, Liddesdale, and part of Northumberland. Near the extremity of the frith, which terminates at the influx of the Sark, a large tract of marsh land of a lively green colour has been formed, and is progressively enlarging, in consequence of a recession of the waters on the Dumfries side, and an encroachment of them on the side of Cumberland. Excepting some small patches of moss, the parish is everywhere enclosed, cultivated, and luxuriant. In several parts, particularly on a strip of land along the frith, the soil is a fine rich loam, and in other parts it is of a wet and clayey nature; but, in general, it is dry, sandy, and mixed with stones, powerful in its fertility, and abundant in its autumnal response to the call of cultivation. Perennial springs, welling up from the fissures of sandstone-rocks, or through beds of reddish coloured sand, are numerous, and afford a luxurious supply of excellent water. Some mineral springs also send up their treasures, but have been neglected owing chiefly to their being sometimes submerged by the tide. The Sark forms the boundary-line for 3½ miles, and over all that distance intervenes between Gretna and Cumberland. The Kirtle comes in upon the parish from the north, intersects it over its greatest breadth, flowing along an almost horizontal sandstone bed, and falls into the Solway 7 furlongs west of the mouth of the Sark, forming at its embouchure a very tiny bay. The Black Sark comes down upon the north-western angle of the parish, forms its boundary-line for a mile with Half-Morton, and then flows circuitously through it over a course of 2½ miles, and falls into the Sark at Newton. The line of sea-coast, somewhat sinuous, and about 4½ miles in length, is low, and consists of mixed sand and clay. Redkirk-point, 1½ mile, and Tordoff-point, 3½ miles distant from Sarkfoot, alone break the uniformity of the level; and the latter is, on a small scale, a bold headland. There are several small ports or landing-places, particularly those of Sark and of Brewhouses; but they are of trivial importance, and facilitate chiefly the landing of coals from the ports of Cumberland. Vessels of 120 tons burden may sail up to Sarkfoot; vessels of 100 tons may put into the other landing-places; and all may, at any time, lie in safety on the flat sandy ground stretching out from the beach. The Solway, from Sarkfoot to Redkirk point, opposite to which it receives the waters of the Eden, is only 1½ mile broad; but, lower down, it expands to a breadth of 2¾ miles. The tide of the Solway—here of a whitish colour, owing to its traversing and tearing up a vast expanse of sand—flows due east, or directly along the bed of the frith, with amazing impetuosity. Abundance of salmon, and occasionally supplies of cod, sturgeon, and herrings, are here obtained from its waters. The climate of the parish is remarkably salubrious. About 600 of the inhabitants, men, women, and children, are employed in cotton weaving, subordinately to manufacturers in Carlisle. The parish is traversed by the great roads from Western and Southern Scotland to Carlisle, and by the Caledonian railway, and the Glasgow and Southwestern railway; it contains the junction in which these two railways unite; and it has a station on the Caledonian at the Gretna junction, and a station on the Glasgow and Southwestern at Gretnagreen. Population in 1831, 1,909; in 1851, 1,830. Houses, 355. Assessed property in 1843, £6,068 15s. Real rental upwards of £9,000. Estimated average yearly value of raw produce, in the years preceding 1834, £50,000.

On the farm of Gretna-mains stood, 65 years ago, considerable remains of a Druidical temple, oval in form, enclosing about half an acre of ground, and formed of large rough whinstones, which must have been brought from a distance of at least 10 or 12 miles. One of the largest of the stones—the only one not removed in a process of agricultural improvement—measures 118 cubic feet, and is computed to weigh upwards of 20 tons. This temple is traditionally famous as the scene of the formation of ancient alliances between Scotland and England. Traces exist, in various localities, of old square towers, very thick in their walls, which appear to have been strongholds of freebooters, or places of defence against marauders from the English Border.—The hamlet of Old Gretna stands on the east bank of the Kirtle, in a hollow about half-a-mile from the Solway; and is remarkable chiefly for giving name to the parish,—the words *Gretan-hol*, or *Gretan-how* in the Anglo-Saxon, signifying 'the great hollow,' and describing the topographical situation of the hamlet. —Rigg of Gretna stands on the west bank of the Kirtle, opposite the former hamlet, and 5 furlongs distant from it; and is noticeable solely for being the site of a United Presbyterian chapel. Brewhouses, situated on the bay or slight inland bend of the frith between Redkirk and Tordoff-points, is noticeable only as a tiny seaport. Gretnagreen, originally called Meg's hill, is in reality a hamlet in the vicinity of Springfield; but in popular parlance, is very generally identified with that village. It is composed of the parish church, a simple and unassuming little pile by the road-side, the manse, the parish school-house, the schoolmaster's dwelling, two farm-houses, and two or three cottages. Springfield will be described in its own alphabetical place. Gretnagreen has been famous for runaway marriages between parties from England, who take advantage of the facility with which the law of Scotland allows a valid marriage to be contracted. The celebration of these marriages here is carried

on as a trade which long brought the celebrators about £1,000 a-year; but it was ever disreputable and very scandalous, and has been now driven from its old prominence by the stern gaze of public scorn. —On the Cumberland side of the frith, opposite Gretnagreen, on a place called Burgh-marsh, stands a monument, marking the spot where death arrested the proud and impetuous career of the first Edward, as he was marching with giant-strides across the border to conquer Scotland. Nearly in the same direction, Skiddaw, Helvellyn, and Scawfell, with other mountains in the lake-district of Cumberland, rear their tall blue summits in the distance, and seem to plant an insuperable barrier against the progress of the Northman venturing south. The hills, extending all along the horizon, appear, when the sun is high in summer, to form one regular and unbroken chain from Penrith to Whitehaven. As soon, however, as the rays of the sinking sun begin to fall upon the earth with considerable obliquity, and to tinge with a golden hue the long steep flank of this sierra, it is cut and broken into a thousand individual masses; and deep ravines, and winding valleys, and rugged slopes, present all the beautiful variety of their forms, which, though perfect in outline, the distance sometimes renders indistinct in colour.

The parish of Gretna is in the presbytery of Annan, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Earl of Mansfield. Stipend, £237 6s. 11d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £365 19s. 10d. The parish church was built in 1790, and contains about 1,000 sittings. The United Presbyterian church was built in 1832, at the cost of about £1,000, and contains 357 sittings. There are two parochial schools with equal salaries of £25 attached to them; and there are three private schools and a mechanics' institute. The present parish comprehends the old parishes of Gretan-How and Ren-Patrick, which were united in 1609. The churches of both parishes were, in the 12th century, bestowed by Robert de Bruce, on the monks of Gisburn. In 1609, John Murray, the first Earl of Annandale, obtained the church-lands of Ren-Patrick, and the tithes of both it and Gretan-How. The church of Ren-Patrick was dedicated to Saint Patrick by the predilections of the Scoto-Irish colonists, and, according to the meaning of its name in their language, was 'St. Patrick's portion;' but owing to the colour of the stones of which it was constructed, it was popularly called the Red-kirk, and it gave that name to the headland or point on which it stood. Its ruins, as well as its cemetery, have now entirely disappeared, having been worn away by the powerful attrition of the tide on the headland, in careering round to the mouth of Kirtle water. The whole district of Gretna, in consequence of lying on the frontier of Scotland, conterminously with the debatable lands between the Sark and the Esk, down to the period of the union of the Crowns, was the scene of almost incessant feuds and forays; and even after that date, down to half a century ago or even later, it was nearly as much demoralized, and as completely a stranger to the arts and comforts of civilized life, by being the retreat of numerous bands of desperate and incorrigible smugglers, as in formerly having been the scene of constant petty predatory warfare.

GREYFRIARS. See Edinburgh, Glasgow, Ayr, Dumfries, Elgin, Stirling, Perth, and Andrews, (St.).

GREY-HOPE, a small bay, north of the bay of Nigg, and close by the Girdleness lighthouse, near the north-eastern extremity of Kincardineshire. The Greenland ship, the Oscar, was lost here in 1813, when 55 persons on board of her perished.

GREY MARE'S TAIL, a celebrated waterfall in the mountainous region of the northern verge of Dumfries-shire, ⅝ of a mile from the northern boundary of Moffat parish, and geographically 8½ miles north-east of the town of Moffat. Loch-Skene collects among the mountains superfluent supplies of waters, at the height of about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, and sends them off in a considerable stream south-eastward, to Moffat water. See Skene (Loch). The stream, about ⅝ of a mile after its efflux from the lake, is precipitated over a stupendous breast of rocks, 400 feet in height, marred in its sublime descent only by slightly projecting ledges; and with a thundering noise, dashes down between two high, precipitous, and rocky hills, in a long stripe of foam, darkened, or made greyish in its whiteness, by the foil of black rock behind it, and bearing, on a magnificent scale, a resemblance to the object whence—somewhat fantastically —it has derived its name. The cataract is seen to most advantage after a heavy rain; for then, escaping or overleaping the ledges, it becomes almost strictly a cascade, and appears to be, from top to bottom, an unbroken sheet of water. A short distance from the water-fall is a hollow space called the Giant's grave. The entire scenery of the ravine is savagely gloomy and dismally sublime. A foot-path along the face of one of the sides conducts a visitor to a vantage-ground, whence he looks down on great part of the water-fall; and—to adopt the words of Sir Walter Scott,—

> "There deep deep down, and far within
> Toils with the rocks the roaring linn,
> Then, issuing forth one foaming wave,
> And wheeling round the Giant's grave,
> White as the snowy charger's tail
> Drives down the pass of Moffat dale."

GREY MARE'S TAIL, a waterfall in the parish of Closeburn, Dumfries-shire. See Closeburn.

GRIAN (Loch), a lake about 2 miles long, at the western extremity of the parish of Lairg, Sutherlandshire. It approaches very near the west end of Loch Shin.

GRIBTON. See Holywood.

GRICENESS, a headland flanking the north side of Mill bay, on the east coast of the island of Stronsay, in Orkney.

GRIESHERINISH. See Duirinish.

GRIMNESS, a headland on the east side of South Ronaldshay, 2 miles south of the nearest part of Burray, in Orkney.

GRIMBISTER HOLM, a small island in the bay of Firth, on the east side of the mainland of Orkney.

GRIME'S DYKE. See Antoninus' Wall.

GRIMSAY, an island belonging to the parish of North Uist in the Outer Hebrides. It is about 3 miles long, and lies in the middle of the eastern part of the sound between the island of North Uist and the island of Benbecula. It was formerly considered barren and of trivial value, but has been turned to good habitable account. Population in 1841, 269; in 1851, 268. Houses, 48.

GRIMSHADER (Loch), a marine inlet in the parish of Lochs, east side of Lewis, in the Outer Hebrides. It enters at a point 4½ miles south of Stornoway, and penetrates the land to the extent of 3 miles.

GRIMTSTA (The), a salmon frequented stream, flowing into Loch Roag, in the parish of Uig, island of Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

GRITMOOR, a mountain, rising about 1,800 feet above sea-level, on the mutual border of the parish of Teviothead and the parish of Castleton, Roxburghshire.

GROAY, a small uninhabited island, lying 2 miles

south-west of the southern extremity of Harris, in the Outer Hebrides.

GRUCULA. See Shapinshay.

GRUGAIG BURN, a rivulet running northward through the parish of Eddertoun, to the Dornoch frith, in Ross-shire.

GRUINARD (Loch), a marine inlet on the north-west side of the island of Islay. It penetrates the land about 4 miles in a southerly direction, and approaches within 3½ miles the middle of the west side of Lochindaal. A great part of it is dry at low water, and the channel is intricate and has a bar; yet the loch is a place of safety for small vessels. In 1588, a strong party of the Macleans from Mull, headed by Sir Lauchlan Maclean, landed here to contest with the Macdonalds the proprietorship of the island, and were met by Sir James Macdonald at the head of a force much inferior to their own. Taking possession of a hill at the side of the loch, which the Macleans had ineffectually endeavoured to secure, Sir James attacked their advanced guard, which he forced to fall back upon their main body. A desperate struggle then took place, in which great valour was displayed on both sides. Sir Lauchlan was killed fighting at the head of his men, who were at length compelled to retreat to their boats and vessels. Besides their chief, the Macleans left 80 of their principal men, and 200 common soldiers, dead on the field of battle. Lauchlan Barroch-Maclean, son of Sir Lauchlan, was dangerously wounded, but escaped. Sir James Macdonald was also so severely wounded that he never fully recovered from his wounds. About 30 of the Clandonald were killed, and about 60 wounded.

GRUINARD (Loch), Ross-shire. See Greinord.

GRUNA, a small uninhabited island, 1¼ mile north of Fetlar, in Shetland.

GRUTNESS. See Dunrossness.

GRYFE (The), a river of Renfrewshire. It rises in the western part of the county, among the highlands of the parish of Greenock, and runs eastward. At Walkinshaw it joins the Black Cart; and after a short course, bending to the north, a junction is formed with the White Cart at Inchinnan bridge. Having flowed about half-a-mile farther, the united streams, which now bear the general name of Cart, fall into the Clyde at Blythswood house, 7 miles below Glasgow, and 3½ miles north of Paisley. The whole run of Gryfe is about 17 miles. On its banks are some cotton-mills, and other works. Anciently, this stream gave the name of Strathgryfe to the district it traverses, if not to the whole of what now forms the county of Renfrew.

GUALLAN, a summit upon a base of moorland, and rising to an altitude of about 1,350 feet above sea-level, on the mutual border of the parishes of Buchanan and Drymen, Stirlingshire.

GUARD-BRIDGE, a locality on the river Eden, at the northern verge of the parish of St. Andrews, Fifeshire. It occurs at the point where the roads from Cupar and Dundee to St. Andrews meet; and takes its name from a bridge of six arches, constructed upwards of four centuries ago by Bishop Wardlaw. It is the site of a post-office, and also has a station on the St. Andrews railway.

GUELT WATER. See Gelt Water.

GUIDIE (The). See Goodie (The).

GUILDIE, a village in the parish of Monikie, Forfarshire. Population, 83. Houses, 18.

GUILDIEMOOR, a village in the parish of Monikie, Forfarshire. Population, 75. Houses, 20.

GUILDTOWN, a post-office village in the parish of St. Martin's, Perthshire. Population, 178. Houses, 44.

GUIRM (Loch), a sheet of water, about 4 miles in circumference, in the island of Islay. There are remains of a fortalice of the Macdonalds upon a small island in it.

GUIRSHADER. See Stornoway.

GUISACHAN (The). See Dee (The).

GULANE, a post-office village in the parish of Dirleton, Haddingtonshire. It is situated 3 furlongs from the shore, half-way between the villages of Dirleton and Aberlady, on the road between Edinburgh and North Berwick; and, though irregularly built, possesses several good modern houses. Till the year 1612, when, by act of parliament, the original parish-church was abandoned, and a new one erected at the village of Dirleton, Gulane gave name to the parish in which it stands. The name is the British *Go-lyn*, signifying 'a little lake;' and seems to have been suggested by the vicinity to the village of a lochlet which is now drained. Gulane is the site of a school-house, of two establishments for the training of race-horses, and of the venerable ruins of the ancient parish church. The village is famed for its extensive sandy downs, thinly carpeted with herbage, which abound with gray rabbits, and are farmed at a high rent as a rabbit-warren, and, at the same time, form the finest coursing-ground in Scotland: See Dirleton. Gulane common comprises nearly one-half of the links or downs of the parish. Grose, in his Antiquities, gives a view of the ruins of the old parish church,—which are still in good preservation; and says—though without mentioning his authority—that the last vicar was expelled by James VI. for smoking tobacco. The church, which is very ancient, was dedicated to St. Andrew; and after having been, for some time, partially in the possession of the Cistertian nuns of Berwick, was given, in the reign of William the Lion, to the monks of Dryburgh. Subordinate to it, and within the limits of the parish, there were anciently no fewer than three chapels; one on the isle of Fiddrie; another built, in the 12th century, by the laird of Congleton; and another built, in the reign of Alexander III., by Alexander de Vallibus, at the village of Dirleton. Population of Gulane, 273. Houses, 66.

GULANE-NESS, a small promontory composed of greenstone rock, in the parish of Dirleton, Haddingtonshire. It is 13 miles distant from the isle of May; and is regarded by some as the point where the frith of Forth opens into the German ocean.

GULBERWICK, an ancient parish in the mainland of Shetland. It was annexed to Lerwick in 1722, and was previously incorporated with Tingwall. It lies to the south of Lerwick, and measures about 5 miles by 2. There are, or lately were, remains of several chapels in it.

GULBIN (The), a streamlet, running northward to the Spean, at a point about ¼ of a mile below the foot of Loch Laggan in Inverness-shire.

GUMSCLEUGH, a mountain on the south-west border of the parish of Traquair, Peebles-shire, and the northern border of the parish of Yarrow, Selkirkshire, forming at its summit the water-line between the two counties. It rises 2,485 feet above the level of the sea; and is one of the stations of the trigonometrical survey of Britain.

GUNNA, a small island of the Hebrides, lying in the sound betwixt the islands of Coll and Tiree. It is about a mile long, and half-a-mile broad.

GUNNISTER, one of the smaller Shetland isles, in the parish of Northmaven, a mile north of the mainland.

GUNSGREEN. See Eyemouth.

GUTHRIE, a parish in the Sidlaw district of Forfarshire. Its post-town is Arbroath, 8 miles south-east of the parish church; but a nearer post-

town is Forfar, 7 miles west by south. The parish is inconveniently divided into two parts, one of which lies 6 miles south-west of the other. The northern part measures in extreme length, from east to west, 3 miles, and in extreme breadth 3 miles; and is bounded by Aberlemno, Farnell, Kirkden, Kinnell, and Rescobie. Almost the whole of this division, from the hill of Guthrie on the west, rising at its highest point about 500 feet above the level of the sea, slopes gently to the south and east. About 370 acres of it on the north-east, are part of the moor of Montrithmont. All its southern boundary is traced by Lunan water. On the north-east is a lochlet, whence issues the main head-stream of Torr water, a tributary of the South Esk. The southern division of the parish has the distinctive name of Kirkbuddo, and is in form a triangle, two of whose sides measure each 1¾ mile, and the other 2½ miles; and it is bounded by Inverarity, Dunnichen, Carmylie, and Monikie. Though it has no hill, it all lies high; the lowest ground in it being, not improbably, 700 feet above the level of the sea. But nearly all of it, as well as the greater portion of the northern division—though not rich in soil—is well cultivated, and agreeably sheltered with wood. On its south-western limit, but partly in the parish of Inverarity, are traces of a Roman camp, which covered at least 15 acres. The vallum and fosse are yet distinct, and of considerable height and depth. The landowners of the parish are Guthrie of Guthrie, Carnegy of Lower, and Ogilvy of Kirkbuddo. The northern division is Guthrie proper, and contains the castle, church, and kirktown of Guthrie, and is adjacent to the Arbroath and Forfar turnpike, and to the Arbroath and Forfar railway, and has a station on the latter in its junction with the Aberdeen railway. The castle of Guthrie, supposed to have been built by Sir Alexander Guthrie, who was slain at Flodden, is a massive building, with walls about 60 feet high, and 10 feet thick, and has just been repaired and enlarged, so as to make a grand appearance amid a mass of wood. The family who inhabit it is perhaps the most ancient in the county. The kirktown, situated about ¼ of a mile from the castle, is a mere hamlet, with only about 50 inhabitants. Population of the parish in 1831, 528; in 1851, 469. Houses, 86. Assessed property in 1843, £2,727.

This parish is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Guthrie of Guthrie. Stipend, £158 7s. 6d.; glebe, £9, with 3 acres of moor. Schoolmaster's salary, £26, with about £18 fees. The parish church was built in 1826, and contains 306 sittings. There is a subscription school in Kirkbuddo. The ancient church of Guthrie belonged to the monks of Arbroath, and was purchased from them, and erected into a collegiate church for a provost and three prebends, in the 15th century, by Sir David Guthrie; and the church of Kirkbuddo, then a rectory, was attached to this collegiate church, so as to be served by its officiates.

GUVAN. See Govan.

GUYUD. See Elliot (The).

GYLEN CASTLE. See Kerrera.

GYNAG (Loch), a small lake in the upper part of the north side of the parish of Kingussie, Inverness-shire. On an islet in it are vestiges of what is supposed to have been a castle. The Gynag rivulet runs about six miles southward to the Spey.

H

HA' BURN, a small affluent of Deskford burn, in the parish of Deskford, Banffshire. It washes the base of a mound, called the Ha' hill, about 30 feet long, 18 broad, and 20 high, which is supposed to have been used in the feudal times as a seat of justice.

HA' BURN, a small affluent of the Medwin, in the parish of Walston, Lanarkshire.

HA' HILL, a mound several acres in area, and about 65 feet high, near Mauldslie castle, in the parish of Carluke, Lanarkshire. It is supposed to be, in a considerable degree, the accumulation of an ancient burial place; and it now is all covered with large trees, except in a small level part on the top where the last two Earls of Hyndford were buried.

HA' HILL, Banffshire. See Ha' Burn.

HAAFGRUNIE, a grazing island, about 3 miles in circumference, lying 1 mile south of the southern extremity of Unst in Shetland.

HABBIE'S HOW, the scene of Allan Ramsay's 'Gentle Shepherd.' This has been contended by many persons to be a spot on Glencross burn, about 7½ miles south by west of Edinburgh. Towards the upper part of a glen, a small stream falls, from between two stunted birches, over a precipitous rock, 20 feet in height, and inaccessible on each side of the linn; and beneath, the water spreads into a small basin or pool. So far the scenery exactly corresponds with the description in the pastoral:—

> "Between twa birks, out o'er a little linn,
> The water fa's, and maks a singan din;
> A pool breast-deep, beneath as clear as glass,
> Kisses, with easy whirls, the bord'ring grass."

But, though there may be one or two other coincidents sufficiently close to satisfy an easy critic, the Habbie's How of Glencross is far from being a place like the Habbie's How of the pastoral,—

> "Where a' the sweets o' spring an' summer grow."

The locality is bare, surrounded with marshes, and not in the vicinity of human abodes; it has scarcely a birch or a shrub, except a solitary stunted thorn or rowan-tree, projecting from a fissure as if dropped by accident from a rock; it is adorned with not a flower or patch of lively verdure, but only, where the soil is dry, with a few tufts of whins; and it seems never to have claimed connexion with Ramsay, and probably never met the gaze of his eye, or was mentioned in his hearing.

Tytler, the celebrated antiquary, the restorer of

Ramsay's fame, and the proprietor of a mansion and an estate in the very parish of the Glencross Habbie's How, had no difficulty in identifying all the scenery of 'the Gentle Shepherd' with the exquisite landscape in and around the demesne of Newhall, lying near the head of the North Esk, partly within the parish of Penicuick in Mid-Lothian, and partly within that of Linton in Peebles-shire. "While I passed my infancy at Newhall," says he in his edition of King James' Poems, "near Pentland-hills, where the scenes of this pastoral poem were laid, the seat of Mr. Forbes, and the resort of many of the literati at that time, I well remember to have heard Ramsay recite as his own production, different scenes of 'the Gentle Shepherd,' particularly the two first, before it was printed." Between the house and the little haugh, where the Esk and the rivulet from the Harbour-Craig meet, are some romantic grey crags at the side of the water, looking up a turn in the glen, and directly fronting the south. Their crevices are filled with birches, shrubs, and copsewood; the clear stream purls its way past, within a few yards, before it runs directly under them; and projecting beyond their bases, they give complete bield to whatever is beneath, and form the most inviting retreat imaginable:—

"Beneath the south side of a craggy bield,
Where crystal springs the halesome water yield."

Farther up, the glen widens immediately behind the house, into a considerable green or holm, with the brawling burn, now more quiet, winding among pebbles, in short turns through it. At the head of this "howm," on the edge of the stream, with an aged thorn behind them, are the ruins of an old washing-house; and the place was so well-calculated for the use it had formerly been applied to, that another more convenient one was built about 35 years ago, and is still to be seen:—

"A flowery howm between twa verdant braes,
Where lasses use to wash and spread their claes;
A trotting burnie wimpling through the ground;
Its channel-pebbles shining smooth and round."

Still farther up, the burn, agreeable to the description in the dialogue of the second scene, the hollow beyond Mary's bower, where the Esk divides it in the middle, and forms a linn or leap, is named the How burn; a small enclosure above is called the Braehead park; and the hollow below the cascade, with its bathing-pool and little green, its birches, wild shrubs, and variety of natural flowers in summer, its rocks and the whole of its romantic and rural scenery, coincides exactly with the description of Habbie's How. Farther up still, the grounds beyond the How burn, to the westward, called Carlops—a contraction for Carline's Loup—were supposed once to have been the residence of a carline or witch, who lived in a dell, at the foot of the Carlops hill, near a pass between two conic rocks; from the opposite points of which she was often observed at nights, by the superstitious and ignorant, bounding and frisking on her broom, across the entrance. Not far from this, on a height to the east, stood a very ancient half-withered solitary ash-tree, near the old mansion-house of Carlops, overhanging a well, with not another of 30 years' standing in sight of it; and from the open grounds to the south, both it and the glen, with the village and some decayed cottages in it, and the Carline's loups at its mouth, are seen. Ramsay may not have observed or referred to this tree; but it is a curious circumstance that it should be there, and so situated as to complete the resemblance to the scene, which seems to have been taken from the place:—

"The open field;—a cottage in a glen,
An auld wife spinning at the sunny end;—
At a small distance, by a blasted tree,
With faulded arms, and half-raised look ye see,
Bauldy his lane."

HACKWOOD BURN, a small tributary of the Clyde, in the parish of Lamington, Lanarkshire.

HADDENRIG. See SPROUSTON.

HADDINGTON, a parish, containing a royal burgh of its own name, and the hamlets of Abbey and St. Laurence, in the centre of Haddingtonshire. It is bounded by Aberlady, Athelstaneford, Prestonkirk, Morham, Yester, Bolton, Salton, and Gladsmuir. It is of very irregular figure, having a main body of a coffin outline, and, at various points, no fewer than five projections, two of which run respectively north and south to a considerable distance. Exclusive of its projections, it is 6 miles long from east to west, and, on the average, 2 or 2½ miles broad; but inclusive of the projections, it is 8 miles long from north-north-west to south-south-east, and about 7 miles broad. Its superficial area is about 22½ square miles. The parish, as a whole, presents a lovely and fascinating landscape. Along the north side of the main body are the soft summits and green declivities of the Garleton hills, frilled down their southern slopes by rows of plantation. Through the middle of the parish from west to east, flows, in beautiful sinuosities, between wooded and variegated banks, and under the shade, now of the town of Haddington, and now of smiling and superb mansions, with a width generally of from 50 to 56 feet of waters, the river Tyne. All the rest of the district is a beautifully undulating surface, here almost subsiding into plain, there lifting its grassy elevations up to nearly the height of hills, and everywhere exhibiting either luxuriant fields, green meadows, thriving plantations, or elegant seats and ornamental lawns and policies. Agriculture is here in its glory, and exults in its highest achievements. Upwards of 9,000 imperial acres are under cultivation; nearly 1,300 are covered with wood; and only about 250 have been untouched by the hand of culture. All the parish, in fact, is arable, except a few unimportant patches on the summits of the Garleton-hills. On nearly 1,000 acres at the western extremity the soil is thin, though mostly covered with profitable plantation; and, in nearly all other parts, it is rich and highly fertile. The climate is temperate, serene, and remarkably salubrious. Nine children of parents who were married in 1657, attained the aggregate age of 738 years,—making the average age of each member of the family no less than 82. Yet Haddington was the first place in Scotland visited by malignant cholera. There are few ruins in the parish. Coal has been sought for, but not found. There is a mineral spring, a weak chalybeate, called Dobson's well, about ½ a mile west of the burgh. The average yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1835 at £52,225. Assessed property in 1843, £33,648 3s. 2d.

A mile and a quarter south of the town stands the mansion of Lennoxlove, anciently called Lethington, the seat of Lord Blantyre. Part of it, consisting chiefly of a square tower, was built by the Giffords, and dates high in antiquity, and was a very strong high fortalice. Lethington was the birth-place and residence of John, Duke of Lauderdale, the home of Secretary Maitland and Sir Richard Maitland, and, for a long period, the chief seat of the Lauderdale family. The contemporary Duke of York having sarcastically said that, before his first visit to Scotland, he understood the country to be unimbellished with a single park, John, Duke of Lauderdale, piqued by the sarcasm, built, it is said, the first

park-wall of Lethington, enclosing an area of more than a square mile, in the space of six weeks, and raised it to the massive height of 12 feet. Three quarters of a mile south of Lethington or Lennoxlove, is the mansion of Coalston, the seat of the family of Brown, the most ancient in the parish, and now the property of that family's representative, the Marquis of Dalhousie. Three quarters of a mile east of Lennoxlove is Monkrig, a beautiful modern mansion built by the Honourable Captain Keith, R.N. On the south bank of the Tyne, ¾ of a mile east of the town of Haddington, is the mansion of Amisfield, the property of the Earl of Wemyss and March; and a mile east of it, is Stevenson, the seat of Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart. On the north of the Tyne, and west of Haddington, are the mansions of Clerkington, Lethem, Alderston, and Huntington —the first on the banks of the river, and the rest at intervals northward. On Byres, or Byrie-hill, one of the summits of the Garletons, stands, prominent in its position, and distinctly visible from Edinburgh, a monument to the memory of the celebrated Earl of Hopetoun, one of the heroes of the Peninsular war. Haddington, in the suburb of Gifford-gate, contests the honour of having given birth to the Reformer Knox; but is somewhat sternly resisted in this claim by the village of Gifford. The parish is traversed across one of its projections by the North British railway, and has a branch of that railway within itself to the burgh. It is also intersected 6 miles from west to east by the great road between Edinburgh and the east of England; and it sends off a road to North-Berwick, and is cut in all directions by a profusion of subordinate roads. Population in 1831, 5,883; in 1851, 5,525. Houses, 823.

Haddington is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The charge is collegiate. Patron, the Earl of Hopetoun. Unappropriated teinds, £775 11s. 7d. First minister's stipend, £343 2s. 2d.; glebe, £24. Second minister's stipend, £333 6s. 9d.; glebe, £25. The parish church is supposed to have been built in the 12th or 13th century, and was last repaired in 1811, and contains 1,260 sittings. There is also a church connected with the Establishment, called St. John's; but it is not at present used for public worship. There are two Free churches,—St. John's, with 862 sittings, and Knox's, with 385 sittings; and the sum raised in 1855 in connexion with the former was £332 3s. 10½d.,—in connexion with the latter, £168 9s. 10d. There are two United Presbyterian churches, the East and the West, with respectively 549 and 450 sittings. There are also an Independent chapel, with 240 sittings, an Episcopalian chapel, with 279 sittings, and a Roman Catholic place of meeting; and there were formerly places for Methodists and for Baptists. There is a grammar or burgh school, with English, mathematical, and classical departments, conducted and supported in the usual manner of burgh schools. There is also a parochial school, with an attached salary of £34 4s. 4½d., and about £125 fees; and there are a ladies' boarding and day school, a very efficient ragged school, the public subscriptions to which in 1855 amounted to £142 16s. 5d., and several private schools.

Haddington was of old the seat of a deanery, and of the synodical meetings of the diocese. The parish seems, through the medium of its town, to have derived its name from a Saxon chief of the name of Haden, who sat down here on the banks of the Tyne, after the commencement of the Scoto-Saxon period; and its origin is so ancient as to be untraceable amid the obscurities of that early epoch, and the ages which followed. At the accession of David I. to the throne, it stands clearly out to the view as a defined parish; and both then and afterwards, was of much larger extent than at present. Till the year 1674, it comprehended a considerable part of Athelstaneford; and till 1692, it comprised also a large portion of Gladsmuir. The ancient church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary,—the common patron of similar establishments in the circumjacent district. About the year 1134, David I. granted it —along with its chapels, lands, tithes, and every thing belonging to it in the parish—to the priory of St. Andrews. Soon after he gave to the priory, as a largess or endowment on this church, the lands of Clerkington on both sides of the Tyne, a toft in the town, and the tithes of the mills and of all produce within the parish. All these grants were confirmed by David's grandsons, Malcolm IV. and William, as well as by the successive bishops of St. Andrews; and they occasioned the church of Haddington to be held by the St. Andrews priory, and served by a vicar, till the Reformation.—Connected with the church, and within the limits of the parish, were six chapels. At the hamlet to which it has bequeathed its name, was a chapel dedicated to St. Lawrence. In the town or its immediate vicinity were four chapels,—one dedicated to St. Martin,—one dedicated to St. Catherine,—one dedicated to St. Kentigern,—and one, probably the property of the Knights Templars, dedicated to St. John. And there was a chapel within the barony of Penston, which, previous to the erection of Gladsmuir parish, lay within the limits of Haddington. At the Reformation, the property of all these chapels, with that of the church to which they were attached, belonged, as part of the immense possessions of the priory of St. Andrews, to James Stewart, the notorious Earl of Moray, the bastard brother and the minister of Mary of Scotland. The possessions were soon after usurped by the Earl of Morton, during the period of his regency; and when he was put to death for his participation in the murder of Darnley, they were forfeited to the Crown. Esme, Duke of Lennox, the cousin and favourite of James VI. now obtained the whole, as a temporal lordship, from the King. In 1615, Thomas, the first Earl of Haddington, purchased the Haddington portion of the lordship—consisting of the patronage and property and emoluments of the church and its chapels—from Ludovic the son of Esme; and, in 1620, obtained from the King a confirmation of his purchase. In the 18th century, the patronage and property were transferred, by another purchase, to Charles, the first Earl of Hopetoun; and they have since continued in the possession of his descendants. From the period of the utter curtailment of ecclesiastical revenue at the Reformation till the year 1602, the church of Haddington, the chapel of St. Martin, and the church of Athelstaneford, were all served by one minister. The chapel of St. Martin now received an incumbent of its own; but, at the expiry of his period of service, it was abandoned; and, at the present day, it still exhibits, on the east side of the suburb of Nungate, in its external walls, a memorial of an age of superstitious substitution of supernumerary churches and tedious ceremonials, for the simple appliances and spiritual duties of true religion. In 1633, the church of Haddington was appointed one of the 12 prebends of the chapter of Edinburgh; and, in 1635, the magistrates of the town concurred with the Bishop of Edinburgh in pronouncing the necessity of it having for itself not one minister only but two; and they assumed the responsibility of providing for a second minister. The magistrates, naturally enough, thought themselves entitled to the patronage of the additional ecclesiastical office; but—resisted in their claim by the patron of the

parish as settled at the Reformation—they pushed their case first before the College of Justice, and next up to the House of Peers, and, suffering a defeat in both appeals, raised a precedent which has been a famous one in Scottish law for the settlement of similar questions.

Additional to the ecclesiastical edifices which have been enumerated, Haddington had two monastic establishments,—one in the burgh, and one in the village of Abbey. The former, a large and venerable structure, built apparently in the 12th or 13th century, and still in considerable preservation—was a monastery of Franciscan or Grey Friars. Lord Seaton appears to have been one of its principal benefactors, and, in 1441, was buried within its walls. The strictly monastic part of the edifice was defaced by Edward I. Even the choir and the transept of the church are now in a somewhat dilapidated state; but the square tower, 90 feet high, is still entire; and the western part of the cross, fitted up in a superior style in 1811, is the present parish church. On account of the beauty of its structure, and because the lights constantly exhibited at night from its lofty windows were seen at a great distance, this fine edifice was anciently called "Lucerna Laudoniæ," the lamp of Lothian. The length of the fabric, from east to west, is 210 feet; the length of the transept or cross, from north to south, is 110 feet; and the breadth of the nave is 62 feet.—The convent at the village of Abbey, was an establishment of Cistertian nuns. Only a very small fragment of one of the walls now remains. The edifice was founded, in 1178, by Ada, Countess of Northumberland, and mother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion; and it was dedicated by her to the Virgin, and endowed with extensive and valuable possessions. The lands called the Nunlands, now Huntington, and the churches of Athelstaneford and Crail, with their tithes, were also the property of this convent. In 1292, Alicia the prioress, did homage, with her nuns, to Edward I. In 1296, Eve, the successor of Alicia, submitted to the same overbearing prince, and, in return, had a restoration of her rights. In 1358, the convent was strongly menaced, and well nigh swept away, by an inundation of the Tyne; and, according to the absurd legend of the times, it was preserved by the intervention, through means of the prioress, of a wooden image of the Virgin Mary. In 1359, it was more tangibly conserved and benefited by an inspeximus charter from the Bishop of St. Andrews, which, while speaking of the convent as near the hostile border and exposed to depredation, recognises its privileges, and confirms its rights. In 1471, the lairds of Yester and Makerston, provoked to cupidity by its wealth and its fine manors, unceremoniously and rapaciously seized their lands of Nunhopes. The prioress had no resource but to appeal to the civil power; and, failing to get from them a disgorgement of their prey by command of the privy-council, she eventually procured the interference of parliament to commit their persons and restore her property. But such was the anarchy of the age that, in order to protect their granges from the depredations of the aristocratic robbers in their vicinity, the nuns had to get them fortified, and, in particular, had a fortalice erected on their establishment at Nunraw. In 1548, the Estates held a parliament in the convent, and there adopted their resolution to send their infant Queen to France. In 1561, the prioress, Elizabeth Hepburn, in obedience to the new authorities established by the Reformation, gave a statement of her estate preliminary to the suppression of the convent; and she reported the number of nuns to be 18, and the revenues to be £308 17s. 6d., besides 7 chalders, and 11 bolls of wheat. The property was conferred by the Queen on her secretary, William Maitland of Lethington, the son of Sir Richard, and afterwards was converted into a temporal lordship in favour of the family of Lauderdale.

HADDINGTON, a royal burgh, a town of great antiquity, and the metropolis of East Lothian, is pleasantly situated within a bend of the Tyne, and on the left bank of the river, surrounded on all sides by a landscape rich in the beauties of nature and of art, and overlooked at a little distance to the north by the soft sylvan declivity of the Garleton hills. It stands on the great road between the metropolitan cities of Scotland and England, 4½ miles south-east of the Longniddry junction of the North British railway, 11 miles by road south-west of Dunbar, and 17¾ by railway east of Edinburgh. Though comparatively small in bulk, and though, for a long time, mean or indifferent in appearance, it is now one of the neatest, best-built, and most cheerful towns of Scotland, everywhere clean and tidy in its streets, generally tasteful and frequently elegant in its buildings, and all around gay and joyous in the character of its immediate environs. Approaching it eastward from Edinburgh, the traveller passes on both hands a considerable number of villas, enters a straggling outskirt of the town called the Gallow green, and at the termination of this, finds the road he is pursuing joined on the north side by the road from Aberlady, and directly opposite on the south side by the road from Pencaitland. Here the town properly commences; and hence stretches the High-street—called in the early part of its progress the West port—due east over a distance of 600 yards, forming the most conspicuous part of the burgh. About 270 yards from the commencement or western end of High-street, another important thoroughfare, bearing the mean of Back-street, goes off at a very sharp angle from its north side, and continues slowly to diverge from it till, at its termination 330 yards from its commencement, it and the High-street are about 80 yards asunder. The line or lines of building between them are, in three places during the progress of Back-street, cloven by connecting thoroughfares. Across the termination or east end of the two streets, and at right angles with them, runs a street called Hardgate, 700 yards in length, stretching northward and southward a considerable way beyond the slender latitude formed by the eastward and westward streets. All the three streets we have described have the graceful property—so commonly awanting in the thoroughfares of old towns—of being straight. But from Hardgate, nearly opposite the end of High-street, a thoroughfare goes off eastward to the Tyne and to the suburb of Nungate; and this, though only about 210 yards in length, makes two considerable divergencies before reaching the bridge. The town thus far has nearly the figure of a Latin cross, the transverse or intersecting part running north and south; and in point of fact it deviates from a close resemblance to this figure mainly by sending off northward from Back-street, and nearly parallel to Hardgate, a thoroughfare called, over most of its length of 370 yards, Newton port, but bearing, toward its extremity, the fantastic and unaccountable name of Whisky row. Connected with the town by a bridge of 4 arches, stands the suburb of Nungate. This, from a point opposite the parallel of back-street, stretches southward along the bank of the river over a distance of 340 yards; and chiefly consists of two parallel streets lengthways—one of which, or that next the river, bears the name of Gifford gate—and three brief intersecting streets.

The entire arrangement of town and suburb, un-

usually good though it is in itself, receives from its relative position to the Tyne material aid in conveying an agreeable impression. The river, when approaching, flows in a northerly direction on a line with Gallow green, or the western extremity of the town; but when at 560 yards distance, it debouches in a beautiful curve, and, with two slight bendings, flows due east, till it passes the whole town, and is on a line with Nungate; then making another graceful turn, it flows slightly to the west of north, washing both the town and the suburb, till it passes the northern extremity of both; and immediately it once more goes suddenly and beautifully round one-fourth of the compass, and pursues its course to the east.—The High-street is a spacious and handsome thoroughfare, with excellent high houses, some elegant and even imposing edifices, and a good array of shops. Back-street, though not so spacious or extensive, presents no unpleasing picture to the eye, and was formerly the busy scene of the spirited weekly grain market. In Hardgate also, and its extremities or continuations northward and southward, called respectively the North port and the South port, are numerous good houses, many of them altogether or comparatively new, and two or three in the style and with the accompaniments of villas. The various thoroughfares enjoy the luxury—so scantily found in provincial towns, and so indicative of tasteful and opulent imitation of metropolitan comforts—of side-pavements; and they are likewise lighted up at night with gas.

At the west end of the town stand the County buildings, erected in 1833, from a design by Mr. Burn of Edinburgh, at a cost of £5,500. They are in the old English style of architecture, spacious and elegant; built chiefly of stone procured near the town, but, in the front, mainly with polished stone brought from Fife; and they contain the sheriff and justice-of-peace court-rooms, and offices and apartments for various functionaries connected with the county. In Court-street, immediately east of the County buildings, stands the Corn exchange, erected in 1854, at the cost of upwards of £2,400. It measures, within walls, 128 feet in length, and 50 feet in breadth. Its front elevation, though somewhat plain, is massive and not inelegant; its interior arrangement is commodiously adapted to the joint uses of seller and buyer; and its roof closely resembles that of a railway terminus, and has a light pleasant appearance. At the point where High-street and Back-street separate stand the Town's buildings; containing the council-room, the assembly-room, and the county and burgh jail; erected at various dates and in successive parts, but producing an embellishing effect upon the burghal landscape, and now surmounted by a handsome and highly ornamental spire, erected in 1831 from a design by Mr. Gillespie Graham, and raising aloft its tapering summit to the height of 150 feet. Near the west end of the town are the gas works. On a line with Hardgate, or the South port, at a point in the eastward course of the Tyne south of the town, a bridge of one arch, called Waterloo bridge, spans the river, and opens the way to Salton. St. John's church, erected in 1838, is a very pleasing Gothic edifice. But the principal structure, combining the attractions of antiquity, Gothic magnificence, and bulky grandeur, is the pile, already noticed in our view of the parish, as the church of the ancient monastery. This is finely situated on an open area south-east of the body of the town, skirted by the gently flowing Tyne. Around is the spacious cemetery of the parish, embosoming the remains of much departed worth; and, in particular, those of the devout and illustrious John Brown, whose excellencies long shed a lustre over the town, and whose pious and useful writings have embalmed him in the affections of the truly Christian of every denomination. Within the edifice itself are a vault containing the remains of John, Duke of Lauderdale, as well as those of various members of his family, and an imposing monument, 24 feet long, 18 broad, and 18 high, consisting of two compartments supported by black marble pillars with white alabaster capitals of the Corinthian order, and containing, in the one, full length alabaster figures of Lord-chancellor Thirlestane and his lady in a recumbent posture, and, in the other, similar figures of John, Earl of Lauderdale, and his Countess. At the southern extremity of Gifford-gate is a field which those who claim the reformer Knox as a native of Haddington, point out as having been attached to the house in which he was born. At the north-east extremity of Nungate stand the ruins of St. Martin's chapel, surrounded by a cemetery.

Haddington, particularly in its suburb of Nungate, was for some time the seat of a considerable manufactory of coarse woollen fabrics. During the period of Cromwell's usurpation, an English company, in which the principal partner was a Colonel Stanfield, expended a very large sum of money in establishing the manufactory; and, for this purpose, purchased some lands which formerly belonged to the monastery, erected fulling mills, dyeing houses, and other requisite premises, and imposed on the whole the name of Newmills. After the Restoration, the company, for their encouragement, were, by several Scottish acts of parliament, exempted from some taxes, and Colonel Stanfield was raised to the honour of knighthood. But after his death the affairs of the company going into disorder, and throwing embarrassment upon the manufacture, Colonel Charteris purchased their lands and houses, and, in honour of the very ancient family in Nithsdale from whom he was descended, changed the name from Newmills to Amisfield. In 1750, a company was established, and contributed a large sum, to revive the manufacture; but the trade proving unsuccessful, they dissolved. Soon after their failure, another company was formed, but proved equally unsuccessful in their efforts. Haddington would hence seem destined—though from what actual cause is not very apparent—not to partake the benefits, or become the scene, of any such stirring movements as, in peaceful times, have rapidly raised not a few hamlets and villages of Scotland to the condition of thriving and populous towns. At present it has only one small woollen manufactory; yet it conducts a considerable trade in wool, is the centre of mercantile supply to an extensive and wealthy agricultural district, and has an iron-forge, a coach-work, 2 breweries, a distillery, and establishments for the tanning and currying of leather, and for preparing bone-dust and rape-cake for manure. But its chief trading importance consists in its being a leading market for the exposure and sale of agricultural produce. Its fairs have gone into desuetude; but its weekly market, held on Friday, attracts, on the one hand, the large and very intelligent body of East Lothian farmers as sellers, and a vast number of corn-dealers and others from Edinburgh, Leith, and more distant places as purchasers, and is always—but especially at the most suitable seasons for agricultural trafficking—a very stirring and important scene. In the morning, butter, eggs, and poultry are discussed; at noon and half-an-hour past it, oats and barley are exposed; and at one o'clock, wheat—East Lothian wheat, the primest produce of the kingdom—challenges attention. As a wheat market, it is

probably the first in Scotland; and, at all events, is, as a market for general agricultural produce, rivalled in the south-east counties only by Edinburgh and Dalkeith. A large cattle-fair is held on a Friday in April, which is fixed by the East Lothian Agricultural society, at which some prime fat cattle are sold. A second cattle market is held on the Friday preceding the Edinburgh All-hallow fair.

Haddington was at one time the seat of a circuit justiciary court, but now sends all its justiciary business to Edinburgh. It is the seat, every Monday and Thursday, during session, of the county-courts of the sheriff; every Thursday, of a sheriff small debt court; on the second Tuesday of every month, of a justice of peace court; on the first Tuesday of May and the last Tuesday of October, of a meeting of justices for granting publicans' certificates; and on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October, of a general quarter sessions. Excellent facilities of communication are enjoyed by means of the North British railway. The principal inns of the town are the George, the Star, the Black Bull, the Crown, the Britannia, and the Railway. The town has a savings' bank, a number of insurance agencies, and branch-offices of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Co.'s Bank, the Commercial Bank of Scotland, and the City of Glasgow Bank. It is also the seat of the United East Lothian Agricultural society, the new Agricultural club of East Lothian, the East Lothian horticultural society, and the ancient fraternity of gardeners of East Lothian. It has likewise a curling club, a mechanics' school of arts, a museum of scientific specimens, a public reading-room, a presbytery library, a parochial library, a subscription library, a town-library originally founded in a bequest of books from the Rev. John Gray of Aberlady, and also a town and country library. It is also the depot or head-quarters of the itinerating libraries, devised for the enlightenment and moral cultivation of the towns, villages, and parishes of East Lothian by the late philanthropic Samuel Brown, the worthy offshoot of the venerable John Brown. Of benevolent and religious institutions, there are a dispensary,—a society for females for the relief and instruction of the aged, poor, and sick,—the East Lothian society for propagating the knowledge of Christianity,—and the East Lothian Bible society, probably the earliest organized in Scotland.

Prior to the date of the burgh reform act, the Town-council of Haddington, according to an act of the convention of royal burghs passed in 1665, consisted of 16 merchants' and 9 trades' councillors. The number of council remains, as formerly, 25; and they are elected according to the provisions of the burgh reform act. The magistrates are a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and a dean-of-guild. The council nominate a baron-bailie of the suburb of Nungate, and another of a portion of the parish of Gladsmuir which holds feu of the burgh; but neither of these functionaries holds baron-bailie courts. The magistrates have jurisdiction over the whole royalty, and hold a weekly court in which, assisted by the town-clerk, they try civil causes. They are in the practice also of trying criminal causes brought before them by the procurator-fiscal of the burgh; and they maintain order in the town, by imposing summarily fines not exceeding 5 shillings, for offences in matters of police. The sheriff of the county exercises a cumulative authority with them within the royalty. The dean-of-guild and his council judge of all questions of boundaries and disputed marches, and must be consulted previous to the erection of any new building. The magistrates have the appointment of the town-clerk, the fiscal, the gaoler, and other burgh-officers, and of the burgh-schoolmasters. There is no guildry in Haddington; but there are merchant-burgesses, who have a fund called the guildry fund, devoted to charitable purposes, from which they generally distribute about £25 a-year. The fees of entry are,—to a stranger £10,—to an apprentice £6 1s. 2d.,—to children of burgesses £2 13s. 4d. There are nine incorporated trades,—hammermen, wrights, masons, weavers, fleshers, shoemakers, bakers, tailors, and skinners; all of them, except the weavers, enjoying the exclusive privilege of exercising their crafts within burgh. The property of the town consists of lands, mills, houses, feu-duties, customs and market-dues, and fees on the entry of burgesses. The debt at Michaelmas 1832, was £6,901 6s. 3d.; contracted chiefly in the erection of a new butcher market at the cost of upwards of £2,000,—in the expenditure of £1,500 upon the church and manse, and of £2,000 upon the spire and renovation of the town-house, and of £1,500 in an unsuccessful search for coal on the lands of Gladsmuir. The income of the town in 1831–2 was £1,422 16s. 3d.; in 1853–4, £965 12s. 10d. Municipal constituency in 1854, 177. Haddington, inclusive of larger space than the municipal burgh, but all within the parish, unites with Dunbar, Jedburgh, Lauder, and North Berwick, in sending a member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency in 1854, 199 Population of the municipal burgh in 1841, 2,786; in 1851, 2,887. Houses, 353. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 3,883. Houses, 473.

Haddington was, at a very early period, a royal burgh; and in the charter of confirmation and *de novo damus* of James VI., dated 30th January, 1624, by which it now holds its privileges and property, record is made of its great antiquity, and of ancient charters of the town having been lost or destroyed during the international wars. The earliest recorded notice of it exhibits it to view in the 12th century as a demesne town of the Scottish king. David I. possessed it as his burgh, with a church, a mill, and other appurtenances of a manor; yet, so far as documental evidence is concerned, he does not appear to have had a castle in its vicinity. Ada, the daughter of the Earl of Warren, received it, in 1139, as a regal dower, on her marriage with Earl Henry, the son of David, and the prince of Scotland; and, till her decease in 1178, this mother of kings, in other matters than the founding of the Cistertian nunnery in its neighbourhood, seems to have been attentive to its interests. William the Lion now inherited it as a demesne of the crown; and appears—though no royal castle is yet spoken of in the place—to have sometimes made it his residence. In 1180, William, supported by his brother, Earl David, and by many clergymen and a vast assemblage of laity, heard here and decided a tumultuous though unimportant civil controversy between the monks of Melrose and Richard Morville, the constable of Scotland. In 1191, the same King affianced at Haddington his daughter Isobel to her second husband. In 1198, the town became the birth-place of Alexander II., the son of William. During the reigns of David I., Malcolm IV., and William the Lion, Haddington seems to have luxuriated in the comforts of peace and the smiles of royal favour. It was first involved in the miseries of war, after Alexander II. had taken part with the English barons against their unworthy sovereign; and in 1216, it was burnt by King John of England during his incursion into the Lothians. In 1242, on occasion of a royal tournament held at the town, and in revenge of his having overthrown Walter, the chief of the family of Bisset, Patrick,

Earl of Athole, was assassinated within its walls. As the town, after being reduced to ashes by John, had been hastily rebuilt of wood, it was, a second time, in 1244, destroyed by the flames. But, at that period, all the towns and cities of Scotland were constructed chiefly or wholly of wood, and covered with thatch; and when we learn from Fordun that Stirling, Roxburgh, Lanark, Perth, Forfar, Montrose, and Aberdeen, were all burnt at the same time as Haddington, we can hardly believe—though several historians concur in telling us so—that Haddington, on this occasion, owed its conflagration to accident. The town, though formally demanded, in 1293, by Edward I., of John Baliol, does not seem to have suffered much from the wars of the succession. In 1355–6, Edward III., in revenge of the seizure of Berwick by the Scottish troops during his absence in France, making a devastating incursion over the whole country south of Edinburgh, Haddington fell a prey to his fury, and was a third time reduced to ashes. This disaster happening about the beginning of February, it was many years afterwards remembered by the name of 'the burnt Candlemas.'

In April 1548, the year after the fatal battle of Pinkie, the English, under Lord Grey, took possession of Haddington, fortified it, and left in it a garrison of 2,000 foot and 500 horse, under Sir John Wilford. The Scots were, at the time, so much dispirited, that this garrison ravaged the country to the very gates of Edinburgh. But Andrew de Montalembert, Sieur D'Essé, the French general, having landed at Leith on the 16th of June, at the head of 6,000 foreign troops, composed of French, Germans, and Italians, in concert with a force of 5,000 Scotch troops, under Arran, drove the English within the fortifications, and laid siege to the town. Wilford, the governor, made a gallant defence, and even so out-manœuvred the Frenchman's activity, as, in spite of him, to receive into the town from Berwick a reinforcement of men and a supply of provisions. While D'Essé maintained the siege, and environed the Cistertian nunnery at the village of Abbey with his camp, the meeting of the Estates of parliament in that edifice, which we noticed in our ecclesiastical sketch of the parish, took place on 17th July. As the siege of Haddington continued, and both attack and defence grew increasingly spirited, the vicinity became the principal theatre of war between the two nations. Sir Thomas Palmer, at the head of 1,500 horse, made an attempt to throw supplies into the town; but was repulsed, with the loss of 400 prisoners. Admiral Lord Clinton, brother of Somerset the protector of England, was now directed to draw the attention of the Scots from the siege by menacing their coasts; while Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, was sent to reinforce and conquer at the head of 22,000 men. The admiral, though repulsed at different points where he attempted a landing, achieved his main object of distracting the attention of the besiegers of Haddington; while the Earl of Shrewsbury raised the siege, supplied the garrison with every necessary and an additional force of 400 horse, and then marched to Musselburgh to look into intrenchments which D'Essé had suddenly thrown up for his army. But he in vain attempted to draw the wary Frenchman from his camp; and becoming tired of his sentinelry, marched off with his troops, burned Dunbar and other places in his route, and departed into England. D'Essé now resolved to attempt Haddington by a *coup de main*. The enterprise was conducted with so much secrecy and adroitness, that the English advanced guards were slain, and the bas court before the east gate was gained, before the garrison was alarmed. The assailants were employed in breaking open this gate, when a soldier—who a few days before had deserted from D'Essé's camp—fired upon them a piece of artillery which killed many of them and threw the rest into confusion; while a party sallied out through a private postern, and made such a furious onset with spears and swords that few of the assailants who had entered the bas court escaped slaughter. D'Essé, in June 1549, was succeeded in the command of the foreign auxiliaries, and in the prosecution of measures for the capture of Haddington, by the Chevalier De Thermes, who brought over with him from France a reinforcement of 1,000 foot, 100 cuirassiers, and 200 horse. His first act was to build a fort at the sea-port of Aberlady, to straiten the garrison by cutting off from them all supplies by sea. Wilford, reduced to extremity from want of provisions, and informed that a supply had arrived at Dunbar, marched out at the head of a strong detachment, in order, if possible, to cut his way to the supply and convey it to Haddington; but he was attacked by a large body of the French troops, overpowered by numbers, and, after an obstinate resistance, during which most of his detachment were hewn down, was taken prisoner. The English now found the tenure of Haddington impracticable, on account at once of the distant and inland situation of the town, of the determination of the French commander at all hazards and at any cost to take it, and of the appearance among the garrison of that fell, insidious, and inconquerable foe, the plague; and they resolved to contend no longer for its possession. The Earl of Rutland determined, however, that neither soldiers nor military stores should fall into the hands of the Scots or their auxiliaries; and, marching into Scotland at the head of 6,000 men, he entered Haddington in the night, and, on the 1st of October, 1549, safely conducted all the soldiers and artillery to Berwick. Of the fortifications of Haddington not a vestige now remains, except a few portions of the old town-wall.

In 1598, Haddington was a fourth time consumed by fire. The calamity is said to have been occasioned by the imprudence of a maid-servant, in placing a screen covered with clothes too near the fire of a room during night. In commemoration of the event, and as a means of preventing its recurrence, the magistrates made a law, that a crier should go along the streets of the town every evening during the winter months, and, after tolling a bell, recite some admonitory rhymes. This unusual ceremony got the name of "Coal an' can'le," and still continues to be observed during winter. The rhymes recited are sufficiently rude; but, in connexion with the fact of Haddington having so often and severely suffered from fire, they are not without interest:

> "A' guid men's servants where'er ye be,
> Keep coal an' can'le for charitie!
> Baith in your kitchen an' your ha',
> Keep weel your fires whate'er befa'!
> In bakehouse, brewhouse, barn, and byre,
> I warn ye a' keep weel your fire!
> For often times a little spark
> Brings mony hands to mickle wark!
> Ye nourrices that hae bairns to keep,
> See that ye fa' nae o'er sound asleep,
> For losing o' your guid renoun,
> An' banishing o' this barrous toun!
> 'Tis for your sakes that I do cry:
> Tak' warning by your neighbours bye!"

Haddington gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Scotland, to the descendants of the Hamiltons of Innerwick, the remote kinsmen of the ducal family of Hamilton. In 1606, Sir John Ramsay, brother of George Lord Ramsay of Dalhousie, and the chief protector of James VI. from the conspiracy of the Earl of Gowrie, was created Viscount Haddington

and Lord Ramsay of Barns; in 1615, he was raised to a place among the peers of England, by the titles of Earl of Holderness and Baron Kingston-upon-Thames; but dying, in 1625, without issue, he left all his honours to be disposed of at the royal will either as forgotten toys or as the award of future aspirants. In 1627, Thomas Hamilton of Priestfield—who was eminent as a lawyer, and had become Lord-president of the Court of Session, and Secretary of State, and had been created Baron of Binning and Byres in 1613, and Earl of Melrose in 1619—obtained the King's permission to change his last and chief title into that of Earl of Haddington. In 1827, Thomas, 9th Earl, while only heir-apparent, was created Baron Melrose of Tynningham, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; and this nobleman, during the brief administration of Sir Robert Peel in 1834–5, was Lord-lieutenant of Ireland. The family seats are Tynningham-house, 8 miles east of Haddington, and Lennel-house in Berwickshire.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or East Lothian, a beautiful county, maritime in position, but principally agricultural in character, in the south-east of Scotland. It is bounded on the north-west and north by the frith of Forth; on the north-east by the German ocean; on the south-east and south by Berwickshire; and on the west by Mid-Lothian. With the exception of four very inconsiderable rills, which divide it respectively toward its north-west and south-west angles from Mid-Lothian, and toward its south-east and south-west angles from Berwickshire—the two rills at the south-west angle making a confluence at the point of leaving it—and of the water-shedding summit-line of the Lammermoor hills over about one-half of the march with Berwickshire, it has, along the south-eastern, the southern, and the western frontier, no natural or geographical features to mark its boundary. The county stretches between 55° 46′ 10″, and 56° 4′ north latitude, and between 2° 8′, and 2° 49′ longitude west from Greenwich. Along the frith of Forth to North Berwick it extends, in a straight line, 15¼ miles; thence, along the ocean till it touches Berwickshire, it extends, also in a straight line, 16½ miles; in a chord from the eastern to the western point of its contact with Berwickshire, it extends 25 miles; and in a chord from the southern to the northern points of its contact with Mid-Lothian, it extends 13 miles. But on the sides of the frith and of Berwickshire it sends considerable projections beyond this line of measurement; on the Mid-Lothian side it makes a considerable recession from that line; and on the ocean side it both—though not to a great extent—recedes from that line and overleaps it. The extent of its superficial area is variously computed at 224, 250, and 280 square miles. The highest computation, though probably beyond the truth, seems to have been made with the most care, and upon the best authority.

The county consists of highlands and lowlands, each broadly and distinctly marked in its features, and both stretching east and west with an exposure to the north. The highland or southern district is part of the very broad but comparatively low Lammermoor range, which, coming off at an acute divergency from the middle of the lofty chain which intersects the south-west of Scotland, runs eastward by Soutra to the sea. In their more upland regions, or in the degree of their lying near the southern boundary, the hills of this district are chiefly brown heaths, fit only to be used as a sheep-walk; but as they descend toward the plain they become capable of cultivation, and yield a fair though generally a late return to the labours of the husbandman. In general height and form and appearance—though Spartleton-hill, one of their summits, rises 1,615 feet above the level of the sea—they are rather a wide stretch of upland moor, than either a chain or a congeries of mountains, and, apart from their deep solitude and their pastoral character, possess none of the bold or wild features of the properly highland districts of Scotland. The lowlands of the county, with the Lammermoors for a back ground, and the burnished or surgy or bright blue waters of the frith and the ocean for a foil, exhibit, from the summit of any of the few elevations which command them, a finely diversified and very beautiful and brilliant landscape. The surface, while generally though very gently declining from the foot of the Lammermoors to the frith of Forth, is sufficiently broken and swollen to be relieved from the tameness of aspect distinctive of a plain, and has its elevations lifted up in such softness of form and picturesqueness of variety as to let it retain, in the strictest sense, and with fascinating attractions, a lowland character. In the south-east division the ground stretches away from the hills for several miles like a bowling-green, and is surpassingly fertile in its soil and opulent in its vegetable dress. Along the centre and toward the western limit of the county the rich vale of the Tyne comes down with a gentle slope from the hills, and forms a long, beautiful, thoroughly cultivated broad stripe, stretching east and west. On the north side of this vale, a low swelling hilly range comes down from Mid-Lothian, runs eastward to the parish of Haddington, and there, after having gradually sunk till it is almost lost in the plain, rises up again in the more marked but simply hilly and soft form of the Garleton range, and runs along several miles farther to the east. North of the Garleton hills is another stretch of plain, extending its length eastward and westward; and between this and the northern angle of the county, a very low or moundish ridge rising at Gulane, stretches eastward to the northern division of the parish of Whitekirk. Beyond this ridge North Berwick law lifts, singly from the plain, its beautifully conical form 800 feet above the level of the sea; and from the bosom of the sea itself rises the remarkable and commanding form of the Bass; and away in the plain which stretches from the foot of the Lammermoors, rises, 8 miles due south from North Berwick law, a rival to that beautiful hill as to both form and position, in the solitary cone called Traprain law. The whole lowlands of the county, though distinct and fascinating as beheld either from the Lammermoors or from other elevations, are seen to best advantage and unfold their inequalities most distinctly to the eye from the Garleton hills in their centre. The ascent of the county from its northern shore to the foot of the Lammermoors, is there perceived to be accomplished, not in an inclined plane, or in shelving esplanades, or in ridges of uniform heights, but in alternations of variegated plain and diversified hilly range extending invariably from east to west; and from the foot of the Lammermoors to the southern boundary it is seen to be achieved in easy swells and by gentle and very gradual progress. The central summits of the Garletons, some of the Lammermoor elevations, and especially North Berwick law and Traprain law, are exceptions to the generally soft and gentle graduation of the features of the district; but, while conspicuous objects in its topography, they add munificently to the brilliant attractions of its scenic beauty.

Haddingtonshire, owing to its geographical position and its limited extent, has few waters of any description, and none of considerable magnitude. The Tyne, entering it as a mere rill on the west,



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and traversing the whole width of its lowlands to the sea at Tyningham, is the only stream which can, in any sense, claim the name of river. Several burns or rivulets, from among the many which rise in the Lammermoors, either flow down upon the Tyne, or run through the whole lowlands in independent courses to the sea, and are of magnitude sufficient to claim separate notice in the details of topographical description. But a strange circumstance connected with the Haddingtonshire streams —owing, probably, to their dearth and their beauty, and to the eagerness with which they are locally claimed—is that they very generally glide from place to place under such a confusion of names as almost defies the management of a topographist. The stream, for example, which joins the Tyne on the lands of Clerkington, bears, during its brief course from the head of Garvald parish, the names successively of the Hope, the Gifford, the Bolton, and the Coalston. The rivulet, too, which rises in the same parish as this, a little to the east, traverses the parishes of Garvald, Whittingham, Stenton, and Dunbar, and falls into the sea at West Belhaven, and which is next in length of course, if not in volume of water, to the Tyne, glides from the county under an appellation imposed on it within 2 or 3 miles of its embouchure, and previously wears and casts aside and assumes names with such rapidity of succession that it is coolly allowed to figure anonymously on the map. A ridiculously contrasted instance is, that two streams which rise respectively on the north-eastern and the south-western limit of the parish of Athelstaneford, and which flow respectively westward to the frith at Aberlady bay, and eastward to the ocean at Ravensheugh, are both called Peffer-burn. The only inland sheets of water of any extent are Presmennan and Danskine lochs,—the former of which is an artificial formation. The county's poverty in waters, however, is, in a large degree, compensated both by the beauty and the alluvial deposits of such streams as it possesses, and by the far-spreading brilliance and the abundant fishy productiveness of the frith and the ocean.—Kist-hill-well, in the parish of Spott, several mineral springs in the parish of Pencaitland, and an acidulous spring in the parish of Humbie, have, at various periods, been more or less in repute for their medicinal properties. A mineral spring near Salton house is said to be of the same nature, and to have the same virtues, as the Bristol waters.

The county, in its upland or Lammermoor division, is geologically composed of the transition strata,—chiefly those of aquatic formation; and, in its lowlands, except in a few localities where trap-rock has been forced up to the surface through the entire intermediate strata, consists of the various alternating strata of the secondary formation. Old red sandstone, superincumbent on the transition strata, looks out at various places on the coast, flanks the Lammermoor hills over their whole range, and bears aloft limestone, coal, fire-clay, ironstone, shales, clay, and sandstone. Coal, in continuation of the Mid-Lothian coal-field, and coextensive with the northern half of the western frontier, stretches eastward through the parishes of Prestonpans, Tranent, Ormiston, Pencaitland, and Gladsmuir. But toward the extremity of the last parish, and on its entering Haddington, it becomes so interrupted with dykes and so thin in the seam as not to repay the cost of mining. So early as the year 1200 coal was discovered and worked on their lands of Prestongrange by the monks of Newbattle. A charter, which must have been granted between 1202 and 1218, and which confers on these monks exclusive power to work coal on their lands of Preston, bounded by the rivulet Pinkie, is still in existence. Another charter also exists, granted by James, steward of Scotland, and dated 20th of January, 1284-5, which confers a grant of coal, and authority to work it, on his lands in Tranent. Yet many persons—very erroneously, as these documents show—have supposed that the earliest coalmine in Scotland was opened at Dunfermline about the year 1291. Coal is either known or very probably conjectured to stretch from the main coal-field all its breadth north-eastward to the very extremity of Haddingtonshire, and it even, north of the village of Dirleton, crops out near the sea; but, in spite of numerous and expensive attempts, in various localities, to find it in sufficiently thick and available seams, it will never probably be found workable elsewhere than in the parishes west of Haddington. Limestone in great abundance and of prime quality is so generally met with as nowhere to be undiscoverable within a longer interval than 5 or 6 miles; and it is in general from 12 to 14 feet in thickness, and so level and near the surface as to be procurable at a moderate cost. Shell-marl has been found at Salton and at Hermiston; but, owing to the plenty and the cheapness of lime, is no such treasure in East Lothian as it would be esteemed in less favoured districts. Clay ironstone suitable for smelting was, some time ago, worked at Gulane by the Carron company; but, though occurring there and in some other spots in considerable quantity, it ceased to attract notice, or to be treated as an article of value, till the quite recent establishment of extensive iron-works in the parish of Gladsmuir. Sandstone for building is plentiful and of easy access; but, though durable, it is of a dark reddish colour so disagreeable to the eye as to give buildings or towns constructed with it, especially when compared in recollection with the buildings of Edinburgh, a sombre and rueful aspect. Clay suitable for the manufacture of brick and tiles, occurs, of various colours in the uplands, and of a blue colour in the lowlands; and in the vale of the western Peffer-burn occurs in beds of from 10 to 25 feet deep, and stretches away into the sea beneath the wide flat sands of Aberlady. Dr. Buckland, in an essay read before the Geological society, states that a large portion of the low lands between Edinburgh and Haddington is composed of till, or the argillaceous detritus of glaciers, interspersed with pebbles. In the valley of the river Tyne, about one mile east of Haddington, he observed a district longitudinal moraine, midway between the river and the high road, and ranging parallel to them; and he directs attention to the trap rocks which commence a little further eastward, and are intersected by the Tyne at various points for 4 or 5 miles above Linton, as likely to afford scored and striated surfaces in the most contracted parts of the valley. About 4 miles west of Dunbar, another long and lofty ridge of gravel stretches along the valley, parallel to the right bank of the river; and for 3 miles south-east of Dunbar there occurs a series of lateral moraines, modified into terraces by the action of water.

In early times the Lammermoor division seems to have been abundantly clothed with natural woods and shrubberies. This fact—even if documentary evidence were awanting—is very strongly attested by the frequent recurrence, in its topographical nomenclature, of the syllables, 'wood,' 'oak,' 'pres,' and 'shaw;' the two last signifying, respectively in Celtic and in Saxon, a copsewood. Thus we have Braidwood, Presmennanwood, Humbiewood, Woodhall, Woodley, Woodcot, Cranshaw, Crackinshaw, Pyotshaw, and a host of others. But in the lowlands of the county woods do not seem anciently to

have existed; nor can they be traced in the names of its localities or in the statements or allusions of charters. The first park or pleasure-ground in the county was the Duke of Lauderdale's, 500 acres in extent, formed during the reign of Charles II., and already noticed in our account of the parish of Haddington. In 1683, John Reid, the Quaker gardener, in his book entitled 'The Scots Gardener,' showed the whole population of Scotland "how to plant gardens, orchards, avenues, groves, and forests." But the inhabitants of the lowlands of East Lothian were somewhat incredulous as to the arboriferous capacities of their country. The first Marquis of Tweeddale, who died in 1697, Lord Rankeilour, who died in 1707, and their contemporary the fifth Earl of Haddington, were, on a small scale, considerable planters, and sufficiently tested the powers of the soil to excite a desire for the luxury of sylvan shade and shelter. The Earl of Mar trode close on their heels, introduced the system of planting in forests, and polished the taste and provoked the imitation of many of his aristocratic neighbours. The ninth Earl of Haddington, however — who figured soon after the Union as likewise an important improver of agriculture—was the first great planter. The trees he reared about the year 1730, on his estate of Tynningham, were all of the hardwood kind, and with subsequent additions now form the most beautiful forest in the south of Scotland. Planting, ever since his time, has secured a fair amount of attention, and—in some places, aggregated into groves and sylvan wildernesses—in many, or most, disposed in sheltering tufts and rows, — maintains dominion over between 6,000 and 7,000 acres. Humbie and Salton woods lying contiguously, and forming together a broad expanse of forest, sloping away down the Lammermoors to their base, present a beautiful feature, in the magnificent and vast landscape which stretches out before a spectator on Soutra hill, and exquisitely chequers his path and variegates his prospect as he descends to the plain. Hence, says Scott, in his Marmion,—

> "The green-sward way was smooth and good,
> Through Humbie's and through Salton's wood—
> A forest glade which varying still
> Here gave a view of dale and hill,
> There narrower closed, till over head
> A vaulted screen the branches made."

Some of the woods of Pencaitland are said to have suffered much from squirrels, which attack the young Scots firs, the larch, and the elm. A very frequent fence in the country is the luxurious hedge of whitethorn, mixed with sweet-briar, honeysuckle, and hedge-row trees.

Till a comparatively recent date the mass of the population were in a state of villanage, astricted to the land on which they dwelt, and transferable only with its soil. The charters of David I., Malcolm IV., and William the Lion, exhibit the county as distributed in large districts among a few domineering and enslaving barons. The kings, the nobles, and the ecclesiastics were then all agriculturists; every manor had its place, its church, its mill, its kiln, and its brewhouse; and the villains or retainers were chained down around the baron on a house, a croft, some arable land, a meadow, and a right of commonage. The monks, in particular, were keen and skilful cultivators, and seem to have laid the foundation of the country's agricultural greatness. There were undoubtedly many lands cultivated under the baronial lords of manors, and under the monks of Newbattle and Kelso, and the nuns of Haddington, by tenants and subtenants for certain rents and services. A curious fact is that, along the conterminous line of the uplands and the lowlands, the parishes were anciently—as they are still—so distributed that each, while stretching away into the fertile plain, had attached to it a section of the Lammermoor as a necessary adjunct to its agricultural practice of summer pasturage. Even the nomenclature shows that each parish had its pasturage or 'shieling.' Thus, in Oldhamstocks are Luckyshiel and Powelshiel; in Innerwick, Auldshiel; in Stenton, Gamelshiel and Airnleshiel; and in Whittingham, Penshiel and Mayshiel. While mills were everywhere numerous, and in much requisition in the lowlands, and evinced, by the activity with which they were employed, how comparatively vast a quantity of grain was raised, pasturage was, at the same time, much followed, during summer, by all who had easy access to the Lammermoors. Hay also was raised in abundance, and, so early as the 13th century, was subjected to tithes. From the fact that the English soldiers subsisted, during the siege of Dirlton castle in 1298, on the pease which grew in the neighbouring fields, pulse likewise appears to have been early an object of attention. But, what is greatly more surprising, gardens and orchards, so early as during the 12th and the 13th centuries, were numerous and large. Agriculture and its sister-arts, however, received a fearful check, and even were compelled to recede, during the disastrous period of the wars of the succession. Yet, in 1336, East Lothian, in its infantile movements, resembled so singularly the paramount greatness of its adult agricultural character of the present day, that the labour of no fewer than 100 ploughs was suspended by the arousing effects upon the people of Allan of Wynton abducting one of the daughters of Seton. Against the middle of the 17th century improvements had so far advanced that the English soldiers who entered Scotland with Cromwell in 1650, were astonished to find in East Lothian "the greatest plenty of corn they ever saw, not one of the fields being fallow," and made no scruple to trample down the crops in their march, and feed their horses with the wheat. We may suppose, however, that Whitelocke, who makes this report, indulged somewhat in exaggeration; and we must perceive, also, that implements of the rudest and most clumsy sort being still in use, the husbandry, notwithstanding its superiority at the period, was still, as compared with the state of things at present, in a sufficiently primitive and lumbering condition.

The era of georgic improvement in East Lothian, was about the period of the Union, in 1707. Lord Belhaven led the way, by tendering advice to the farmers, and endeavouring to inoculate them with new doctrines. Lord Haddington, and some of his tenantry, followed in a path less lofty and commanding, but more alluring and successful,—the path of experiment and example. Through means of some English servants among his retainers, he introduced over his estate the practice—altogether novel in the country—of sowing grass-seeds. Fletcher of Salton, "after he saw his own political career at a close by the Union," emulated Lord Haddington in a race along the new road to fame; and in 1710, patronized a mill-wright of the name of Meikle, sent him to Holland to observe and invent improvements in machinery, and, by his means, introduced "the fanners," and set up a manufactory of them at Salton, and also constructed a mill for the manufacture of decorticated barley, thenceforth everywhere known as Salton barley. A ready market being offered for this species of corn, the erection of the mill, and of others elsewhere in imitation of it, occasioned a rapid improvement in agriculture. In 1723, a great society of improvers arose, and endeavoured to impart

to the ploughmen its own energy. About 1736, the elder Wight introduced the horse-hoeing husbandry in all its vigour, raised excellent turnips and cabbages, fed cattle and sheep to perfection, and attempted, though without adequate success, to extend the horse-hoeing husbandry to wheat, barley, and pease. Patrick, Lord Elibank, and Sir Hugh Dalrymple, each claim the merit of having introduced the practice of hollow draining. Two farmers of the name of Cunningham were the first who levelled and straightened ridges. John, Marquis of Tweeddale, and Sir George Suttie, were the earliest and most successful practisers of the turnip-husbandry. In 1740, John Cockburn, younger, of Ormiston, retired from political business, and zealously endeavoured to introduce the agricultural practices of England. Before 1743, there was a farming society at Ormiston. In 1740, the potato was introduced; and about 1754, was first raised in the fields, by a farmer of the name of Hay, in Aberlady. Very early in the century, another farmer, John Walker in Prestonkirk, prompted by the advice of some gentlemen from England, successfully tested the beneficial effects of fallowing, and, by his example, incited his neighbours to adopt the practice. In 1776, when 40 years of progressive improvements had elapsed, every agricultural practice had been attempted in East Lothian which the most intelligent could think of as beneficial. All the youthful farmers had adopted the mode of intermixing broad-leafed plants with white corn crops, and speedily, by their superior gains, provoked their seniors to follow their example. They still, however, worked their ploughs with four horses; and in not a few particulars on which more modern advances in science were destined to throw light, were very materially inferior in their notions and professional practice, to their highly intelligent successors of the present day. Progressions have subsequently been made, and continue to move on, chiefly by so concentrating the skill and science and practical tact of the county, in societies, that the knowledge of all becomes the knowledge of each. In 1804, a farmers' society was organized by General Fletcher of Salton, and was supported by a large body of intelligent and respectable agriculturists, and exerted a propelling influence on general improvement. In 1819–20, another society, on a more extensive scale, and combining nearly every available energy in the county, started into being, took the Salton society into its fellowship, and assumed the appropriate name of "The United East Lothian Agricultural society." This association, wielding all the power which the nobility, wealth, intelligence, and tact of the county can produce, has hitherto worked with such effect as, jointly with the individual and detached labours of its members and followers on their respective properties and farms, to have enabled East Lothian, amidst the general aspirations of many agricultural districts of Scotland after celebrity, to maintain that pre-eminence which it so early acquired, and which it has not once allowed to be disputed.

Great care has been used by the pastoral farmers of the Lammermoors to improve the breed of their stock as to both wool and carcass. The English large breed of white-faced sheep have been tried on these hills; but they have climbed only the lower ascents, and even there have been found to grow lean and meagre. The active and restless black-faced breed seem more at home in the region, and are retained in considerable numbers on its pastures. But the Cheviot breed greatly predominates, being generally preferred on account of the superior value of the wool. Smearing or salving is everywhere practised in the Lammermoor district. A composition, partly resinous and partly oleaginous, is spread over the whole body of the sheep, at the commencement of winter, or soon after the separation of the fleece, and is believed to protect the animal from vermin, to protect it against the acerbities of the climate, and even to improve and increase its wool. In the lowlands, the fattening of stock of all sorts for the shambles has long been an object of attention, and essencially figures in the economy of every regularly conducted farm. Yet not one variety has arisen in the district of any species of stock. Some of the cattle are of the short-horned breed; but most are those brought from the Highlands, either directly or through the medium of the north-eastern counties. Black-faced Highland wedders were, at one time, very generally fed off on turnips, and annually sent away to the butcher; but they have recently been, in a considerable degree, displaced by half-breed hogs, from Cheviot ewes by Leicester rams. Grass-fed sheep are, for the most part, ewes, bought in autumn with the view of their lambing in the spring, and then fattened with their lambs, and sold with them to the butcher.

East Lothian owes its agricultural superiority, not wholly, nor even, perhaps, in a chief degree, to the advantageousness of its situation and its soil. Having throughout a northern exposure, it seems averted from the sun's rays, and exposed to the fierce and chilling blasts which proceed from the shores of the Baltic. The soil also—though upon the coast, and in a variety of localities, consisting of a light loam, or of a loamy admixture—is in general of that sort in which clay predominates. Yet, in point of climate, the lowlands are highly favoured. In winter, snow, though brought down by winds in every point, from the west round by the north to the east, almost never lies many days. Spring is, in general, dry, with only occasional severe showers of hail or rain from the north-east. During the whole of May, the winds usually blow from some point to the north, with a bright sun, and a dry, keen, penetrating air. During the summer and autumn, the only rainy points are from the south and the east. The district is all but totally unacquainted with those heavy falls of rain, brought from the Atlantic by westerly winds, which so frequently deluge the western parts of Scotland. The greater part of the clouds which come from the west are intercepted and broken by the mountain-range or high grounds which occupy the eastern limits of Lanarkshire; and the few which escape are, for the most part, broken and divided by the Pentland hills, part of them being sent off by way of Arthur's seat to the frith of Forth, and part sent away by the Moorfoot hills, and Soutra hill, along the summits of the Lammermoors. The district, therefore,—viewed in connexion with the aggregate character of its climate, and with the amount and the skill of georgic operation to which it has been subjected,—must be regarded as peculiarly favourable to the growth of corn.

Wheat, accordingly, is the staple produce of Haddingtonshire, and is cultivated chiefly in its white variety, but to a considerable extent, also, in its red. Hunter's sort has long been a favourite, and, after many trials of competition with other sorts, has been found, on the whole, the best adapted to the soil. The Taunton-dean, likewise, has come into considerable favour. In particular localities, though not for general diffusion, the woolly-eared and the blood-red are found to be well adapted, and very valuable. Of late oats, the grey Angus is everywhere the most suitable; of early oats, the potato and the Hopeton compete for ascendency, according to the nature of the soil; and of barley, the Chevalier has asserted undisputed superiority

over all other varieties. In the most fertile district, comprising the lowlands of Oldhamstocks, Innerwick, Dunbar, Spott, Stenton, Whittingham, and Garvald, every acre annually teems with an exuberant produce either of the finest quality of grain, or of food for the fattening of stock; and there the system of cropping begins with turnip, which is partly eaten on the ground, and partly carted to the yard, —it proceeds with wheat sown at any period after the ground is cleared, or with barley sown in the spring,—it next has clover or rye grass, either cut or pastured,—and it usually finishes in the fourth year by a crop of oats. In a district a degree less fertile than the former, and larger in extent, comprising the parish of Morham, the lowlands of Yester, and all the western parishes of the county, the system of cropping is, in general, based on summer fallowing, and then proceeds first with wheat, next with cut or pastured grass, and now, in many instances, concludes with sown grass, but in others, goes on to a sixth year course, with grass, oats, a mixture of pease and beans, and finally wheat. In the northern district, considerably different in character from the others, more retentive in its subsoil, often of a heavy loamy surface, and comprising the parishes of Whitekirk, North Berwick, Dirleton, Athelstaneford, Haddington, and Prestonkirk, the system of cropping commences, in some places, with summer fallowing, and in others with turnips, has wheat in the second year, grass pastured with sheep in the third, oats in the fourth, drilled beans in the fifth, and finishes, in the sixth year, with wheat.

According to agricultural statistics of the county, for the year 1853, obtained under sanction of the Government, by the Highland and Agricultural Society, Haddingtonshire then comprised 107,269¾ imperial acres of arable land, and a total area of 149,173¼ acres. There were under wheat 15,339⅜ acres; under barley, 12,809⅜; under oats, 16,802; under rye, 46¾; under beans and pease, 4,809; under vetches, 1,011¾; under turnips, 16,260; under potatoes, 4,246¾; under mangel wurzel, 48¼; under carrots, 107; under cabbage, 15¾; under turnip-seed, 157⅝; under alternate grasses, 26,885; in improved permanent grass enclosures, 6,228¼; in irrigated meadows, 87; in bare fallow, 2,127½; in sheep walks, 28,630¾; in house steads, gardens, roads, fences, &c., 2,586½; in woods, 9,313¾; and in wastes, 1,660¾. The number of horses was 4,450; of milk cows, 2,377; of other bovine cattle, 7,576; of ewes, 36.979; of tups and wethers, 29,597; and of swine, 5,580. The average produce of wheat was 50,341 quarters, 5 bushels, 2 pecks; of barley, 67,079 quarters, 7 bushels, 2 pecks; of oats, 94,823 quarters, 2 bushels; of beans and pease, 16,734 quarters, 3 bushels, 1 peck; of turnip-seed, 206 quarters, 4 bushels, 2 pecks; of turnips, 203,154 tons, 15 cwt.; of potatoes, 23,976 tons, 13 cwt.; of mangel wurzel, 619 tons, 10 cwt.; and of carrots, 1,378 tons. The machinery applied to agriculture, comprised 158 steam-engines, giving the power of 1,053 horses; 81 water-wheels, giving the power of 436 horses; 107 horse-machines, of aggregately 499 horses' power; —in all 373 engines and machines, of aggregately 1,938 horses' power.

Haddingtonshire appears to have so entirely exhausted its energies on agriculture as to have had no strength left for a successful attempt at manufacture. In a few instances, it has threatened competition with the manufacturing districts of the kingdom, and endeavoured to reap fruit from its advantageous position on the seaboard and on a coalfield; but it has uniformly failed. Repeated and even prolonged efforts to naturalize a woollen manufactory in the town of Haddington, have left no other memorial than the records of them in history. A variegated fabric of wool seemed for a time to have become a staple in Athelstaneford, and won for the dress which was fashioned out of it the distinctive epithet of the Gilmerton livery, but has ceased to be manufactured, and will soon be remembered only by the antiquary. In 1793, a flax-mill was erected at West Barns, and, in 1815, a cotton-factory established at Belhaven, both in the parish of Dunbar; but they only entailed pecuniary losses on their proprietors, and let loose a swarm of paupers on the parish. Haddingtonshire, in fact, figures only as a blunderer and a bankrupt in almost every manufacture which it has touched. In the parish of Salton alone were the earliest manufactory in Britain for the weaving of Hollands, the first bleachfield belonging to the British Linen company, the earliest manufacture of docorticated or pot-barley, and also a paper-mill and a starch work; but all failed, and have utterly disappeared, and—excepting the famous barley-work, now converted to other uses—have not even left a wall of their edifices to commemorate their existence. The only noticeable existing manufactures in the county are the iron-works of the parish of Gladsmuir, a pottery in the parish of Prestonpans, a manufactory of agricultural implements in Tranent, two foundries in the parish of Dunbar, two or three extensive distilleries, several breweries, two or three tan-works, and one or two establishments for the preparing of bone-dust and rape-cake.

So late as thirty years after the Union, Haddingtonshire, in common with the contiguous part of Mid-Lothian, was so savagely deficient in facilities of communication, that it was the work of a winter's day to drive a coach with four horses from the town of Haddington to Edinburgh; no small effort being requisite to reach Musselburgh for dinner, and to get to the end of the journey in the evening. The first really practicable road in the county was commenced in 1750, from Ravenshaugh-bridge at the boundary with Edinburghshire, to Dunglass-bridge at the boundary with Berwickshire. Now, however, no district in Scotland is provided with roads more commodiously laid out, or maintained in a state of better repair. One good line of turnpike runs along the whole coast of the frith of Forth eastward to North-Berwick; another runs southward from Dirleton to Haddington; another—the great quondam mail line between Edinburgh and London—runs along the whole breadth of the county eastward through Haddington to Dunbar, and then along the coast till it enters Berwickshire; another leaves the former at Tranent, and passes through Salton and Gifford, and over the Lammermoor hills, to Dunse; and another, the post-road between Edinburgh and Lauder, intersects the south-west wing of the county at Soutra. The North British railway affords to the greater part of the lowlands of the county exceedingly valuable facilities of communication; entering from Edinburghshire a little north of Fallside, passing between Prestonpans and Tranent, proceeding north-eastward to Drem, sending off two branches respectively from Longniddry eastward to Haddington, and from Drem northward to North Berwick, and curving from Drem through all the north-eastern districts, by way of East Fortune, Linton, Dunbar, and Innerwick, to Dunglass. The harbours of the county are all, in point of commerce, very inconsiderable, and even in point of commodiousness, are very inferior. Their extent, and other particulars, will be found noticed in the articles Prestonpans, Cockenzie, Berwick (North), and Dunbar.

The royal burghs in Haddingtonshire are Haddington, Dunbar, and North Berwick. The only other towns are Tranent and Prestonpans. The

villages and principal hamlets are Aberlady, Athelstaneford, Belhaven, Bolton, Cockenzie, Dirleton, Drem, East Barns, West Barns, Garvald, Gifford, Gladsmuir, Gulane, Humbie, Innerwick, Kingston, East Linton, Oldhamstocks, Ormiston, Pencaitland, Penston, Port-Seaton, Prestonkirk, Salton, Samuelston, Spott, Stenton, Tynningham, and Whitekirk. The principal mansions are Broxmouth-park, the Duchess-Dowager of Roxburgh; Yester-house, the Marquis of Tweeddale; Coalstone-house, the Marquis of Dalhousie; Gosford-house and Amisfield-house, the Earl of Wemyss; Tynningham-house, the Earl of Haddington; Ormiston-hall, the Earl of Hopetoun; Dunbar-house, the Earl of Lauderdale; Herdmanston-house, Lord Sinclair; Humbie-house, Lord Polwarth; Ballencrieff-house, Lord Elibank; Lennoxlove-house, the Dowager Lady Blantyre; Pencaitland-house and Winton-house, Lady Ruthven; Woodcot-house, Lord Wood; Seaton-house, Lord Neaves; Balgone-house and Prestongrange-house, Sir George Grant Suttie, Bart.; Dunglass-house, Sir John Hall, Bart.; Fountainhall-house, Sir John Dick Lauder, Bart.; Gilmerton-house, Sir David Kinloch, Bart.; Letham-house, Sir Thomas B. Hepburn, Bart.; Lochend-house, Sir John Warrender, Bart.; Newbyth-house, Sir David Baird, Bart.; Stevenson-house, Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart.; Clerkington-house, Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Houston; Eaglescairnie-house, General Sir Patrick Stuart; Alderston-house, James Aitchison, Esq.; Archerfield-house, Mrs. Hamilton N. Ferguson; Bower-house, Lieutenant-General Carfrae; Cockenzie-house, Hew Francis Cadell, Esq.; Drummore-house, William Aitchison, Esq.; Elvingstone-house, Robert Ainslie, Esq.; Gifford-bank, Thomas G. Dixon, Esq.; Gulane-lodge, Robert Riddell, Esq.; Nolyn-bank, Henry M. Davidson, Esq.; Hopes-house, William Hay, Esq.; Huntington-house, Mrs. Campbell; Leaston-house, William Park, Esq.; Luffness-house, G. W. Hope, Esq.; Monkrig-house, Wm. Middlemass, Esq.; Morham-bank, Mrs. Martine; Newton-hall, W. W. H. Newton, Esq.; Nunraw-house, Robert Hay, Esq.; Phantassie-house, T. M. Innes, Esq.; Pilmore, R. B. Baird, Esq.; Pogbie-house, Thomas Maitland, Esq.; Redcoll-house, A. J. Field, Esq., R. N.; Rockville-house, J. S. Hay, Esq.; Ruchlaw-house, T. B. Sydserff, Esq.; Salton-hall, Andrew Fletcher, Esq.; Skedobush-house, George Park, Esq.; Spott-house, James Sprott, Esq.; St. Germain's house, David Anderson, Esq.; Thurston-house, J. W. Hunter, Esq.; Tynholm-house, Arthur Trevelyan, Esq.; and Whittingham-house, J. M. Balfour, Esq.

The most remarkable feudal strongholds in Haddingtonshire, either extinct, extant, or in ruins, are those of Dunglass, long the guard of the main pass from Berwickshire to the Lothians,—Innerwick, for ages the inheritance of the Stuarts,—Dunbar, the tumultuous seat of the redoubtable Earls of Dunbar and March,—Dirleton, demolished by Cromwell in 1650,—and Tantallon, famous for its strength, on the coast, 2 miles east of North Berwick. Haddingtonshire, in consequence of confronting the borderfoe with the broad strong shield of the Lammermoor-hills, and of being somewhat removed from the posts of greatest danger, never could boast of the same number of towers and bastel-houses as the strictly border counties of Berwick and Roxburgh. In every point of view, the most instructive antiquities of Haddingtonshire are the radices and component parts of its topographical nomenclature, which illustrate obscurities in the history of its early colonization, and indicate the presence and ascendency of successive classes of settlers. The Tyne, the Peffer, Aberlady, Treburn, Tranent, Traprain, Pencaitland, Yester, and many other Cambro-British names, attest the British origin of the Ottadini whom the Romans found in possession of the county. The preponderating prevalence, in the composition of names, of the Anglo-Saxon, *shiel*, *lee*, *law*, *dod*, *ham*, *ton*, *dean*, *rig*, *wick*, *by*, *cleugh*, as well as some entire names, but especially the name Lammermoor, attest the eventual predominance of the Saxon people, and the superinduction of their tongue upon the British. A more frequent recurrence of Gaelic names here than in Berwickshire—such as in the instances, Dunbar, Dunglass, Garvald, Kilspindie, Tantallon, and many others—evinces that the Scots, when they acquired power in the south-east of Scotland, settled more numerously on the northern than on the southern side of the Lammermoors.

The original erection of East Lothian into a shire, or sheriffdom, is involved in great obscurity. In the charters of David I., Malcolm IV., and William the Lion, "the shire of Haddington" is mentioned; but it seems then to have been nearly or quite identified with the ancient parish of Haddington, and though placed under the control of a sheriff, does not appear to have been a constabulary. But in an ordinance of Edward I., in 1305, for settling the government of Scotland, the shire or sheriffdom of Edinburgh is distinctly recognised as extending, not only over Linlithgow on one side, but over Haddington on the other. A grant of Robert I. to Alexander de Seaton, expressly mentions for the first time the constabulary of Haddington. The office of sheriff of Edinburgh and constable of Haddington was held, under Robert III., by William Lindsay of Byres, and from 1490, till the forfeiture of the odious James, Earl of Bothwell, in 1567, by Patrick Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, and his lineal descendants; and again it was held by the restored Francis, Earl of Bothwell, from 1584 till that ingrate reaped, in 1594, the forfeiture earned by a thousand treasons. The regimen of a sheriff-principal of Edinburgh, combining the office of sheriff of Edinburgh for the constabulary of Haddington, long continued. Though "the office of *sherefscip*" was conferred by James VI. on the corporation of Haddington within their limits, all the rest of the county continued to be a constabulary at the Restoration, and perhaps throughout the reign of Charles II. At the period of the revolution, however, Haddingtonshire comes distinctly into view in the character and independence of its present form. For a considerable number of years previous to his death, in 1713, the sheriff was John, the second Marquis of Tweeddale; and from 1716 till his death in 1735—though at first appointed only during the King's pleasure—the sheriff was Thomas, Earl of Haddington. At the epoch of the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1748, Haddingtonshire made but few and inconsiderable claims on public compensation.

There are in Haddingtonshire 24 quoad civilia parishes, and 2 chapels of ease. Fifteen of the parishes constitute the presbytery of Haddington; two of these parishes contain the two chapels of ease; eight of the parishes, together with one in Berwickshire, constitute the presbytery of Dunbar; one of the parishes is in the presbytery of Dalkeith; and the whole are in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. In 1851, the number of places of worship within the county was 49; of which 22 belonged to the Established church, 15 to the Free church, 8 to the United Presbyterian church, 1 to the Episcopalians, 1 to the Independents, 1 to the Roman Catholics, and 1 to the Mormonites. The number of sittings in 15 of the Established places of worship was 7,718; in 14 of the Free church places of worship, 5,837; in 7 of the United Presbyterian

meeting-houses, 3,205; in the Independent chapel, 300; and in the Mormonite chapel, 100. The maximum attendance, on the Census Sabbath, at 15 of the Established places of worship was 4,305; at 14 of the Free church places of worship, 3,570; at 7 of the United Presbyterian meeting-houses, 1,805; at the Episcopalian chapel, 120; at the Independent chapel, 100; and at the Mormonite chapel, 44. There were in 1851, in Haddingtonshire, 52 public day schools, attended by 2,264 males and 1,745 females,—18 private day schools, attended by 439 males and 398 females,—5 evening schools for adults, attended by 75 males and 41 females,—and 50 Sabbath schools, attended by 1,342 males and 1,422 females.

Haddingtonshire, as a county, sends one member to parliament. Constituency in 1854, 695. The three burghs of Haddington, Dunbar, and North Berwick have also a preponderance in a district of burghs, being joined only by Lauder and Jedburgh, in sending a member to parliament. The various county courts are held at Haddington at the times which we have noted in our article on the town of Haddington; and sheriff small debt courts are held, in addition, at North Berwick on the third Tuesday of January, on the second Tuesday of April, on the third Tuesday of July, and on the second Tuesday of October,—at Tranent, on the fourth Tuesday of January, March, May, July, September, and November,—and at Dunbar, on the third Tuesday of February, April, June, August, October, and December. The road trustees comprise four bodies for respectively the great post road, the north district, the Kilpallet and south districts, and the Ormiston district; and the first meet at Haddington in March, May, August, and October,—the second, at Prestonpans generally in August,—the third, at Gifford generally in July,—and the fourth, at Tranent generally in September. The county police force are distributed into eleven districts, with stations at Haddington, Athelstaneford, North Berwick, Dirleton, Linton, Tynningham, Stenton, Dunbar, Gifford, Garvald, East Salton, Pencaitland, Tranent, Ormiston, Gladsmuir, Prestonpans, Oldhamstocks, Aberlady, Gulane, and Humbie. The number of committals for crime in the year, within the county, was 32 in the average of 1836—1840, 46 in the average of 1841—1845, 63 in the average of 1846—1850, 63 in the year 1851, 57 in the year 1852, and 56 in the year 1853. The number of persons confined in Haddington jail within the year ending 30th June 1853 was 322; the average duration of the confinement of each was 27 days; and the net cost per head was £12 1s. Twenty of the parishes of the county are assessed for the poor, and four unassessed. The number of registered poor in the year 1851–2 was 1,380; in the year 1852–3, 1,424. The number of casual poor in 1851–2 was 582; in 1852–3, 416. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1851–2 was £7,600; in 1852-3, £8,065. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1851–2 was £319; in 1852–3, £262. The assessment in 1854, on a real rental of £185,325 16s. 4d. was £950 for police, £250 for rogue-money, and £298 15s. 7d. for prisons. The valued rental in 1674 was £168,873 Scots; and the annual value of real property, as assessed in 1843, was £246,153 12s. 9d. Population in 1801, 29,986; in 1811, 31,050; in 1821, 35,127; in 1831, 36,145; in 1841, 35,886; in 1851, 36,386. Males in 1851, 17,610; females, 18,776. Inhabited houses in 1851, 6,444; uninhabited, 424; building, 41.

When the Romans, in the first century, invaded Scotland, the great tribe of the British Ottadini inhabited the whole lowlands of East-Lothian. The topographical nomenclature, the hill-forts, the caves, the weapons of war, the ornaments, the modes of sepulture, which have all been investigated, are evidence of the British descent of the original settlers, and of the genuine Celticism of their speech. The abdication of the Roman government left them in the quiet possession of the country. Neither the congenerous Picts beyond the Forth, nor the Scots in Ireland, disturbed their repose. At the end of a century, however, they were taught their insecurity by the irruption of a Teutonic people, who came from the settlement of a kingdom on the south of the Tweed, to seek on the banks of the Tyne an enlargement of their territories. The Saxons, after having obtained the ascendency, were occasionally, after the battle of Drumnechton, annoyed by incursions of the Picts; they were next, after the suppression of the Pictish dominion, overpowered by the Scots; and eventually, in 1020, they and their territory were ceded by their Northumbrian superior to the Scottish king. During almost a century, the Scots had here, as elsewhere, undisturbed domination. In the reigns of David I., Malcolm IV., and William the Lion, the town of Haddington and its environs were special objects of royal attention and favour. Except during the devastating inroad of John of England in 1216, Haddingtonshire suffered little from foreign or domestic hostilities till the wars of the succession. In 1296, the heroic resistance of the castle of Dunbar, and the battle fought under its walls, if they did not protect Scotland from Edward I.'s usurping interference, showed him at least the bold bearing and the indomitable spirit of its people. In 1298, when the enterprises of the patriotic Wallace dared and taunted Edward again to subdue the kingdom, the vigorous resistance of the castle of Dirleton, combined with the subsequent dearly-won victory on the field of Falkirk, so shook the self-possession of the invader that he afterwards penetrated to the utmost verge of Moray before he could think himself secure as the self-constituted superior of Scotland.

From the date of the battle of Bannockburn, or the early part of the 14th century, till the year 1435, the history of Haddingtonshire—an almost continuous narrative of warlike enterprises and machinations and miseries—is nearly identical with that of the Earls of Dunbar,—a full outline of which is sketched in the article DUNBAR; and even after 1435, it presents but a gleaning of events additional to the bulky ones detailed in that article, and some of limited importance noticed in the article HADDINGTON. The forfeiture of the powerful family who had all but dragged the county at their heels, nearly "frightened it from its propriety." Several of its landholders, who formerly held under the superiority of the Earls of Dunbar, now became tenants in chief of the King; and others placed themselves under the immediate protection, and swelled the retinue and the array, of the potent family of Douglas. In 1446, some sensation was produced by the rebellious broils of the Hepburns and the Homes for the litigated spoils of the forfeited estates. The profligacy, the artifice, and the turbulence of the Duke of Albany, who obtained from his father James II. the earldom of Dunbar, with all its jurisdictions, destroyed the peace and imperilled the safety of the whole county. One of the first effects was the incitement of hostilities with England. In 1482, an English army, which was introduced by his intrigues, encamped in the very heart of the county. During the long minority of James IV., Patrick, Lord Hailes, and Alexander Home ruled the district as the King's lieutenants, with more than royal power, and so oppressed and over-reached the inhabitants as to make the welkin vocal with their groans. But after the

majority of James IV., and during the reign of James V., the county, as to its domestic affairs, enjoyed quiet.

In 1544, the English, on their return, under the Earl of Somerset, from the siege of Leith, burned and razed the castle of Seaton, and reduced to ashes the towns of Haddington and Dunbar. In 1547, the invading army of the protector Somerset, razed the castle of Dunglass, captured the castles of Thornton and Innerwick, stained the soil in their progress with several skirmishes, and, prelusive to the victory of Pinkie, defeated a party of the Scottish army at Fallside brae on the confines of Edinburghshire. In 1548, Lord Gray advanced from strong positions in which Somerset, the previous year, had left him on the border, and took the castle of Yester, fortified and garrisoned the town of Haddington, and wasted the county by every mode of inveterate hostility. Till March, 1549–50, when the ancient limits of the conterminous kingdoms were restored by a treaty of peace, Haddingtonshire passed under the power of the English, and became the prey of their German mercenaries. Except that Seaton and Dunbar castles afforded a retreat to Mary, the county was little affected by the turbulencies and distractions of her reign; and during the 30 years of civil broils which followed, it seems to have suffered more of mortification than of waste. It had its full share, however, in the devastation and murderous achievements of Cromwell's invasion in 1653; and in that year was the theatre of the great conflict by which he became temporary master of Scotland. See Dunbar. No further event of note occurs, except the battle of Preston, fought in 1745, between Prince Charles Edward and the royal troops. See Prestonpans.

HADDO. See Forgue.

HADDO-HOUSE, the seat of the Earl of Aberdeen, in the parish of Methlick, 6½ miles west-north-west of Ellon, Aberdeenshire. It is a splendid modern mansion, in the Palladian style, built after designs by Baxter of Edinburgh. The predecessor of it was built early in the 17th century, and stood a siege of three days in 1644 by the Covenanting army under the Marquis of Argyle. The policies are of great extent and much beauty; and within them stands a granite obelisk, erected by the present Earl to the memory of his brother, Sir Alexander Gordon, who fell at Waterloo.

HAFTON. See Dunoon.

HAGENHOPE BURN, a brook flowing south-westward on the boundary between the parishes of Newlands and Lyne, and falling into Lyne water, at a point about 2 miles above Lyne church, in Peebles-shire.

HAGGS, a village in the south corner of the parish of Denny, 5 miles from Kilsyth, and 6½ miles from Falkirk, Stirlingshire. It stands nearly half-a-mile north of the Forth and Clyde canal, on the road between Kilsyth and Falkirk, near the intersection of that road by the turnpike between Glasgow and Stirling. A kind of continuation of it extends nearly a mile along the road to Broomage toll-bar. In 1836, a remarkably neat row of collier cottages was erected at Haggs, terminating at one end in a large building intended as a store; and in 1840, a handsome place of worship, in connexion with the Established church, and containing about 700 sittings, was erected. This was for some time ecclesiastically a quoad sacra parish church, but is now a chapel of ease. In 1841, the population of the temporary quoad sacra parish was 1,905; and in 1838, the population of the village of Haggs itself, together with the adjoining hamlet of Bankier, was 764.

HAGGS, Renfrewshire. See Govan.

HAILES, the estate of Sir Thomas G. Carmichael, Bart., in the parish of Colinton, 4 miles west of Edinburgh. The lands of Hailes anciently belonged in part to the monks of Dunfermline, and in part to the canons of St. Anthony at Leith; and they constituted parochially a vicarage which bore indifferently the name of Hailes and the name of Colinton. Some persons say that the present mansion of Hailes stands on the site of the ancient parish church. There is on the estate a famous quarry of dark grey sandstone, of a slaty structure, easily divisible into flags for pavement and blocks for steps of stairs, while the smaller portions suit well for rubble work. During the year 1825, when the building mania was at its height in Edinburgh, 600 cart-loads of stones were sent daily thither from this quarry, yielding the landlord that year about £9,000; but after the mania subsided, the quantity sent daily fell so low as 60 or 70 cart-loads. Contiguous to the quarry is a village which takes from it the name of Hailes Quarry, and has a population of about 160.

HAILES (New), a seat on the west side of the parish of Invereak, about ½ a mile from the frith of Forth, in the north-east of Edinburghshire. It is famous for having been the residence of Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes, one of the most distinguished of Scottish historians and antiquaries. The grounds around it are well-wooded and beautifully disposed; and in the vicinity of the mansion is a column, erected to the memory of the great Earl of Stair.

HAILES-CASTLE, a fine old ruin, on a rock on the right bank of the Tyne, in the parish of Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire. It is noted as having been anciently the property of the notorious Earl of Bothwell, the temporary residence of Queen Mary, and the place to which Bothwell conducted her, after seizing her near Linlithgow.

HAILES-QUARRY. See Hailes.

HAILSTON-BURN, a brook in the parish of Kilsyth, Stirlingshire, noted for its containing blocks of jasper.

HAIRLAW, a locality in the parish of Neilston, Renfrewshire, where a battle was fought between Malcolm III. of Scotland, and Donald, Lord of the Isles, in which the latter was beaten and routed. Here is now an artificial reservoir, 72 acres in extent, and 16 feet deep, fed by a stream from Long-Loch.

HALBEATH, a post-office village on the eastern border of the parish of Dunfermline, 2½ miles east-north-east of the town of Dunfermline, Fifeshire. Around it are extensive coal-mines. The village has a station on the Dunfermline branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. Population, 461. Houses, 101. See Dunfermline.

HALBORN-HEAD. See Holburn-Head.

HALEN, a quoad sacra parish, comprising the peninsula of Vaternish, within the quoad civilia parish of Duirinish, in the island of Skye. It was constituted by the Court of Teinds in July, 1847. The church is a government one, under the patronage of the Crown. Stipend, £120; glebe, £11. The post-town is Dunvegan.

HALF-DAVOCH. See Edenkillie.

HALF-MORTON, a parish, politically on the south-east border of Annandale, but topographically intermediate between Annandale and Eskdale, Dumfries-shire. Its post-town is Canonbie, 5 miles east-north-east of its church. It is bounded on the south-east by England, and on other sides by the parishes of Gretna, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Middlebie, Langholm, and Canonbie. Its length south-south-eastward is about 5 miles; and its greatest breadth

is about 3½ miles. Excepting the lowest spurs of the Eskdale hills on the north, and a small patch of bog on the south-west, the whole surface partakes the beauty and fertility of the terminating plain of Dumfries-shire. One of two principal head-waters of the Sark rises on the north-western limit, traverses the breadth of the parish to its eastern limit, and, being there joined by its sister head-water, traces the boundary of the parish southward over a distance of 4 miles. Another stream rises also on the north-west boundary, half-a-mile south of the former, and traverses the parish south-eastward or diagonally, over a distance of 4 miles, passing the parish church, and falling into the Sark. The Black Sark comes in from the west,—forms for half-a-mile the western boundary-line,—flows through the parish for 1¾ mile, first eastward and next southward, and again, before leaving it, forms for 1 mile the western boundary-line. The banks of all the streams are tufted with wood, and fall gently back in carpetings of fine soil and luxuriant vegetation. The principal mansion is Solway bank on the north. The only antiquities are vestiges of three towers. About one-sixth of the population are aggregated into 4 or 5 small hamlets. The principal landowner is Sir John H. Maxwell, Bart. of Springkell. The valued rental is £972 sterling. Assessed property in 1843, £3,175 12s. 6d. Population in 1831, 646; in 1851, 687. Houses, 121.

This parish is in the presbytery of Langholm, and synod of Dumfries. Patrons, the Crown and the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £140, paid as a voluntary contribution by the Duke of Buccleuch and the heritors. The parish church was built in 1744, and enlarged in 1833, and contains 212 sittings. There is a Free church in the parish, with a comparatively large attendance; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £99 12s. 3½d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Chapelknowe, ¾ of a mile south of the parish church, built in 1822, and containing 244 sittings.—The district comprehending the present parish of Half-Morton and about one-third of the present conterminous parish of Canonbie, formed the ancient parish of Morton. About the year 1650, it was divided into two parts, and the eastern half annexed to Canonbie, and the western half to Wauchope; and Wauchope itself having subsequently suffered annexation to Langholm, Half-Morton followed its fortunes. When this annexation took place, the General Assembly ordained that the minister should hold both benefices, on condition of his preaching at Half-Morton every fourth Sabbath. The condition came eventually to be forgotten; and during 12 years previous to 1833, there was no public worship connected with the Establishment at Half-Morton. By a temporary arrangement, an assistant minister, whose time should be entirely devoted to the district, was in that year appointed; and in 1836, the arrangement became permanent.

HALF-WAY. See IRVINE.
HALGREEN. See CANONBIE.
HALHILL. See GLASSFORD.
HALHOUSE. See CANONBIE.
HALIDAY-HILL. See DUNSCORE.
HALIDEAN. See BOWDEN.
HALIVAILS. See DUIRINISH.

HALKIRK, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in Caithness-shire. It is bounded by Thurso, Bower, Watten, Latheron, Kildonan, and Reay. It extends north-north-eastward from the boundary with Sutherlandshire to a point somewhat north of the centre of Caithness-shire, and measures 24 miles in length, and from 3 to 12 miles in breadth. The surface is prevailingly flat, yet comprises several hills which slope gently from their summit to the surrounding plains. On the boundary with Watten, also, about 3 miles south-east of the village of Halkirk, is a hill of considerable elevation, called Spittal hill, which is green all over, and commands a magnificent map-like view of nearly the whole county, together with the Pentland frith and the Orkneys. About 6,000 acres are under the plough; about as many more are in pasture or meadow; and about 61,000 are moor, moss, or water. The soil of the arable lands is partly clay or loam mixed with moss, and partly gravel on a cold rocky bottom. Forse water drains part of the western border; and Thurso water rises on the south-western border, and runs north-eastward and northward through all the interior. There are upwards of twenty lakes; one of them, the loch of Calder, about 3½ miles long and 1 mile broad,—another, Lochmore, nearly as large,—and most of the rest comparatively small. "They all abound with excellent trout, and eel of different kinds and sizes. These fishes differ also in colour, according to the nature of the lake where they were spawned. In the lake of Calder, there are trouts which are found no where else in the country, of a reddish beautiful colour, a pretty shape, very fat, and most pleasant eating." Marl is found in the loch of Calder and in one of the other lakes. Limestone is quarried in several places. Flags for flooring and for paving are extensively raised, not only for home use, but for exportation. Ironstone and lead ore are found. The principal landowners are Sir George Sinclair, Bart., Sir P. M. Thriepland Bart, Sinclair of Forse, Guthrie of Scotscalder, Horne of Langwell, and four others. The principal mansion is that of Sir George Sinclair, Bart. The value of real property, as assessed in 1843, was £6,052 3s. 8d. Population in 1831, 2,847; in 1851, 2,918. Houses, 567.

An interesting antiquity is DIRLET-CASTLE: which see. Another antiquity is the castle of Brawell, situated on an eminence, at a small distance from the river of Thurso. It is a square building of a large area, and wonderfully thick in the walls, which are partly built with clay, partly with clay and mortar mixed, and in some parts with mortar altogether. The stairs and conveyances to the several stories are through the heart of the walls. These stories were all floored and vaulted with prodigiously large stones. A deep, large, well-contrived ditch secures the castle on the north. It has the appearance of having been fortified also with other outworks, such as walls, moats, &c. It is not known by whom or when it was built, though tradition says that it was built and inhabited by the Harolds, who came from Denmark, but more immediately from Orkney, where they bore princely sway. A more modern building was begun, close to the river, by one of the Earls of Caithness. The design of this was magnificent, and worthy of its princely site; and had it been finished, it would, in all appearance, have been one of the most stately and commodious edifices in the North, according to the style of those times. But the work was carried only a few feet above the vaults. Though there were abundance of stones ready at hand, and well-calculated for building on any plan, yet, to suit the grandeur and elegance of the design, vast numbers of large freestone were brought from the shore, at the distance of 8 miles. Over these foundations was erected within the last year, the new mansion of Sir George Sinclair, a handsome edifice in the old Scotch baronial style. Another antiquity is Lochmore castle, situated on the banks of Lochmore, over the efflux of the water of Thurso, and said to have been built by a famous sportsman; and still another is Achnavarn castle, a ruin of great

strength, but of unrecorded origin, near the loch of Calder. There are also in the parish vestiges of two ancient chapels.—The village of Halkirk stands on the northern verge of the parish, on the right bank of Thurso water, 7 miles south by east of the town of Thurso. An annual fair is held here on the Tuesday before the 26th of December; and another fair is held on Ruggy-hill, 2 miles distant, on the mutual boundary with Thurso parish and Bower.

This parish is in the presbytery of Caithness, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. Stipend, £237 18s. 9d.; glebe, £8. Unappropriated teinds, £278 9s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £15 fees. The parish church was built in 1753, and enlarged in 1833, and contains 756 sittings. There was formerly a chapel of the Royal bounty at Acharainey, containing 403 sittings, but serving also for parts of the parishes of Watten and Reay. There is a Free church of Halkirk, with an attendance of 680; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £189 0s. 10d. There is also a Free church charge of Westerdale, Acharainey, and Halsary, with an aggregate attendance of 860; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £81 4s. 5d. There are twelve non-parochial schools, and two or three friendly societies; and several of the schools are aided or supported by public bodies.—The present parish of Halkirk comprehends the two ancient ecclesiastical districts of Halkirk and Skinnet. The union of these took place some time after the Reformation. Circumstances make it probable, that Halkirk was no parish at all before the Reformation; but that Skinnet was a stated parish of very early date. "Halkirk, by all I can learn or conjecture," says the writer of the old Statistical Account, "was originally no more than a chaplainry occupied by the Bishop's chaplain, who also served the great family that had one of its seats at Brawell,—a place very near the chapel. Here also the Bishop had one of his seats, within a few yards of the present manse. It was here—as I have it from report—that the Bishop was assassinated by a set of ruffians from Harpsdale,—a place belonging to the chaplainry. These savages were the sons of John of Harpsdale, whom the then Earl of Caithness suborned as instruments very fit for the execution of that horrid deed, in revenge of the Bishop having assessed his lands in the chaplainry with an addition to the chaplain's living. The spot where the chapel formerly stood, and where now the kirk of the two united parishes stands, is a small round hill, in the middle of a large extensive plain. From this spot, as the centre, there is a very gentle rise, almost in every direction, to the surrounding hills. From this circumstance it is more than probable the parish derives its name; for the rising ground whereon the kirk stands is called Tore-Harlogan, and the kirk, Teaumpul-Harlogan; and so they retain the original Irish names, though the parish is called by the name of Hacrigg, and more frequently of Halkirk, manifestly [?] a corruption of the original name, Tore-Ollagan. Now, *laggan*, in Erse, signifies 'a low place,'—the lowest in the neighbourhood,—and *tore*, 'a mount,' or 'small hill.' As to the name of the other parish, it is sometimes pronounced Skinnet, sometimes Skinite, sometimes Skinilt, sometimes Skinnon, sometimes Skinine; but I have reason to believe that the real name should be *Skiea-Noylte*, 'the Wing of the Burn.'"—An extensive poorhouse, intended to serve for a combination of parishes, is at present (September 1855) in course of erection, on the left bank of Thurso water, near the village of Halkirk.

HALLADALE, a river and a strath, in the north-east of Sutherlandshire. The strath, together with its hill-screens, forms the Sutherland district of the parish of Reay. The river rises in several head streams, on the lofty uplands on the confines of Kildonan; and, taking a northerly direction, after a course of 20 miles, falls into the Pentland frith at the Tor, or Bighouse-bay, 5 miles south-east of Strathy-head. It is a rapid stream, and receives many tributary rivulets from the neighbouring mountains to Golval, whence it flows through level ground to the sea. The tide flows about 2 miles up the river; but it is only navigable by boats. Strathhalladale is under the ecclesiastical charge of the same missionary who officiates at Acharainey, mentioned in our article on Halkirk. Here also is a Free church, which forms a joint charge with a church in Strathy; and the sum raised in connexion with which in 1855 was £14 11s. 2d.

HALLBAR. See CARLUKE.

HALLEATHS. See DRYFESDALE and LOCHMABEN.

HALLERHIRST. See STEVENSTON.

HALLGREEN. See BERVIE.

HALLIBLADE. See DUNFERMLINE.

HALLIDAY HILL, a hill on the north-east border of the parish of Dunscore, Dumfries-shire.

HALLYARDS, a quondam estate in the parish of West Calder, Edinburghshire. John Graham of Hallyards, who became a lord of session in the latter part of the 16th century, brought the Court of Session and the General Assembly into violent collision on a question arising out of a private affair of his own, and eventually embroiled himself with the Duke of Lennox, and was slain in a fracas on the public streets of Edinburgh.

HALSARY, a locality in the south-west of the parish of Watten, Caithness-shire, where there is a mission-station of the Royal bounty, under the care of the same missionary who officiates at Acharainey in Halkirk, and at Halladale in Reay.

HALTREES, a hamlet, and an ancient chapelry, on Gala water, 5½ miles north-west of Stow, Edinburghshire.

HALYBURTON. See GREENLAW.

HALYHILL. See FORTEVIOT.

HAM-, an Anglo-Saxon prefix or suffix in topographical names, signifying variously a home, a farm, a property, a habitation, a hamlet, and a small town.

HAM, or HOLM. See DUNNET.

HAMER, an ancient parish comprehended in the modern parish of Whitekirk in Haddingtonshire. See WHITEKIRK.

HAMILTON, a parish, containing the town of Hamilton and the village of Fernigair, in the middle ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded by Bothwell, Dalziel, Cambusnethan, Dalserf, Stonehouse, Glassford, and Blantyre. It has nearly a square outline, extending 6 miles each way; and contains 22·25 square miles, or 14,240 imperial acres. Originally its name was *Cadyhou*, *Cadyou*, or *Cadzow;* and the latter designation is still retained by one of its burns. The name was, however, changed from Cadzow to Hamilton in 1445, by virtue of a charter granted by James II. of Scotland to James, first Lord Hamilton. The parish was at that time erected into a lordship. Hamilton of Wishaw says—"This lordship was anciently the propertie of the kings of Scotland, there being severall old charters be Alexander the Second and Alexander the Third, kings of Scotland, dated 'apud castrum nostrum de Cadichou,' call'd afterwards the castle of Hamilton. The precise tyme when this lordship was given to the Duke of Hamilton his predicessors is not clear; but there is ane charter extant, granted by King Robert Bruce in the 7th year of his reigne, 1314, to

Sir Walter the sone of Sir Gilbert de Hamilton, of this baronie and the tenendry of Adelwood, which formerly belonged to his father Sir Gilbert, and heth, without any interruption, continued in that familie since."

The river Clyde flows about 5 miles in connexion with the parish; tracing over most of that distance the north-eastern boundary, but cutting off a small wing on the right; the river Avon flows 3¼ miles across the south-eastern district, to a confluence with the Clyde about a mile from the town; and nine rivulets or burns water various parts of the interior, six of them falling into the Avon, and three into the Clyde. "All these burns have their origin in the high grounds in the west and south-west of the parish. By time and perseverance they have forced their way through great chasms in the sandstone rocks, forming magnificent heughs or ravines of great magnitude, infinitely varied, and richly wooded. These constitute part of 'the beauties of Scotland,' of which a stranger passing along the highway knows and sees but little." The scenes along the Clyde are still richer, and in another style, while those along the Avon are surpassingly romantic; but they have already been sufficiently described in our articles CLYDE and AVON. The surface of the parish inward from the streams, is considerably diversified, and aggregately pleasant. Along the Clyde lie extensive valley-grounds of a deep and fertile soil. Thence the land rises gradually to the south-west, to a considerable height: in the higher parts to more than 600 feet above the level of the sea. Still it is not a hilly district, these ascents being formed of an undulating upward swell. The soil of the heights is mostly of a clayish nature. The lower parts of the ascent are tolerably fertile and well-cultivated; but from the nature of the soil and bottoms, it is not an early district—the higher parts often producing scanty and late crops. There are a few swampy meadows in the upper parts; but with this exception, and that of the woods, it is almost entirely arable. After all, this parish is rather a beautiful than a fertile one, and according to the Old Statistical Account, "cultivation has been more successful in enriching the scenery than in multiplying the annual productions." The district is exceedingly well-fenced and wooded, and the crops raised comprise every thing included in the usual agricultural catalogue. Orchard-produce is not cultivated here so extensively as in many parishes in Clydesdale; but there are nevertheless many large gardens, which are not only productive in themselves, but add vastly to the beauty of the landscape. There is some fine wood in the parish, particularly the "old oaks" behind Cadzow, which are scattered over a noble chase of 1,500 acres, and are supposed to have been planted by David, Earl of Huntingdon, afterwards King of Scotland, about the year 1140. Many of these trees have attained a vast size, and there is one of them called 'the Boss tree,' near Wood-house, which is capable of accommodating eight persons in its interior. In the glades of the Cadzow forest, a number of the ancient Caledonian breed of cattle, noticed in our article on Cumbernauld, are kept browsing. Their bodies are purely white, with the exception of the ears, muzzles, and hoofs, which are black; and they are perfectly safe and docile, excepting when they have young, to which they manifest a more than usual affection. A number of fallow deer are kept in a park on the opposite bank of the Avon. Coal, lime, and ironstone abound. The coal is most extensively worked at Quarter, about 3 miles from Hamilton. It is brought from Quarter by a railway laid along the banks of the Avon; and is stored at Avonbridge within half-a-mile of the town. Coal is worked also at Plotcock and Langfaugh. Limestone of good quality, in beds respectively 4 feet and 6 feet thick, occur at Crookedstone and Boghead, in the south-west of the parish; and a seam of ironstone, about 18 inches thick, lies there below the limestone. Sandstone is raised in 6 or 7 quarries. The yearly produce of the parish was estimated in 1835 at £14,329 in grain, £7,336 in hay, potatoes &c., £6,000 in produce of pasture lands, £600 in produce of gardens and orchards, £3,000 in coals, metals, and stones, and £1,000 in miscellaneous produce, —in all, £32,265. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £38,180 12s. 6d. The old valued rental is £9,377 Scots; and the real rental in 1835 was £20,176,—of which £8,638 was for the town.

The parish contains ruins or vestiges of many old edifices, whose pristine glory has long since departed, among which may be named Silverton hill, Earnock, Ross, Motherwell, Nielsland, Barncluith, Allanshaw, Darngaber, Edlewood, Mirritoun, and Udstoun, which were formerly seats of different scions of the house of Hamilton. But much more interesting than any of these is Cadzow castle, situated on a precipitous rock by the side of the Avon. This castle is of very remote but unrecorded origin, and belonged to several of the Kings of Scotland, down to Robert Bruce, who granted it to the ancestor of the ducal family of Hamilton. It seems to have been repaired at different periods; but was dismantled amid the events of the civil wars, in the time of Queen Mary. The keep, with the fosse around it, a narrow bridge over the fosse, and a well in the interior, are still in a fair state of preservation. They are constructed of a reddish polished stone. The walls of some attached buildings, probably chapel and offices, also several vaults, are likewise still visible. Cadzow castle is the subject of a fine well-known ballad by Sir Walter Scott. On the opposite side of the Avon stands the modern chateau of Chatelherault, a sumptuous pile, built in 1732 in imitation of the citadel of Chatelherault in Poitou, and rivetting attention at once by its accompanying pleasure-grounds, by its romantic position in the Avon's ravine, and by its own red walls, square towers, and curious pinnacles. In the dell of the Avon also are situated the ancient terraced gardens of Barncluith, or Baron's Cleugh, the property of Lady Ruthven. The house is situated on the top of a bold bank, with walks cut out of the rock, one under the other descending towards the river, supported by high walls, and beautified by fruit-trees of various kinds, and commands an enchanting prospect of the wooded banks of the Avon, and the delightful amphitheatre around and beyond. Near Meikle-Earnock, about 2 miles from the town, occurs a Roman tumulus. It is 8 feet high, and 12 feet in diameter. When broken up many years ago, a number of urns were found containing the ashes of human bones, and amongst them the tooth of a horse. There was no inscription seen; but some of the urns—which were all of baked earth—were plain, and others decorated with moulding, probably to mark the quality of the deceased. In the haugh, in the vicinity of the palace of Hamilton, an ancient moat-hill or seat of justice is pointed out. It is about 30 feet diameter at the base, and 15 feet high, and is evidently a construction of great antiquity.—The celebrated Dr. Cullen was a native of this parish, having been born in April 15, 1710. He was a magistrate of Hamilton for a number of years. Lord Cochrane, now the Earl of Dundonald, spent many of his younger years in the parish. The

father of the late Professor Millar of Glasgow was one of the parochial clergymen; as were also the father of the late Dr. Baillie of London, and his celebrated sister Joanna.

The town, woods, and ravines of Hamilton have, from early times, been the scene of important events. They were particularly so in the times of the persecution, in consequence of the majority of the parishioners being devoted adherents to the cause of the Covenant. In the winter of 1650, Cromwell despatched General Lambert and Commissary-general Whalley to Hamilton, with five regiments of cavalry, for the purpose of keeping the Covenanters of the district in check, or of seducing them over to his own views. They were attacked by a party of 1,500 horsemen from Ayrshire, under Colonel Kerr, and a great number of horses fell into the hands of the Covenanters; but Lambert having rallied his forces, attacked the Covenanters in turn, at a spot 2 miles from Hamilton, killed Colonel Kerr, with about 100 of his men, and took a great number of prisoners. In June 1679 Graham of Claverhouse, when upon his way to the field of Drumclog, seized, near the town of Hamilton, John King, a field-preacher, and 17 other persons, whom he bound in pairs and drove before him in the direction of Loudon hill. After their success at Drumclog, the Covenanters marched to Hamilton, and resolved upon an attack on Glasgow; but, as is well-known, they were severely repulsed, after which they again retired to Hamilton, where the more moderate portion of the body drew up the document which afterwards obtained the name of 'the Hamilton declaration,' the purport of which was to deny any intention of overturning the government, to forbear all disputes and recriminations in the meantime, and to refer all matters to a free parliament and a general assembly lawfully chosen. This proposition was scouted by the violent party, and their guard being attacked in the night-time, near Hamilton ford, one of their number, named James Cleland, was killed. After the disastrous battle of Bothwell Brig, the fugitives fled in all directions through the parish, and Gordon of Earlston, who had reached the parish with a body of men under his command from Galloway, met his vanquished brethren near Quarter, at which place he was killed. About 1,200 men were taken prisoners in the parish by the King's troops; and many of the persecuted 'hill folk' only escaped death by hiding in Hamilton woods. For this safety they were much indebted to the amiable and generous Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, who begged the Duke of Monmouth, the commander, that his soldiers might not be permitted to enter her plantations; and thus many lives were saved which, but for her interference, would have been sacrificed.

Hamilton gives the title of Baron, Marquis, and Duke, in the peerage of Scotland, to the noble family of Hamilton-Douglas. This illustrious family is said to be descended from Sir William de Hamilton, one of the sons of William de Bellomont, third Earl of Leicester. Sir William's son, Sir Gilbert Hamilton, having spoken in admiration of Robert the Bruce, at the court of Edward II., received a blow from John de Spencer, who conceived the discourse was derogatory to his master. This led, on the following day, to an encounter in which Spencer fell, and Hamilton fled for safety to Scotland in 1323. Having been closely pursued in his flight, Hamilton and his servant changed clothes with two woodcutters; and, taking the saws of the workmen, they were in the act of cutting an oak-tree when his pursuers passed. Perceiving his servant to notice them, Sir Gilbert cried out to him 'Through!' which word, with the oak and saw through it, he took for his crest in remembrance and commemoration of his escape. He afterwards became a favourite with Robert Bruce, and from an old manuscript it appears that he was one of seven knights who 'kept the king's person' in the field of Bannockburn, and afterwards continued with him till his death, and attended his burial at Dunfermline. Sir Walter de Hamilton, the son of Sir Gilbert, acquired the lands of Cadzow, in the sheriffdom of Lanark, and others; and from him was descended, in the fifth degree, Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow, who was the first peer of the family. He was originally attached to the powerful family of Douglas, and was an important adherent of the Earl of that name, when in 1455 that nobleman took the field in open rebellion against his sovereign. Sir James, however, deserted from Douglas to the King, almost upon the eve of a battle, upon which the chances appeared as much in favour of the subject as the sovereign; and his example being followed by others, the army of Douglas rapidly disappeared, and ruin came upon his once potent house. For this notable service Sir James was created a lord of parliament, and he also obtained a grant, dated 1st July, 1455, of the office of sheriff of the county of Lanark, and subsequently grants of extensive territorial possessions. He married for his second wife, in 1474, Mary, eldest daughter of King James II., and widow of Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran. Dying in 1479 he was succeeded by his only son, James, second Lord Hamilton, who obtained a charter of the lands and earldom of Arran in 1503. This nobleman was constituted lieutenant-general of the kingdom, warden of the marches, and one of the lords of the regency in 1517. He was succeeded by his son James, the second Earl, who had only, betwixt him and the throne, Mary daughter of James V., and afterwards Queen of Scots. In 1543 he was declared heir-presumptive to the Crown, and was appointed guardian to Queen Mary, and governor of the kingdom during her minority. He was mainly instrumental in bringing about the marriage of the youthful princess to the Dauphin, in opposition to the wishes of Henry VIII. of England; and in token of his approval of these services, the French king—Henry the Second—conferred upon him the title of Duke of Chatelherault, in addition to a pension of 30,000 livres a-year. He continued to take an active part in public affairs till his death in 1575, when he was succeeded in the earldom of Arran by James his eldest son, the dukedom of Chatelherault having been resumed by the French crown. This nobleman, upon the arrival of Queen Mary, in 1561, openly aspired to the honour of her hand; but having opposed the enjoyment of the Queen's exercise of her religion, and having entered a protestation against it, he entirely lost her favour. His love, inflamed by disappointment, gradually undermined his reason, and at last he broke out into ungovernable frenzy. He was in consequence declared by the cognition of inquest to be insane, and the estates of his father devolved upon his brother, Lord John Hamilton, commendator of Aberbrothock, who, in 1567, was one of those who entered into an association to rescue Queen Mary from the castle of Lochleven; and upon her escape she fled to his estate of Hamilton, and there held her court. From thence she proceeded to Langside where her forces were defeated by the Regent Murray. The castle of Hamilton was besieged and taken, and Lord John went into banishment. The fealty of this nobleman to his unhappy Queen never swerved for a moment; and so well aware was she of his fidelity that one of her last acts was to transmit to him a ring, which is still preserved in the family. He was recalled by

James VI., restored to the family-estates, and created, in 1599, Marquis of Hamilton. Dying, in 1604, he was succeeded by his only son, James, second Marquis, who obtained also an English peerage by the titles of Baron of Ennerdale in Cumberland, and Earl of Cambridge. He died in 1625, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James, third Marquis, who was created Marquis of Clydesdale, and in 1643 Duke of Hamilton, and received a grant of the hereditary office of keeper of Holyrood palace.

This nobleman, the first Duke of Hamilton, warmly espoused the cause of King Charles I., and promoted 'the engagement' to raise troops for the service of his sovereign. As is well-known, he was defeated at the battle of Preston, where he was made prisoner; and being brought to trial by the same court by which the King had been condemned, he was found guilty of having levied war upon the people of England, and suffered decapitation in Old Palace-yard on 9th March, 1649. His Grace was succeeded by his brother, William, the fourth Marquis, and second Duke, who had previously been elevated to the peerage as Lord Macanshire and Polmont, and Earl of Lanark. The Duke was mortally wounded in the cause of Charles II. at the battle of Worcester; and by Cromwell's act of grace, passed in 1654, he was excepted from all benefit thereof, and his estates forfeited, reserving only out of them £400 a-year for his Duchess for life, and £100 to each of his four daughters and their heirs. His Grace's own honours fell under the attainder, and his English dignities expired; but the dukedom of Hamilton, in virtue of the patent, devolved upon his niece, the eldest daughter of James, the first Duke. Lady Anne Hamilton, Duchess of Hamilton, introduced the Douglas name into the family by marrying Lord William Douglas, eldest son of William, first Marquis of Douglas; and she obtained by petition for her husband, in 1660, the title of Duke of Hamilton for life. His Grace had previously been elevated to the peerage as Earl of Selkirk. This peer sat as president of the convention parliament, which settled the crown upon William and Mary. He died in 1694, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James, Earl of Arran, who, upon the Duchess, a few years afterwards, surrendering her honours, became then, by patent, Duke of Hamilton, with the precedency of the original creation of 1643, in the same manner as if he had originally inherited. He was created an English peer in 1711, as Baron of Dutton in the county of Chester, and Duke of Brandon in the county of Suffolk; but upon proceeding to take his seat in the House of Lords, it was objected, that by the 23d article of the Union, "no peer of Scotland could, after the Union, be created a peer of England;" and the house came to this resolution after a protracted debate. The Duke having accepted a challenge from Charles, Lord Mohun, fought that nobleman in Hyde Park on 15th November, 1712, and having slain his opponent, fell himself, through the treachery, as was suspected, of General Macartney, Lord Mohun's second, for whose apprehension a reward of £500 was subsequently offered. Macartney eventually surrendered, and was tried in the court of king's bench in June 1716, when he was acquitted of the murder, and found guilty of manslaughter. His Grace was succeeded by his son, James, fifth Duke of Hamilton and second Duke of Brandon, who died in 1742–3, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James, the sixth Duke, who died in 1758. He was succeeded by his son James George, the seventh Duke, who succeeded to the Marquisate of Douglas and Earldom of Angus, upon the demise, in 1761, of Archibald, the last Duke of Douglas. The guardians of his Grace asserted his right and laid claim to the Douglas estates, upon the ground that Mr. Stewart, son and heir of Lady Jane Stewart, sister of the Duke of Douglas, was not her son; and this led to a most unwonted legal contest, ending in the defeat of the Hamiltons, and known as the celebrated Douglas cause. His Grace died unmarried in 1769, and the honours devolved upon his brother Douglas, the eighth Duke, who, in 1782, again brought up the point decided against his predecessor, the fourth Duke, relative to his right to a seat in the house of lords; and after the opinion of the judges had been taken, he obtained a resolution in his favour, and was consequently summoned to the house of lords as Duke of Brandon. He died in 1799 without issue, and the title and estates reverted to his uncle, Archibald, the ninth Duke of Hamilton and sixth Duke of Brandon, eldest son, by his third wife, of James fifth Duke of Hamilton. Archibald died on 16th February, 1819, and was succeeded by Alexander Hamilton Douglas, the tenth Duke, who also died in 1852, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander, the present Duke. Many honourable families of the name of Hamilton have sprung from the junior branches of this noble house. It is the premier peerage of the kingdom, and its possessors have acted a conspicuous part in all the stirring incidents in Scottish history. Both from this cause and from the circumstance that, failing the Brunswick line, it is the next Protestant branch of the royal family in succession to the Crown of Scotland, the title carries with it much of the respect and veneration of the country. The dukedom of Chatelherault still finds a place in the roll of titles belonging to the family, on the ground that it was never formally abandoned by them; but it is now a mere courtesy title, unrecognised by law in either Great Britain or France.

The ducal palace is the main object of attraction in the parish. It is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, on the side next the Clyde, with enchanting grounds, laid out in lawn, woods, and gardens, stretching far away around and beyond it. The germ of this magnificent structure was originally a small square tower, and the older part of the present house was erected about the year 1591. The structure was almost entirely rebuilt or renewed more than a century afterwards. A grand modern addition was commenced in 1822, and carried on for nearly twenty years, which has entirely altered the character of the edifice, and made it one of the most magnificent piles in the kingdom, and not inferior to the abode of royalty itself. "The modern part comprises a new front, facing the north, 264 feet 8 inches in length, and 3 stories high, with an additional wing to the west for servants' apartments, 100 feet in length. A new corridor is carried along the back of the old building, containing baths, &c. The front is adorned by a noble portico, consisting of a double row of Corinthian columns, each of one solid stone, surmounted by a lofty pediment. The shaft of each column is upwards of 25 feet in height, and about 3 feet 3 inches in diameter. These were each brought in the block, about 8 miles from a quarry in Dalserf, on an immense waggon constructed for the purpose, and drawn by 30 horses. The principal apartments, besides the entrance-hall, are, the tribune, a sort of saloon or hall, from which many of the principal rooms enter; a dining-room, 71 feet by 30; a library and billiard-room; state bedrooms, and a variety of sleeping apartments; a kitchen, court, &c. The gallery, 120 feet by 20, and 20 feet high, has also been thoroughly repaired. This, like all the principal rooms, is gilded and ornamented with marble, scagliola, and stucco-work."

The interior furnishings are, in all respects, well worthy of the imposing exterior; and the cabinets, the select articles of furniture, and the services of plate are exceedingly rich. But the grand attraction is the picture gallery, the most celebrated in Scotland. The portraits of Charles I. in armour on a white horse, and the Earl of Denbigh in a shooting dress, standing by a tree, with a black boy on the opposite side pointing to the game, are masterpieces by Vandyke. An Ascension-piece, by Georgione, an entombment of Christ by Poussin, a dying Madonna by Corregio, a stag-hunt by Sneyder, a laughing-boy by Leonard de Vinci, and a faithful portrait of Napoleon by David, painted from the original, are rare specimens of art and value. Upon the east staircase is a large altar-piece, by Girolamo dai Libri, from San Lionardo nel Monte, near Verona; and, in the breakfast-room are a picture by Giacomo da Puntormo, of Joseph receiving his father and brethren in Egypt, and a portrait of Artonelli of Mycena, said to have been the first painter in oil, date 1474. The great gallery, the saloons, and the principal rooms, contain splendid paintings by many of the first masters, among whom may be named Vandyke, Kneller, Rubens, Corregio, Rembrandt, Guido, Titian, the Carracci, Salvator Rosa, Carlo Dolce, Poussin, Spagnoletti. But the most admired of all is Daniel in the Lions' Den by Rubens,—which exhibits the prophet standing naked, with his legs twisted, his arms uplifted, and his hands clapsed, while six lions and two lionesses yawn listlessly in the cave below,—and on which Wordsworth wrote the sonnet,—

> "Amid a fertile region, green with wood
> And fresh with rivers, well doth it become
> The Ducal owner, in his palace home
> To naturalize this tawny lion brood;
> Children of art, that claim strange brotherhood.
> Couched in their den, with those that roam at large
> Over the burning wilderness, and charge
> The wind with terror while they roar for food.
> Satiate were these; and still—to eye and ear;
> Hence, while we gaze, a more enduring fear!
> Yet is the prophet calm, nor would the cave
> Daunt him—if his companions now bedrowsed,
> Outstretched and listless, were by hunger roused;
> Man placed him here, and God, he knows, can save."

There are within the parish of Hamilton 15 miles of turnpike road, and about 30 miles of parochial road. The great Glasgow and London road passes through the town; and a great improvement was made upon it there, about 20 years ago, by cutting a new line for it, to the extent of upwards of 700 yards, in such a manner as to avoid a brae up one of the streets, and to cut off an awkward elbow at the cross. The old Edinburgh and Ayr road, made in 1755, the oldest turnpike except one in Scotland, also traverses the parish. On the Glasgow and London road, above Hamilton green, there is an imposing bridge over the Cadzow-burn, of three arches, of 60 feet span, and the parapet of which is 60 feet above the bed of the streamlet. There is also a new bridge over the Avon on the same line of road. Farther up the stream is an old bridge of 3 arches, said to have been built long since at the expense of the monks of the monastery of Lesmahago. Hamilton bridge, over the Clyde, upon the Edinburgh road, has 5 arches, and was built by authority of parliament in 1780. Bothwell bridge, also over the Clyde, is the oldest bridge in Lanarkshire, and famous in history, but now greatly altered and modernized. About half-a-mile below it is a very handsome recently erected suspension bridge. The Hamilton branch of the Clydesdale Junction railway, belonging to the Caledonian railway system, and having a very conveniently situated terminus in the town, near the county buildings, affords to all the lower parts of the parish, very rich facilities of communication. The Motherwell branch of the same railway, connecting with the Caledonian main western fork, is also easily accessible, and indeed nearly impinges on the small wing of the parish on the right side of the Clyde. The Lesmahago railway also will benefit the south-eastern district of the parish. A small cavalry barrack is situated at Almada hill, on the Glasgow road, about a mile north-west of the town. The manufactures of the parish will be noticed in connexion with the town. Population of the parish in 1831, 9,513; in 1851, 11,740. Houses, 1,316.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton. The charge is collegiate. Each of the ministers has a stipend worth £313 13s. 10d.; and the first used to receive £107 10s. in lieu of manse and glebe, while the second has a manse but no glebe. The church stands on high ground, originally out of the town on the south, but now embraced by town extension; and was erected in 1732, from designs by the elder Adam. It is an elegant structure, with a circular body, and four cross aisles, and contains about 800 sittings. There is a Free church, with 1,000 sittings, and an attendance of 780; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was upwards of £1,200. There are four United Presbyterian churches,—one of them in Muir-street with 1,105 sittings, one in Brandon-street with 940 sittings, one in Chapel-street with 700 sittings, and one in Blackswell with 582 sittings; and the aggregate attendance at the four on the Census Sabbath in 1851 was 1,211. There are also an Episcopalian chapel, with 214 sittings, and an attendance of 92; an Independent chapel, with 550 sittings, and an attendance of 400; a meeting-house of an isolated congregation, with 250 sittings, and an attendance of 100; and a Roman Catholic place of worship.—The schools of Hamilton are numerous and good, and have raised the place to a comparatively high rank in educational fame. The chief is the grammar school, of ancient date, combining also the parochial school, and conducted by a rector, an English master, and a commercial master. The rector has £34 4s. 4½d. of salary as parochial master, and receives large fees and considerable additional emoluments. A rival establishment is St. John's seminaries, conducted by a rector and an English master. There are several seminaries for young ladies, a private academy and boarding establishment, several well-conducted English and writing schools, several ordinary adventure schools, and schools of the Old orphan society and of the Orphan and charitable school association. There is also a mechanics' institution. In 1808, a public subscription library was instituted in the town, principally through the exertions of the late Dr. John Hume, and attained considerable bulk, but is now extinct. The charitable institutions belonging to the town and parish are of a very respectable order. The Duke's hospital is an old building, with a belfry and bell, situated at the Cross, and erected in lieu of the former one, which stood in the Netherton. The pensioners do not now reside here; but it contributes to the support of a dozen old men, at the rate of £8 18s. yearly, with a suit of clothes biennially. Aikman's hospital in Muir-street, was built and endowed in 1775, by Mr. Aikman, a proprietor in the parish, and formerly a merchant in Leghorn. Four old men are here lodged, have £4 per annum, and a suit of clothes every two years. Rae's, Robertson's, and Lyon's, and Miss Christian Allan's mortification also produce considerable sums for the support of the poor, and some other funds

have been placed at the disposal of the kirk-session for the mitigation of distress.

The ancient parish of Cadzow comprehended the present parish of Hamilton, in addition to the chapelry of Machan, now the parish of Dalserf. David I., with consent of his son, Earl Henry, made a grant of the church of "Cadihou," with its pertinents, to the Bishops of Glasgow, and the grant was confirmed by the bulls of several Popes. The church of Cadihou was afterwards constituted a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow, by John, the Bishop of that see; and his successor, Herbert, granted to the dean and canons the lands of Barlanerk and Badlernock, in augmentation of the pre bend. Long before the Reformation, however, the chapelry of Machan was erected into a separate parish by the name of Dalserf; but the rectory of the parish churches of Hamilton and of Dalserf continued to belong to the prebend of the dean of Glasgow down to the epoch of the Reformation. When the church was erected into a prebend, a vicarage was instituted for serving the cure. In 1589, the King granted to James, Earl of Arran, and his heirs male, the right of patronage of the deanery of Glasgow with the parsonage of the churches of Hamilton and Dalserf; and this part was ratified to the Earl's nephew, James, Marquis of Hamilton, in 1621. The patronage of the collegiate church of Hamilton has ever since remained in the noble house of Hamilton. At the period of the charge being made collegiate in 1451, James, Lord Hamilton, built a fine Gothic church, with a choir, two cross aisles, and a steeple; and this continued the parish church down till 1732, when the new church was built, and the old one removed with the exception of the aisle, which has been used as the burying vault of the family of Hamilton. That too, however, has been superseded by the erection, a few years ago, of a very splendid and costly mausoleum within the grounds of the palace.

HAMILTON, a market-town, a parliamentary burgh, the capital of the middle ward of Lanarkshire, stands on the Glasgow and Carlisle road, about a mile west of the conflux of the Avon with the Clyde, 7 miles north of Strathaven, 8 south of Airdrie, 10¾ by road south-east of Glasgow, 15 north-west of Lanark, and 36 by road west of Edinburgh. The original town stood farther to the east, within the Duke's pleasure-grounds, and was called the Netherton. Even the present town comprises an ancient part and a modern part; and has suffered the fate, so common to old towns in juxta-position with noble demesnes, of being curtailed in the old part and pushed away in the new, in order to give increased seclusion to the palace. "That part of it which stands near the flesh-market and the public green," says the Rev. W. Patrick, "appears to be the most ancient. The rocks behind the flesh-market are about 20 feet high, and were once occupied by a mansion called the Ha' or Hall; and on the opposite side of the burn stood a mill called the Ha' mill, which has given the name of Shilling-hill to the street where it stood. When the tun, ton, or town collected round this place, it was called Ha-mill-ton. So says tradition; but history, which is more to be depended on, gives a different and more satisfactory account. The date of the foundation of the lower town cannot now be ascertained—it has been long swept away; but that the upper town is also of great antiquity appears from the fact, that it was considerable enough to be erected into a burgh-of-barony in the year 1456 by James II." The whole place, both the extinct and the extant, both the old and the new, evidently had both its rise and its name from the Hamilton family; who, at all events, procured the very parish to take their name, and were also indisputably the founders of the burgh-of-barony. Hamilton of Wishaw says—"In the tyme of King James the Second, James Lord Hamilton erected here ane burgh of baronie in the midst of ane large and pleasant valley, extending from the mouth of Aven to Bothwell bridge, near 2 myles along the river, with a pleasant burn, called Hamilton burn, running through the town and gardens, now belonging to the Duke; giving out severall lands to the inhabitants to be holden of the family, reserving to themselves the superioritie, jurisdiction, and nameing of the magistrates. This Lord Hamilton also founded here ane provostrie, consisting of ane provost and eight prebends, giving to each of them ane manse and yeard, and glebe in the Haugh of Hamilton; and gave them the vicarage teinds of the parishes of Hamilton and Dalserfe, together with severall lands lying within those two parishes and the parish of Stonehouse. He also built new the parish kirk of Hamilton, the queere and two cross isles and steeple, all of polished stone."

The site of the town may, in a general view, be called a rising-ground, sloping gently toward the east, and pleasantly overlooking the ducal palace and policies. But it really is a diversified piece of ground, with swells, terraces, and hollows, and is considerably bisected by the Cadzow burn. The country immediately around it is profusely ornate, and almost gorgeously rich. The outskirts of the town are extensive and scattered, and present many delightful specimens of villa architecture. The old parts of the town have undergone much modern improvement; and the new parts comprise some admirably built streets and not a few fine residences. In 1831, a gas-work, on an elegant plan, was erected at the cost of £2,400. In 1853, an act of parliament was obtained for supplying the inhabitants with water by gravitation. In 1816, a spacious trades'-hall was erected in Church-street. In June, 1834, the new prison and public offices were founded with masonic honours. These comprise apartments for the sheriff-clerk, town-clerk, a court-room, a hall for county-meetings, and the prison and governor's house. The prison contains 43 cells, and is surrounded by a high wall, enclosing also a large open court, or airing-yard, half an acre in extent. These buildings stand in the west end of the town near the cavalry barracks. The old prison was erected in the reign of Charles I., but has been dismantled, with the exception of the steeple and clock. It was situated in the lower or olden portion of the town, immediately adjoining the park wall of Hamilton palace.

Hamilton has, in some degree, a kind of aristocratic character, yet is not a place without manufactures. A manufacture of lace was early introduced by one of the Duchesses of Hamilton, afterwards Duchess of Argyle, who brought over a native of France to teach it; and, as it was esteemed, in the circumstances, fully more a noble than a plebeian thing, many respectable females, who had no need of it as an avocation, became pupils and workers. The Hamilton lace was long in repute among the higher classes, but eventually went out of fashion. But about 20 years ago, when the manufacture of it was nearly extinct, the manufacture of a sort of tamboured bobinette was introduced as a substitute for it; and this rose suddenly into such importance that, within eight years, upwards of 2,500 females in the town or neighbourhood were employed upon it. The making of check shirts for the colonial market, and the making of black silk veils of peculiar patterns, also rose rapidly into importance. The imitation of cambric weaving of the finest kinds

took its chief seat at Hamilton after the introduction of the cotton trade into Scotland; and it prospered so much that whole streets of houses were built to accommodate the industrious weavers, no fewer than about 1,250 looms being in the town; but about 35 or 40 years it began to decline,—and not many years afterwards it reached a point where it could yield a sustenance only a degree or two above starvation. The manufacture of galas, stocking-making, shoe-making, tanning, brewing, and a fair proportion of the ordinary kinds of artificership are also carried on.

Hamilton has a considerable local trade in the general supply of the surrounding country. A weekly market is held on Friday. A cattle and hiring market is held on the third Friday of April and the third Friday of October. Five fairs in the year, of considerable importance, were formerly held for the sale of flax and wool, but they have become extinct. The town has offices of the British Linen Company's Bank, the Commercial Bank, the Royal Bank, the City of Glasgow Bank, and the Bank of Scotland. It has also a national security savings' bank, and eleven insurance offices. The principal inns are the Commercial, the Bruce Arms, the Black Bull, and the King's Arms. Railway trains run to Glasgow, omnibuses to Motherwell, and coaches to Larkhall, Stonehouse, and Strathaven.

Hamilton is a burgh of regality governed by a provost, three bailies, and a town-council. The territory of the regality is very extensive, and the magistrates exercise the same jurisdiction, both in civil and criminal cases, as the magistrates of royal burghs. The sheriff-court for the middle ward of the county, and the quarter-sessions for the peace are held here. The greater part of the burgh-territory is in possession of the Duke of Hamilton; but the town still derives a considerable revenue from its feu-duties and other property. Its income, in 1832, was £654; in 1840, £715 5s. 2½d.; in 1854, £1,081 8s. 3d. Hamilton presents the anomaly of having been at one time a royal burgh, and of having afterwards denuded itself of its status and privileges. The earliest charter of the burgh in the possession of the town-council is dated 23d October, 1475, and was granted by James Lord Hamilton. It recognises the burgh as a then existing burgh-of-barony, and grants to the community and bailies certain lands, and the common moor, a considerable portion of which is still retained by the burgh. The next charter was granted by Queen Mary, on 15th January, 1548; and by it Hamilton was erected into a royal burgh with certain privileges; but it would appear that two bailies, named James Hamilton and James Naismith, agreed to resign that privilege in 1670, by accepting of a charter from Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, by which she constituted the town the chief burgh of the regality and dukedom of Hamilton. Long subsequent to this, in 1726, the then magistrates and inhabitants made an effort to throw off the superiority of the Hamilton family, and resume their long disused rights as a royal burgh; but the charter of Duchess Anne was found to be the governing one, by the court of session, in an action of declarator of the privileges of Hamilton, as a royal burgh, to the free choice of its magistrates. The court sustained the defence of the Duke of Hamilton, that the privileges of the burgh had been lost by prescription. It was not, therefore, till the passing of the Reform bill, in 1832, that the inhabitants were invested with the privilege of sharing in the election of a member of parliament; and the burgh was associated for this purpose with Lanark, Falkirk, Linlithgow, and Airdrie. Constituency in 1854, 290. Population in 1841, 8,876; in 1851, 9,630. Houses, 967.

HAMILTON-HILL. See Forth and Clyde Canal.

HAMMER (The), a bold headland, about 200 feet high, in the midst of an equally bold high coast, in the south of the island of Bressay in Shetland.

HAMMERSNESS, a headland in the north-west of the island of Fetlar in Shetland.

HAMMERSVOE, a bay on the west side of the parish of Northmaven in Shetland.

HAMNAVOE, a bay on the north side of the parish of Northmaven in Shetland. It is an excellent place for vessels riding at anchor, but has a very small entrance.

HAMNAVOE, a bay, forming a good natural harbour, in the middle of the south end of the island of Yell in Shetland.

HANDA, an island belonging to the parish of Edderachillis in Sutherlandshire. It lies within about a mile of the mainland, and has a somewhat circular outline, of about 1½ mile in diameter. It formerly was inhabited, but has of late been uninhabited. Its name is derived either from the Celtic, *Aonda*, 'the Island of one colour,' or from *Aon-Taobh*, 'the Island of one side;' in either of which senses the appellation is just and applicable. For viewing it from the sea upon the south it appears wholly dusky and green, and rises gradually by a gentle ascent toward the north so as to consist of one face or side, having upon the north a tremendous cliff of from 600 to 700 feet in height. "No tourist," say the Messrs. Anderson, "ought to omit a visit to Handa. The island is formed of red sandstone, on which a highly comminuted and beautifully grained conglomerate overlies. The strata dip on the landward side; and the seaward front is a range of precipices perfectly perpendicular, and for the most as smooth and mural as the most perfect masonry, and washed by the ocean depths. They form a line of about two miles, ranging from perhaps 600 to fully 700 feet. This is so stupendous as to be almost unequalled in the British islands. Happily for the view-hunter, they are admirably disposed for being seen to the best possible advantage from the summit, though in fine weather, when they can be approached by boat, new, and in some respects, most striking effects may be obtained from beneath. But they are widely indented, so that from opposing ends the eye commands the various sections, and as the ground slopes upwards to the very verge, the spectator can approach them without apprehension. In one of these indentations two detached columns rise, at the distance of a stone-throw, and near to each other—one about a fourth of the height, the other of the full height of the adjoining cliff. A fissure in the rock exhibits the sides of the larger one, which is perforated underneath—its upright lines seemingly at a few yards distance from the perfectly perpendicular parted lines of the contiguous cliff. At another, the highest spot of all, a mural face of prodigious length demands undivided admiration of its truly majestic dimensions. Again, an enormous perforation reaches down to the level of the ocean, which makes its flux and reflux by two natural arches on either side of a huge supporting block, underneath the seaward wall of the perpendicular aperture." The island is remarkable also for harbouring clouds of sea-fowl upon its cliffs, and for commanding a sublime view of the lofty seaboard of the mainland.

HANDERICK, a promontory at the north side of the entrance of Little Lochbroom, in the parish of Lochbroom, on the west coast of Ross-shire.

HANGCLIFF. See Noss.

HANGINGSHAW, a village in the parish of Catheart, Renfrewshire. Population, 143. Houses, 7.

HANGINGSHAW-LAW, a mountain rising 1,980 feet above the level of the sea, and situated on the boundary between the parishes of Traquair and Yarrow, in the counties of Peebles and Selkirk.—Hangingshaw-house, which was once an extensive edifice, is now an undefined ruin, having been devastated by fire, and never again rebuilt, although its situation is one of the most romantic in the beautiful vale of Yarrow.

HANLEY. See Gogar.

HAPLAND BURN, a brook in the parish of Durrisdeer, Dumfries-shire.

HARBOUR-CRAIG. See Habbie's How.

HARBURN, an estate in the south-east of the parish of West Calder, Edinburghshire; and a station on the Edinburgh fork of the Caledonian railway, the station for the village of West Calder, 15 miles south-west of Edinburgh.

HARDEN CASTLE, the ancient residence of the Scotts of Harden, and a fine specimen of a Border fortress, in the deep narrow vale of Borthwick water, 2½ miles above the point of that stream's junction with the Teviot, and 4 miles south-west of Hawick, Roxburghshire. The lobby is paved with marble; the ceiling of the old hall is formed of curiously-carved stucco-work; and the mantel-piece of one of the rooms commemorates the ancient noble title of the house of Harden, by bearing aloft an Earl's coronet, inscribed with the letters W. E. T., the initials of "Walter Earl of Tarras." The house is embosomed in wood, and was of old fortified at every point where an assailant might have approached; and it overlooks, or overhangs, a deep precipitous glen, alike romantic for the mingled gloom and verdure of its thick sylvan dress, and darkly interesting as the receptacle of the droves of cattle which the well-known Border chieftain, Wat of Harden, swept before him in his nightly raids. The scenery and associations of the place are finely and succinctly described by Leyden:—

"Where Bertha hoarse, that loads the meads with sand,
Rolls her red tide to Teviot's western strand,
Through slaty hills, whose sides are shagged with thorn,
Where springs in scattered tufts the dark green corn,
Towers wood-girt Harden, far above the vale,
And clouds of ravens o'er the turrets sail.
A hardy race who never shrunk from war,
The Scott, to rival realms a mighty bar,
Here fixed his mountain-home,—a wide domain,
And rich the soil, had purple heath been grain;
But what the niggard ground of wealth denied,
From fields more blessed his fearless arm supplied."

Mary Scott, the Lady of Harden, and the descendant of her namesake, the Flower of Yarrow, fostered, it is said, an unknown child brought home by Wat of Harden, from one of his wild excursions,—a child so gifted that he is believed to have been the modest anonymous author of not a few of the Border songs.

HARDGATE, a village, a seat of manufacture, with a cotton-mill and a dyework, within a mile of Duntocher, and associated in industry with that place, in the parish of old Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. Population, 467. See Duntocher.

HARDGATE, a village in the parish of Urr, Kirkcudbrightshire. Population, 46. Houses, 11.

HARDGATE OF CLATT, the modern village of Clatt, in the parish of Clatt, Aberdeenshire. It stands a little south of the old village, and may be regarded as a continuation of it; but the old village is nearly extinct. Population of Hardgate in 1854, 46.

HARDIE'S HILL. See Earlston.

HARDMOOR. See Dyke and Moy.

HAREFAULDS. See Forfarshire.

HARELAWHILL. See Canonbie.

HARESTANES BURN, an affluent of the Tweed, in the lower part of the parish of Tweedsmuir, Peebles-shire. It rises on Cairn-law, near the boundary with Lyne, and runs north-westward to the Tweed in the vicinity of Crook-inn.

HARKERS (The). See Eyemouth.

HARLAW, a farm in the parish of Chapel-of-Garioch, Aberdeenshire, noted for a battle fought on it, on the 24th of July 1411, between a rebel army under Donald, Lord of the Isles, and the royal forces under the Earl of Mar. Donald, in alliance with England, and at the head of 10,000 men, overran Ross-shire, marched through Inverness-shire and Moray, acquired accessions to his strength in those districts and in Banffshire, and resolved now to carry into execution a threat he had often made, to burn the town of Aberdeen. He committed great excesses in Strathbogie and in the district of Garioch, which belonged to the Earl of Mar. The inhabitants of Aberdeen were in dreadful alarm at the near approach of this marauder and his fierce hordes; but their fears were allayed by the speedy appearance of a well-equipped army, commanded by the Earl of Mar, who bore a high military character, assisted by many brave knights and gentlemen in Angus and the Mearns. Advancing from Aberdeen, Mar marched by Inverury, and descried the Highlanders stationed at Harlaw, on the water of Ury near its junction with the Don. Mar soon saw that he had to contend with tremendous odds; but although his forces were, it is said, as one to ten to those opposed to him, he resolved, from the confidence he had in his steel-clad knights, to risk a battle. Having placed a small but select body of knights and men-at-arms in front, under the command of the constable of Dundee and the sheriff of Angus, the Earl drew up the main strength of his army in the rear, including the Murrays, the Straitons, the Maules, the Irvings, the Lesleys, the Lovels, the Stirlings, headed by their respective chiefs. The Earl then placed himself at the head of this body. On the other side, under the Lord of the Isles, were Mackintosh and Maclean and other highland chiefs, all bearing the most deadly hatred to their Saxon foes.

On a signal being given, the Highlanders and Islesmen, setting up those terrific shouts and yells which they were accustomed to raise on entering into battle, rushed forward upon their opponents; but they were received with great firmness and bravery by the knights, who, with their spears levelled, and battle-axes raised, cut down many of their impetuous but badly armed adversaries. After the Lowlanders had recovered themselves from the shock which the furious onset of the Highlanders had produced, Sir James Scrymgeour, at the head of the knights and bannerets who fought under him, cut his way through the thick columns of the Islesmen, carrying death every where around him; but the slaughter of hundreds by this brave party did not intimidate the Highlanders, who kept pouring in by thousands to supply the place of those who had fallen. Surrounded on all sides, no alternative remained for Sir James and his valorous companions but victory or death, and the latter was their lot. The constable of Dundee was amongst the first who suffered, and his fall so encouraged the Highlanders, that seizing and stabbing the horses, they unhorsed the riders, whom they despatched with their daggers. In the meantime the Earl of Mar, who had penetrated with his main army into the very heart of the enemy, kept up the unequal contest with great bravery, and, although he lost during the action almost the whole of his army, he continued the fatal struggle with a handful of men till nightfall.

The disastrous result of this battle was one of the greatest misfortunes which had ever happened

to the numerous respectable families in Angus and the Mearns. Many of these families lost not only their head, but every male in the house. Lesley of Balquhain is said to have fallen with six of his sons. Besides Sir James Scrymgeour, Sir Alexander Ogilvy the sheriff of Angus, with his eldest son George Ogilvy, Sir Thomas Murray, Sir Robert Maule of Panmure, Sir Alexander Irving of Drum, Sir William Abernethy of Salton, Sir Alexander Straiton of Lauriston, James Lovel, and Alexander Stirling, and Sir Robert Davidson, provost of Aberdeen, with 500 men-at-arms including the principal gentry of Buchan, and the greater part of the burgesses of Aberdeen who followed their provost, were among the slain. The Highlanders left 900 men dead on the field of battle, including the chiefs, Maclean and Mackintosh. This memorable battle was fought on the eve of the feast of St. James the Apostle, the 24th day of July, in the year 1411; "and from the ferocity with which it was contested, and the dismal spectacle of civil war and bloodshed exhibited to the country, it appears to have made a deep impression on the national mind. It fixed itself in the music and the poetry of Scotland; a march, called 'the Battle of Harlaw,' continued to be a popular air down to the time of Drummond of Hawthornden; and a spirited ballad, on the same event, is still repeated in our age, describing the meeting of the armies, and the deaths of the chiefs, in no ignoble strain." Mar and the few brave companions in arms who survived the battle, were so exhausted with fatigue and the wounds they received, that they were obliged to pass the night on the field of battle, where they expected a renewal of the attack next morning; but when morning dawned, they found that the Lord of the Isles had retreated, during the night, by Inverury and the hill of Benochie. To pursue him was impossible, and he was therefore allowed to retire, without molestation, and to recruit his exhausted strength.

HAROLD'S TOWER. See THURSO.

HAROLDSWICK, a post-office station and a bay in the middle of the east side of the island of Unst in Shetland.

HARPORT (LOCH), a ramification of Loch Bracadale, on the south-west side of the island of Skye. It deflects to the south-east, extends in length about 6 miles, and separates the lower part of Minginish from the rest of the island. It affords safe harbourage to vessels.

HARPSDALE. See HALKIRK.

HARRAY. See BIRSAY.

HARRIOTFIELD, a post-office station subordinate to Perth.

HARRIS, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the Outer Hebrides of Inverness-shire. It comprehends the southern part of Lewis, and the small adjacent islands. It is bounded, on the north, by the parishes of Lochs and Uig in Lewis; on the east, by the Minch and the Little Minch; on the south, by the sound of Harris, which divides it from North Uist; and on the west, by the Atlantic ocean. Its length, from north to south, measured along the line of communication, is about 50 miles; its breadth varies from 8 to 24 miles; and its superficial extent is upwards of 146 square miles. These measurements, however, are exclusive of the island of St. Kilda, which lies a very long distance to the west. See KILDA (ST.). The other isles and islets belonging to it are very numerous, and some of them very small; but the inhabited ones are only eight,—Scalpay, Taransay, Scarp, Pabbay, Ensay, Killigray, Bernera, and Anabich.

The northern part of the mainland of Harris is separated from Lewis by an isthmus of about 9 miles across, formed by the approximation of the two harbours of Loch-Resort on the west coast and Loch-Seaforth on the east. The whole length, from the isthmus to the southern end of Harris, where the Sound of Harris separates it from North Uist, may be estimated at 25 or 26 miles. Its breadth is extremely various, in consequence of its being deeply intersected by several arms of the sea; but it generally extends from 6 to 8 miles. Harris is again naturally divided into two districts by two arms of the sea, called East and West Loch-Tarbert, which approach so near each other as to leave an isthmus of not more than a quarter of a mile in breadth. The northern district, between Tarbert and Lewis, is termed the Forest, though without a tree or shrub. It is also sometimes called *Na Beannibh*, that is 'the Mountains.' Its surface is exceedingly mountainous, rising in CLISHEIM [which see] to nearly 3,000 feet above the sea. The mountains are in general bare and rocky; but the valleys contain tolerable pasturage; and the interstices of the mountains contain some coarse grass. The largest stream empties itself into Loch-Resort. Along the eastern and western shores there are a number of creeks or inlets of the sea—most of them commodious harbours—at each of which a colony of tenants contrive, by a wonderful exertion of industry, to raise crops from a soil of the most forbidding aspect; but in the whole of this tract there is not a piece of good arable land of the extent of 4 acres. There are several lakes in the valleys, at various altitudes, but none exceeding 2 miles in length. On the east coast is the low swampy island of Scalpay; and on the west, the high and rocky island of Scarp.

The surface of the ground south of Tarbert is much of the same appearance as the northern district; but the mountains are not so elevated. The highest are Ronaval, Bencapoal, and Benloskentir, which have an altitude of nearly 2,000 feet. "The aspect of this region, as seen from the Minch," says a writer in the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal, "is singularly uninviting, almost the whole surface appearing to consist of bare white rock. Indeed, a more perfect picture of sterility can scarcely be imagined. Viewed from the west, however, this district has a very different appearance,—the shores being in general sandy, and the hills for the most part covered with a green vegetation. Along the east coast—which is everywhere rocky and low—there are numerous inlets and creeks, here denominated bays, that word being supposed to correspond to the Gaelic *baigh*, which latter, however, appears to be nothing else than a corruption of the Danish *voe*. Many of these afford good harbours. Many small islands lie along this coast. The southern shore partakes in a great measure of the nature of the eastern, being rocky and low; but toward the west side it exhibits a few sandy beaches, and ends in a tremendous precipice, with a high neck of land running out from it, in which there are two fine caves. On the west coast there are, besides several sandy beaches, two great sands—or *fords*, as they are here called—namely, the sand of Northtown and that of Loskentir. They consist of nearly level expanses, each extending upwards of a mile from the sea. At their mouth there is a long bar formed by the surf and winds, broken only in one place, close to the adjacent rocky land, where a channel is formed which admits the waters of the sea at each tide. These, at springtides, cover the whole sands. The rest of the coast is rocky, but low, excepting toward Tarbert, where there are tremendous cliffs. This division is inter-

sected by two great valleys, one passing from the sand of Loskentir to the east coast, the other from the farm of Borg. The bottom of a great portion of the latter is occupied by a lake about 3 miles long, the largest in the district. There are thus formed three natural subdivisions; that to the south of the lake mentioned consists of six mountains, including the peninsular one of Ben Capval, which are separated by broadish valleys. The vegetation here is tolerable, excepting on Ronaval, which is rocky and bare, and exhibits on its eastern side a fine excavation, resembling the crater of a volcano. It is chiefly heathy, however, excepting along the west side, where the pasturage is rich and varied The middle division, from Loch-Langavat to the northern valley, is marked by a ridge of very rugged mountains, running in the general direction of the range, and situated nearer the western side. Along the west coast of this subdivision, there is some good pasture; but on the eastern side, the only soil being peat, and even that existing only in patches among the rocks, the vegetation is extremely coarse and scanty. From one of the summits of the ridge mentioned, I have counted upwards of eighty small lakes on its eastern side. The northern subdivision consists of Benloskentir, which gradually lowers to the eastward. The lakes in the low grounds on its eastern part are also extremely numerous. The water of all these lakes is brown. There are no harbours on the west coast of this southern division of the mainland of Harris, and it is even very difficult for boats to land on the beaches, owing to the high surf. It possesses no sylvan vegetation, excepting a few bushes in ruts and on islets in the lakes. The principal island is Taransay, on the west coast, the greater part of which is rocky, although it contains good pasture. This division has no general name applied to it in the country; but its western part is called the *Machar*, i. e. 'the Sandy district;' and its eastern, *Na Baigh*, 'the Bays,' or more correctly 'the Voes.'"

Harris contains no minerals of great value, except some iron and copper ore. Granite and freestone abound in every part; potstone, serpentine, and asbestos occur here and there; but the predominating rock is gneiss, which has undergone little decomposition. The kelp manufactory was formerly of great extent, rendering the rental of the parish about double of what it is at present. Various attempts were made by the former proprietor, Alexander Macleod, Esq., to establish fishing colonies; but they all proved unsuccessful. Some of the best farms have, in recent times, been converted into sheep-walks. The whole parish was purchased by Lord Dunmore, about 20 years ago, for £60,000. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1841 at £11,900; and the yearly value of real property, as assessed in 1843, was £4,015 8s. 9d. An annual cattle fair is held in July; but the amount of traffic of every kind throughout the year is comparatively small. On the mainland are many monuments of Druidism, and several religious edifices erected about the time of the introduction of Christianity. The churches, together with the smaller chapels, all seem to have depended immediately on the monastery at Rodil or Rowadill, dedicated to St. Clement; which, though its foundation be attributed to David I., is generally supposed to be of more ancient date. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,900; in 1851, 4,250. Houses, 794.

This parish is in the presbytery of Uist and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Earl of Dunmore. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d; glebe, £12. The parish church was erected in 1840, and contains 400 sittings. The islands in the Sound of Harris have been constituted into the quoad sacra parish of Bernera: which see. There is a mission station of the Royal bounty, with church and manse, at Tarbert. There is a Free church of Harris, with an attendance of about 900; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £40 14s. 9d. There is also a Free church for Bernera and Trumisgarry. The salary of the parochial schoolmaster is only £21, with scarcely any fees. There are four other schools,—three of them supported by public bodies. "Till of late," says the Old Statistical Account, "this parish has been designed Kilbride, from one of the churches or cells in it so called. It is now denominated, in English, Harris, and, in the vernacular dialect, *Na Heradh*, that is, 'the Herries,'—a name which seems to be Gaelic, though we can not pretend to trace its origin with precision. A fanciful etymologist might derive it from *na hardubh*, signifying 'the Heights;' this parish being in reality the highest and most mountainous part of the Long-Island, in which it is situated; and another circumstance, which seems to give countenance to this derivation, is, that the highest part of the island of Rum, another of the Hebrides, is also called *Na Heradh*."

HARRIS (Sound of), a navigable channel between the islands of Harris and North Uist; 9 miles in length, and from 8 to 12 in breadth. It is the only passage for vessels of burden passing from the east to the west side of that long cluster of islands called the Long Island: which see. It is much incumbered with rocks, shoals, and islets; but, with a skilful pilot, can be passed in safety. A few of them may measure a mile in length, and about half-a-mile in breadth. They are covered with heath and moss, and afford pretty good summer-pasturage. The people of the larger islands repair to them with their families and cattle in summer; and here they get peats for fuel, there being no moss in any of the inhabited islands of this district, excepting Calligray. The names of the largest isles are Hermitray, Hulmitray, Saartay, Votersay, Neartay, Opsay, Vaaksay, Haay, Suursay, Torogay, Scarvay, Lingay, Groay, Gilisay, Sagay, Stromay, Skeilay, and Copay. There are, besides these, a vast number of islets, holms, and high rocks, for all of which the people have names. A remarkable variation of the current happens in this sound, from the autumnal to the vernal equinox; the current in neap-tides passes all day from east to west, and all night in a contrary direction. After the vernal equinox, it changes this course, going all day from west to east, and the contrary at night. At spring-tides the current corresponds nearly to the common course.

HARROW (Loch), a small lake, abounding in trout, in the north of the parish of Kells, Kirkcudbrightshire.

HART BURN. See Grange Burn, Kirkcudbrightshire.

HARTFELL, a mountain on the mutual border of the parish of Moffat in Dumfries-shire, and the parish of Tweedsmuir in Peebles-shire. It has an elevation of 2,635 feet above sea-level; but has been very generally assigned a much loft'er elevation, and erroneously regarded as the highest mountain in the south of Scotland. It is broad-based and of gentle acclivity, insomuch that the greater part of it may be ascended on horseback; and by a broad flat summit, carpeted with verdure, spread out like a field among the clouds, and commanding a vast, a magnificent, and a varied landscape, it invites the approach of the tourist to the survey of the far-spreading prospect which it commands. To the north, over a wide and billowy sea of mountains, the spectator sees, in certain states

of the atmosphere, the snowy cap or cloud-wreathed brow of Benlomond; to the east, he looks athwart the green hills of Tweeddale and the Forest, generally shaded beneath a gorgeous aerial sea of clouds, till his eye rests on the far-away Cheviots; to the west, he looks along the rugged and wild scenery of the Lowthers, till he descries the towering summit of Blacklarg; and to the south, he surveys the magnificent uplands of Dumfries-shire, and finds no limit to his view till it is pent up by the Cumberland mountains, presided over by the lofty Skiddaw. But Hartfell, though strictly the single summit we have described, is often understood to mean the whole group of alpine elevations at the centre of the great mountain-range which runs from Northumberland to Loch Ryan,—Whitecomb, Broadlaw, Ettrick-Pen, Queensberry, Saddleback, and Lochraig, all worthy, in their grenadier proportions and picturesque dress, to be attendants on Hartfell, and forming, as a group, the points of radiation for most of the spurs or ranges of the southern Highlands.

A spa, on the south side of Hartfell, and bearing its name, is scarcely less noted than the mountain itself. This is one of two chalybeate springs in the parish of Moffat, which more than any kindred fountains in Scotland possess, and hitherto have maintained, the character of presenting in their waters a slow but safe and certain remedy for diseases which a chalybeate has power to remove. The Hartfell spa issues from a rock of alum-slate in a tremendous ravine on the side of Hartfell-mountain, nearly 4 miles distant from the village of Moffat. Mr. Jamieson observed, in the ravine, frequent efflorescences of yellowish grey-coloured natural alum; and Dr. Garnet found in it crystals of natural iron-vitriol. In the alum-slate, from among which the spa has its efflux, Mr. Jamieson observed also massive and disseminated iron-pyrites. A wine gallon of the water, as analyzed by Dr. Garnet, contains 84 grains of iron-vitriol, or sulphate of iron, 12 grains of sulphate of alumina, 15 grains of oxide of iron, and 5 cubic inches of azotic acid gas. The sulphuric acid maintained in combination, seems to be supersaturated with the oxide of iron, and deposits it either gradually by exposure to the air, or immediately by ebullition. Owing to the atmospheric water, during heavy rains, passing through channels in the alum-rock more richly impregnated with the minerals of the spring than those which it traverses during a long-continued drought, the water of the spa, after a copious and protracted fall of rain, is always increased in quality and strength. The principal mineralizers being the sulphates of iron and alumina, the water, if well corked, will keep unimpaired for months, and perhaps for years, and does not need to be drunk by invalids in the wild scene of its origin, but may always be procured in a fresh state in the village of Moffat. Dr. Johnston, speaking of its properties, apart from its acknowledged power as a tonic, and consequent usefulness in all cases of debility, says, "I have known many instances of its particular good effects in coughs proceeding from phlegm, spitting of blood, and sweatings; in stomach complaints, attended with headaches, giddiness, heartburn, vomiting, indigestion, flatulency, and habitual costiveness; in gouty complaints affecting the stomach and bowels; and in diseases peculiar to the fair sex. It has likewise been used with great advantages in tetterous complaints, and old obstinate ulcers." The spa was discovered about a century ago, by John Williamson. In 1769, Sir George Maxwell erected over his grave, in the churchyard of Moffat, a monument to transmit to future times his name, and the date of his discovery.

HARTHILL, a village in the parish of Shotts, Lanarkshire. Population, 176. Houses, 40.

HARTIE CORRIE, a wild pass through the Cuchullin hills in Skye.

HARTSGARTH FELL. See Ewes.

HARVIESTON. See Tillicoultry.

HASCUSSAY, an island about 2 miles in length, extending east and west in the middle of the sound between Yell and Fetlar in Shetland. Population in 1841, 42; in 1851, 13. Houses, 2.

HASSENDEAN, or Hazeldean, a suppressed parish, containing a hamlet of its own name, on the left bank of the Teviot, opposite Cavers, Roxburghshire. The surface is so gently beautiful as to have made the bosoms of tuneful poets throb, and drawn from them some of their sweetest numbers. What *par excellence* constitutes Hassendean, and gave name to the ancient church and the whole parish, is a winding dell, not much different in its curvatures from the letter S, narrow and varied in its bottom, gurgling and mirthful in the streamlet which threads it, rapid and high in its sides which are alternately smooth, undulating, and broken,—richly and variedly sylvan in hollow, acclivity, and summit,—and coiled so snugly amid a little expanse of forest, overlooked by neighbouring picturesque heights, that a stranger stands upon its brow, and is transfixed with the sudden revelation of its beauties, before he has a suspicion of its existence. Near its mouth some neat cottages peep out from among its thick foliage, on the margin of its stream; on the summit of its right bank are the umbrageous grounds which were famed, for upwards of a century, as the nursery-gardens of Mr. Dickson, the parent-nurseries of those which beautify the vicinity of Hawick, Dumfries, Perth, and Edinburgh, and either directly or remotely the feeders of nearly one-half of the existing plantations of Scotland. The dell, at its mouth, comes exultingly out on one of the finest landscapes of the Teviot. The river, on receiving its rill, is just halfway on a semicircular sweep of about ¾ of a mile in length; on the side next the dell, it has a steep and wooded bank; and on the side which the dell confronts, a richly luxuriant haugh occupies the foreground, the rolling and many-shaped rising grounds of Cavers, profusely adorned with trees, occupy the centre, and the naked frowning form of Rubberslaw cuts a rugged sky-line in the perspective.

The monks of Melrose, to whom the ancient church belonged, formed a cell at Hassendean, which was to be a dependency on their monastery. From the date of this establishment, the old tower of Hassendean was called the Monk's Tower; and a farm in the vicinity continues to be called Monk's Croft. After the Reformation, the church, with its pertinents, was granted to Walter, Earl of Buccleuch. Various attempts to suppress the parish seem to have been rendered abortive by the resistance of the parishioners. But in 1690, amid scenes of violence which rarely attended acts of suppression, and which evinced surpassing indignation on the part of the people, the church was unroofed, and otherwise so dilapidated as to be rendered useless. The workman who first set foot on the ladder to commence the demolition, is said to have been struck and killed with a stone; and so general and furious a turn-out was there of females to assist in the fray of resistance that an old song, still well-known in the district, says—

> "They are a' away to Hassendean burn,
> And left both wheel and cards," &c.

While the parties who had pulled down the church were carrying off whatever parts of it might be serviceable at Roberton, the people of Hassendean pursued them, engaged them in a sharp conflict at

Hornshole, halfway to Hawick, wrenched from them the church-bell and flung it into a very deep pool of the Teviot at the place, and gave them so rough a handling that the sheriff of the county, an ancestor of Douglas of Cavers, was obliged to interfere. An old woman, it is said, uttered in true weird-style, a denunciation upon Douglas for abetting the destruction of the church, and foretold—what seems as little likely to happen in the line of his posterity as in that of any other great family—the extinction of his race by a failure of male heirs. The parishioners, though bereft of their church, continued to use the cemetery of their fathers, till some of it was swept away, and many of its remaining graves laid open, in 1796, by a flood of the Teviot. The site of the old church is supposed to be now identified with a sand-bank on the opposite side of the Teviot to that on which the edifice stood—the river having swept away the whole of a low projecting point of land which it and its cemetery occupied. The parish was distributed to Minto, Roberton, and Wilton,—the major part of the territory being given to Minto, and all the vicarage or remaining teinds to Roberton.

Walter, the son of Alan, received the lands of Hassendean from David I. David Scott, who lived in the middle of the 15th century, and was the eldest son of Sir William Scott of Kirkurd who exchanged Murdiston for Branxholm, was the first of the Scotts of Hassendean. Satchell alludes to him in the lines,—

> "Hassendean came without a call,
> The ancientest house of them all."

Sir Alexander Scott of Hassendean fell, in 1513, at the battle of Flodden. The lands of the original barony of Hassendean are now distributed into the estates of Hassendean-bank, Hassendean-burn, and Teviot-bank, and some lands belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch. The tract of Hassendean is now intersected by the Hawick branch of the North British railway, and has a station on it, 4¼ miles from Hawick, and 48¾ from Edinburgh. The hamlet of Hassendean stands in the dell, about a mile from the Teviot. Population, 21. Houses, 4.

HATHERSTAN-LAW, a mountain on the mutual border of the parishes of Lamington and Culter, in Lanarkshire.

HATTON. See NEWTYLE.

HAUGH, a village in the parish of Mauchline, Ayrshire. Here is a woollen factory, which works chiefly in subordination to the carpet manufactory of Kilmarnock. Population, 79.

HAUGH OF URR, a post-office village in the parish of Urr, Kirkcudbrightshire. It is situated on the Water of Urr, and on the road from Kirkcudbright to Dumfries, 4 miles north-east of Castle-douglas. Population, 240. Houses, 54.

HAUGH-HEAD, a post-office village in the parish of Campsie, Stirlingshire. Population, 328. Houses, 65.

HAUGHMILL, a village in the parish of Markinch, Fifeshire. A flax spinning-mill was erected here in 1794, and enlarged in 1835; and a bleachfield was added in 1836. Population, 170.

HAUSTER (BURN OF), a rivulet of Caithness-shire. It collects its headwaters on the mutual border of the parishes of Wick and Latheron, and runs about 8 miles north-eastward to the Water of Wick, at a point 1½ mile above the town of Wick.

HAVEN (EAST and WEST). See EAST HAVEN and WEST HAVEN.

HAVERA. See HEVERA.

HAVERSAY. See BRACADALE.

HAWICK, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, in the south-west of Roxburghshire. It is bounded by Roberton, Wilton, Cavers, Kirkton, and Teviothead. Its extreme length, north-eastward, is nearly 6 miles; and its breadth is nearly 3 miles at the head, but gradually diminishes to a mere acute angle at the foot. Prior to 1850, the superficial area was computed at about 24 square miles or 15,360 imperial acres; but in that year there was annexed to the new parish of Teviothead more than two-thirds of that area. The "sweet and silver Teviot" runs along the entire length of the parish, receiving Borthwick water 2 miles above the town. The Slitrig comes in from the south, traces for 1¼ mile the boundary with Cavers, and then runs sinuously across the parish over a distance of 1½ mile, and falls into the Teviot at the town. Down the whole length of the parish, along the course of the Teviot, bending sinuously with the stream, stretches a valley pressed throughout into narrow limits by overhanging heights, beautified in every part and greatly enriched as to both soil and vegetation by the sparkling progress of the river, and set in an upland frame-work remarkable for the graceful forms and the verdant clothing of its summits. The bottom of the valley is throughout loamy and luxuriant, frilled or dotted with plantation, carpeted with waving crops of grain, or mirthful and picturesque with the rival enterprises of agriculture and manufacture; and at several stages of its long and narrow progress, it embosoms or spreads out to the view objects and scenes which have been celebrated in story and awarded with the outpourings of song. Another vale—of brief length compared with the former—follows the course of the Slitrig, paving the bed of that stream with rough stones and declivitous shelves, pressing in upon it at times with high and almost perpendicular banks of bare rock, garlanded or capped with young wood, and presenting altogether an aspect of mingled wildness, seclusion, beauty, and romance. While passing along the valleys southward or eastward, respectively toward Dumfries-shire or toward Liddesdale, a tourist, though never indulged with more than a limited view, is delighted and surprised at very brief intervals by the constantly changing beauties and varieties of the landscape, and all around is environed with chains and congeries of hills, delightfully variegated in form and dress, presenting an endless gradation of aspect.

The soil, in the haughs, is a mixture of loam, gravel, and sand; on rising grounds, between the valleys and the hills, is loam with occasionally a mixture of gravel; and on the hills is, in some places, light and dry, in some soft and spongy, and in others wet and stiff. All the high-lying wet lands have either been or are at present in the course of being thoroughly drained. Moss and heath occur only in small patches. The valleys and their adjacent rising grounds, though not thickly carpeted with soil, are far from being unfertile; and the hills, where not cultivated to the summit, are everywhere an excellent sheep walk. Rather more than one fourth of the whole area of the parish is in tillage; about 200 acres are under wood; and all the rest, with deductions for roads and the sites of the town and scattered buildings, is in pasture. The estimated average yearly value of raw produce in the years preceding 1839, which of course applied to the old uncurtailed parish, was £19,800. The yearly value of assessed real property in that parish in 1843 was £12,922; and in the new or curtailed parish in 1853, £18,698. The principal antiquities in the landward districts are the towers of GOLDIELANDS and BRANXHOLM, which we have already noticed in their own alphabetical place. The Edinburgh and Carlisle

post-road enters the parish at the foot of the town; it then runs 2 miles along the right bank of the Teviot, and crosses to the left; and it then runs 4 miles along the left bank. The road into England through Liddesdale diverges from the former within the town; and runs up the valley of the Slitrig, a third of the way on the right bank of the stream, and two thirds on the left till it leaves the parish. The post-road from Hawick to Kelso and Berwick follows the course of the Teviot. In the lower part of the parish are two other roads, one leading due south, the other due east, and both diverging from the town. The Hawick branch of the North British railway does not enter the parish, yet has its terminus adjacent to the town. A project was some time ago entertained of a railway from Edinburgh to Hexham, crossing the Teviot about 4 miles to the east of Hawick; but this project seems to have been abandoned. Population of the parish in 1831, 4,970; in 1851, 7,801. Houses, 597. The increase of the population is attributable to the extension of the woollen manufactures.

This parish is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, about £300; glebe, £62. Unappropriated teinds, £636 16s. 1d. The old parish church, now used as a chapel of ease, was built in 1764, and contains 704 sittings. A new parish church was lately completed at the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch, and contains 1,500 sittings. The Free church was built soon after the disruption in 1843, and contains 1,000 sittings; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £665 6s. 1¼d. There are three United Presbyterian churches, —the West End church, built in 1823 and containing 639 sittings; the East Bank church, built a year or two ago to supersede an old one, containing 752 sittings; and Allars church, built in 1811, and containing 750 sittings. The other places of worship are an Independent chapel, built in 1836, and containing 300 sittings; a Baptist meeting-house; a Morrisonian chapel, recently erected; a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1843; and a Quakers' meeting-house, built in 1822, but not now frequented. The parochial school is conducted by three male teachers; and has attached to it a salary of £33, with school fees, and £19 other emoluments. There are 12 non-parochial schools conducted by 6 male and 6 female teachers, and attended on the average by 1,400 scholars.—The parish is probably as ancient as the date of the Saxon settlement. The church was, in 1214, dedicated to St. Mary, and, previous to the Reformation, was a rectory. The edifice, long after the Scottish canons had prohibited such an abuse, was employed not only as a place of worship, but as a court house; and it was occupied for the discharge of county business by the sheriff, during the period of the English having possession of the castle and town of Roxburgh. In 1342, while William Ramsay, one of the most gallant men of the age, was here seated on the bench, he was seized by William Douglas, the knight of Liddesdale, carried off to Hermitage castle, and there starved to death in solitary confinement.

HAWICK, a post-town, a burgh of regality, and an important seat of manufacture and of inland traffic, is situated at the confluence of the Teviot and the Slitrig, 10 miles south-west of Jedburgh, 11 south-east by south of Selkirk, 20 north of New Castleton, 20 south-west of Kelso, 24 north-north-east of Langholm, 43 south-west of Berwick, and 50 by road, but 53 by railway, south-east by south of Edinburgh. Till the opening of the North British railway, it was one of the most landlocked towns in Scotland, being distant from the sea at its nearest point 43 miles. In 1850, when the railway to Berwick was completed, Hawick was for the first time placed on a level with the towns previously more favoured in point of intercommunication.

The Teviot approaches the town in a north-easterly direction, makes a beautiful though small bend opposite the upper part of it, and then resumes and pursues its north-easterly course. Just after it has completed the bend, the Slitrig comes down upon it from the south at an angle of about 50 degrees; but, opposite the bend of the Teviot, is not far from being on a parallel line. Either the curving reach of the Teviot, or the crook made by the confluence with it of the Slitrig, seems, in combination with an adjacent house or hamlet, to have suggested the name Hawick,—ha or haw, a mansion or village, and wic or wick, the bend of a stream or the crook or confluence of the rivers. The town adapts its topographical arrangement almost entirely, and even very closely, to the course of the streams, and to the angle of their confluence; and maintains a delightfully picturesque seat upon both, amidst a somewhat limited but magnificent hill-locked landscape. The Slitrig approaches the Teviot with a narrow plain, immediately backed by hills on the further bank, and with an abrupt and considerable acclivity falling off in a fine slope on the hither bank; and the Teviot, coming down in a narrow and sylvan vale, begins, when it touches the town, to fold out its banks into a limited haugh, framed on the exterior with sloping ascents, and somewhat acclivitous but beautifully rounded verdant hills. The town occupies all the narrow vale on the right bank of the Slitrig, and all the summit as well as the slope toward the Teviot of the high ground on its left bank; and, aided by its "common haugh," or public burgh ground, and by its suburb of Wilton, it likewise stretches over all the little haugh of the Teviot, and mounts the softer rising eminences on the back ground. Both up and down the latter stream, also, it sends off environs of no ordinary attraction,—here extensive nursery grounds, there tufts of grove and lines of plantation casting their shade upon luxuriant fields, and yonder a factory busy in industrious pursuits, yet sequestered and tranquil in appearance, and combining—as the rural aspect and the pure air and the bright sky indicate the town itself to do—the athletic and productive toils of factorial industry, with the healthful habits and the peacefulness of almost a pastoral life. Seen from almost any point of view, but especially from the Edinburgh road, where it comes over the brow of the hill beyond the Teviot, Hawick and its environs spread out a picture of loveliness to the eye which the mere imagination would have in vain tried to associate with the seat of a great staple manufacture, or with any other town than one whose site had been selected by taste, and whose arrangements had been made with a view to poetical effect.

Entering the town on the Kelso road from the north-east, a stranger finds himself in the principal street. A short way on, a new and neatly built though short street comes in at an acute angle on his right hand, bringing down the Edinburgh and Carlisle post-road. The main street now runs along parallel to the Teviot, with no other winging on that side than back-tenements and brief alleys, and sending off on the other side two streets, called Melgund Place and Wellgate, till it passes on the same side, first the town hall, and a little farther on, the Tower inn, and is terminated by two houses which disperse it into divergent thoroughfares. A street, at this point, breaks away on the east, up the

right bank of the Slitrig, disclosing, in a snug and almost romantic position, a curved and beautifully edificed terrace called the Crescent. A bridge, carried off, at the commencement of this street, leads across the Slitrig, to an eminence surmounted by the old parish church. Another bridge, spacious and of modern structure, spans the Slitrig nearer the Teviot, and carries across the continuation of the Edinburgh and Carlisle post-road. From its farther end, Teviot Square runs westward to communicate by a bridge across the Teviot with the suburb of Wilton; another street, called the Howgate, diverges in the opposite direction, and after ascending the rising ground, splits into three sections, called the Back, the Middle, and the Fore Row, which again unite and form what is called the Loan; and the main thoroughfare, containing the post-road, runs right forward, lined with new and elegant houses, and adorned at its extremity with the beautiful new parish church.

The earliest notice of the place which has been discovered is contained in the chartulary of the monastery of Melrose, where the church of Hawick is stated to have been dedicated by the Bishop of Caithness in 1214, in honour of the Virgin Mary. The learned Chalmers, however, in his Caledonia, assigns it a much higher antiquity. In the earliest record extant, (the Scottish Rolls,) the barony of Hawick is stated to have been held by Richard Lovel Dominus de Hawic and his ancestors for time immemorial from the Crown. This was in 1347. Subsequently the barony appears, by a grant of King David II., to have been vested in Maurice de Moravia, Earl of Strathearn. In the reign of James I., as is proved by a charter of that monarch granted at Croydon, while a captive in England, written with his own hand, and now in possession of the Duke of Buccleuch, the barony was confirmed to Douglas of Drumlanrig, the ancestor of the Dukes of Queensberry and Buccleuch. The original deed erecting the town into a burgh has not been discovered. In the oldest charter extant, granted by James Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1537, the ancient records are stated to have been destroyed by the hostile incursions of the English and thieves; and to supply the defect thus occasioned he re-erects the town into a free burgh-of-barony, stipulating merely that a lamp of oil should be supported by the grantees in the church of Hawick in all time thereafter on holidays, in honour of our Saviour and for the souls of the barons of Hawick. This charter was confirmed in very ample form by the guardians of Queen Mary in 1545, wherein the important services rendered to the Crown by the inhabitants are acknowledged,—alluding, it is supposed, particularly to the battle of Flodden, where the fighting men were nearly exterminated. Under these charters, and a decree of the court of session in 1781, regulating the set of the burgh, the town exists altogether independent of the superior, the burgesses having right to choose their own magistrates and councillors. The corporation consists of 2 bailies chosen annually, 15 councillors chosen for life, and 14 other councillors termed quartermasters, chosen yearly by 7 trades, making in all 31 persons.

From its frontier position Hawick was in early times exposed in a peculiar degree to the constant incursions of the English. Accordingly we find that it was burnt by Sir Robert Umfraville, vice-admiral of England, so early as 1418. Again in 1544 and 1570, it suffered severely; and it is believed to have been burnt down on various other occasions. It has also suffered from inundations; one in August 1767 having carried off 15 dwelling-houses and a mill, and another in July, 1846, created much alarm, although less disastrous. The inhabitants had a high reputation for martial valour; and the great loco-descriptive poet of Teviotdale, Leyden, is believed to have done them no more than justice in these well-known verses:—

"Boast! Hawick, boast! thy structures rear'd in blood,
Shall rise triumphant over flame and flood;
Still doom'd to prosper, since on Flodden's field
Thy sons a hardy band, unwont to yield,
Fell with their martial King, and (glorious boast!)
Gain'd proud renown where Scotia's fame was lost."

The general appearance of the town has of late years been greatly improved. Besides the erection of entirely new streets, uniformly edificed, or pleasingly diversified, with a rivalry of taste in the structure of the houses, many old tenements with their thatched roofs or thick walls, and clumsy donjon-looking exterior, have been substituted by airy and neat buildings, accordant in their aspect with modern taste. Villas also are springing up in the vicinity. In the unrenovated parts the town still presents a rough and clownish exterior; but as a whole, it cannot offend even a fastidious eye. All its edifices are constructed with a hard bluish-coloured stone, which does not admit of polish or minute adorning, yet pleases by its suggestions of chasteness and its indications of durability and strength. But though lighted up at night with gas, and always clean and airy, and in other respects tasteful, the town utterly disappoints a stranger by its poverty in suitable public buildings. Excepting the handsome bridge which carries the Edinburgh road across the Teviot, the elegant new parish church, the Catholic chapel, and the recently improved town-house, it contains not one public edifice on which the eye can rest with satisfaction. All the places of worship, too, with the exceptions already mentioned, are, in the aggregate, plainer than the average of any equal number in the secluded villages or sequestered valleys of the country. The principal or Tower inn, however, strongly arrests attention, if not for architectural elegance, at least for its spaciousness, its imposing appearance, and especially its connexion with antiquity. Part of it was an ancient fortress of a superior order, surrounded with a deep moat drawn from the Slitrig, and originally the residence of the barons of Drumlanrig, the superiors of the town. At a later period, it was the scene of the princely festivities of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth. This building connects modern and ancient Hawick, having been the only edifice which escaped the several fearful devastations to which the town was subjected.

The winnowing-machine or cornfanner, according to the statement of the writer in the Old Statistical Account, first made its appearance in Hawick. "Andrew Roger," he says, "a farmer on the estate of Cavers, having a mechanical turn, retired from his farm and gave his genius its bent; and probably from a description of a machine of that kind, used in Holland, in the year 1737, constructed the first machine-fan employed in this kingdom." This ingenious person, it seems, pushed a considerable trade in the article of his manufacture, and bequeathed it to his descendants; and when the reporter wrote, they made and disposed of about 60 in the year, and found a market for many of them in England.

Until about a century ago, the town appears to have had little traffic of any importance. In 1752, however, the manufacture of carpets was commenced, and from that time the town dates the commencement of its prosperity and extension. This was followed in 1771 by the introduction of the stocking manufacture, commenced by Bailie John Hardie, and afterwards more extensively carried on by Mr. John Mixon. The inkle manufacture was

introduced in 1783; and the manufacture of cloth in 1787. At first the woollen yarn used was spun by the hand; but about 1787 machinery was introduced, which has gone on gradually extending ever since; and at the present time all the modern mechanical appliances are in operation. In a recent publication (1850) the following statistical table of the trade is given:—

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE TRADE OF HAWICK, 1771-1850.

	1771.	1791.	1816.	1838.	1850.
1. Carding mills,	...	...	7	11 (one of which partly by steam.)	11 (6 of which water and steam.)
2. Engines or scribbling machines,	...	...	44	...	106 engines, or 53 sets.
3. Spinning jennies,	...	...	100 (hand)	...	...
4. Annual consumption of wool,	...	...	12,000 stones of 24 lbs.	108,162 st. of 24 lbs. value £65,000.	2,016,000 lbs.† value £142,100.
5. Quantity of yarn manufactured,	...	...	290,000 lbs.	854,462 lbs.	1,209,600 lbs.
6. Number of stocking frames,	4	8	510	1,209	1,200
7. Number of stockings made,	2,000 pairs.	3,500 pairs lambs' wool—600 pairs cotton.	328,000	1,049,676 pairs.*	...
8. Articles of under-clothing,	...	...	...	12,552	120,000
9. Number of weaving looms,	...	...	...	226	268 power and hand-looms.
10. Number of operatives,	5 men 6 women.	14 men 51 women.	1,044	1,788 (besides females.)	3,465
11. Quantity of soap consumed,	...	..	...	102,899 lbs.	207,378 lbs.
12. Annual amount of wages,	...	...	...	£48,726	£81,650
13. Value of property employed in manufactures,	...	...	...	£101,861	£185,616
14. Value of manufactures,	...	...	...	£140,000	£280,904
15. Quantity of coal consumed,	...	...	...	...	10,000 tons.
16. Population,	P. 2,800	T. 2,320	T. 3,684 in 1821.	T. 5,306	T. 8,800 in 1845.

Since that time two additional mills have been erected, and the trade in general greatly increased, particularly in the article of tweeds, which are manufactured to a very great extent, one individual being the most extensive tweed merchant in Scotland. Steam power has been largely taken advantage of of late years, water-power being no longer obtainable. But, excepting those trades common to all provincial towns, the woollen manufacture may be considered as engrossing the entire industry and capital of Hawick. There are indeed the tanning of leather, the dressing of sheep-skins, and the manufacture of leather thongs; but these are not carried on to any considerable extent.

The old architecture of the town, remarkable chiefly for its houses vaulted below with stone stairs outside projecting into the streets, has now almost entirely disappeared; and the rapid improvement which now characterizes the place is likely to be still more accelerated by the recent opening of the railways to Edinburgh and Berwick. The extension of the line to Carlisle is anxiously looked for; but should this fail, it is thought that a connexion with the Border Counties line at Plashets in North Tyne, only 25 miles distant, would go far to render perfect intercommunication with the South. Hawick possesses few antiquities; but these few are not without interest. The Mote, primarily the place of sepulture probably of an arch-druid or chieftain long before the introduction of Christianity, and subsequently the forum where justice was dispensed, is situated at the end of the town, on a conspicuous spot of rising ground. It is in a conical form, 30 feet high, 117 feet in circumference at the top, and 312 at the base. It would appear to have been the place where all the religious ceremonies were performed,—the Beltane fires, among the rest, which occurred yearly in May; and it would thus be a spot commanding the reverential regard of the natives. In the vicinity of the town also passes the CATRAIL: which see. The only other ancient remain was the bridge having a ribbed arch crossing the Slitrig, supposed to have been coeval with the church erected in 1214; but this was removed in 1851 to make way for a more commodious structure.

Hawick has the merit of instituting the first Farmers' club in Scotland. This was in 1770. The first Sabbath school in Scotland is also said to have been established here about 35 years ago. There is an excellent library, established in 1762, now containing 4,000 volumes; and another supported by tradesmen, containing between 1,000 and 2,000 volumes. The town has offices of the British Linen Company's Bank, the Commercial Bank, the Royal Bank, and the National Bank, a number of insurance agencies, a mechanics' institute, a savings' bank, a clothing society, several benefit societies, and some other institutions. Gas light was introduced about 25 years ago. The general police act, 3 & 4 William IV., cap. 46. was first adopted in 1845, and is found, by enabling the commissioners to impose assessments, to be highly beneficial. In virtue of this statute, courts are held daily when required for the trial of petty offences. The other ordinary criminal jurisdiction of the bailies, as well as their civil jurisdiction, is identical with that exercised by the magistrates in royal burghs. The justices of peace, who exercise a cumulative jurisdiction, also try petty offences; and the sheriff sits once in two months for the summary despatch of causes not exceeding £12 in amount.

Markets for cattle and for hiring servants are held on the 17th of May and on the 8th of November; for sheep on the 20th and 21st of September; and for horses and cattle on the third Tuesday of October. A market for hiring hinds and herds is held generally on the first, second, and third Thursdays of April; a wool fair in July, on the first Thursday after St. Boswell's Fair; and a sheep fair, at which from 2,000 to 3,000 Cheviots are generally shown, on the 20th and 21st of September, or the Tuesday after if the 20th falls on a Saturday. Hawick tryst is held on the third Tuesday of October, where some young horses, and a few Highland cattle from the Falkirk tryst, are shown. A winter cattle market is held on the 8th of November, or on Tuesday after, if the

* The statement in the Encyclopædia Britannica, Article Scotland, published in 1841 or 1842, specifying 500,000 pairs as the annual production, is undoubtedly erroneous.

† The wool consumed is now of much finer quality than in 1838.

8th falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or Monday. Till 1778 no regular corn market existed in the town; but one was, in that year, established by the Farmers' club. Not only in this matter, but in others of a similar nature, and in most things bearing on agricultural improvement, the Farmers' club has been a vigilant, active, and highly useful association. The club holds its meetings on the first Thursday of every month. A kindred association of wider range and more powerful influence owes its paternity to the patriotic and enlightened James Douglas, Esq. of Cavers, and was formed in the town in 1835, under the patronage of the Duke of Buccleuch. This association—the Agricultural society for the west of Teviotdale—includes in its sphere of action 13 parishes, and holds an annual general meeting in Hawick on the first Thursday of August. A school of Arts originating in the same judicious and benevolent quarter as the Agricultural society, was established in 1824, and has procured the delivery of several courses of lectures. Two reading and news rooms, which enrich the town, are liberally conducted, and possess appliances equal to the best in almost any town in Scotland.

A plentiful supply of water has, at different periods, been brought into the town, at the expense of the corporation, by whom also the wells are kept in good repair. The middle of the principal street, which has of late been macadamized, and forms a part of the turnpike road, is kept in repair at the expense of the road trustees. A sum is annually granted by the statute labour trustees, from the statute labour fund of the parish of Hawick, towards keeping the paved streets and bye-lanes in repair; but owing to the circumstance of one of the magistrates only being, ex-officio, a trustee upon the public roads, the power of the magistrates, with relation to the repairs of the streets and lanes, is very limited; and in consequence, these are not in good order.—The property of the burgh consists in the common moor and common haugh of Hawick, certain superiorities, the town-house, an adjoining dwelling house, and the water works; and in 1850 it was valued as follows:—

1. Land rents, £384 at 30 years purchase, .	£11,520	0	0
2 Feu duties, £63 at 25 years purchase. .	1,575	0	0
3. Small rents and cattle stent, £74 at 20 years purchase, ...	1,480	0	0
4. Water-duty, £32, at 20 years purchase, .	640	0	0
	£15,215	0	0

The debt amounted to £940, and is now £1,850. The revenue in 1853 was £725; and the expenditure, including the annual grant towards the police of the burgh of £150, was £677, thus exhibiting a surplus of £48. On the last Friday of May, old style, a procession, consisting of the magistrates on horseback, and a large multitude of the burgesses and inhabitants on foot, and graced with the banner of the town, the copy of an original which is traditionally reported to have been taken from the English soon after the battle of Flodden, moves along the boundaries of the royalty greeted by the hilarious demonstrations of youths and children, and ostensibly describing the limits of their property, and publicly asserting their legal rights; thus very idly and childishly perpetuating the ancient and once necessary practice of "riding the marches."

Several eminent men have adorned the town. Among these may be named Gawyn Douglas, rector of the parish in 1496, and bishop of Dunkeld, the translator of Virgil's Encid, although doubts have lately been started as to the good Bishop's connection with the place. William Fowler, who held the incumbency in the reign of James VI., and was secretary to his Queen, was a scholar and poet of no mean reputation. General Elliot, created Lord Heathfield, the heroic defender of Gibraltar, Admiral John Elliot of Minto, the conqueror of Thurot, and Miss Jane Elliot, his sister, authoress of the Flowers of the Forest, Gilbert Elliot, first Earl of Minto, Governor-General of India, and William Elliot of Wells, M.P. for Peterborough, private secretary for Ireland, both eminent statesmen, and Dr. John Leyden, one of our best modern poets, were all born in the immediate neighbourhood, as was also General Simpson, the present commander of the British forces in the Crimea, who, with the Elliots just named, are all sprung from the House of Stobs. Dr. Thomas Somerville, author of the History of the reign of Queen Anne and other works, was a native of the place; and Samuel Charters, author of admirable sermons and other works, characterized by Dr. Chalmers as the most interesting Scottish clergyman of his time, was fifty-two years minister of Wilton, which includes a suburb of the town.

In conclusion, it may be stated that Hawick is now a very thriving place, taking the lead in that cluster of towns on the Border, engaged in the woollen trade, comprising Jedburgh, Kelso, Earlston, Galashiels, Selkirk, Langholm, Innerleithen, and Dumfries; and it is steadily increasing in trade and importance. Further information may be obtained from Annals of Hawick, by James Wilson, published in 1850, and Companion thereto published in 1854. Population of the town, exclusive of the Wilton suburb, in 1841, 5,718; in 1851, 6,625. Houses, 450. Population of the Wilton suburb in 1841, 52; in 1851, 58. Houses, 6. The population of the whole town at present (1855), is supposed to be at least 10,000.

HAWICK, the most southerly of the four districts or political subdivisons of Roxburghshire. Its length southward is 27½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 20¼ miles. It comprehends the Roxburghshire parts of the parishes of Selkirk, Ashkirk, and Roberton, and the whole of the parishes of Wilton, Hawick, Castleton, Cavers, Teviothead, Kirkton, and Minto. Population in 1831, 12,342; in 1851, 16,095. Houses, 1,822.

HAWICK RAILWAY. See North British Railway.

HAWKHALL. See Forgue.

HAWKHEAD, an estate in the Abbey parish of Paisley, about 2 miles south-east of that town, on the left bank of the White Cart. It anciently belonged to a family named Ross, who were raised to the peerage about the year 1503, under the title of Baron Ross of Hawkhead. The title became extinct on the death of William, 13th Lord Ross, in 1754; and the estate devolved, first, on his eldest sister, Mrs. Ross Mackye, and afterwards on another sister, Elizabeth, widow of John Boyle, 3d Earl of Glasgow. On her ladyship's death, in 1791, the estate was inherited by her son, George, 4th Earl of Glasgow; and in 1815 the title of Baron Ross of Hawkhead, a peer of the United Kingdom, was revived in his favour. Hawkhead house is an irregular pile, of which Crawfurd says: "This fabric is built in the form of a court, and consists of a large old tower, to which there were lower buildings added in the reign of King Charles I., by James, Lord Ross, and Dame Margaret Scott, his lady, and adorned with large orchards, fine gardens, and pretty terraces, with regular and stately avenues fronting the said castle, and almost surrounded with woods and enclosures, which adds much to the pleasure of this seat." This was one of the earliest attempts made in Renfrewshire to introduce the Dutch style of gardening, and to construct low buildings approach-



A Fullarton & C[illegible] Edinburgh.

ing to the modern fashion, in addition to the high castellated places of defence which anciently formed the habitations of the nobility and gentry. Very little alteration was made upon the place from Crawfurd's time till 1782, when the Countess-dowager of Glasgow greatly repaired and improved the house, and formed a new garden, consisting of nearly 4 acres, a short distance to the south. The estate is still finely adorned with trees.—Law, in his 'Memorialls,' has recorded as one of the memorable events in his time, that in October, 1681, when Scotland was under the administration of the Duke of York, afterwards King James II., his royal highness "dined at the Halcat with my Lord Ross."—For notice of minerals wrought in this quarter, see HURLET.

HAWKLEYMOOR, the upper part of Sinclairtown in the parish of Dysart, Fifeshire. Its population is about 500. See SINCLAIRTOWN.

HAWKSTONE, a village in the parish of St. Madoes, Perthshire. Population, 51. Houses, 11. See LUNCARTY.

HAWTHORNDEN, the seat of Sir James Walker Drummond, in the parish of Lasswade, Edinburghshire. The house stands on the south bank of the North Esk, amidst exquisitely picturesque and romantic scenery, and contributes, in its own figure and in the fine grounds which surround it, interesting features to the warmly tinted landscape. Constructed with some reference to strength, it surmounts to the very edge a grey cliff which, at one sweep, rises perpendicularly up from the river.

——"The spot is wild, the banks are steep,
With eglantine and hawthorn blossom'd o'er,
Lychnis, and daffodils, and hare-bells blue:
From lofty granite crags precipitous,
The oak, with scanty footing, topples o'er,
Tossing his limbs to heaven; and, from the cleft,
Fringing the dark-brown natural battlements,
The hazel throws his silvery branches down:
There, starting into view, a castled cliff,
Whose roof is lichen'd o'er, purple and green,
O'erhangs thy wandering stream, romantic Esk,
And rears its head among the ancient trees."

Beneath are several remarkable artificial caves, hollowed with prodigious labour out of the solid rock, communicating with one another by long passages, and possessing access to a well of vast depth bored from the court-yard of the mansion. The caves are reported by tradition, and believed by Dr. Stukeley, to have been a stronghold of the Pictish kings, and, in three instances, they bear the names respectively of the King's gallery, the King's bed-chamber, and the Guard-room; but they seem simply to have been hewn out, no person can tell by whom, as places of refuge during the destructive wars between the English and the Picts, or the English and the Scots; and during the reign of David II., when the English were in possession of Edinburgh, and strove to deal death to Scottish valour, they and the adjacent caves of Gorton gave shelter to the adventurous band of the heroic Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie. Hawthornden was the property and residence of the celebrated poet and historian, William Drummond, the friend of Shakspeare and Ben Johnson. A sort of seat cut in the face of the rock adjoining the house, and called Cypress grove, is pointed out by tradition as the place where he composed many of his poems. Ben Johnson journeyed on foot from London to spend some weeks with him at Hawthornden. Drummond was zealously attached to the cause of Charles I., and is said to have sunk in health, and been crushed to the grave, by the blow from the unhappy monarch's fate. A profusion of beautiful wood in the opulent landscape around the house, suggested to Peter Pindar the caustic remark respecting Dr. Samuel Johnson, that he

"Went to Hawthornden's fair scene by night,
Lest e'er a Scottish tree should wound his sight."

HAYLAND (LOCH OF), a lake, about 1½ mile long, in the centre of the parish of Dunnet, Caithness-shire. It sends off its superfluent waters, by the Corsback burn, 4 miles northward to the Pentland frith.

HAYOCK. See STEVENSTON.

HAYSTONE. See GLENSAX.

HAZELBANK, a village in the parish of Lesmahago, Lanarkshire. Population, 238. Houses, 48.

HAZELHEAD. See PEITH and NEWHILLS.

HEACAMHALL. See UIST (SOUTH).

HEADS. See GLASSFORD.

HEADS OF AYR, two or three precipitous rocky projections, about 200 feet high, running out from Brown Carrick hill into the sea, in the north of the parish of Maybole, Ayrshire. They flank the south side of the bay of Ayr, or mouth of the basin of the Doon. They consist of a black, earthy, tufaceous trap, traversed at one part by a thick, hard, basaltic vein.

HEADSHAW LOCH, a small lake, containing excellent marl, in the parish of Ashkirk, about a mile north of the village of Ashkirk, Roxburghshire. It sends off its superfluence eastward to the Ale

HEADSTONE. See GLENCROSS.

HEATHER-STACKS. See FOLFAR.

HEATHERWICK. See DUNBAR

HEATHET. See CANONBIE.

HEATHFIELD. See GARNKIRK.

HEBRIDES (THE) or WESTERN ISLANDS, a large elongated group of islands, isles, and islets, flanking nearly the whole west coast of Scotland. They were called by the ancients Hebridæ, Hebudes, Æbudæ, and Æmodæ. The ancient Hebrides, however, comprehended also the islands and islets in the frith of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre or part of the mainland of Argyleshire south of the Lochs Tarbert, the isle of Rachlin off the north-east coast of Ireland, and even the island of Man and the islets contiguous to it, in the centre of the Irish sea; while the modern Hebrides comprehend only the islands, isles, and islets extending from 55° 35′ to 58° 37′ north latitude, and lying westward of the peninsula of Kintyre on the south, and of the main land of Scotland in the middle and on the north.

The Hebrides, thus defined, are, for the most part, disposed in groups, yet not, in every case, with distinctness of aggregation, or without leaving particular islets to stand in doubt as to the group to which they belong. On the south, opposite Kintyre and Knapdale, lies the Islay and Jura group. The most southerly individuals of it are Gigha and a trivial islet near its southernmost point; both stretching north and south near the coast of Kintyre, and screening the entrance to Loch Tarbert from a south-west wind. On a line with Gigha to the west, but three times farther from it than Gigha is from the peninsula, commences the large island of Islay; and though not elongated in its own form, it has resting on its north-east side, with the intervention of the narrow strait or sound bearing its own name, the base of the slenderly pyramidal figure of Jura, and is so continued by that island as to form with it a stretch of territory extending from the south-west to the north-east, and separated, in the Jura part of it, from the districts of Knapdale and Lorn, on the mainland, by the sound of Jura. West of Jura, north-west of the sound of Islay, and north of the island of Islay, lie the islets Oronsay and Colonsay. North of Jura, and pretty near the coast of

Lorn, Scarba, Seal, Easdale, and various other islets, form a chain which belongs geographically, in its southern end, to the Islay and Jura group, and in its northern end to the Mull group, but which strictly connects them, and might over its whole length be pronounced independent. West of the northern part of this chain, or opposite the districts of Lorn and Appin, and along the whole south-west coast of the district of Morvern, but separated from it by the narrow stripe of water called the Mull sound, lies the large island of Mull. On its east side, in the mouth of Loch-Linnhe, stretches Lismore; near its south-west limb, is Iona; in a deep broad bay on its west side lie Ulva, Gometra, Staffa, and some other islets; due west, at a considerable distance, lies Tiree; and on the north-west, not so far from Mull, is Coll,—Tiree and Coll forming in their elongated shape and continuous position, a stretch of territory extending from the south-west to the north-east.

Immediately north of Mull, the long promontory of Ardnamurchan runs out into the sea, and so far intervenes between the two Hebridean groups we have noticed, as, if not strictly to separate them from the groups on the north, at least to give fair occasion for their being respectively designated the southern and the northern Hebrides. The Skye group lies in general very near the coast, and flanks the whole of the little continental districts of Moidart, Arisaig, Morar, Glenelg, Kintail, Lochalsh, Applecross, and Gairloch. Commencing a little north of the point of Ardnamurchan, and at a greater distance west of the district of Moidart, Muck, Eig, Rum, Sandy, and Canna form, with the intervention of two considerable belts and two thin stripes of sea, a stretch of territory extending from the south-east to the north-west. Northward of it, and very slenderly detached by sea from the districts of Glenelg and Kintail, stretches north-westward the very large island of Skye,—the largest in the Hebrides except the compound or double-named one of Harris and Lewis. North of Skye, commencing very close on its shore, and running direct northward between its north-western horn and the continental district of Applecross, is a chain of islets, consisting of Scalpa, Rasay, and Rona. From a point nearly due west of Ardnamurchan, but at a great distance, to a point considerably west of Loch Inchard in Sutherlandshire, and, in its central part, westward of the island of Skye, and separated from it by the Little Minch, extends curvingly from the south to the east of north, through an extent of 150 miles, the largest and most compact of all the Hebridean groups, quite elongated and continuous in its form, and cut asunder from all other territory by a broad sea-belt,—that which is commonly designated the Long Island, is sometimes called the Western Hebrides, or the Outer Hebrides, and has, by some, been made to usurp the whole Hebridean name. At its southern point Bernera, Mingala, Pabba, Sandera, Muldonick, Vatersa, Barra, Fladda, Hellesa, Fudia, Linga, Eriska, and some other islets, are closely concatenated, and, as they have Barra for their mainland or monarch of the series, are usually called the Barra islands. Immediately on the north, with a profusion of islets in the sound which separates them, and a noticeable sprinkling of islets on their flanks, stretch continuously the islands of South Uist, Benbecula, and North Uist. In the sound of Harris, north of North Uist, the series is continued by Borera, Bernera, Killigra, Ensa, Pabba, and various other islets. From the north side of that sound, Harris and Lewis, the continuous part of one great island, the monarch one of the whole Hebrides, stretches away to the northern extremity of the group, flanked, in various parts of its progress, by Scalpa and numerous tiny islets on the east, and by Taransa, Scarpa, Berensa, and some smaller islets on the west. Far away to the west of the western extremity of Lewis, lies the desolate and pigmy group of St. Kilda, consisting of the islet St. Kilda itself, and its tiny attendants Levenish, Soa, and Borera.

Classified geographically, the whole Hebrides thus consist of five groups;—three, or those of Islay, Mull, and Skye, of considerable and nearly equal bulk, close upon the coast, almost continuous and concatenated in their range, and flanking the continent from the district of Kintyre to the district of Gairloch,—one group, so large in its proportions, or in the aggregate extent and the number of its isles, and so distinctive in its position at a considerable distance from the coast and from the other groups, as to have occasionally won the plea of being exclusively Hebridean,—and another group so distant and solitary as to be visited at seasons or on occasions "few and far between," and so exceedingly inconsiderable as to attract notice solely on account of remarkable features in its natural history, and patriarchal peculiarities in the character of its inhabitants. They shelter the whole western coast of Scotland from the fury of the Atlantic ocean, and, in a certain and no mean degree, do it service as a sort of umbrella; and they seem, especially the three groups nearest it, to have once been a continuation of its shores, and to have become disconnected by the dissevering action of the elements.

In their political classification, the islands belong to the shires of Argyle, Inverness, and Ross, very nearly in the line of their coincidence with the coasts of the respective counties. Their entire number, including considerable rocks and utterly inconsiderable islets, has been usually stated in round numbers at 300; but understanding islands and islets to be objects which, on a large map, have a distinct figure, and characteristic outline, it amounts to only about 160. Of this number 70 are inhabited throughout the year; 8 are provided with houses, but abandoned by their inmates during winter; and 40 are either transitorily inhabited or turned to some productive account during summer. In area, the Hebrides, measured on the plane, comprehend rather more than 3,184 square miles, or 1,592,000 Scottish acres, or 2,037,760 English statute acres, nearly one-twelfth of Scotland or one-thirtieth of Great Britain; and, in consequence of the general ruggedness and mountainousness of their character, they might, if measured over the undulations of their superficies, be found to comprehend between 3,600 and 3,700 square miles. These measurements, however—which are those of Mr. James Macdonald in his 'General View of the Agriculture of the Hebrides'—include the Clyde islands, and must suffer a subtraction equivalent in value to their area,—that of Arran alone being about 100,000 Scottish acres.—The islands are distributable, as to size, into four classes. The first class, consisting of the largest in dimensions, includes Islay, Jura, Mull, Skye, Lewis, Harris, and Uist, and comprehends 1,323,000 Scottish acres, or about eight-ninths of the whole Hebridean area. The second class includes Gigha, Colonsay, Tiree, Coll, Lismore, Ulva, Gometra, Bernera, Luing, Seil, Eig, Rum, Rasay, Rona, and Barra. The third class includes Scarba, Lunga, Shuna, Eisdale, Inchkenneth, Staffa, Muck, Canna, Ascrib, Fladda, and St. Kilda. The fourth class includes about 120 tiny islets, which are chiefly satellites of the others, and which have some productive value; also an unascertained number of rocks and dottings on the sea, which figure in the flaunting announcement of three

hundred Hebrides; both classes too unimportant and multitudinous to require the specification of names.

Dr. M'Culloch classifies the Hebrides according to their geological character, under the heads schistose, trap, sandstone, and gneiss. The schistose islands are the Islay and Jura group, with all the islets, even including Lismore, which connect it with the group of Mull. Though not of schistose structure as to every rock which they contain, they consist chiefly of those primary stratified rocks—micaceous schist, quartz rock, argillaceous schist, chlorite schist, and other associated substances—which all, in a greater or less degree, present the schistose character. They are capable, however, of subdivision into three portions, the islands in each of which have features of mutual resemblance peculiar to them from those of the other islands. Kerrera, Seil, Luing, and Torva, are characterized by the prevalence of clay slate, and may be called the slate islands. Islay, Jura, Scarba, Lunga, Oransay, Colonsay, and the Garveloch islands, are characterized, in the main body of the group, by the prevalence of quartz rock, and in the wings by community or alternation of the other leading strata of that rock, and may be designated the quartz islands. Gigha, Carra, St. Cormac, Lismore, and Shuna, are distinguished by a series of schistose rocks, in which chlorite schist predominates, and may be entitled the chlorite islands.—The trap islands, excepting Tiree, Coll, Iona, Rona, and some islets, are the Mull, the Skye, and the St. Kilda groups, with a cluster of very small islets called the Shiant isles, off the west coast of Lewis. Some individuals in the groups contain few masses or none of trap, yet they present conspicuous and interesting tracts both of the primary and of the secondary rocks, the illustration of which mainly depends on a joint view of the structure of all the neighbouring parts, and are included in the classification, less in methodical accuracy than for scientific convenience. The Mull and the Skye groups, while connected, yet distinct in geographical position, are blended yet respectively peculiar also in their geological character. The trap which distinguishes them in common is distributed into fields corresponding to their groups, occurs in detached but connecting masses, either in the intermediate islands or on the mainland, and again looks up at the Shiant isles, and far to the west—but without any connecting links—in the little group of St. Kilda. The connections of the Skye subdivision with the continent are formed solely by the primary strata; and those of the Mull subdivision are traced chiefly in the secondary strata, and in the superincumbent masses of trap.—The sandstone islands are, for the most part, a few inconsiderable islets close on the coast of the continent, either of doubtful geographical aggregation with the Skye group, or far distant from it, and dissociated from all the Hebrides. They consist of Soa, in the Skye group, Lunga and the Croulin isles, at the mouth of Loch Krishorn, the Summer isles, off the entrance of Loch Broom, Handa, lying between Scourie bay and Loch Laxford, and two or three other islets; and present similar features to those of the sandstone field of the continent.—The gneiss islands are Iona, Tiree, and Coll, belonging to the Mull group, Rona, belonging to the Skye group, and, with the very trivial exception of the Shiant isles, the whole of the largest of all the Hebridean groups—that of the Long Island. The granitic subdivision of gneiss is that which prevails; and it is characterized, not only by a large granular and imperfectly foliated substance, but by frequent partial transitions into granite. Often—as in Tiree, Benbecula, and other islands—it exhibits, for a considerable space, a dead level; the naked rock being accessible only by some breach in the super-incumbent surface, or by the imperforation of a pool or lochlet; occasionally—as in Lewis—it looks up through the soil in protuberant masses; and, in some instances—as in Coll and Rona—it rises aloft in such rapid congeries of low hills, intersticed in the hollows with herbage and lochs, that, seen from a distance, or from low vantage-ground, only a sea of rock seems presented to the view.

The Hebrides abound in the grand and the sublime, the picturesque and the wild, the desolate and the savage features of scenery. From the sound of Jura, the conical and far-seeing paps of that name close up the view immediately on the north, and tower up to the height of 2,240 feet; the north-eastern point of Islay is screened by the dark and broken precipices of M'Karter's Head; the eastern entrance of the sound seems dotted over with islets, or walled across with the spray of the vexed waters attempting to make an ingress; Colonsay appears in perspective on the west; and eastward, the rugged summits of Arran tower aloft in the distance over the intervening seas and the peninsula of Kintyre. From the castle of Dunolly, in the vicinity of Oban, the eye wanders over a wide expanse of Hebridean and mainland scenery, fully depicted in the tints of Highland panorama, and wanders southward through the picturesque group of the Mull islands, presided over or backed by Benmore, in Mull, rising aloft to the height of more than 3,000 feet. "Leaving Tobermory," says Lord Teignmouth, "we started early for Staffa and Iona. Partial gleams of sunshine illuminated the bold rugged headland of Ardnamurchan, and were reflected dimly from the distant, lofty, and conical summits of the isle of Rum. The point of Cailliach in Mull was sheathed in foam, by the waves of a wild sea mingling their hoarse uproar with the shrill cries of innumerable sea-fowl, hovering around its summit. The grouping of the numerous islands off Mull is extremely picturesque; Staffa, amongst them, rearing its basaltic pillars, forming a long causeway, gradually terminating in a majestic colonnade, crowned by a green and overhanging brow." "The grandest scenery of Skye, and perhaps of Scotland," says the same noble tourist, "occurs in the south-eastern division of the island. Crossing Loch Slapin, I proceeded along the rugged coast of Strath to its point called the Aird, a promontory which—penetrated by caverns, or severed into buttresses, in some places projecting far in tabulated ledges over the sea, tinted richly with yellow, green, and other colours, presents a strikingly beautiful and majestic front to the stormy ocean—to the ravages of which its shattered and perforated precipices bear ample testimony. Reflecting the rays of an unclouded sun, it offered a brilliant contrast to the dark forms of Rum, and the neighbouring islands which rose to the southward. We rowed slowly under the Aird, as every cove or buttress deserves attention, till the opposite headland beyond Loch Scavig discovered itself; and as we entered the bay, the precipitous and serrated ridges of the Coolin mountains towering [about 3,000 feet in height] in all their grandeur above the shores, terminating a perspective formed by the steep side of the two prominent buttresses of the range, and enclosing the gloomy valley and deep dark waters of Loch Coruisk, from which the principal peaks rise abruptly."

"Let any one who wishes to have some conception of the sublime," says William Macgillivray, Esq., "station himself upon a headland of the west coast of Harris during the violence of a winter tem

pest, and he will obtain it. The blast howls among the grim and desolate rocks around him. Black clouds are seen advancing from the west in fearful masses, pouring forth torrents of rain and hail. A sudden flash illuminates the gloom, and is followed by the deafening roar of the thunder, which gradually becomes fainter, until the roar of the waves upon the shore prevails over it. Meantime, far as the eye can reach, the ocean boils and heaves, presenting one wide-extended field of foam, the spray from the summits of the billows sweeping along its surface like drifted snow. No sign of life is to be seen, save when a gull, labouring hard to bear itself up against the blast, hovers overhead, or shoots athwart the gloom like a meteor. Long ranges of giant waves rush in succession towards the shores. The thunder of the shock echoes among the crevices and caves; the spray mounts along the face of the cliffs to an astonishing height; the rocks shake to their summit, and the baffled wave rolls back to meet its advancing successor." "Scenes of surpassing beauty, however," remark the Messrs. Anderson, "present themselves among these islands. What can be more delightful than a midnight walk by moonlight along the lone sea-beach of some secluded isle, the glassy sea sending from its surface a long stream of dancing and dazzling light—no sound to be heard save the small ripple of the idle wavelet, or the scream of a sea-bird watching the fry that swarms along the shores! In the short nights of summer, the melancholy song of the throstle has scarcely ceased on the hill-side, when the merry carol of the lark commences, and the plover and snipe sound their shrill pipe. Again, how glorious is the scene which presents itself from the summit of one of the loftier hills, when the great ocean is seen glowing with the last splendour of the setting sun, and the lofty isles of St. Kilda rear their giant heads amid the purple blaze on the extreme verge of the horizon." But pictures bright and interesting as these with their wild beauty, or bewildering and impressive with the grandeur of desolation, or mixedly playful and sublime in the twistings and aerial ascents of rock, or the melée and uproar of conflict among sea and wind and beetling cliffs, occur so often and so variously throughout the Hebrides, that no general description, and scarcely any limited selection of views, can convey an idea of their aggregate features.

No part of the known world is more watered from above and from below than the Hebrides. Where the sea does not indent and almost bisect the islands in almost every conceivable direction, they abound in rivulets and fresh-water lakes. Upwards of 40 streams carry salmon, and diffuse beauty and the elements of opulence along their banks. Skye has Snizort and Sligachan, the largest of the region, and 13 other streamlets. Islay has two streams of considerable size, fit for moving machinery and for other practical applications. Mull has about 10 rivulets, and the Long Island has 8. All these abound, not only in salmon, but in trouts and eels; and many of them abound also in other species. Lakes and lochlets are so numerous in some of the islands that they perplex the view and defy enumeration. In North Uist, for example, the agricultural reporter on the Hebrides counted 170, and then despaired to ascertain how many small lochlets remained unreckoned. The Hebridean lakes may safely be computed at 1,500 in number, covering an area of 50,000 acres; those of Lewis and Uist alone being 25,000 acres in extent. But the lakes, while they frequently interrupt communication and occasion other inconveniences, offer few compensating advantages; and they have, in general, an inconsiderable depth, none of them approaching that of the continental lakes of Scotland, or indeed exceeding 3 or 4 fathoms water. But though the fresh-water lakes are chiefly of a character which the genius of improvement should seek to dislodge from their possession of the soil, the inlets and arms of the sea which multitudinously and in the most various directions indent the islands, and which mainly among the Hebrideans and the Highlanders receive the name of lochs, possess, as to both scenery and utility, many features of engrossing interest. Traced along the line of their deep incisions and their sinuosities, they give the islands the enormous aggregate of 3,950 miles of coast; and they offer a vast number of harbours, some of which are equal, in point of spaciousness and security, to any in the world.

Westerly winds, which prevail on the average during 8 months in the year, bring deluges of rain from August till the beginning of March. But often in October and November, and, in general, early in March, a stubborn north-east or north-north-east wind prevails; and, though the coldest that blows, is generally dry and pleasant. Due north and south winds are not very frequent, and are seldom of more than two or three days' continuance. The mountainous tracts of Jura, Mull, and Skye, sending up summits from 2,000 to upwards of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, intercept the clouds from the Atlantic, and draw down on the lands in their vicinity a large aggregate of moisture; but they, at the same time, modify the climate around them, and serve as a screen or gigantic bield from the stern onset of careering winds. The comparatively low islands, Coll, Tiree, North Uist, and Lewis, though sharing plenteously enough in moisture, are probably as dry as any district in the western section of the Scottish continent. Snow and frost are almost unknown in the smaller isles, and seldom considerably incommode those of larger extent. The medium temperature in spring is 44°; and in winter is probably never known, on the lower grounds or in the vicinity of a dwelling-house, to descend lower than 5° below the freezing point. Owing to the comparative warmth of the region, and to the lowness and the vicinity to the coast-line of the arable grounds, grasses and corn attain maturity at an earliness of period altogether incredible by one who, while he considers the high latitude, the saturating moisture, and the unsheltered position of the islands, does not duly estimate the mollifying effects of their own mountain-screens, and the powerful influences of their being so deeply and variously serrated by cuts of the sea. In the southern isles sown hay is cut down in the latter end of June and till the middle of July, and in the northern isles, 10 or 14 days later; in all the isles barley is often reaped in August, and crops of all sorts secured in September; and in Uist, Lewis, and Tiree, bear or big has ripened or been cut down within ten weeks of the date of sowing. Nor is the climate less favourable to animal life than to vegetation. Longevity is of as frequent occurrence as among an equal amount of population in any part of Europe; and diseases for merly deemed of peculiar prevalence are gradually losing their malignant and epidemical characteristics. So salubrious, in fact, are the Hebrides, that the natives, if the other natural advantages of the islands could be enjoyed in a degree proportionate to the pure and bracing air, might, in spite of their local seclusion, and the rough character of their Highland and insular home, be pronounced on a par, as to the physical appliances of real well-being, with the inhabitants of some of the finest countries of the world.

The Hebridean minerals may, for popular pur-

poses, and with reference to their practical value, be better viewed apart than if they had been glanced at in connection with the geological distribution of the islands. Coal has been discovered in all the large islands except those of the Long Island group, but either in so small quantities or under such disadvantageous circumstances, that attempts to work it either have not been made or have uniformly failed. That of Skye either occurs among stratified rocks, in thin seams of rarely a few inches, overwhelmed or cut off by trap, or it lies enclosed in trap, generally in irregular nests from one-fourth of an inch to a foot in thickness. The largest mass of it hitherto known lay in Portree harbour, and, after yielding 500 or 600 tons, was overwhelmed by the fall of superincumbent rocks of trap. The coal of Mull occurs, in one place, in a bed nearly 3 feet thick, but though subjected to repeated attempts at being worked, it has hitherto—probably from the interference of trap—offered stubborn resistance, and sent away the miners in discomfiture. Wherever else this valuable and much desiderated mineral occurs, it seems—as in Eig and in several parts of Skye—to lie embedded in sandstone, alternating with some of the calcareous strata, and to be so very thin and unpersistent in its laminæ as to offer no hope of repaying search and labour. Copper was probably discovered and wrought in ancient times by the Scandinavians in Islay; but it now offers no appearances there which are tempting, and does not occur elsewhere in the Hebrides. Lead seems to exist in Coll, Tiree, and Skye, particularly in the district of Strath, but has been wrought in no island except Islay. No fewer than in five places in Islay was it mined from, as it would seem, distinct masses or independent veins; and in all of them it has been abandoned. To the north-west of Port Askaig were mines which yielded, between 1761 and 1811, produce to the value of £12,000, whose ore consisted of galena, intermixed with copper pyrites, and containing enough of silver to have bequeathed to the present proprietor of the island the rare boast of having a large part of his family-plate manufactured from material found on his own estate. Iron is met with in almost every one of the Hebrides; and, in many of the islands, especially in Lewis, Skye, and Mull, the ore appears to be particularly rich. Some ore which occurs in Islay is occasionally magnetic, and is said to produce good iron, and has furnished supplies for exportation. The want of coal, however, has hitherto prevented the Hebridean mines of intrinsic iron wealth from being practically more than nominal. The most remarkable of the Hebridean metals is quicksilver. In a peat-moss on the western face of the eastern ridge of Islay, two quarts were, about 80 years ago, collected. Reports exist also—though without such substantial evidence as might convince an incredulous or even perhaps a cautious inquirer—that manganese, cobalt, emery, and native sulphur, have all likewise been found in Islay.

Fuller's earth is found in the district of Strath in Skye, and alum earth in the neighbourhood of Megstadt in Trotternish. Limestone, the most useful mineral for the Hebrides, occurs in several of them in inexhaustible abundance. Regular lime-kilns are erected in many parts of Islay, in three places in Lismore, and in some localities in Skye, and produce vast quantities of lime for exportation. Marl is found in most of the large islands, and has been turned to great account in Islay, and some parts of Skye. Marble of tolerable quality has been quarried on the Duke of Argyle's property in Tiree, and on Lord Macdonald's estate of Strath in Skye; and it occurs also of interesting character, though not well capable of adaptation to the arts, in Iona. The marble of Skye, where there are hills of the noble stone, and where chief though faltering attention has been paid to its claims, exhibits several varieties. Though all white in its ground colour, and, in one variety, unmixed with any tint, it has one variety with a scarcely discernible shade of grey,—another, with variously disposed veins of grey and black, resembling the common veined marble used in architectural ornaments,—another with narrower and well-defined veins often almost regularly reticulated,—another distinguished, independently of the veins, by a parallel and regular alternation of layers of pure white and greyish white,—and another variously mottled and veined with grey, yellow, purple, light green, dark green, and black. Of all the varieties the most valuable is the pure white, which appears the best adapted in its qualities to the uses of statuary. Slates form one of the principal articles of Hebridean export. Easdale, and the adjacent islands, yielded for some period before 1811, upwards of 5,000,000 a-year, and employed nearly 200 workmen in preparing them for the market. As the slates sold at 30s. per 1,000, the annual value of the produce was £7,500,—a vast sum for ground which would not let for £20 in corn or grass. Luing and Seil and other islands now greatly attract the notice of tourists in the steamers from the Crinan canal northward, by their great diversity of forms, and by the lively scenes of their extensive slate-quarrying establishments.

So rife are the Hebridean shores in materials for the manufacture of kelp, and in the fish common to the west of Scotland, that their annual produce, for a long series of years, was computed to be four times greater in amount than that of the land. During the war the kelp-shores annually yielded from 5,000 to 5,500 tons of kelp, at the average value of £16 per ton; and their 50,000 acres covered by sea at high-water were thus in nett annual value £80,000,—a sum exceeding five times the rent of the 30,000 acres of Hebridean arable land. This vast manufacture of kelp, however, was carried on under a system of protective duties, which prevented a fair competition by barilla and other forms of alkali; and on that system becoming first modified and then overthrown, the manufacture received a series of severe shocks, fell suddenly in amount, struggled fitfully for a while to retain a tolerable existence, and now, for the last few years, has dwindled almost to extinction. A very extensive quondam landowner in the Hebrides wrote in 1829 to Lord Glenelg, then Secretary of State,—"The production of and manufacture of kelp which has existed more than 200 years, had, for a very great length of time, received a vigilant and special protection against the articles of foreign or British growth or manufacture which compete with it in the market, namely, barilla, pot and pearl ash, and black ash; the last of which is formed by the decomposition of salt, effected chiefly by the use of foreign sulphur, which sulphur forms three-fourths of the value of the manufactured alkali. Up to the year 1822, considerable duties were leviable on all the commodities just enumerated; but in that year the duty on salt was lowered from 15s. to 2s. a bushel. Shortly afterwards the impost on barilla was considerably reduced. This measure was quickly succeeded by a repeal of the remainder of the salt duties (duties which had lasted more than 130 years), and of the duty on alkali made from salt. Close upon this followed a considerable reduction in the duty on pot and pearl ash, and an entire removal of that on ashes from Canada; and this last step was accompanied by a diminution in the duty on foreign sulphur from £15

to 10s. a ton. Such is the succession of the measures which now threaten the total extinction of the kelp manufacture, and with it the ruin of the landed proprietors in the Hebrides and on the west coast, the most serious injury to all descriptions of annuitants on kelp estates, and the destitution of a population of more than 50,000 souls."

The fisheries, though not by any means so extensive as the capacities of the region admit, and though long damaged by an injudiciously distributed parliamentary bounty, yield annually a considerable sum. The shores of the Hebrides and the western coast of the mainland seem, indeed, to present as richly furnished and as facile a fishing-ground as the fancy can well imagine. The herring-fishery, however, which is naturally the most important, has undergone fluctuations so great and sudden, from causes so utterly beyond the control or prevision of the fishermen, as to render it a very precarious source of dependence. During the ten or twelve years preceding 1840, in particular, it underwent a great decline. In the New Statistical Account it is stated that, "Barra has been in former times much frequented by great shoals of herrings, but its lochs are almost now entirely deserted by that useful fish." Of the parish of Portree, in the island of Skye, it is stated that, "It is a matter deeply to be regretted that the herring-fishery in this quarter has been much on the decline for several years past; so much so, that failure in this branch of industry, together with other causes operating injuriously, has produced the ever-memorable destitution of the years 1836 and 1837." In the account of Kilmuir, also in the island of Skye, we read: "At one period the herring appeared in prodigious shoals, not only around the coast of the parish, but in all the lochs, creeks, and bays of the island; it then formed an extensive and lucrative source of traffic, and the benefits derived from it by the country in general were very great. It was caught at comparatively little expense, as the natives could, for the most part, make their own nets and reach their own homes. In every creek and bay large fleets of schooners, brigs, sloops, wherries, and boats of all sizes and descriptions, were to be seen eagerly engaged in the securing of stores for private families, and of cargoes for the southern markets; now the irregular appearance of the migratory fish, together with the small quantities of it which frequent, at the present day, its wonted haunts, have deprived the natives of one of their most lucrative sources of support, and have been in no small degree the means of reducing the redundant population to poverty, and of unfitting them to meet such seasons of destitution as those of 1836 and 1837." The rebound from this depression was so great, the return of large shoals of herrings in 1840 so sudden, that the people were utterly unprepared for it, had not even salt to cure such herrings as they caught, and could, in most instances, realize little other advantage, for that year, than a temporary increase to their own immediate supplies of food. But in later years the fishery has been comparatively regular and good. Of the twenty-two fishery districts into which the coasts of Scotland are divided, those of Stornoway, Loch-Carron and Skye, Loch-Shieldag, Loch-Broom, and Inverary, comprehend the Hebrides and the western coast of the mainland; and the statistics of the herring-fishery in these, for the year 1853, were as follows:—Total number of barrels of herrings cured, in the Stornoway district, 16,347; in the Loch-Carron and Skye district, 9,351½; in the Loch-Shieldag district, 6,913½; in the Loch-Broom district, 4,797; and in the Inverary district, 23,739; —total number of persons employed in the fishery, in the Stornoway district, 3,198; in the Loch-Carron and Skye district, 5,829; in the Loch-Shieldag district, 1,510; in the Loch-Broom district, 2,530; and in the Inverary district, 4,466;—total value of boats, nets, and lines employed in the fishery, in the Stornoway district, £16,870; in the Loch-Carron and Skye district, £20,624; in the Loch-Shieldag district, £5,922; in the Loch-Broom district, £23,289; and in the Inverary district, £37,156.

As regards the other fisheries of the Hebrides, the following report of Mr. R. Graham, addressed to Mr. Fox Maule, in 1837, gives a better view than could be afforded by a vidimus of even more recent, because more uncertain, information:—"It is the opinion of some people, that the cod and ling and lobster fisheries of the West Highlands and Islands, might be much improved by encouragement and assistance, and would be a source of benefit to the tenantry and the people. This is a subject which has attracted public attention from the time of James V. downwards; and everything which royal support, and the establishment of associations, corporations, and boards could effect, has been done to promote the herring-fishery in particular. No branch of industry has repaid the encouragement so ill, from its precarious nature; and upon the whole it may be doubted, whether it can be considered as an increasing source of wealth in this country. Its failure, generally on the west coasts, for several years back has had a very serious effect upon the circumstances of the people: and the migrating character of the fish ought to deter the local fishermen from trusting entirely to that one branch of the art. Probably, however, in many situations the general white-fishery might be further improved by the countenance and support of Government singly, or by Government conjointly with the maritime and insular proprietors, though all parties should guard against flattering descriptions of the coasts, as if the seas were everywhere full of the finest fish, and as if the demand could be procured for any amount of supply. Many accounts rest on the idea that fish exist on all the coasts; I have found this frequently contradicted; the greater part of the western coast of the Long-Island, from the nature of the shores and the violence of the sea, is almost precluded from the possibility of being fished. Some of what were formerly considered the best stations have greatly fallen off. Gairloch was once a famous station, but for the last eight years it has been unproductive. Loch-Broom never was much of a station, except for herrings, and there has not been a good fishery there since 1811. At Arisaig, Tobermory, Ulva, and Iona, it was alleged that the people were inactive, and did not take the full advantage of their opportunities of fishing. The parishes of Knock and Lochs were the only portions of the Lewis which seemed to be considered as favourable stations; there is said to be none in Harris; and Boisdale and Barra were the only favourable points spoken to in the southern portions of the Long-Island. There are none of these stations where the fisheries could be much advanced, but by assistance in procuring for the inhabitants boats and tackle, and perhaps the example of a few more practised fishermen than themselves; but it might be an object of great importance to have the soundings more extensively ascertained, on the west coast of Scotland and north-west of Ireland, to show the fishing-banks. The piers and quays would be an improvement at many of the stations."

The Hebrides may be said, with the exception of a little knitting, and now that the making of kelp has nearly ceased, to have almost no manufacture; and, with the exception of bartering the produce of the sea, the mine, the natural aviary, and the limited soil, for the wares of more favourably situated

communities, to have no commerce. Projects for establishing regular manufactories at Tobermory were made dependent on the unplastic, intractable, and slow-moving inhabitants of Mull for the supply of workmen, and braved the competition not only of Glasgow, but of the favoured though clumsy native manufacturers; and they, in consequence, failed. An attempt of Mr. Campbell of Islay to introduce the weaving of book-muslin on his property, by importing some families from Glasgow, providing them with cottages, and placing around them, in a locality where provisions are cheap, the appliances of a manufacturing colony, was well made and duly prolonged, but did not succeed. The spinning of yarn, at one time, formed a staple in Islay, and continued to prosper till superseded by the Glasgow manufactories. While it flourished it employed all the women on the island, and produced for exportation so much as £10,000 worth of yarn in a year. The distillation of whisky in its illicit form was, for a long time, so extensive as to have all the business of a great manufacture, with little else than the effect of a great power of demoralization, but happily has now for many years been nearly extinct, while the distillation, in a legal form, in large distilleries, is carried on, at least in Islay, with the results of a productive manufacture, accompanied by no other effects than such as belong elsewhere to distillation in even the most favourable circumstances.

All the other manufactures of the Hebrides—or what, in the absence of better, must be called such—are of remarkably patriarchal and simple character. Clusters of twenty or more farmers give employment to women and girls in carding and spinning wool, and to men, accommodated with looms in little workshops or cottages, in weaving it into plaiding, blankets, and other coarse fabrics; and they maintain, in the same way, wrights, tailors, smiths, shoemakers, and other handicraftsmen, in their respective vocations. Each customer provides the material for the work to be done, and makes payment, either in money, or by conceding the temporary use of a portion of land; and, in the article of cloth, he receives it as it comes from the loom, and acts the part of dyer for himself, very probably tincturing it with a hue destructive of its whiteness by a process very primitive, and not unlike what was practised a few years ago by the untamed natives of the gorgeous islands of the Pacific. "I was assured by an old man in Jura," says Lord Teignmouth, "that the coat which he wore cost but two shillings." Most persons who enjoy the luxury of stockings must procure it either from their own knitting-wires or from those of some member of their family. The making of brogues, as a succedaneum for shoes, while very extensive, is a somewhat peculiar and strictly a home manufacture. The material, cow-leather, is stripped of its hair by prolonged immersion in lime-water, and then tanned by being steeped in water of oak-bark. The brogue is stretched with thongs of calf-leather, instead of the rosined thread of hemp employed on shoes, and freely admits water; but it is fortified at the toe with a double ply or a patch of leather to protect it from the effects of the edgy collision of the heath; and, though only an eighth or a seventh less expensive than a shoe, it seems very extensively, even where the latter might be obtained, to occupy a favourable place on—in two senses of the word—the understandings of the natives. Except in the Outer Hebrides, however, the facilities of steam-navigation, and easy access to the grand emporium of Scottish manufactures on the Clyde, have already very much curtailed the range of the native manufacture, and created a taste for the more refined fabrics imported into the islands. Had not the Hebrideans hitherto evinced indifference to acquire the arts with which free intercourse with the continent of Scotland has of late years made them acquainted, and even shown an indisposition to learn lessons advantageously offered respecting them, they might already have been in a state of far advanced transition from their patriarchal usages to those of incipient competition with the neighbours who are invading their markets and revolutionizing their social tastes. But even the inhabitants of the South Sea islands, who 45 years ago were almost wholly in a degenerately savage condition, have, proportionately to their previous attainments, prospered more in the acquisition and the tact of manufacturing skill than Scotland's Western islanders.

The Hebrides, though more populous and aggregately productive than the same extent of the continental Highlands, or even of the mountainous part of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and possessing, in comparison with all Scotland, an amount of value nearly proportionate to their relative extent—are but a few degrees superior in the arts of agriculture to what they are in those of manufacture. Yet the islands are not, in the aggregate, naturally sterile. Though a stranger may hastily excite suspicion respecting them by talking—more with a view to poetic effect than from regard to ascertain and convey a correct estimate of their character—of Jura's 'mass of weather-beaten barrenness,' and of 'the obtruding sterility of the stormy, cloud-enveloped Rum,'—and though he may even be misled by the state of total neglect in which several isles have lain for ages, by the scarcity of timber, by the broken and desultory system of tillage extensively followed, and by the absence, to a great degree, of enclosures, and of the results of draining and improvement, to form conscientiously an unfavourable opinion; yet, on a close inspection, he will find, in many parts, as fertile a soil, and, but for the want of a fair sheltering and adorning with trees, as varied and beautiful a surface, as in almost any portion of Great Britain, and he will distribute his feelings into admiration of the bountifulness of the Creator, and poignant, condemnatory regret for the ingratitude and the sloth, or for the ignorance and the ill-directed exertions of man.

In a region so extensive, a great diversity of soils and of surfaces may be expected to exist—so great as, with difficulty, to be even remotely represented, in a rapid and general statement. Islay has 36 square miles of a thin stratum of decomposed limestone, occasionally intermixed with clay and gravel, several miles of rich clay upon gravel, and some thousands of acres of fine old loam. Jura—despite the rashly rhetorical sarcasm of Pennant which we have quoted—contains some fertile patches of clayey gravel, and of loam mixed with *caillouz roules*, and many hundred acres of improveable moss. Mull, while very various in soil, has generally, in the south and south-west, a thin but sharp and fruitful surface of decomposed granite and basalt, occasionally mixed with clay, upon gravel or rock; and, in the north and north-west, a thin soil of decomposed whinstone, carpeted with comparatively poor and scanty pasture. Skye has, excepting pure sand, all the diversities of soil in all their modifications; in one parish it has 4,000 acres of as fine loam, and loam and clay, upon a gravelly bottom, as are to be found in Scotland; and, in general, throughout its diversity of arable tracts, it has a surface rich in agricultural capacities and loveliness. The Long-Island group possesses extensively a soil of decomposed granite which, when mixed with clay, or with marine productions, or when assisted

by the manures plentifully furnished on the spot yields abundant crops of the common grains of the district. Lismore is all limestone; and, where tolerably well-managed, exhibits great luxuriance of vegetation. Gigha, though surfaced with reddish clay and gravel, and an admixture of decomposed schist, granite, quartz, and sandstone, and inferior in natural capacities to other islands, is one wide field of intersected agricultural beauty, and an evidence to the world of what a large portion of the Hebrides might become under the operations of improvement. Though, then, two-thirds of the whole Hebridean surface must be deducted for moss—a deduction from arable ground only, but a real and valuable addition to the wealth of the district in the supply of fuel, and, to a large extent, a territory offering scope for the play of georgical enterprise—and though a considerable fraction more must be deducted for sand; yet, considering how highland is the character of the region, a large aggregate remains to be classified as productive, and even as highly fertile soil. Mr. James Macdonald, in 1821, estimated the whole Hebrides, including the Clyde islands, to contain 180,000 Scottish acres of arable and meadow land; 20,000 occupied by villages, farm-houses, gardens, and gentlemen's parks; 10,000 occupied as glebes and churchyards, and by schoolmasters; 5,000 under plantation and natural wood; 700,000 of hill-pasture, paying rent and partially enclosed; 30,000 of kelp-shores, dry only at low-water; 22,000 dug for peat, or occupied by roads, ferry-houses, and boats; 25,000 of barren sands; and 600,000 of mountain, morass, and undrained lake, yielding little rent;—in all 1,592,000 Scottish acres.

The Hebrides were, for sometime preceding 1811, distributed into 49 estates; 10 of which yielded from £50 to £500 of yearly rental, 22 from £500 to £3,000, and 8 from £3,000 to £18,000; and 6 of the largest were in the possession of noblemen. But in Mull and Skye, and some of the smaller islands, the number of proprietors often fluctuates. A fifth part of the whole region is under strict entail; and three-fifths are the property of absentees. The great estates are managed by resident stewards or factors, who usually reside on them, and superintend the conduct of the tenants. The state of property is neither very favourable, nor the reverse, to agricultural improvement. Nor, amid the mixture of large and of small estates, is it easy to determine on which class, in general, the spirit of improvement has been most abroad. Four sets of men are in contact with the soil, and wield its productive destinies,—proprietors, who keep their lands under their own management,—tacksmen, who hold lands by lease of the proprietor,—tenants, who hold lands without lease and during the proprietor's pleasure,—and sub-tenants, who hold from year to year, either of the proprietor or of the tacksman. Some of the proprietors who work their own lands, have extensive estates, and are keen and successful agriculturists; and others are resident simply because their properties want capacity to support both their own families and those of tacksmen. The tacksmen—a totally different class of persons from the Lowland farmers, connected with the proprietors by clanmanship or consanguinity, possessing leases of from 9 to 99 or even a much larger number of years, valuating their grounds, not by the acre or by productiveness in corn, but solely by capacity of rearing and maintaining cattle, and making pretensions, in many instances just ones, to the status of gentlemen—are, from various causes, in possession of the greater part of the Hebrides, and have, with some exceptions, seriously prevented the ingress, or blocked up or impeded the march of agricultural improvement. But while some—such as those of Mr. Campbell of Islay—have, under the inspection of their landlord, moved in the very van of improvement, and been, in general, an honour to their order, all, as a class, act a useful and even necessary part in maintaining government and good order in the district. Tenants are becoming more numerous as the tacksmen die out, and pay from £5 to £20 of yearly rent; but, in consequence of the insecurity of their tenure, they seldom attempt improvements. The sub-tenants are a class similar to the cotters of the Lowlands, responsible for a rent rarely exceeding £3, which they usually pay in labour; and as they almost always support large families in a state bordering on complete idleness, they would fare much better, and prove more useful members of society, were they, in the strict sense of the word, day-labourers. They are oppressed and rendered actionless by a spirit of enslavement; they often prefer having their children about them in a state of abject misery to what they esteem the hardship of driving them into service; and, destitute of any prospect of independence, and amounting in number to probably 40,000, they sit so heavily on the soil as very greatly to daunt expectation of its being soon brought under those georgical influences which have so generally diffused beauty and exultancy over the face of the Lowlands of the continent.

Until after the middle of the last century, the land appears to have been occupied exclusively by tacksmen, generally the kinsmen or dependents of the proprietor, with sub-tenants holding of the tacksmen, and joint-tenants holding farms in common, each with a defined share. About that date, many of the farms held by tacksmen seem to have been taken directly from the proprietor by joint-tenants, who grazed their stock upon the pasture in common, and tilled the arable land in 'run-rig,' that is, in alternate 'rigs,' or ridges, distributed annually. Since the commencement of this century, the arable land has in most cases been divided among the joint-tenants or crofters, in separate portions, the pasture remaining as formerly in common. The first effect of this division into separate crofts, was a great increase of produce, so that districts which had formerly imported food, now became self-supporting. But evils followed which had not been foreseen. So long as the farms were held in joint-tenancy, there was a barrier to their farther subdivision, which could rarely be overcome. But when each joint-tenant received his own separate croft, this restraint for the most part ceased. The crofters who had lived in hamlets or clusters of cottages, now generally established themselves separately on their crofts. "Their houses, erected by themselves," says Sir John M'Neill, "are of stone and earth or clay. The only materials they purchase are the doors, and, in most cases, the rafters of the roof, on which are laid thin turf, covered with thatch. The crofter's furniture consists of some rude bedsteads, a table, some stools, chests, and a few cooking utensils. At one end of the house, often entering by the same door, is the byre for his cattle; at the other, the barn for his crop. His fuel is the peat he cuts in the neighbouring moss, of which an allotted portion is often attached to each croft. His capital consists of his cattle, his sheep, and perhaps one or more horses or ponies; of his crop, that is to feed him till next harvest, provide seed and winter provender for his animals; of his furniture, his implements, the rafters of his house, and generally a boat, or share of a boat, nets, or other fishing gear, with some

barrels of salt herrings, or bundles of dried cod or ling for winter use."

As originally portioned out, the crofts appear to have been quite sufficient to maintain the crofter's family, and yield the landlord his yearly rent. But when kelp was largely and profitably manufactured, when potatoes were extensively and successfully cultivated, when the fishings were good, and the price of cattle was high, the crofter found that his croft was more than sufficient for his wants; and when a son or a daughter married, he divided it with the young couple, who built themselves another house upon the ground, sharing the produce and contributing to the rent. Thus many crofts which are entered on the landlord's rent-roll as in the hands of one man, are in fact occupied by two, three, or even in some cases four families. On some estates efforts were made to prevent this subdivision, but without much success. If the erection of a second house on the croft were forbidden, the married son or daughter was taken into the existing house; and though the land might not be formally divided, it was still required to support one or more additional families. It appears that attempts were made in some cases to put an end to this practice; but it was found to involve so much apparent cruelty and injustice, and it was so revolting to the feelings of all concerned, that children should be expelled from the houses of their parents, that the evil was submitted to, and still continues to exist. The population thus progressively increasing, received a still farther stimulus from the kelp manufacture. This pursuit required the labour of a great number of people, for about six weeks or two months in each year; and as it was necessary to provide them with the means of living during the whole year, small crofts were assigned to many persons in situations favourable for the manufacture, which, though not alone able to maintain a family, might, with the wages of the manufacture, suffice for that end. When a change in the fiscal regulations destroyed this manufacture, the people engaged in it were thrown out of employment; and had they not been separated by habits and language from the majority of the population of the kingdom, they would no doubt have gradually dispersed and sought other occupations. But having little intercourse with other districts, which were to them a foreign country, they clung to their native soil after the manufacture in which they had been engaged was abandoned. Their crofts were then insufficient to afford them subsistence. Emigration somewhat retarded the increase of numbers; but the emigrants were the more prosperous of the tenants and crofters, not the persons who had difficulty in supporting themselves at home. The proprietors—anxious to check the redundant population, and to increase their rents, so materially reduced by the decay of the kelp manufacture—let the lands vacated by the emigrants to tacksmen who were able, by their large capital, and the new system of sheep-farming, to pay higher rents than the crofters could offer. These increased rents were at the same time collected at less cost, with less trouble, and with more certainty. The proprietors were thus led to take every opportunity of converting lands held by crofters into large farms for tacksmen, planting the displaced crofters on fishing crofts, and crofts on waste land. The crofters who had thus supplanted the first race of tacksmen, were now in turn supplanted by a second race.

Three gentlemen of the name of Macneil, the proprietors respectively of Barra, Colonsay, and Gigha, all, about the beginning of the present century, greatly improved the cultivation of their estates, and the condition of their dependents. Barra afterwards passed into the hands of a new proprietor, but still continued to be the scene of some highly ingenious and beneficial regulations; Colonsay is famed for good farming, excellent cattle, and admirable economical management; and Gigha is regularly portioned out in measured farms, and cultivated with great skill. Macleod of Rasay, so far back as 45 years ago, extensively enclosed and planted his estate, raised some of the best sown grasses and green crops in the Western isles, and was distinguished by his kindness to his tenantry. Coll, Rum, and Staffa also partook, about the same period, of similar benefits from their proprietors. Even the Long-Island group, so much more backward than the easterly Hebrides, have had some spirited improvers. On Lord Macdonald's fine estates in Skye—though that large island is devoted chiefly to pasturage, and is far behind the southern isles in agriculture—several tacksmen have considerably improved the soil, while others are distinguished by their skill as graziers. But the chief Hebridean improver, as to both extent and energy, was Mr. Campbell of Islay, who so revolutionized the agricultural character of the island of Islay during the 18 years preceding the year 1838 that, from a condition of being obliged to import grain to the value of £1,200 annually, it passed into a condition of being able to supply a sufficiency of corn for all the Hebrides and the Western Highlands. But some of the other Hebridean islands, in almost everything which belongs to their agriculture, still continue in a rude or semi-barbarous state; while even the best of them, in various important particulars, are only in a state of transition. The system of spade husbandry or *petite culture*, practised in Belgium and some other parts of Continental Europe, has been recommended as a means of enabling the whole population to maintain themselves and pay rents. But the crofting system, throughout all the period of its existence, has been precisely a system of *petite culture*, and has been carried on in most places by spade husbandry. The difference in the results arises from the difference of the climate and controlling circumstances under which it is carried on, and from the different habits and character of the people who practise it. Mr. Clark of Ulva repaired to Belgium in 1846 on purpose to study the system of *petite culture*, in order that he might introduce it on his Hebridean estate; and he says, "The result of my investigation was to convince me that the Belgian system was altogether unsuited for Ulva or any other part of the Hebrides, in consequence of the better soil and finer climate and the vicinity of markets, also the comparative smallness of public burdens."

Oats of the white potato variety are grown in Islay both for home-consumption and for exportation, and cultivated, to some extent, in most of the large islands. The common wild black oat is raised in Skye and the remoter Hebrides. Barley is produced in Islay, Jura, Colonsay, and Gigha. Wheat, though experimented in Islay, does not promise to suit the Hebridean climate. Bigg, or the four-row grained barley, forms one-half of the grain-crops of the whole region. Rye is raised in sandy districts. Turnips, so peculiarly adapted to the Hebrides, were introduced with such rapidity, that the little island of Gigha alone had more acres of them in 1808 than the entire region had in 1707. Pease and beans seem not adapted to the climate. Rape and cabbages, though of easy adaptation, have been tried only in some garden-plots. Potatoes hold a similar place in the Hebrides to what they do in Ireland, and constitute four-fifths of the food of the inhabitants;

and the sorts most commonly cultivated are the Scottish, the round Spanish, the pink-eye, the long-kidney, and the Surinam or yam. Clover, both red and white, is indigenous all over the Hebrides, and grows spontaneously on sandy and mossy soils near the shore; yet, through some unaccountable oversight, it is very limitedly cultivated.

The meadows and pastures of the Hebrides are to the full as important as the arable grounds. Meadows, in the strict sense of the word, lie near the shore, exposed either to the overflow of the sea in high spring-tides, or to the inundations of lakes or streams; and, though aggregately extending to about 25,000 acres, they receive no further aid from art than a very imperfect and partial draining in spring and summer, and produce about 1¼ ton of hay per Scottish acre. The pastures comprehend by much the larger portion of all the islands, and may be viewed in two great classes, the high and the low. The high pastures yield herbage all the year round, consisting of the hardier plants which delight in pure keen air and a high exposure; and the low pastures, though luxuriant and rich during summer and autumn, are totally useless in winter and spring. A vast extent of very rich pasture occurs in Skye, Islay, Lismore, Tiree, Uist, and Lewis; and were it properly managed, it might annually rear and maintain some thousand head of fat cattle for exportation. In 1811, the aggregate number of black cattle in the Hebrides was 110,000; one-fifth of which was annually exported to Britain, and brought, at a low average, £5 a-head.

The breed of cattle was originally the same in all the islands; but it now varies so considerably that the parent-stock, or its unmixed offspring, cannot with certainty be anywhere found. Islay and Colonsay, though not possessing what can be called a peculiar breed, have, by judicious selections from the native Hebridean and the western Argyleshire breeds, and by skilful attention to their grazing, attained such superiority that, for whole droves, 50 or even 100 per cent. more has been obtained than the average market value of cattle from the other islands. The size preferred by all skilful graziers, as best adapted to the Hebrides, is that which, when fattened at the age of 5, weighs, if a bullock or ox, from 30 to 36 stones avoirdupois, and, if a heifer, from 24 to 30 stones. Though breeding, and not fattening, is the principal object throughout the islands, yet the latter receives some attention. The acknowledged excellence of Hebridean cheese and butter, is the effect, not of skill or economy in dairying, but of the intrinsic goodness of the milk. One of the best and one of the worst milk cows yield together, during the summer-season, about 44 pounds of butter and 88 pounds of cheese. Though a very large portion of the Hebrides is adapted peculiarly or solely to sheep-pasturage, no proprietor or farmer, till a comparatively recent date, thought of rearing sheep with any other view than the supply of his own family with mutton and wool. But now, and for a number of years past, three different breeds occur, in considerable numbers, on almost all the larger islands. The native, or more properly, the Norwegian breed—the smallest in Europe, thin and lank, with straight horns, white face and legs, a very short tail, and various colours of wool—was the only kind known in the region from the period of the Danish and Scandinavian invasions down to about 55 years ago, and so late as 1811 continued to be more numerous than all other sheep-stock on the islands. The Linton or Tweeddale or black-faced sheep, is here three times heavier and more valuable than the former, and, at the same time, is equally hardy. The Cheviot breed has been successfully introduced to Mull and Skye. The Hebridean breed of horses is small, active, and remarkably durable and hardy, and resembles that found in almost all countries of similar climate and surface. The ass, notwithstanding its seeming adaptation to the region, is unknown in the Hebrides. Hogs, once an object of antipathy to the Hebrideans, are now reared in the Islay and the Mull groups, and scantily and carelessly attended to north of Ardnamurchan point. The whole of the Hebrides rear fewer poultry than the island of Bute does, and do not contain one rabbit-warren.

Most of the larger islands of the three groups next the west coast of Scotland are as well-provided as most Highland districts with roads. In 1809 the whole of the very large Long-Island group had only two pieces of carriage-road,—one of 15 miles between Stornoway and Barvas in Lewis, and one of 7 or 8 miles in North Uist,—both made at the expense of the proprietors. Many substantial and some elegant bridges, all built of stone and lime, carry the roads across interruptions. In numerous instances, however, bridges are desiderata in parts of road already made; and, in some districts, roads themselves are still a-wanting. Floodgate bridges occur in some localities—principally in places recovered from water, or occasionally exposed to the access of high spring-tides; and they are generally composed of earth and clay, faced with stone, of considerable breadth so as to be nearly impenetrable by water, and are all furnished with floodgates which open for the outgoing and shut against the incoming current. The Hebrides received a great accession to their facilities of communication with the lowlands of Scotland by the formation of the Crinan Canal, [see that article,] and a still greater by the invention and enterprise of steam-navigation. Fine steam-vessels, communicating by portage across the narrow intervening isthmus with regular steam-vessels from the Clyde at East Tarbert, ply from West Tarbert to Islay, and to some other islands. Other steamers, either independent of connexion, or communicating with the great line of steam-navigation between the Clyde and the Caledonian canal, ply from Oban to Staffa and Iona, to Portree in Skye, and even to Stornoway in Lewis. Others regularly and directly ply from the Clyde to Tobermory in Mull, either as their destination, or as a place of call and of stoppage on their way to Inverness.

The Hebrides have three towns or considerable villages, Tobermory in Mull, Stornoway in Lewis, and Bowmore in Islay, and have also some hamlets; but, notwithstanding these—which have rather been imposed on them by speculators from without, than reared up from their own resources—they are almost strictly, throughout their whole extent, a sequestered region of dissociated and, for the most part, secluded habitations. They have, accordingly, no regular fairs, and only such country-markets and such mercantile gatherings of graziers with their cattle as are secured by appointment of influential persons on the different isles, or by notification at the various parish-churches.—The whole of the islands are distributed *quoad civilia* into 26 parishes,—Bracadale, Duirinish, Kilmuir, Portree, Sleat, Snizort, and Strath, in Skye,—Barvas, Lochs, Stornoway, and Uig, in Lewis,—Killarrow, Kilchoman, and Kildalton, in Islay,—Kilninian, Kilfinichen, and Torosay, in Mull,—and Barra, Gigha and Carra, Harris, Jura, Lismore, Small Isles, Tiree and Coll, North Uist, and South Uist, in the smaller islands. Fourteen districts, however, have of late years been detached from them, and erected into *quoad sacra* parishes. These are Waternish and Stenscholl, in Skye,—

Cross and Knock, in Lewis,—Kilmeny, Oa, and Portnahaven, in Islay,—Tobermory, Salen, and Kinlochspelvie, in Mull,—and Iona, Ulva, Bernera, and Trumisgarry, in the smaller islands. These forty parishes constitute the three presbyteries of Skye, Uist, and Lewis, in the synod of Glenelg, the presbytery of Islay and Jura, in the synod of Argyle, and the greater part of the presbytery of Mull, in the synod of Argyle.

The social condition of the Hebrides, both in its moral and in its economical aspects, is closely similar to that of the Highlands, and has been controlled and modified by the same or similar causes; so that any account of it here would only be an anticipation of what we shall have to say in the article Highlands. A public report in 1850, carefully prepared from very extensive data, says respecting it, with reference to emigration,—"It is evident that were the population reduced to the number that can live in tolerable comfort, that change alone would not secure the future prosperity and independence of those who remain. It may be doubted whether any specific measures, calculated to have a material influence on the result, could now be suggested that have not been repeatedly proposed. The operation of the poor law will contribute, with experience of the past, to prevent the occurrence of the evils from which all classes are now suffering. Increased and improved means of education will tend to enlighten the people, and to fit them for seeking their livelihood in distant places, as well as tend to break the bonds that now confine them to their native localities. But to accomplish these objects, education must not be confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic. The object of all education is not less to excite the desire for knowledge, than to furnish the means of acquiring it; and in this respect, education in the Highlands is greatly deficient. Instruction in agriculture and the management of stock would facilitate the production of the means of subsistence. A more secure tenure of the lands they occupy would te d to make industrious and respectable crofters more diligent and successful cultivators. But the effects of all such measures depend on the spirit and manner in which they are carried out, as well as on the general management with which they are connected through a series of years; and it would be useless to dwell upon improvements which every one admits to be desirable, though few have succeeded in promoting them to any extent. It is curious and perhaps mortifying to observe how little the difference of management and the efforts of individuals appear to have influenced the progress of the population, and how uniformly that progress corresponds to the amount of intercourse with the more advanced parts of the country, and the length of time during which it has been established."

The early history of the Hebrides—except in its ecclesiastical department, for which see the article Iona—is scanty, interrupted, and somewhat uncertain. The original inhabitants seem to have been Albanich, Caledonians, or Picts, displaced or overrun in the southern islands by Scots, and entirely modified in their character by settlements of Scandinavians. The pirates of Norway were acquainted with the Hebrides, and made occasional descents on them so early as the close of the 8th century, and during the whole of the 9th. Some petty Norwegian kings, who resisted the celebrated Harald Harfager's monopoly of kingcraft in their hyperborean territories, made permanent settlements about the year 880 on several of the islands, and thence piratically infested the coasts of Norway. In 888, Harald retaliated on the pirates, and added the Isles to his kingdom. In 889, the petty kings or *vikingr*, shook off his authority, and bearded him anew in his Norwegian den; and next year they were again pent up in their insular fastnesses, and completely enthralled. But Ketil, their subjugator, and the emissary of Harald, worked himself into their favour, renounced the allegiance of his master, proclaimed himself King of the Isles, and established a dynasty who, though they maintained brief possession, are the only figurants in the annals of about 50 years.

In 990, the Hebrides passed by conquest into the possession of Sigurd, Earl of Orkney, and under the government of a jarl or vice-king of his appointment. They soon after were under the power of a king or usurper called Ragnal Macgophra. In 1004, they were again seized by Sigurd, and probably continued under his sway till his death, 10 years later, at the famous battle of Clontarf in Ireland. In 1034, they were, after some alienation, reconquered by Earl Thorfin, the son of Sigurd. From 1064 to 1072, they were annexed to the Irish dominions of Diarmed Macmaeluambo; and they next passed into the possession successively of Setric and his son Fingal, kings of the isle of Man. Godred Crovan, a Norwegian, having landed on the Isles as a fugitive in 1066, gradually drew around him influence and force, and, in 1077, after a desperate struggle, subdued and ejected Fingal; and he afterwards extended his conquests to the Scandinavian vikingrship of Dublin, and a large part of Leinster, and stoutly tried the tug of war with Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland. In 1093, Sigurd, the son of Magnus Barefoot, King of Norway, in revival of the Norwegian claims which had long lain in abeyance, was placed by a powerful and conquering force on the throne of the Isles; and two years later Godred Crovan, the dethroned prince, died in retirement on the island of Islay. Sigurd being called away, on the death of his father, in 1103, to inherit his native dominions, Lagonan, the eldest son of Godred Crovan, was, seemingly with Sigurd's consent, elected King of the Isles; and, after a reign of seven years, he abdicated in favour of his brother Olave, a minor, and went on a pilgrimage to Palestine. Donald Mactade, a nominee of Murchard O'Brian, King of Ireland, was sent at the request of the Hebridean nobles, to act as regent during Olave's minority; but he played so obnoxiously the part of a tyrant as to be indignantly turned adrift after a regency of two years. Olave assumed the sceptre in 1113, and swayed it peacefully and prosperously till 1154, when he was murdered in the isle of Man, by his nephews, the sons of Harald. Godred the Black, Olave's son, succeeded him, and, early in his reign, conducted some successful wars in Ireland; but, puffed up with vanity, and disposed to domineer, he speedily alienated the affections and poisoned the allegiance of his subjects.

Somerled, the powerful and ambitious lord of Argyle, who had married Ragahildis, the daughter of Olave, who had some remote claims on the Hebridean throne by his own ancestors, and who became the founder of the great family of Macdonald, Lords of the Isles, now carried his son Dugall, the infant nephew of Godred, through all the islands except that of Man, which was the seat of the royal residence, and compelled the principal inhabitants to give hostages on his behalf as their King. Godred, informed late of the rebellious proceedings, sailed away with a fleet of 80 galleys, and gave battle to the rebels; but was so gallantly resisted, and became so doubtful of success, that, by way of compromise, he ceded to the sons of Somerled the Scottish Hebrides south of Ardnamurchan. The kingdom of

the Isles was now, in 1156, divided into two dominions, and rapidly approached its ruin. In 1158, Somerled, acting nominally for his sons, invaded and devastated the isle of Man, drove Godred to seek a refuge in Norway, and apparently took possession of all the Isles; and in 1164, becoming bold in the spirit of conquest, he menaced all Scotland, landed a powerful force on the Clyde near Renfrew, and there perished either in battle with Malcolm IV., or by assassination in his tent. The northern isles now returned with the isle of Man to Godred; Islay was allotted to Reginald, a son of Somerled; and all the other isles were inherited by Dugall, in whose name they and the whole Hebrides had been seized by Somerled. All the princes, and afterwards three successors to their dominions, were contemporaneously called Kings of the Isles, and appear to have held their possessions in subordination to the Kings of Norway.

The Scots having long looked with a jealous and ambitious eye on the existence so near their shores, of a foreign domination, Alexander II. died on the coast of Argyleshire, at the head of an expedition intended to overrun the Isles. In 1255, Alexander III. ravaged the possessions of Angus Macdonald, Lord of Islay, and descendant of Reginald, in revenge of his refusing to renounce fealty to the King of Norway, and give it to himself. In 1263, Haco of Norway poured down his northern hosts on the intrusive Scots, drove them from the Isles, chased them into Ayrshire, but, seeing his army shattered by adverse elements, and by a rencontre at Largs, retired to an early grave in Orkney. Alexander III. now resumed his schemes with so great vigour, that in 1265, he obtained from the successor of Haco, a cession of all the Isles to Scotland. Islay, and the islands adjacent to it, continued in the possession of the descendants of Reginald; some of the northern isles were held by the descendants of Ruari, both sons of Somerled; and Skye and Lewis were conferred on the Earl of Ross,—all in vassalage to the Scottish monarch. In the wars of the succession, the houses of Islay and of the North Isles gave strenuous and hearty support to the doubtful fortunes of Robert Bruce. In 1325, Roderick MacAlan of the North Isles, intrigued against Robert, and was stripped of his possessions; and about the same date Angus Oig of Islay received accessions to his territories, and became the most powerful vassal of the crown in the Hebrides. John, the successor of Angus, adopted different politics from his father's, joined the standard of Edward Baliol, and, when that prince was in possession of the throne, received from him the islands of Skye and Lewis. David II., after the discomfiture of Baliol, allowed John to have possession of Islay, Gigha, Jura, Scarba, Colonsay, Mull, Coll, Tiree, and Lewis; and granted to Reginald or Ranald, son of Roderick MacAlan, Uist, Barra, Eig, and Rum. Ranald dying, in 1346, without heirs, Amie, his sister, married to John, became his heir; and John, consolidating her possessions with his own, assumed the title of Lord of the Isles.

The wearer of the new-born title and wielder of the power which it implied, resisting or revenging some fiscal arrangements of the Scottish government, broke loose into rebellion, and, after being with difficulty subdued, was, in 1369, reconciled with David II., a year before the King's death. Having previously divorced his first wife Amie, and married Lady Margaret, daughter of Robert, High Steward of Scotland, he, in 1370, when Robert succeeded to the throne, altered the destination of the Lordship of the Isles, so as to make it descend to his offspring by his second wife, the grandchildren of the King. Ranald, a younger son of the first wife, and more accommodating and wily than Godfrey his eldest son, who claimed the whole possessions, expressed formal acquiescence in the alienating arrangement from the rightful line of descent, and was rewarded by a grant of the North isles, as well as lands on the continent, to be held of the Lords of the Isles. John died in 1380, after having propitiated monkish favour by liberal largesses to the church, and obtained from the cowled and insatiable beggars, who happened to monopolize all the pitiful stock of literature which existed at that period, the posthumous and flattering designation of "the good John of Islay." Donald, his eldest son by the second marriage, succeeded him as Lord of the Isles; and marrying Mary Leslie, who afterwards became Countess of Ross, was precipitated, with all the clans and forces of the Hebrides at his heels, into the well-known contest with the Regent Albany respecting the earldom of Ross, and into its celebrated upshot, the battle of Harlaw. Acknowledged by all the Hebrides, even by his half-brothers, as indisputably Lord of the Isles, admitted to have earned in liberality and prowess and lordly qualities what he wanted in strict justness of claim, and possessing strictly the status of the first Earl of Ross of his family, he died, in 1420, in Islay, and, as his father had been before him, was pompously sepultured in Iona.

Alexander, the third Lord of the Isles, was formally declared by James I. to be undoubted Earl of Ross, and, in 1425, was one of the jury who handed the Duke of Albany, and his sons, and the aged Earl of Lennox, over to the slaughter. Having become embroiled with his kinsmen, the descendants of the first Lord of the Isles by his first marriage, and having shared in conflicting agencies which had thrown the Hebrides into confusion, he was, in 1427, summoned, along with many Hebridean and Highland chieftains, to appear before a parliament convened at Inverness. No sooner had he and his subordinates arrived than, by a stratagem of the King, they were arrested, and conveyed to separate prisons. Though suffering himself no other inconvenience than temporary imprisonment, he was galled by the execution of not a few of his chieftains, and roused to revenge by the indignity practised on his own person; and, in 1429, he made a levy throughout both the Isles and his earldom of Ross, and at the head of 10,000 men, devastated the crown-lands in the vicinity of Inverness, and burned the town itself to the ground. The King, informed of his proceedings, so promptly collected troops, and led them on by forced marches, that he confounded the Lord of the Isles by suddenly overtaking him in Lochaber, won over, by the mere display of the royal banner, the Clan Chattan and the Clan Cameron, two of his most important tribes, and so hotly and relentlessly attacked and pursued him that he vainly sued for terms of accommodation. The Lord of the Isles, driven to a fugitive condition, and despairing to escape the pursuers whom the King, abandoning personally the chase, had left to hunt along his track, resolved to cast himself on the royal mercy; and, on the eve of a solemn festival, clothed in the garb of pauperism and wretchedness, he rushed into the King's presence, amidst his assembled court in Holyrood, and, surrendering his sword, abjectly sued for pardon. Though his life was spared, he was endungeoned for two years in the castle of Tantallon; and he learned there such lessons of rebuke from his chastisement, that, when afterwards pardoned by parliament for all his crimes, he conducted himself peaceably, and even rose into favour. During the minority of James II., he held the responsible and honourable office of Justiciary of Scotland north of the Forth; and, probably

more as its occupant, than in the use of his power as Lord of the Isles, he drove the chief of the Clan Cameron, who had deserted him in his conflict with the Crown, into banishment to Ireland, and virtual forfeiture of his lands. In 1445, however, he took part in a treasonable league with the Earls of Douglas and Crawford against the infant-possessor of the royal throne, and probably contemplated nothing short of aiding an usurpation; but, before his treasons had time to be sunned into maturity, he died, in 1449, at his castle of Dingwall.

John, the 4th Lord of the Isles, and the 3d Earl of Ross, having sold himself to the rebellious and mischief-making Earls of Douglas, who had severely reaped the fruits of the royal displeasure, despatched, in 1455, an expedition of 5,000 men to Ayrshire against James II., but gained little other advantage than the ravaging of Arran and the Cumbraes, the wringing of some exactions from the isle of Bute, and the driving into exile of the bishop of Argyle. Finding himself balked by his faithless allies, the Earls of Douglas, John, Lord of the Isles, made his submission to the King, and seems to have been fully received into royal favour. In 1457, he filled the very important and responsible office of one of the wardens of the marches; and, in 1460, previous to the siege of Roxburgh castle, he offered, at the head of 3,000 armed vassals, to march in the van of the royal army so as to sustain the first shock of conflict from expected invasion of the English, and was ordered to remain, as a sort of body-guard, near the King's person. But on the accession of James III., he gave loose anew to his rebellious propensities, and, in 1461, sent deputies to the King of England who agreed to nothing less than the contemplated conquest of Scotland by the forces of the Lord of the Isles jointly with an English army. While his deputies were yet in negociation, he himself impatiently burst limits, poured an army upon the northern counties of Scotland, took possession of the castle of Inverness, and formally assumed a regal style of address and demeanour. In 1475—though he had been previously forborne for 14 years, and allowed, by compromise or connivance to run unmolestedly a traitorous and usurping career—he was sternly denounced as a rebel, and summoned to appear before a parliament in Edinburgh to answer for his crimes. Held back by a sense of guilt from confronting his accusers, or showing face to his judges, he incurred sentence of forfeiture; and, menaced with a powerful armament to carry the sentence into execution, he gladly put on weeds of repentance, and, under the unexpected shelter of the Queen and of the Estates of parliament, appeared personally at Edinburgh, and humiliatingly delivered himself to the royal clemency. With great moderation on the part of the King, he was restored to his forfeited possessions; and, making a voluntary surrender to the Crown of the earldom of Ross, and some other continental possessions, he was created a baron and a peer of parliament by the title of Lord of the Isles. The succession, however, being restricted to his bastard sons, and they proving rebellious, John, either actually participating in their measures, or unable to exculpate himself from the show of evidence against him, was finally, in 1493, deprived of his title and estates. A few months after his forfeiture, making a virtue of necessity, he voluntarily surrendered his lordship; and, after having become, for some time, a pensioner on the King's household, he sought a retreat in Paisley Abbey, which he and his ancestors had liberally endowed, and there sighed out the last breath of the renowned Lords of the Isles.

James IV. seems now to have resolved on measures for preventing the ascendency of any one family throughout the Isles; and, proceeding warily and liberally to work, he went in person to the West Highlands to receive the submission of the vassals of the lordship. Alexander of Lochalsh, who was the presumptive heir before the last lord's forfeiture, John of Islay, who was the descendant of a side branch from the first lord, John Maclean of Lochbuy, and other chief vassals immediately waited on the King, and were favoured with an instatement by royal charter in their possessions; and the first and the second received, at the same time, the honour of knighthood. But several other vassals of power and influence delaying to make their submission, the King made a second and a third visit to the western coast, repaired and garrisoned the castle of Tarbert, and seized, stored, and garrisoned the castle of Dunaverty in Kintyre. Sir John of Islay, deeply offended at the seizure of Kintyre, on which he made some claims, came down on the peninsula when the King, with a small rear-body of his followers, was about to sail, and stormed the castle of Dunaverty, and hanged the governor before the King's view. James IV., though unable at the moment to retaliate or punish, soon after had Sir John and four of his sons captured, carried to Edinburgh, and convicted and executed as traitors. A year after, he made a fourth expedition westward, and received the submission of various powerful vassals of the defunct lordship, who hitherto had declined his authority. In 1496, an act was passed by the Lords of Council, making every chieftain in the Isles responsible for the due execution of legal writs upon any of his clan on pain of becoming personally subject to the penalty exigible from the offender. In 1497, Sir Alexander of Lochalsh first invaded Ross, and was driven back by the Mackenzies and the Munroes, and next made an ineffectual attempt to rouse the Isles into rebellion round his standard, and drew upon himself, in the island of Oransay, a surprise and slaughter from Macian of Ardnamurchan, aided by Alexander, the eldest surviving son of Sir John of Islay.

In 1499, the King suddenly changing his policy, revoked all the charters he had granted to the vassals in the Isles, and commissioned Archibald, Earl fo Argyle, and others, to let, in short leases, the lands of the lordship within all its limits as they stood at the date of forfeiture. The vassals, seeing preparations afoot for their ejection, and having now amongst them Donald Dubh, whom they viewed as the rightful lord, and who had just escaped from an incarceration, one main object of which was to prevent him from agitating his claims, formed a subtle, slowly-consolidated, and very dangerous confederacy. In 1503, Donald Dubh and his followers precipitated themselves on the mainland, devastated Badenoch, and wore so formidable an insurgent aspect as to rouse the attention of parliament, and agitate the whole kingdom. Though all the royal forces north of the Clyde and the Forth were brought into requisition, and castles in the west were fortified and garrisoned, and missives, both seductive and menacing, were thrown among the rebels, two years were required for the vindicating of the King's authority. In 1504, the army acted in two divisions,—the northern, headed by the Earl of Huntly, and the southern, rendezvoused at Dumbarton, and led by the Earls of Arran and Argyle, Macian of Ardnamurchan, and Macleod of Dunvegan; but, except its besieging the strong fort of Carneburgh, on the west coast of Mull, and probably driving the islanders quite away from the continent, it did little execution. But next year, the King personally heading the invasion of the Isles on the south, while Huntly headed it on the north, such successes were achieved as completely broke

up the insurgent confederacy. Torquil Macleod of Lewis and some other chiefs still holding out in despair, a third expedition was undertaken in 1506, and led to the capture of the castle of Stornoway, and the dispersion of the last fragmentary gatherings of rebellion. Donald Dubh, the last male in the direct line of the forfeited Lords of the Isles, was again made prisoner, and shut up in Edinburgh castle. Sheriffs or justiciaries were now appointed respectively to the North Isles and to the South Isles, the courts of the former to be held at Inverness or Dingwall, and those of the latter at Tarbert or Lochkilkerran; attempts were made to disseminate a knowledge of the laws; and the royal authority became so established that the King, up to his death, in 1513, was popular throughout the islands.

In November, 1513, amid the confusion which followed the battle of Flodden and the death of James IV., Sir Donald of Lochalsh seized the royal strengths in the islands, made a devastating irruption upon Inverness-shire, and proclaimed himself Lord of the Isles. The Earl of Argyle, and various other chieftains in the western Islands, exhorted by an act or letters of the council, adopted measures against the islanders, but only checked and did not subdue their rebellion. Negotiation achieved what arms could not accomplish, and, in 1515, brought the rebels into subjection, and effected an apparently cordial reconciliation between Sir Donald of Lochalsh and the Regent Albany. In 1517, however, Sir Donald was again in rebellion; but he so disgusted his followers by deceptions which they found him to have used in summoning them to arms, that they indignantly turned upon him, and were prevented, only by his making an opportune flight, from delivering him up to the Regent. In 1527, the tranquillity of the Isles was again menaced by the inhuman conduct of Lauchlan Cattanach Maclean of Dowart to his wife, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald, second Earl of Argyle. On a rock, still called "the Lady's Rock," between Lismore and Mull, the lady was exposed at low water by this monster, with the intention of her being swept away by the tide; but, being accidentally descried by a boat's crew, she was rescued and carried to her brother's castle. One of the Campbells unceremoniously taking revenge by assassinating the truculent chief, the Macleans and the Campbells both ran to arms for mutual onset, and were prevented from embroiling the Isles only by the special interference of Government.

In 1528, all grants of the Crown lands in the Isles, made during the regency of the Earl of Angus, and considerable in extent, having been withdrawn, the Clan Donald of Islay and the Macleans, who were interested parties, rose up in insurrection, and drew down a devastation upon large portions of Mull and Tiree, by the Campbells, in revenge of sanguinary descents upon Roseneath and Craignish. In the same year, disastrous broils accrued in the North Isles from a feud between the Macdonalds and the Macleods of Harris. Nearly the whole Hebrides being, in 1529, in a state of insubordination and tumult, James V. made vast military and naval preparations for visiting them in person, and inflicting on them a royal castigation; and he so overawed the Islesmen by the multitudinousness and the might of the hosts which he seemed about to precipitate on their territories, that many of their considerable chiefs hurriedly poured in letters and messages of submission. The King no longer esteeming his personal presence necessary, the Earls of Argyle and Moray, respectively, in the north and in the south, headed departments of the expedition, and, more by the mere display than by the application of the force which they commanded, reduced all the islands to obedience and order. Alexander of Islay, the most active mover in the insurrection, having in an abject manner placed himself wholly at the King's mercy at Stirling, was not only, on some easy conditions, freely pardoned, but even enriched with accessions to his estates; and in 1532, this pardoned insurgent was despatched at the head of 7,000 or 8,000 men to Ireland, to make a diversion in favour of the Scots in their war with England. In 1539, Donald Gorme of Sleat, the next lineal male heir of the Lords of the Isles after Donald Dubh, who continued in imprisonment, became the centre of an extensively ramified conspiracy for re-edifying the lordship of the Isles and the earldom of Ross on their ancient basis; and, strengthened by a numerous alliance, made a descent from Skye, upon Ross-shire, and wasted the district of Kinlochen; but while attacking the castle of Elandonan, he was mortally wounded by a poisoned arrow, and bequeathed to his followers only the disasters of a hurried retreat, and the responsibility of a fruitless insurgent expedition. Though the insurrection was now at an end, the King, strongly resenting the object of it, sailed, in 1540, with a powerful armament, from the Forth, round the north of Scotland, to the Isles, and landed successively on Lewis, Skye, Mull, and Islay, took on board his ships all the principal chiefs, disembarked at Dumbarton, and thence sent the chiefs captive to Edinburgh. Some stringent regulations seem now to have been made, though they have not come down to posterity, respecting the future preservation of Hebridean order and subordination; and several of the more intractable and dangerous chiefs were denied their personal freedom; others who were liberated, were obliged to give hostages for their good conduct; and all the islanders were overawed by the garrisoning with royal troops of some of the strengths of their territory. The early death of the King, however, in 1542, prevented his vigorous measures—the only ones of competent energy which had ever been hitherto adopted toward the turbulent Hebrideans—from bringing their fruit to maturity.

Donald Dubh, the immediate heir of the lordship of the Isles, after having been forty years a prisoner from the period of his attempt to seize his inheritance, again broke from his jailers in 1543, and was received with enthusiasm by the people of the Isles. The Regent Arran in miserable policy exulted in his escape, as in the prospect it afforded of carving out embarrassing work for the Earls of Argyle and Huntly, who had large possessions within the territories of the forfeited lordship; and, in order to give indirect but most efficient aid, shortsightedly liberated the chiefs and hostages whom the late King had placed in custody for the conservation of the Hebridean peace. Donald Dubh, supported by all the chiefs of the Isles except James Macdonald of Islay, made a descent on the Earl of Argyle's territories, and performed such feats of plunder and slaughter as detained the Earl from prosecuting some intrigues of state. The Regent Arran suddenly changing his views on the leading political question of the day—support or resistance of the views of the King of England—made munificent offers to Donald Dubh and the liberated chiefs to induce their detachment from the English party, but was mortified with total failure, and doubly mortified to reflect, that, by connivance at Donald, and the liberation of the chiefs and hostages, he had himself originated the evil which he now vainly negotiated to avert. In 1544, during the expedition of the Earl of Lennox to the Clyde, the islanders readily responded to a call by that commander and

the English King, perpetrated hostile excesses in all accessible quarters where support was given to the Earls of Argyle and Huntly, and, in some instances, gave bonds of future service to England. Among the English in their defeat, in 1545, at Ancrum, was Neill Macneill of Gigha, one of the Hebridean chiefs,—present, possibly, as an ambassador from Donald Dubh.

In June, 1545, the Regent Arran and his privy council, learning that the islanders were in course of formally transferring their allegiance from Scotland to England, issued against them a smart proclamation, and, afterwards, seeing this to be regarded as a mere "brutum fulmen," commenced prosecutions for treason against the principal leaders. On the 5th of August, however, Donald Dubh and his chiefs, in capacity of Lord and Barons of the Isles, appeared, with 4,000 men and 180 galleys, at Knockfergus in Ireland, and there, in the presence of commissioners sent to treat with them, formally swore allegiance to England; yet, acting under the advice of the Earl of Lennox, and regarding him as the real regent of Scotland, they did not consider themselves as revolting from the Scottish monarch. Four thousand armed men were, at the same time, left behind them under leaders in the Isles, to watch and check the movements of the Earls of Argyle and Huntly; and these, in common with the 4,000 in attendance on Donald, were kept in pay by the English King to take part in a contemplated but abortive expedition against Scotland, and, immediately after Donald's return, quarrelled among themselves respecting the distribution of the English gold. Donald dying toward the close of the year, at Drogheda in Ireland, seemingly while in the train of the baffled and retreating Earl of Lennox, the islanders elected James Macdonald to succeed him in his titular lordship of the isles. Yet the Macleods, both of Lewis and of Harris, the Macneills of Barra, the Mackinnons and the Macquarries, who had supported Donald, stood aloof from James Macdonald, and asked and obtained a reconciliation with the Regent; and, in the following year, the Island-chiefs, in general, were exonerated from the prosecutions for treason which had been commenced against them, and sat down in restored good understanding with the Scottish government. James Macdonald now dropped the assumed title of Lord of the Isles, and seems to have been the last person who even usurpingly wore it, or on whose behalf a revival of it was attempted.

At this date of the utter extinction of the celebrated title of the Lord of the Isles, we properly close our historical account of the collective and distinctive Hebrides. Almost all the events which followed were either strictly common to the Islands and the Highlands, and fall to be exhibited in our article on the Highlands, or clannish feuds, or other occurrences transacted in limited localities, and occur to be noticed, so far as they are worthy of mention, in our articles on particular islands or particular Hebridean objects.

HECK, a village in the parish of Lochmaben, Dumfries-shire. It is one of the Four Towns; which see. Population, 57. Houses, 15.

HECLA. See Uist (South).

HECKSPETH. See Eden (The).

HEISKER, an island of the Inverness-shire Hebrides. It lies 7½ miles west of the middle of the west coast of North Uist. It extends south-eastward, with a length of about two miles, and a comparatively narrow breadth. It has a sandy soil, yields very little grass, and formerly was of value only for its kelp shores. Population in 1841, 39; in 1851, 70. Houses, 12.

HEITON, or Hightown, a post-office village in the parish of Roxburgh. It stands on the road from Berwick to Hawick, 2½ miles south by west of Kelso. It has a dingy appearance, sadly out of keeping with the joyous scenery around it. Here is a parochial school. Population, 214. Houses, 53.

HELDAZAY, an island, of a somewhat circular outline, about a mile in diameter, lying 3½ miles west of the Tingwall part of the mainland of Shetland.

HELENSBURGH, a post-town and burgh of barony, partly in the parish of Cardross, but chiefly in the parish of Row, Dumbartonshire. It stands on the shore of the frith of Clyde, and on the road from Dumbarton to Inverary, contiguous to the entrance of the Gairloch and directly opposite Greenock, 2 miles south-east of the village of Row, 4 by water north of Greenock, 8 west-north-west of Dumbarton, 9 south by west of Luss, 17 south by east of Arrochar, and 23 west-north-west of Glasgow. Its site is partly an alluvial flat, immediately flanking a fine sea-beach, and partly the skirt of a long, broad, gentle hill, rising slowly from the flat, and ascending easily to the country. The town comprises a terrace toward the beach, and parallel streets or lines of houses behind, with short intersecting streets which cut the main thoroughfares at right angles, and is thus a slender parallelogram; but, at both ends, it straggles pleasantly along the shore, and melts gently away into rural scenery, through the medium of successive villas. As seen from the opposite shore, it is a town dressed in white, and seems to be keeping perpetual holiday; and, in certain and not infrequent combinations of shade and sunshine, it appears to be a miniature Venice, a city of the sea, resting its edifices, with their clearly-defined outlines, on the bosom of the burnished or silvery waters. Though its streets are not compact, and are altogether destitute of the finer adornings of architecture, they present—even where the buildings are capriciously asunder—an agreeable appearance to the eye. Most of the houses have been built solely or chiefly as sea-bathing quarters; many are ornate cottages, surrounded by beautiful bits of lawn, garden, or shrubbery; and a large proportion are not unworthy of their pretensions to be residences of respectable retired annuitants, or summer-retreats of the families of wealthy Glasgow merchants.

The town, with the exception of a little weaving, has no manufacture, nor any suitable employment for its inhabitants, but depends for subsistence almost wholly on its capacities as a watering-place. It is joyous, bustling, and full of life during the bathing-season, but fades away and languishes toward the approach of winter, and, like the vegetable creation and the hybernating dormant animals, waits in inaction the return of the spring for the revival of its energies. The smallness and incommodiousness of its quay would seem to be a hinderance to its prosperity. Yet six or seven steamers touch daily at it in transit between the Gairloch and Glasgow during 7 months of the year, making each three trips, one up and two down, or two up and one down in the day; and even during winter, 2 or 3 make daily trips, and keep up the communication; while there is almost hourly communication with the opposite port of Greenock, and thence by railway to Glasgow. At the west end of the village is the mansion of Ardincaple, surrounded with pleasure-grounds which charm the eye with their beauty. Directly opposite, on the Roseneath side of Gairloch, rise the stately towers of Roseneath castle from amidst a sea of forest. A mile and a quarter beyond Ardincaple are a snug spot

around Row church, and a projecting point into Gairloch, from both of which splendid views are obtained east, south, and west. All along the bosom of the loch, and into several of its little bays and landing-places, upward to its head, the steamers steer their way, introducing tourists and pleasure-parties both to fairy-nooks for feasting on beauteous close scenery, and to vantage-grounds for surveying extensive, brilliant, and romantic combinations of the picturesque. But, even apart from its environs, Helensburgh, within its own limits of observation, is curtained round by quite enough of beauteous landscape to shut out the tormentors from every sort of ennuyée except the cynic. In front of it, but some points to the west, rise the gentle swells of Roseneath, rolled into variety of surface, belted in some places, and clothed in others with wood, and foiled by the deep brown or the snowy white summits of the Argyleshire mountains cutting the sky-line with their rugged edges in the distance; south-eastward, the broad low peninsula of Ardmore brings an invasion of forest on the frith of Clyde on the foreground, and the Renfrewshire hills slowly recede up a frilled and chequered gentle ascent of verdure, till their summits undulate on the horizon in the back-ground; and right in front Port-Glasgow, just visible past the point of Ardmore, Greenock, with its grove of masts in the front, and its terraces or straggling buildings climbing the acclivity in the rear, and Gourock, beautifully foiled by the intervening and thoroughly wooded Castle-point of Roseneath, stretch out before the eye at such intervals of distance as finely combine town and country landscape, and repose against such an immediate background of miniature highland hills, and behind so beautiful an expanse of land-locked water, with its stir of ship and steam-boat and wherry, as, if they do not astonish and thrill, impart the more prolonged enjoyment of calm delight.

The beach in front of the town is dressed off in artificial neatness. A grassy public promenade intervenes between the beach and the western half of the town. A large chapel of ease, built in 1847, stands contiguous to the beach at the east end of the promenade, displaying one of the flanks of an oblong outline to the water, and adorned in front, or rather made half-ridiculous, with a square tower which rises gauntly up without feature or graduation, and is closed over by a roof. A Free church, built in 1852, stands in a small square not far from the middle of the town, and sends prominently aloft, as a marked feature in every view of the place from the frith and from the country, a finely tapering Gothic spire, of good proportions, resembling, though somewhat roughly, the exquisite spire of the Assembly hall in Edinburgh. An United Presbyterian church, built in 1845, stands a little east of the Free church, and has a neat Gothic front. There are also in the town an Independent chapel and an Episcopalian chapel, both of them good modern buildings. There are likewise a good school of the Establishment, a good Free church school, and two excellent boarding schools, respectively for boys and for girls. There is at the east end of the town a commodious edifice, which was built long ago as a hotel, and took the name of the Baths from its containing every appliance for all sorts of sanitary and luxurious immersions. The town has a gas-work, two reading-rooms, an athenæum, branch offices of the Clydesdale and Union banks, and fire insurance agencies.

Helensburgh was erected into a burgh of barony in 1802. It holds of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., of Luss; and is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, 8 councillors, a treasurer, and a superintendent of works. The electors of the municipal authorities were originally the feuars of house and garden plots, but are now the tenants, owners, or life-renters of heritable subjects of the yearly rent or value of £10 or upwards. The constituency in 1854 was 241. In terms of its charter, the town is authorized to have a weekly market on Thursdays, and 4 annual fairs. The town was founded in 1777 by its superior, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., and named after his wife Helen, the daughter of William, Lord Strathnaver, son and heir apparent of John, 19th Earl of Sutherland. After the commencement of the present century, it was the scene of the successful efforts of the ingenious Henry Bell to propel vessels by steam. After all the original steam-projectors had ceased to make experiments, Mr. Bell, having employed Messrs. John Wood and Co., of Port-Glasgow, to build a steam vessel of 30 tons burden, personally constructed an engine for it of 3 horses' power, applied the paddles, imposed on it the name of the Comet, and, after several experiments, dismissed it, in January 1812, on a course of regular navigation between Glasgow and Greenock. Though confronted with piratical claims, and obliged to combat powerful influence exerted on their behalf, he wrung from the jury of the civilized world an acknowledgment of his having been the first person in Europe who successfully propelled a vessel by steam on a navigable river; and, so far as scene of residence makes genius the common property of a limited community, he wreathed the garland of his fame round the brow of the smiling little town of Helensburgh. He died at the Baths of the town in March 1830, aged 63, and was interred in Row burying-ground. A project for connecting Helensburgh by railway with Glasgow, through junction with the Dumbartonshire railway, has long been agitated, and is now in the fair way to be carried into execution. Population in 1821, about 600; in 1835, about 1,400; in 1851, 2,841. Houses, 362. But this population is more than doubled during the sea-bathing season.

HELLISAY, an inhabited island, about a mile long, belonging to the parish of Barra, and lying 2½ miles north-east of the island of Barra, in the Outer Hebrides. Population in 1841, 108; in 1851, 7. House, 1.

HELLMOOR LOCH, a lake, about ¾ of a mile long, on the mutual boundary of the parishes of Yarrow and Roberton, in Selkirkshire. It sends off its superfluence southward to Ale water.

HELL'S CLEUGH, or Pyked Stane, a mountain in Peebles-shire, comprising the point in which the three parishes of Kirkurd, Broughton, and Stobo meet, and possessing an altitude, according to Armstrong, of 2,100 feet above sea-level. The name Pyked-Stane belongs strictly to the summit, and is derived from a small cairn with which it is crowned; while the name Hell's Cleugh seems to belong to the northern or Kirkurd declivity, which is furrowed by a torrent, tributary to the Forth. The summit of the mountain commands one of the most extensive views in Scotland, though one which is marred and broken by a surgy sea of heights which compose the foreground; and it lifts the eye in one direction, to the hills around Loch-Lomond,—in another, to the Eildon Hills, behind Melrose,—and in a third, to the blue, dome-like summits of the Cheviots, in Northumberland.

HELL'S HOLE. See Forres.

HELL'S LUM. See Gamrie.

HELL'S SKERRIES, a cluster of islets, about 10 miles west of Rum, in the Hebrides. They derive

their name from the violence and perilousness of the tidal current which runs through them.

HELMSDALE, a post-office village and small sea-port, in the parish of Kildonan, Sutherlandshire. It stands at the mouth of the Helmsdale river, and on the road from Inverness to Wick, 2 miles north-east of Portgower, 16¾ north-east of Golspie, and 41½ south-west of Wick. It stands on the property of the Duke of Sutherland, and was built for the accommodation of cottagers who were driven from the inland districts of the county by the introduction of the large-farm sheep husbandry. It dates from the same period as Portgower and Golspie, and has all along had similar sources of sustenance to theirs; but, in addition, it possesses, in the small bay or estuary of its river, a better natural harbour for the herring fishery than any other within a long range of adjacent coast, and has in consequence been made the head-quarters of a district of that fishery. Its harbour has been improved, and is the regular rendezvous of great numbers of herring busses. During the year 1853, the number of barrels of herrings cured here was 37,263, the number of persons employed in its herring fishery was 1,428, and the total value of boats, nets, and lines used by these persons was £7,866. The village has a fishery office, a branch of the City of Glasgow Bank, a Free church, an Assembly's school, a subscription school, and a female industrial school. Population, 526. Houses, 73.

Helmsdale-castle, a plain-looking ruin, on a rising ground overlooking the river, was a hunting seat of the Sutherland family; and is noted as the scene, in 1567, of the murder by poison of the eleventh Earl of Sutherland and his Countess. The assassin, Isabella Sinclair, had for her object the succession of her own son to the earldom, and suffered the startling retribution of seeing him drink, to his immediate destruction, a poisoned cup which she had prepared for the only son of Lord Sutherland; and when she was condemned for her crimes to die ignominiously in Edinburgh, she committed suicide on the day appointed for her execution, and attempted to fasten the odium of her wickedness upon her cousin, George, Earl of Caithness, whom she asserted to have been her instigator.

HELMSDALE, or Ilie (The), a river of Sutherlandshire. It gathers its head-waters from Loch Fisach, Loch Coyn, and several other lakes, in the upper parts of the parishes of Farr and Kildonan; it is augmented by numerous torrents and upland brooks, coming down to it from among the mountains and hills on its flanks; it runs generally along a fine strath or hill-flanked valley, of from 1½ mile to 3 miles in width across the low ground; and it rolls down, with many graceful curves in its course, amidst holms and haughs of the brightest verdure, and occasionally through birch-covered plots that partially conceal some of its bends and reaches, until it enters the ocean at the village of Helmsdale. Its total length of course is about 26 miles; and its general direction is toward the south-east. The greater part of its run is through the centre, from end to end, of the parish of Kildonan; but the concluding part is across the district recently belonging to the parish of Loth. It abounds with salmon.

HELSHETTER. See Reay.

HELVELS, or Halivails, two mountains in the western peninsula of the parish of Duirinish, in the island of Skye. Both have an altitude of about 1,700 feet, and are remarkable for at once the verdure of their surface, the regularity of their slope, and the tabular or perfectly level form of their summit,—which last feature has procured for them among mariners the name of Macleod's tables; but they are popularly distinguished from each other as the Greater and the Lesser. A range goes off from the Greater to terminate in the vast precipice of Dunvegan-head; and a similar range goes off from the Lesser, to terminate forkedly in the sublime cliff-points of Idrigil and Waterstone.

HENDERLAND. See Blackhouse and Lyne.

HENDERSIDE. See Ednam.

HENLAWSHIEL. See Kirkton.

HENRIETTATOWN, a section of the village of Avoch in Ross-shire.

HEOGALAND, a pastoral islet adjacent to Unst in Shetland.

HERBERTSHIRE. See Denny.

HERDMANSTON. See Hermiston.

HERIOT (The), a stream of the Moorfoot district of Edinburghshire. It rises in three head-waters, at the south-western extremity of the parish of Heriot. The two of longest course, called respectively Blakeup water and Hope burn, rise within a mile of each other, and make a confluence at Garval, after having flowed north-eastward about 4 miles; and the third, bearing from its source the name of the Heriot, rises farther to the east, and after a northerly course of 3 miles, unites with the other streams half-a-mile below their point of confluence. The Heriot now pursues a course generally to the north of east, over a distance of 3¾ miles, swelled in its progress by Row burn from the south, and Heckle burn from the north. It then bends south-eastward, receives the waters of Dead burn from the west, traces for 5 furlongs the boundary between the parishes of Heriot and Stow, and, at Haltree, pours its accumulations into the Gala. The Heriot is, in strict propriety, the parent stream, and the Gala the tributary; the former having, at the point of confluence, flowed 8 miles, while the latter has flowed only 4½. Both streams, before uniting, afford excellent trouting. The Heriot drains a large proportion of the Moorfoot hills, and frequently brings upon the low grounds impetuous freshets.

HERIOT, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the south-east of Edinburghshire. It is bounded by Peebles-shire, and by the parishes of Temple, Borthwick, Fala, and Stow. Its length, north-eastward, is 7½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 4½ miles. It consists of the basin of Heriot water, and a small portion of the uppermost part of the basin of the Gala. Except on the banks of the streams in the north-east, where there are some flat low lands, the entire parish is a congeries of mountainous hills; and, viewed as a whole, it is a strictly pastoral district. Though the grounds on the lower part of Heriot water are fertile, and when duly cultivated yield an abundant produce, only about one-tenth of the entire area of the parish is arable. The hills are, for the most part, covered with heath and of bleak aspect; though, in some instances, their sides are ploughed up into fields, and being cropped for a few years, and sown out, afford a rich pasture for sheep. The hills along the sides and centre are the two ranges of the Moorfoots, with their spurs, running along from Peebles-shire, to join the main body of the Lammermoors at Soutra hill, in the parish of Soutra. The highest is Blakeup Scars, and the next in height is Dewar hill; which rise respectively 2,193 and 1,654 feet above the level of the sea. The climate, though cold, is remarkably healthy. There are seven landowners. The average yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1839 at £5,644; and the yearly value of real property, as assessed in 1843, was £3,854 9s. 1d. The parish is traversed across the middle by the road from Edinburgh to Innerleithen, and across the lower end by the road from Edinburgh to Galashiels,

and by the Hawick branch of the North British railway; and it has a station on the railway, 19¼ miles from Edinburgh. On the summits of some of the hills are traces of ancient camps, consisting of three or more concentric circles, with spaces for gateways. On the farm of Dewar, on the boundary with Peebles-shire, are the head and footstones of what is called "the Piper's grave." See DEWAR. Not far from Heriot house is a stone, on which an unfortunate woman was burnt for the imputed crime of witchcraft, and which is called from her Mary Gibbs. On Heriot-town-hill-head and Borthwick-hall-hill-head, respectively, are a circle of tall stones 70 or 80 feet in diameter, and three concentric rings or ditches about 50 paces in diameter, which Chalmers says are the only Druidical remains in Scotland, except those in the parish of Kirknewton. Population in 1831, 327; in 1851, 352. Houses, 70.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Stair. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £30. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £25 fees, and £4 15s. other emoluments. The parish-church was built in 1804, and contains about 200 sittings. There is a Free church for Stow and Heriot. The ancient church of Heriot was of considerable value, having been rated in the Taxatio at 30 marks. The manor of Heriot belonged to the Morvilles, and next to the Lords of Galloway, and certainly was possessed by Roger de Quincey, the constable of Scotland. In the division of De Quincey's great estates, Elena, the youngest daughter, who married Allan la Zouche, an English Baron, inherited Heriot; and she granted the church, with its tithes and other rights, to the monks of Newbattle. In 1309, William Blair, the vicar of "Heryeth," having resigned his vicarage to Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews, the monks of Newbattle obtained a grant from the bishop of all the vicarage dues. The monks obtained also—though from whom, or at what date, does not appear—the lands of Heriot; and they were proprietors of the whole parish at the epoch of the Reformation. A fair is held at Heriot-house on the Friday after the 26th of May.

HERMAND. See CALDER (WEST).

HERMATRA, a small inhabited island, in the Sound of Harris, 1¾ mile north-east of the nearest part of North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides. A fishing station was established on it by Charles I. Population, 8. House, 1.

HERMISTON, a village in the parish of Currie, Edinburghshire. It stands on the road from Edinburgh to Mid Calder, adjacent to the north bank of the Union Canal, 1¾ mile north of the village of Currie. Population, 164. Houses, 36.

HERMISTON, or HERDMANSTON, an estate in the parish of Salton, Haddingtonshire. Here are some remains of an ancient castle or fortalice of the Sinclairs, of which the following tradition is related:—In the year 1470, Marion and Margaret Sinclair, co-heiresses of Polwarth, being in the full possession of their estates of Polwarth and Kimergham, were decoyed by their uncle Sinclair to his castle of Herdmanston, in East Lothian; and there they were cruelly detained prisoners. The feudal system then reigned in all its horrors; and every baron had the power of life and death within his territory. The two young heiresses were in great perplexity and terror. Marion, the eldest, conveyed a letter by the hands of Johnny Faa, captain of a gang of gipsies, to George Home, the young Baron of Wedderburn, her lover, acquainting him of her own and her sister's perilous situation; upon the receipt of which, the Baron and his brother Patrick set out with a hundred chosen men to relieve the two fair captives; which they achieved not without the loss of lives on both sides, as Sinclair made a stout resistance with all the force he could collect. The fair captives were brought off in triumph; and after travelling all night on horseback across the Lammermoors, arrived next morning at Polwarth, guarded by their two young champions, whom they soon after married, which gave rise to the old song of 'Polwarth on the Green;' and from them descended the succeeding Barons of Wedderburn and the Earls of Marchmont.

HERMITAGE CASTLE. See CASTLETON.

HERMITAGE WATER, a rivulet of Castleton or Liddesdale, in Roxburghshire. It is formed at a point about 3½ miles from the watershed with the head of Teviotdale by the confluence of Twislehope burn and Billhope burn. It then flows 1½ mile eastward, and 2¾ southward of east, receiving, in its progress, several inconsiderable mountain rills, sweeping past the dark tower of Hermitage castle, and fringed in the lower part of the course with natural wood and plantation, but generally overlooked by wild mountain-scenery. It now receives from the north the waters of Whithope burn, a tributary of 4 miles course, and, half-a-mile down, those of Roughley burn, which rises only half-a-mile from the source of the former stream, and flows parallel to it over its whole course; and the Hermitage, swollen by its feeders, and driven aside by their collision, makes an abrupt turn, runs in a direction nearly due south, over a distance of 3¾ miles along a vale of much rural beauty, and 1½ mile above the village of New-Castleton, falls into the river Liddel. Its entire length of course, measuring from the head of Twislehope burn, is between 11 and 12 miles.

HERMITRAY. See HERMATRA.

HERRIOTFIELD, a village in the parish of Monzie, Perthshire. Population, 106. Houses, 32.

HESTON, an islet belonging to the parish of Rerrick in Kirkcudbrightshire. It is of an oval outline, about 1¼ mile in circumference; and lies across the mouth of Auchencairn bay, with a smooth, green, and comparatively high surface, giving to the bay a lake-like or landlocked appearance.

HEUGH-HEAD, a hamlet in the parish of Strathdon, Aberdeenshire. Population, about 50.

HEUGHMILL LOCH, a lake of about 20 acres, driving a corn-mill, in the parish of Craigie, Ayrshire.

HEVERA, an island, about a mile in diameter, belonging to the parish of Bressay in Shetland. It lies in the bay of Scalloway, 2 miles south of Burra. It has the appearance of a high rock, and is accessible only by one wild creek, overhung by cliffs. Five families formerly inhabited it, in houses frightfully situated on the brink of a precipice. An islet, called Little Hevera, adjoins its south side.

HIER-CAIRNS. See MONIKIE.

HIETON. See HEITON.

HIGGINS NOOK. See AIRTH.

HIGH-CHANGE-HILL. See CUMNOCK (NEW).

HIGH-HOLM. See DUNFERMLINE.

HIGHLANDS (THE), a thinly inhabited division of Scotland, comprehending somewhat more than one-half of its surface, and remarkable for the peculiar character of its ancient inhabitants and history, and for a pervading mixture of wildness, beauty, and sublimity in its scenery. To define the limits of the Highlands, or rather to trace the boundary-line with the Lowlands, requires a previous fixation of the characteristic features of the region. If by the Highlands be meant the territory commensurate with the use of the Gaelic language, and with marked vestiges of ancient Celtic manners, the limits must

exclude considerable districts in the present day, such as the island of Bute, and large tracts in the shires of Dumbarton, Perth, Forfar, and Aberdeen, which were undoubtedly included at comparatively a very modern date. If *high lands*, in the literal signification of the words, be understood, the broad mountain-belts south of the Forth, and south and east of the Clyde, though sometimes popularly called the Southern Highlands, were never included by community of peculiar name or history or manners in the Highlands properly so designated, and stand far apart from them in geographical position; while, on the other hand, the stretches of low country which intervene amongst the Highland mountains, and, in some instances—as in Dumbartonshire and Caithness—come down from these mountains in gentle slopes to points where they are terminated by a great natural barrier, never were included in the Lowlands. Though, with these exceptions, mountainousness of surface, and the perpetuation to the present day of the Celtic language and some Celtic usages distinctively characterize the whole Highlands, yet the definition of the territory which best suits the purposes of history, and, in all respects, most nearly accords with those of political and moral geography, is one which makes it commensurate with the country or locations of the ancient Highland clans.

This definition assigns to the Highlands all the continental territory north of the Moray frith, and all the territory, both insular and continental, westward of an easily traceable line from that frith to the frith of Clyde. The line commences at the mouth of the river Nairn; it thence, with the exception of a slight north-eastward or outward curve, the central point of which is on the river Spey, runs due south-east till it strikes the river Dee at Tullach, nearly on the third degree of longitude west of Greenwich; it then runs generally south till it falls upon West-water, or the southern large head-water of the North-Esk; it thence, over a long stretch, runs almost due south-west, and with scarcely a deviation, till it falls upon the Clyde at Ardmore in the parish of Cardross; and now onward to the Atlantic ocean, it moves along the frith of Clyde, keeping near to the continent, and excluding none of the Clyde islands except the comparatively unimportant Cumbraes. All the Scottish territory west and northwest of this line is properly the Highlands. Yet both for the convenience of topographical description, and because, altogether down to the middle of the 13th century, and partially down to the middle of the 16th, the Highlands and the Western Islands were politically and historically distinct regions, the latter are usually viewed apart under the name of the Hebrides, and in that light are treated in our work. See article HEBRIDES. The mainland Highlands, or the Highlands after the Hebrides are deducted, extend in extreme length, from Duncansby Head, or John o' Groats on the north, to the Mull of Kintyre on the south, about 250 miles; but over a distance of 90 miles at the northern end, they have an average breadth of only about 45 miles,—over a distance of 50 or 55 miles at the southern end, they consist mainly of the Clyde islands, and the very narrow peninsula of Kintyre,—and even, at their broadest part, from the eastern base of the Grampians on the east to Ardnamurchan Point on the west, they scarcely if at all extend to more than 120 miles. The district comprehends the whole of the counties of Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Inverness, and Argyle, large parts of Nairn, Perth, Dumbarton, and Bute, and considerable portions of Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Forfar, and Stirling. Considerable parts of this district, however, such as all Caithness-shire, all the island of Bute, and some large tracts of moor or valley or flanking plain, do not exhibit the physical features which are strictly Highland.

A district so extensive can be but faintly pictured in a general and rapid description. Mountains, chiefly covered with heath or ling, but occasionally, on the one hand, displaying sides and summits of naked rock, and, on the other, exhibiting a dress of verdure, everywhere rise, at short intervals, in chains, ridges, groups, and even solitary heights. Their forms are of every variety, from the precipitous and pinnacled acclivity, to the broad-based and round-backed ascent; but, in general, are sharp in outline, and wild or savagely grand in feature. Both great elongated ridges, and chains or series of short parallel ridges, have a prevailing direction from north-east to south-west, and send up summits from 1,000 to upwards of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. Glens, valleys, and expanses of lowland stretch in all directions among the mountains, and abound in voluminous streams and large elongated lakes of picturesque appearance,—nearly all the inland lakes extending in stripes either north-eastward and south-westward, or eastward and westward. Along the whole west coast, at remarkably brief intervals, arms of the sea, long, narrow, and sometimes exceedingly rugged in outline, run northeastward or south-eastward into the interior, and assist the inland fresh water lakes in cleaving it into sections. The rivers of the region are chiefly impetuous torrents, careering for a while along mountain-gorges, and afterwards either expanding themselves into beautiful lakes and flowing athwart delightful meadows, or ploughing long narrow valleys, green and ornate with grasses, trefoils, daisies, ranunculi, and a profuse variety of other herbage and flowers. Native woods, principally of pine and birch, and occasionally clumps and expanses of plantation, climb the acclivities of the gentler heights, or crowd down upon the valleys, and embosom the inland lakes. On the east side, along the coast to the Moray frith, and toward the frontier in the counties of Nairn, Elgin, and Perth, gentle slopes and broad belts of lowland, fertile in soil and favourable in position, are carpeted with agricultural luxuriance, and thickly dotted with human dwellings, and successfully vie with the south of Scotland in towns and population, and in the pursuit and display of wealth. But almost everywhere else, except in the fairyland of Loch-Fyne, and the southern shore of Loch-Etive, the Highlands are sequestered,—sinless of a town,—a semi-wilderness, where a square mile is a greatly more convenient unit of measurement than an acre.

A district characterized by such features as we have named "necessarily exhibits, within very circumscribed limits, varieties of scenery of the most opposite descriptions; enabling the admirer of nature to pass abruptly from dwelling on the loveliness of an extensive marine or champaign landscape into the deep solitude of an ancient forest, or the dark craggy fastnesses of an alpine ravine; or from lingering amid the quiet grassy meadows of a pastoral strath or valley, watered by its softly-flowing stream, to the open heathy mountain-side, whence 'alps o'er alps arise,' whose summits are often shrouded with mists and almost perennial snows, and their overhanging precipices furrowed by foaming cataracts. Lakes and long arms of the sea, either fringed with woods or surrounded with rocky barren shores, now studded with islands, and anon extending their silvery arms into distant receding mountains, are met in every district; while the extreme steepness, ruggedness, and sterility of many of the mountain-chains impart to them as imposing and magnificent characters as are to be seen

in the much higher and more inaccessible elevations of Switzerland. No wonder, then, that this 'land of mountain and of flood' should have given birth to the song of the bard, and afforded material for the theme of the sage, in all ages; and that its inhabitants should be tinctured with deep romantic feelings, at once tender, melancholy, and wild; and that the recollection of their own picturesque native dwellings should haunt them to their latest hours, wherever they go. Neither, amid such profusion and diversity of all that is beautiful and sublime in nature, can the unqualified admiration of strangers, from every part of Europe, of the scenery of the Highlands fail of being easily accounted for; nor can any hesitate in recommending them to visit the more remote or unknown solitudes." Nor do only the natives of the Highlands, who have lived among the mountains, but also the natives of the Lowlands, as far away at least as to be familiar with some peaks of the Grampians figuring dimly on the horizon, ever retain such an enthusiastic attachment to their country as neither distance of place nor length of time can efface. Not a man of them all, who possesses any heart or fancy, but will encore to the echo the words of the poet Nicoll,—

"There are rich garden lands wi' their skies ever fair;
But their riches or beauty we mak na our care.
Wherever we wander, ae vision aye fills
Our hearts to the burstin'—our ain Hieland hills.
O! the bonnie Hieland hills
O! the bonnie Hieland hills
The bonnie hills o' Scotland O
The bonnie Hieland hills."

The Highlands, till about a century ago, were exclusively occupied by a people whose manners, language, and framework of society were strikingly peculiar, and quite as different from those of the inhabitants of the south of Scotland, as if the two races had been separate nations, mutually removed by the intervention of an ocean. At the time when the Romans invaded North Britain, the whole population of both ends of the island consisted of a Celtic race, the descendants of its original inhabitants. Shortly after the Roman abdication of North Britain, the Saxons, a people of Gothic origin, established themselves upon the Tweed, and afterwards extended their settlements to the frith of Forth and to the banks of the Solway and the Clyde. About the beginning of the 6th century, the Dalriads landed in Kintyre and Lorn from the opposite coast of Ireland, and colonized these districts; whence, in the course of little more than two centuries, they overspread the Highlands and Western islands, which their descendants have, ever since, continued to possess. Towards the end of the 8th century, a fresh colony of Scots from Ireland settled in Galloway among the Britons and Saxons, and having overspread the whole of that country, were afterwards joined by detachments of the Scots of Kintyre and Lorn, in connexion with whom they peopled that peninsula. But notwithstanding these early settlements of the Gothic race, the era of the Saxon colonization of the Lowlands of Scotland is, with more propriety, placed in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, who, by his marriage with a Saxon princess, and the protection he gave to the Anglo-Saxon fugitives who sought for an asylum in his dominions from the persecutions of William the Conqueror and his Normans, laid the foundations of those great changes which took place in the reigns of his successors. Malcolm Canmore had, before his accession to the throne, resided for some time in England as a fugitive, under the protection of Edward the Confessor, where he acquired a knowledge of the Saxon language, which language, after his marriage with the princess Margaret, became that of the Scottish court. This circumstance made that language fashionable among the Scottish nobility, in consequence of which and of the Anglo-Saxon colonization under David I., the Gaelic language was altogether superseded in the Lowlands of Scotland in little more than two centuries after the death of Malcolm. A topographical line of demarcation was then fixed as the boundary between the two languages, which has ever since been kept up, and presents one of the most singular phenomena ever observed in the history of philology.

The change of the seat of government by Kenneth on ascending the Pictish throne, from Inverlochay, the capital of the Scots, to Abernethy, also followed by the removal of the marble chair, the emblem of sovereignty, from Dunstaffnage to Scone, appears to have occasioned no detriment to the Gaelic population of the Highlands; but when Malcolm Canmore transferred his court, about the year 1066, to Dunfermline, which also became, in place of Iona, the sepulture of the Scottish kings, the rays of royal bounty, which had hitherto diffused its protecting and benign influence over the inhabitants of the Highlands, were withdrawn, and left them a prey to anarchy and poverty. "The people," says General David Stewart, "now beyond the reach of the laws, became turbulent and fierce, revenging in person those wrongs for which the administrators of the laws were too distant and too feeble to afford redress. Thence arose the institution of chiefs, who naturally became the judges and arbiters in the quarrels of their clansmen and followers, and who were surrounded by men devoted to the defence of their rights, their property, and their power; and accordingly the chiefs established within their own territories a jurisdiction almost wholly independent of their liege lord." The connexion which Malcolm and his successors maintained with England, estranged still farther the Highlanders from the dominion of the sovereign and the laws; and their history, after the Gaelic population of the Lowlands had merged into the Anglo-Saxons and adopted their language, presents, with the exception of the wars between rival clans, nothing remarkable till their first appearance on the military theatre of our national history in the civil wars in the time of the Stuarts.

The earliest recorded history of the Highlanders presents us with a bold and hardy race of men, filled with a romantic attachment to their native mountains and glens, cherishing an exalted spirit of independence, and firmly bound together in septs or clans by the ties of kindred. Having little intercourse with the rest of the world, and pent up for many centuries within the Grampian range, the Highlanders acquired a peculiar character, and retained or adopted habits and manners differing widely from those of their lowland neighbours. "The ideas and employments, which their seclusion from the world rendered habitual,—the familiar contemplation of the most sublime objects of nature,—the habit of concentrating their affections within the narrow precincts of their own glens, or the limited circle of their own kinsmen,—and the necessity of union and self-dependence in all difficulties and dangers, combined to form a peculiar and original character. A certain romantic sentiment, the offspring of deep and cherished feeling, strong attachment to their country and kindred, and a consequent disdain of submission to strangers, formed the character of independence; while an habitual contempt of danger was nourished by their solitary musings, of which the honour of their clan, and a long descent from

brave and warlike ancestors, formed the frequent theme. Thus, their exercises, their amusements, their modes of subsistence, their motives of action, their prejudices and their superstitions, became characteristic, permanent, and peculiar. Firmness and decision, fertility in resources, ardour in friendship, and a generous enthusiasm, were the result of such a situation, such modes of life, and such habits of thought. Feeling themselves separated by Nature from the rest of mankind, and distinguished by their language, their habits, their manners, and their dress, they considered themselves the original possessors of the country, and regarded the Saxons of the Lowlands as strangers and intruders."

The ancient Highlanders were tall, robust, well-formed, and had remarkably hardy habits. In particular, they felt great indifference to cold, and thought nothing of sleeping in the open air during the severity of winter. Birt, who resided among them and wrote in the year 1725, relates that he has seen the places which they occupied, and which were known by being free from the snow that deeply covered the ground, except where the heat of their bodies had melted it. The same writer represents a chief as giving offence to his clan by his degeneracy in forming the snow into a pillow before he lay down! "The Highlanders were so accustomed to sleep in the open air, that the want of shelter was of little consequence to them. It was usual before they lay down, to dip their plaids in water, by which the cloth was less pervious to the wind, and the heat of their bodies produced a warmth, which the woollen, if dry, could not afford." This hardiness became allied to the peculiar costume of the plaid and the philabeg; and the two are noticed conjointly in old historical accounts of their appearance. Beague, a Frenchman, who wrote a history of the campaigns in Scotland in 1546, printed in Paris in 1556, states that, at the siege of Haddington, in 1594, "they (the Scottish army) were followed by the Highlanders, and these last go almost naked; they have painted waistcoats, and a sort of woollen covering, variously covered." Lindsay of Pitscottie says,—"The other pairt northerne ar full of mountaines, and very rud and homelie kynd of people doeth inhabite, which is called the Reid Schankes, or wyld Scottis. They be cloathed with ane mantle, with ane schirt, fachioned after the Irish manner, going bair legged to the knie." Another who wrote before the year 1597, observes that, in his time, "they"—the Highlanders—"delight much in marbled cloths, especially that have long stripes of sundry colours; they love chiefly purple and blue; their predecessors used short mantles, or plaids of divers colours, sundrie ways divided, and among some the same custom is observed to this day; but, for the most part now, they are brown, most near to the colour of the hadder, to the effect when they lye among the hadders, the bright colour of their plaids shall not bewray them, with the which, rather coloured than clad, they suffer the most cruel tempests that blow in the open fields, in such sort, that in a night of snow they sleep sound."

The Highlanders, in a higher degree than some other contemporary nations, have been addicted to superstition. The peculiar aspect of their country, in which nature appears in its wildest and most romantic features, exhibiting at a glance sharp and rugged mountains, with dreary wastes, wide-stretched lakes, and rapid torrents, over which the thunders and lightnings, the tempests and rains of heaven exhaust their terrific rage, wrought upon the creative powers of the imagination; and from these appearances, the Highlanders "were naturally led to ascribe every disaster to the influence of superior powers, in whose character the predominating feature necessarily was malignity towards the human race." The most dangerous and most malignant creature was the kelpie or water-horse, which was supposed to allure women and children to his subaqueous haunts, and there devour them. Sometimes he would swell the lake or torrent beyond its usual limits, and overwhelm the unguarded traveller in the flood. The shepherd, as he sat upon the brow of a rock in a summer's evening, often fancied he saw this animal dashing along the surface of the lake, or browsing on the pasture ground upon its verge. The urisks, who were supposed to be of a condition somewhat intermediate between that of mortal men and spirits, "were a sort of lubberly supernaturals, who, like the brownies of England, could be gained over by kind attentions to perform the drudgery of the farm; and it was believed that many families in the Highlands had one of the order attached to it." The daoine shi' or men of peace, who are the fairies of the Highlanders, "though not absolutely malevolent, are believed to be a peevish repining race of beings, who, possessing themselves but a scanty portion of happiness, are supposed to envy mankind their more complete and substantial enjoyments. They are supposed to enjoy, in their subterraneous recesses, a sort of shadowy happiness, a tinsel grandeur, which, however, they would willingly exchange for the more solid joys of mortals." Nor was belief in these imaginary beings more general or fervid than other forms of superstition, particularly witchcraft, charms, and the second sight,—the last of which is alluded to as follows by Collins:—

"How they whose sight such dreary dreams engross,
With their own vision oft astonish'd droop,
When, o'er the wat'ry struth or quaggy moss,
They see the gliding ghosts unbodied troop.
Or, if in sports, or on the festive green,
Their destined glance some fated youth descry,
Who now, perhaps, in lusty vigour seen,
And rosy health, shall soon lamented die.
For them the viewless forms of air obey,
Their bidding heed, and at their beck repair.
They know what spirit brews the stormful day,
And heartless, oft like moody madness, stare
To see the phantom train their secret work prepare."

The transition of the Highlanders from their ancient condition to a state of enlightenment and of begun community of character and interests with the inhabitants of the Lowlands, did not commence till the 18th century. None of the many attempts which successive kings and governments had made to break down their peculiar framework, or divest them of the wild power which they riotously sported within the mountain-walls of their fortress-like country, or tame them into the spirit and observances of a people living as one family and acknowledging the sway of one ruling power had, up to the year 1715, been, even in a slight degree, permanently successful. Even the disarming act which followed the rebellion of that year, had little other effect than to strip the few clans who were favourable to government of their means of rendering it service, and place them bleedingly at the mercy of the exulting majority who brandished defiance at the magniloquent but pithless attempt to seize their claymores and their dirks. Cromwell, indeed, tamed, for a time, their martial ferocity, and taught them to feel the presence of a master, by the severe rigour of his martial proceedings, and even threw a ray of enlightenment over their minds, and conferred lasting benefits on the town of Inverness, by promulging a knowledge of those arts which deeply affect for good a people's social well-being. A revival of his

policy, too, in the constructing of forts at intervals over the country, and in the posting within them of strong garrisons to overawe the clans, achieved, in a small degree, during the first half of the 18th century, that silent though sullen respect for the power of government which the results of the disarming act were fitted only to turn into derision. Still, till influences of a moral kind, or higher influences than appeals to their fears and attempted abridgments of their physical power, could be made to bear upon them, the Highlanders remained among their mountain-fastnesses very nearly the same in character as their ancestors had been for ages. The breaking up of the patriarchal or clan-system by vigorous acts of the legislative and the executive,—the opening up of the country by facilities of communication,—the formation of societies, and the conducting of enterprises, to engage it in productive industry,—and the invigoration and extension of its scanty appliances of education and religious instruction,—are the grand means which have effected a change, both on the social system of the people and on their industrial pursuits; and they shall now be rapidly detailed, not jointly nor in the order of the dates of their origin, but separately, and in such order as seems to give most promise of clearness of illustration.

Two years after the quelling of the last rebellion, or in 1748, two acts were passed, and an old one revived, with a view of entirely destroying the clan-system of the Highlanders. One of the new acts abolished hereditary jurisdictions, and was designed to cut asunder the bands of power on the one side, and of feudal servitude on the other, which united the chieftain and his followers; and the other proscribed the use of the Highland dress, and was intended to desecrate those ancient recollections, and fling into oblivion those cherished feelings of clans manship and predatory mountaineer habits, with which the very sight of the kilt and the philabeg were associated. The revived act was that which hitherto had been so feebly, or rather mischievously exhibited, *in terrorem*, for disarming the Highlanders; and it was now backed with precaution, and carried into execution with a vigour which promised speedily to sweep the mountains of their tools of defiance and rebellion. So energetically did the acts overrun the Highlands, that the system with which they made war took instantly and precipitantly to flight, making not a stand and attempting not a rally for existence. The Highland peasantry were now made masters of their own actions, but, at the same time, were suddenly driven away from all the modes of life in which they had been used to employ their energies. They were freed, not only from the domination, but also from the guidance, of superiors to whom they had been habituated to look for both the regulation of their conduct, and the supply of their physical wants. They were disencumbered of at once the tools and the plunder of petty war,—the servitudes and the rewards of watching the will, and following the motions, of their chieftains. They acquired the liberty of roaming the world, or, in any form, attempting honourable adventure, but lost the security of a home and of employment suited to their predilections by attachment to specific localities of soil. And—altogether at the mercy of whatever new character their quondam chieftains might assume, if they remained on their native grounds, or unpiloted by knowledge of the world, and unaided by habits of civilized industry if they moved abroad—they went off, in their new career, like greyhounds in the slip, uncertain whither the chase might lead, and ignorant whether they might pant in disappointment, or give voice in the exultancy of success at its close.

In numerous instances the chieftains—now converted into plain landed proprietors—came down, with true dignity of character, from their barbarous grandeur amid the heath of the mountains, to the morally great position of cultivators of the soil and encouragers of an industrious tenantry in the valley; and, combining enlightened regard for their own respectability and income, with patriotic concern for the welfare of their quondam clansmen, so apportioned their estates into farms, and constructed a machinery for giving general employment in the cultivation of the soil or the rearing of stock, as speedily to weave between themselves and their people a bond of connexion quite akin to that which unites encouraging landlord and industrious farmer in the Lowlands, and unspeakably more conducive to the happiness of both, while a thousand times worthier of admiration, than the bond of feudalism which had just been burst. In all such instances, the transition, aided by the appliances which we have yet to explain, was rapid on the part of both proprietor and tenant, from the character of useless or mischievous romance which had formerly distinguished them, to the quiet and common-place but comfortable and praiseworthy character of peaceful patrons and labourers of agricultural and pastoral life. While the landholders became honourably richer than before, and moved in contact with the amenities of polished society, and imbibed a taste for the refinements of art and of mental cultivation, the tenants speedily acquired both taste for humble luxuries, and a power to procure the means of its gratification, and, before the lapse of many years, exchanged the swinish hovel for the snug cottage, an adherence to uniformity of dress for a fondness to import recent fashions, and a recklessness and ignorance of the methods of cookery for a considerable appreciation of the delicacies of food. Estates which were laid out at the disruption of the feudal system for the joint welfare of proprietor and inhabitants, in fact exhibit at the present day such close resemblance to the majority of estates in the Lowlands, that, but for their mountain-aspect, the prevalence of the Gaelic language, and the remains of a strong dash of ancient superstitions, they might be pronounced to have not a physical or a moral feature of difference. Additional to the lairds and the farmers, young gentlemen of family displayed the phases of a beneficial change. Deprived of the wild turbulent resources in which they might once have hoped to revel among the mountains, and invited away to the trial of new modes of life abroad, they entered and soon loved liberal professions, or became servants of their country in her army or navy, and speedily acquired a greatly more relished enjoyment in systematically expending their energies as aspiring members of one great commonwealth, than they could have done in lavishing them upon the limited and doubtful interests of a Highland clan.

But while the estates to which we have been referring careered onward to prosperity, a very large portion of the Highland territory became the scene of accumulated disasters upon the people, and, in the first instance, was reclaimed from the evils of feudalism only to originate miseries and occasion depravation of morals, different in kind from those of the middle ages, but scarcely inferior in degree. Many landlords—perhaps very considerably the majority—seemed so to recoil from the fall of their feudal grandeur as to earth themselves in the deepest sordidness of spirit, or to seek an amends for the power of despotism which they had lost, in the

rigorous and inglorious domineerings of a hard taskmaster. Dissevered from their people as to bonds which enslaved their wills and dictated their services, and disdaining to seek enrichment from their estates by the slow, systematic, humble means of a minutely apportioned farming and pastoral tenantry, they spent not a thought on the destinies of their quondam clansmen, or unceremoniously consigned them to adventure in the countries beyond the mountains, and rented out to one grasping and monopolizing tacksman—who was high-sounding in pretensions, and who promised to make golden returns to his landlord without taxing his nobility with vulgar cares—a wide expanse of territory which ought to have been distributed among large numbers or even several scores of farmers. Many valleys which formerly teemed with population, and glens once vocal with the wild notes of the pibroch, were, in consequence, abandoned to the solitary and silent wanderings of vast flocks of black cattle and sheep.

Enormous numbers of the Highland peasantry now exchanged their once deep devotion to the protecting chieftain for towering scorn and hatred of the unbenignant and selfish landlord; and, spurning the country which they had fondly loved, but which seemed, in biting ingratitude, to fling them from its embrace, sought, on the far-away shores of a foreign land, a retreat where they might nurse their rage and toil for subsistence. Thousands after thousands crowded along in small bands to the sea-ports of Scotland, and thence sailed away to America; and, sending back accounts of the Canadian wilds which seemed fascinating to an outcast and half-beggared Highlander, induced thousands upon thousands more of their countrymen to follow. Nor was the work of deportation limited to a few years immediately succeeding the imposition upon the Highlands of a strictly pastoral and agricultural character. Landlords who, at first, were measured and relenting in the expatriation of their people, and even some probably who, for a time, regarded the quondam clans as all entitled in justice to remain on the lands to which they had been feudally attached, gradually found profit or convenience in making large allotments of territory to tacksmen, and caused the great scene of depopulation at the commencement to be continually repeated with the efflux of years. So late as during the year 1835, no fewer than 3,522 Highlanders, parting with the whole of their little possessions in order to obtain sufficient passage-money, found their way from the ports of Campbelton, Oban, and Tobermory alone, to the United States and the British colonies, besides great numbers—the quota probably from much the larger portion of the Highlands—who embarked at Greenock and Port-Glasgow. Other Highlanders, not few in number, were driven into demoralization of feeling of a kind quite unredeemed by any of the occasional dashes of nobleness which occasionally flitted across the vices of the clansmen. Some, cooped up within spheres of action too limited to admit their earning a full sustenance, fell in debt to their superiors, or became partial paupers on their bounty, or contrived mean stratagems of petty-chicanery, and were speedily mesbed in wretched habits of low cunning and duplicity; while others plunged into the excitement of illicit distillation, and indolently stretching themselves at one time on the heath or in the cave to watch the progress of their occupation, or boldly executing, at another, daring or mendacious schemes to outwit the exciseman, became habituated to fraud and perjury.

In later years, however, in consequence of the reduction of the duties on spirits, and the numerous establishment of large legal distilleries, the practice of illicit distillation disappeared entirely from some districts and was suppressed substantially in all. Emigration, also, except from some pieces of the seaboard and from the Western islands, came wholly to a stand. And with the suppression of illicit distillation, the prevalence of fearfully intemperate habits to which it seems to have given birth, or with which it was intimately associated, has been pent up within limits, and ceases to offer chase to the pursuing moralist over a measureless waste of mountain and flood. The miseries which threatened nearly to overwhelm large portions of the Highlands, therefore, may be regarded as now in a fair course of amelioration. Nor ought we much to regret in the long-run, that the sweep of improving influences comes over a scantier population than they must have encountered, had not emigration drained off currents of the people to foreign shores. The Highlands, on principles of quiet industry and modern refinement—unless, by some magic, manufactures could be introduced to their recesses—are utterly incompetent to maintain the same number of human beings as on the happily exploded principles of contentment with a dog's food and a pig's lodging, and of predatory incursions into the neighbouring Lowlands. A distribution of the territory of estates which, on frequent and skilful experiment, is found to be most exuberant in produce, and is, consequently, best, not only for the landlord, but for the aggregate interests of the national community, comports ill with such over-minute allotments as would make farmers of all the successors of the clansmen who followed the chieftain to the foray. The breaking up of the feudal system, then, may have been none the less propitious in its eventual and abiding results for its having, in the first instance, given birth to extensive disasters.

But the beneficial effects of obliging the Highland population to employ themselves chiefly as husbandmen and graziers could never, to any considerable degree, have been realized, had not the country been laid open by facilities of communication. The Highlands, in their original state, were almost utterly inaccessible from without, and were traversable, within their own limits, only by the lightfooted pedestrian, bearing no heavier a load than the accoutrements of war. During the rebellion of 1715, when the royal troops made a vain attempt to penetrate farther than Blair-Athole, Government began to see the necessity of cutting paths through the mountain fastnesses, even as a measure of national police. In 1730, several great lines of road were commenced, —one from Luss, both by the head of Lochlomond and by Inverary, to Tyndrum,—another from Callendar near Stirling, to the same point,—another, in continuation of these, from Tyndrum, through Glencoe, to Fort William, and thence along the Great glen to Fort-George,—another from Cupar-Angus by Braemar to Fort-George,—and another from Crieff and from Dunkeld, by Dalnacardoch and Dalwhinnie, to Fort-Augustus and Inverness. These principal roads, and various connecting ones, eventually extended in aggregate length to about 800 miles, and were provided with upwards of 1,000 bridges. They were constructed with various expeditiousness, the most important lines being completed within 6 or 8 years after the date of commencement, and those of secondary importance continuing to be in progress till near the close of the century. The workers employed on them were parties of soldiers, rewarded by additions to their military pay, directed by master-masons and over-

seers, and superintended by a functionary called the baggage-master and inspector-of-roads in North-Britain, who was responsible to the commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland. The roads were formed and kept in repair by annual parliamentary grants of from £4,000 to £7,000, and, in some instances, were carried forward or ramified at the expense of proprietors through whose estates they passed. They were very far, however, from being a competent provision for the vast and impracticable region which they professed to have laid open. Soon ceasing to be required for military purposes, or for those of pouring in forces to overawe the disrupted clans, they offered, for the purposes of traffic, comparatively limited and imperfect facilities. They passed through the wildest and most mountainous districts; they drained the produce chiefly of territories so poor and so thinly inhabited as to be totally unable to bear the costs of keeping them in repair; and, while leaving many interior and richer districts not far from the Lowlands untraversed and quite untouched, they went no farther northward than the great Caledonian glen, and made no provision whatever for the counties of Caithness, Sutherland, Cromarty, and Ross, the greater part of Inverness-shire, and the vast region of the Western isles. Yet, just at the moment when they required to be vigorously extended, they lay in some risk of being utterly abandoned.

Government, wearied with the annual drain of these roads on the public treasury, and doubtful of their practical utility, requested a statement of reasons from Sir Ralph Abercromby, the commander-in-chief, and Colonel Anstruther, the general inspector, why they should be continued. But both of these officers, as well as the Highland society, while admitting that the roads were, for the present, no longer requisite for their original objects, so convincingly showed the maintenance and the extension of them to be indispensable to the prevention of a revolt into barbarity and feudalism, or to the progression of the begun work of civilization and social improvement, that parliament, in 1802–3, passed an act for maintaining, at the public cost, the roads which had been made, for contributing one half of the estimated expense of whatever additional roads and bridges might be desiderated, the other half to be paid by proprietors or counties, and for empowering commissioners to insure the efficient and economical performance of the works. The military roads now continued, for a time, to be kept in repair at the cost of from £4,000 to £7,000 a-year; but, the allowance for them from 1814 to 1819 becoming limited to £2,500 a-year, they fell, except on the two most important lines, into comparative neglect. Nor, in the new state of things, was their decline to be much regretted. Constructed on the old and very absurd principle of moving, as nearly as possible, in a straight line, they were carried rapidly down into hollows, and driven stiffly up the face of acclivities, as if to exclude from the regions to which they led the way the luxury of a wheeled vehicle; and were, in all respects, much inferior to the roads which might have been expected, and which have actually been constructed under the new act. The Highland counties, particularly those which continued still to be closed up, made prompt claims upon the offered contributions of parliament, by paying down their own moiety for lines of desiderated road. So rapidly were new roads formed—all on principles of expert engineering—that against the year 1820, they extended, in the aggregate, to 875 miles provided with 1,117 bridges, and had occasioned a cost to parliament of £267,000, to the counties £214,000, and to individual proprietors of estates £60,000,—in all £541,000. Since 1820, the military and the parliamentary roads have been strictly under one management, and are maintained in repair at the average cost of £10,000 a-year, £5,000 of which is contributed by parliament.

So great a social and moral revolution as the formation of the Highland roads has accomplished, cannot easily be conceived. During a considerable period after the military roads were completed, the region continued in nearly its original state of wildness and anarchy. Attempts to traverse the new tracks were made for many years, either simply on foot, or at best on garrons or little highland ponies; they were, at first, totally, and, after a period, slowly and hesitatingly aided by the erection of inns; and, for some years succeeding the suppression of the last rebellion, they were rendered perilous by the truculency and ruffianism of gangs of the broken clans or dispersed rebels, who haunted the mountain-passes for prey. In 1760, a post-chaise was seen for the first time in Inverness, and, for several years, continued to be the only four-wheeled carriage in the region. But even when vehicles of its class became somewhat known, they were hired with cautious timidity, and packed to suffocation by parties of travellers confederated to bear the heavy costs of hire; and, with not a few risks and adventures in the accidents of springs and harness, they lumbered heavily along with their load, occupying eight days in moving from Inverness to Edinburgh. The mails to Inverness also—which were not established till after the Union, and which, for fifty years, were carried only once a-week and by foot-runners—continued, to the end of the century, to have no more dignified a conveyance than either saddle-bags or single-seated cars. When the new road act came into practice, however, the change which had so slowly advanced made rapid and large bounds in the onward movement. In 1806, the Caledonian coach began to run between Perth and Inverness, a distance of 115 miles; and performed the journey in two days; and, at the sole risk of one individual, maintained its precarious ground till, after a lapse of years, it provoked rivalry or imitation. In 1811, a coach, carrying the mail, was started between Inverness and Aberdeen. As the various parliamentary roads were opened, or the old military ones improved, coaching on other lines was commenced. In 1819, a mail-coach, aided, in the first instance, by the counties and by large allowances for the mail, penetrated to the extreme north, connecting all the southern towns of the kingdom, with Tain, Wick, and Thurso. In 1827, the number of public coaches converging to Inverness had multiplied to 7,—making 44 arrivals and the same number of departures weekly; 3 of the coaches running up from Aberdeen, 1 running up from Perth, 2 coming in from Tain, Cromarty, Invergordon, and Dingwall, and 1 coming in from Thurso and Wick. Nor have comparatively sequestered and very thinly peopled districts been eventually without the luxury either of public coaching or of interpenetration by some small comfortable kind of public vehicle; till now almost every village of any note, and every point of commanding interest to tourists, no matter how secluded, can be reached by regular swift public conveyance.

Inns—those momentous accommodations to travellers, and unerring indices to the true state of traffic in a country—began, soon after the commencement of the present century, to spring up in vast numbers, and generally of a quality to indicate a prodigious transition in the social circumstances of the region. In the south Highlands, in the Great glen, on the roads between Fort-William and Stirling and between Dingwall and Portree, and along the grand

road from Perth to Thurso, they are, for the most part, commodious and comfortable, sometimes wearing a dash of low country pretension or even metropolitan elegance, and rarely justifying any of the ideas of discomfort with which many frothy talkers still rashly associate the Highlands. Even on the least frequented roads, except in the north and west of Sutherlandshire, and some less considerable districts, accommodations occur at intervals of from 10 to 15 miles, which, merely claiming to be public-houses, present two-storied and slated exteriors, and floored and apartmented interiors, and display an array of comforts five centuries in advance of the best which Bailie Nicol Jarvie, or any living original whom he represented, could find on the very frontiers and garden-ground of the Highlands.—Post-chaises and other travelling vehicles for hire, though not proportionate to the public coaches and the inns, exist in sufficient number to unite with them in the indication of social improvement. On the great road between Perth and Inverness, in many parts of the southern Highlands, at Inverary on the west, and at Tain, Dingwall, and other towns on the east, post-chaises, gigs, post-horses, and riding-horses are maintained at the inns. In the south, the east, and the north, one-horse cars, or one-horse four-wheeled vehicles have been very generally introduced; and at Fort-William, Ballachulish, Oban, and other places in the west, carts with a swing-seat across the centre are let as a succedaneum for gigs.

Private carriages, from being altogether unknown previous to the road-making period, and exceedingly rare several years after the commencement of the present century, have become comparatively numerous. Even 28 years ago, 160 coaches and gigs might be seen in attendance on the Inverness yearly races; and then also, new ones were so numerously ordered, as to keep four coach-manufactories in Inverness in employment.—Regular carriers have, for a considerable period, been established on all the principal roads, carrying goods, at all seasons of the year, to the towns and to entirely landward districts, and contributing mightily to the demonstration of a vast and beneficial change in the frame-work of society.—Communication of intelligence by letters and newspapers, or the working of the post-office system, is the same on all the great lines of road as in the Lowlands, and penetrates the recesses of the country and the remote positions of the islands with a minuteness of ramification and a frequency and regularity of despatch which seem, at first glance, utterly unattainable among the physical resistances of the region. Nor has even the railway animus found difficulty to look keenly and calculatingly into the very heart of the Highlands; for, to say nothing of the Great North of Scotland scheme for connecting Inverness with Aberdeen, together with subordinate schemes obviously enough suited to the comparatively thick population of the eastern sea-board, projects were warmly entertained some years ago, though eventually abandoned, to construct one railway from the head of Loch Lomond by way of Tyndrum to Oban, and another northward from that line to Loch Leven, and thence to Fort William and along the Great glen.—Altogether, the state of things which everywhere meets the eye along the public roads in the Highlands—especially when viewed in connection with the aspect of husbandry, and the facilities for conveying produce and working the ground, which present themselves on the private side-roads—affords abundant demonstration that benign results have been very extensively and rapidly achieved by unlocking the mountain-gates of the Highlanders, and paving pathways for them of trafficking intercommunication with their neighbours.

But a prodigious addition to what the roads have effected, is found in the results of cutting the Crinan Canal, and of constructing the magnificent work called the Caledonian Canal. [See these articles.] As regards also the whole coast-line of the continental Highlands, the whole length of the Great glen, and the entire extent of the Western islands, improvement has been achieved probably much more by the constructing and amending of harbours, and by the introduction and exploits of steam-navigation, than in other districts by all sorts of wheeled conveyances along the roads. Parts adjacent to the Clyde, and to the principal ramifications of its estuary, and portions of the western coast and of the islands, have, with the simple appliance of steam-navigation, suddenly passed from a state of wildness and desolation to the possession of almost a suburban character. Large villages or considerable towns—as in the instances of Helensburgh, Dunoon, Campbelton, Bowmore, and Oban—have either sprung up from the unoccupied soil, or arisen out of poor and inconsiderable hamlets; and traffic to an extent which, on a highway, would employ a regiment of carters, now flourishes and goes regularly forward in quarters where, in the early part of the present century, scarcely any interchange of commodity existed superior to the rude trivial barter known to uncivilized tribes. Nor are the changes much or any less marked in the Caledonian glen, and especially on the east coast from the point whence the Highland frontier diverges into the interior to the Pentland frith. From the private resources of enterprising individuals and companies, and nearly to the same amount from the proceeds of estates forfeited at last rebellion, a sum total of £110,000 has been expended on harbours and piers. The consequent increase of traffic, not only by the new method of steam-navigation, but by the old one of sailing-vessels, has been proportionate to the gigantic movements of everything connected with Highland amelioration.

Certain patriotic institutions, also, have operated powerfully to rouse the mind of the Highlander from its dormancy, and incite and direct him to avail himself of the advantages which were accumulating round his position. The Highland London society, established in 1778 by General Fraser of Lovat and other native Highlanders, the Highland Club of Scotland, the Celtic society, and the St. Fillan's Highland society, have probably worked with less beneficial results, by indulging a spirit of antiquarianism, and attempting to perpetuate attachment to Highland peculiarities, than if they had launched their whole influence to freight the population onward in strictly practical and modern improvement; yet they have laboured so to polish taste, to diffuse refinement, to obliterate the offensive features of the ancient character, and fix attention on those which fully comport with civilization, that they may be regarded as having, to some extent, assailed the foibles of the Highlanders through the very avenue of their prejudices. The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, on the other hand, has steadily directed its powerful energies to the promotion of the immediate and most tangible interests of the Highlands, and to the introduction, extension, and adaptation of whatever promises most efficiently to work out their temporal prosperity. This noble institution embodies the patronage and the skill of most of the nobility, landed-gentry, and gentlemen-farmers, throughout the country, and of not a few distinguished men of science and of the learned professions. Surveying a width of range and a multi-

plicity of objects somewhat worthy of its wealth of intellect and its opulence of resources, it promotes the erection of towns and villages, the formation of roads and bridges, the experiments and enterprises of agriculture, the improving of farm-stock, the sheltering processes of planting, the extension of fisheries, the introduction of manufactures, the adaptation of machinery to the useful arts, the co-operation of local influence with public or legislative measures, the diffusion of practical knowledge, the progress of general industry, and the consolidating of the population of the Highlands and the Lowlands into one great fraternal community. The society awards large and numerous premiums to stimulate desiderated enterprises; and in 1828, it began the publication of the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, for prize essays, and the dissemination of the newest practical information. It also patronizes great annual cattle-shows successively in different towns, and by means of them, excites and directs a stirring and profitable spirit of emulation among graziers; and, in general, it keeps in play upon the community a variety of influences which, as far as regards mere earthly well-being, have singularly transformed and beautified its character.—The British Fishery society, established in 1780, though far from having accomplished what seemed easily within its reach, and feeble or at least unsuccessful in movement upon the water compared with the Highland Society of Scotland upon the land, yet seems ordinary in importance only when the vastness of its scene of action is taken into view, and has worked out very considerable advantages to the population of the coasts and the islands. Several towns and fishing-villages, such as Tobermory, Ullapool, and Pulteney-town, near Wick, are indebted to it both for their origin, and for much of the prosperity which they, and the districts around them, enjoy.

The appearances of beneficial change, or rather of total revolution, everywhere meet the eye in the walks of agriculture. Previous to the era of improvement, the cultivation and management of the soil were little better than savage. Crops were raised either with or without manure, just as the commodity happened spontaneously to offer itself, or to lie at a slightly inconvenient distance; they were confined to detached and trivial patches of ground naturally fertile; they were wrung year after year, in increasingly scanty pittances, from its exsiccated and disheartened bosom, till they could no longer compensate the cost of the effort, and were then forgotten during a period of the land's exhausted rest, and of slowly acquiring "heart" from the growth and decay upon it of spontaneous weeds and grasses; and, either when they succeeded or when they failed, they merely whetted the appetite or mocked the cravings of misery,—the people, in the one case, acquiring no higher an indulgence than coarse oaten cakes and whisky, and, in the other, subsisting themselves on broth of nettles, or the blood of living animals mixed with oatmeal, or whatever was digestible in the spontaneous produce of the mountains. Cattle—the chief article of wealth, the main resource for subsistence, and the object of frequent forays and cause of continual intestine commotion—were so overstocked upon the natural pastures common to a tribe or clan, that they were annually starved in large numbers to death; and in every position, they were jostled out of their rights by absurdly large establishments of horses, maintained nominally for the purposes of tillage and of carrying peats, but really, in a chief degree, for the pampering of laziness or the demonstrations of beggarly consequence. Farms were let on the monstrous principle of runrig to a whole community or township; they passed, in their various subdivisions, successively from hand to hand of the co-occupants; they were the temporary grounds, distinctively of no one, but diffusively of all; they sucked down the labours of the industrious and the skilful to compensate their master for the idleness of the besotted and the blundering; and—as if to amass every conceivable element of absurdity—they were held, with all their monstrous conditions, not of the proprietor, to whom the tenants owed prime service, but of a principal middleman to whose underling authority they became doubly enslaved.

The introduction of the potato, from the eagerness with which the exotic was adopted and the delight with which its easiness of cultivation was observed, might, in other circumstances, have worked a favourable change; but, for a considerable period, it only facilitated early marriages, occasioned an increase of population, and, in years when the crop failed, made a distressing addition to the former aggregate amount of misery. Improvement on a great scale, or to an extent which marked either an era or a state of rapid progression, did not actually commence in the Highlands, till the formation of the parliamentary roads, or some years after the beginning of the present century. The substitution of carts for ponies, by the saving it caused of time and expense and labour, and the facility it afforded for carrying manure from a distance, gave a powerful impulse to sluggishness of movement. No sooner were the parliamentary roads opened than the people constructed small side-roads in every direction; and, finding how easily they could now bring fuel from their mosses, or sea-weed from the shore, or loads of manurial substances from the storehouses of the mountains, felt joyously aroused from their slothful indolence to a state of industrious energy —vying with one another in the substitution of the neat gardened cottage for the lumpish squalid hovel, and in the adoption of new and stirring doctrines which they found promulged around them respecting the reclaiming of land and the improving of stock. The introduction of carts was so sudden, so general, and so wondrously inspiriting as itself to have formed an era; and it immediately led to the introduction, or at least to the multiplication from a few units to hundreds and thousands, of ploughs, iron-teethed harrows, and other implements of husbandry, which indicated both acquaintance with the best methods of working the soil, and determination to ply them. At the commencement of the century, stripes of land along the coast or on the frontier were almost the only scenes of cultivation; and even these continued to a great degree loaded with the absurdities of the ancient system, till the invasion of carts and ploughs effected a revolution.

In Ross-shire, where a barley-mill was unknown till 1813, where the arable grounds were formerly detached patches, irregularly worked, and free from the arrangement of either field or ridge, many a single farm came, in the course of about twenty years, to produce as much as had formerly been extracted from the area of the whole county. Wheat alone came to be produced to the amount of 20,000 quarters a-year, and grain came to be raised, not only for local consumption, and for Inverness, Dingwall, Tain, and other Highland localities, but for exportation, to the amount of 10,000 quarters a-year, to Leith and the great ports of England. Inverness-shire, though possessing a more limited field for agricultural operations than Ross-shire, was equal to it in the energy of improvements, and scarcely inferior to it in their extent. In Sutherlandshire, where so late as 1806 or 1807, the inhabitants retained nearly all their ancient uncultivated habits,

living in the most miserable huts, and strangers to every species of comfort and industry, and where the lower grounds were almost wholly neglected and uninhabited, the liberal exertions of the Marquis of Stafford and other proprietors effected a revolution as complete as it was sudden. The population were drawn down from their wretched and useless position in the upper parts of the county, to crofts or small portions of ground marked out for them near the coast, and incited, by the erection for their use of comfortable cottages, by the location of their lands in the neighbourhood most prolific of advantage, and by every encouragement of advice and motive, to ply the arts of husbandry productively for themselves and their country. The higher grounds, which they vacated, and which are as well adapted for pasturage as they were ill-suited to be the sites of man's residence, were converted into extensive sheep and cattle farms; and, in less than twenty years from the first act of innovation, the whole county, as to its modes of tillage, the appearance of its farm-buildings, and all its agricultural properties and appliances, was in a condition to bear comparison with not a few districts of the long-favoured and happily-situated Lowlands. In Caithness, in spite of many of the lands being harassingly fettered by entails, and in spite of the stimulating advantage of roads having been of later attainment than in other districts, improvement displayed her trophies as exultingly as elsewhere, and was not a little aided in obtaining them by the ludicrous blunder, so characteristic of a besottedly ignorant people, of the inhabitants who occupied the seaboard and naturally arable district, having driven the first and grand line of parliamentary road as far as possible from their dwellings, and procured it to be carried inland along the base of the mountains. The blunder—which, of course, was discovered immediately after the road was completed—led to the careful cultivation, both of every practicable corner of land below the road-line, and of every patch above it, on the face or among the interstices of the hills where the plough could gain admission; and it occasioned or aided the building of a village at Bonar bridge, the planting of a great tract of country by Messrs. Houston of Creich and Dempster of Skibo, the invasion of the mountain's side at Skibo to the amount of a whole farm, and the trenching of most of the arable part of the Creich estate, and the sheltering of all of it with the best enclosures. Nor have the southern Highlands been behind the northern in the race of improvement, or unmindful of their greater advantageousness of position; and, but for the tedium of prolonging instances, they might be exhibited, county after county, in aspects of renovation which excite pleasure and almost provoke astonishment.

"In my various journeys to the different parts of the country," says the superintendent of the parliamentary roads in 1826, respecting the Highlands in general, "I notice improvements extending in every direction; and during my short recollection, a considerable extent of moorland, in various places, has been enclosed and converted into cultivated fields. It may also serve to show how systematic farming has become, that societies for the promotion of agriculture and the rearing of stock have been established in all the northern counties. Nor have plantations been behind in this general state of improvement. Many thousands of acres have, within the last 25 years, been planted. Upon the Dunrobin estate alone, there have been planted, within the last 25 years, above 9,000,000 of trees; and although the climate is somewhat unfavourable for the growth of large trees, yet the attempts made promise to be attended with profit and advantage in many situations incapable of any other species of culture. The rapid improvements in agriculture have been accompanied with a corresponding change in the habitations of all ranks in the Highlands. Proprietors have expended large sums in the erection and ornamenting of suitable mansion-houses; and, in the houses of gentlemen-tacksmen, every species of comfort and convenience is to be found; while the cottars are gradually exchanging their huts of mud or turf for neat and substantial cottages." No surer criterion of the vast amount of agricultural improvement which took place within a period of from 25 to 40 years can be found—even abating for the advantageous influence of the war-period upon landed property—than in the fact that the value of Highland estates underwent in that period a fourfold, a sixfold, and, in some instances, nearly a tenfold increase. The lands of Merkinch, in the vicinity of Inverness, rose in 25 years from a rental of between £70 and £80 to a rental of £600. The estate of Castlehill, belonging to the ancient family of the Cuthberts, was sold in 1779 for £8,000, and resold in lots in 1804 for between £60,000 and £70,000. The barony of Lentron was bought in 1787 for £2,500, and sold 25 years afterwards for £20,000. The property of Redcastle, in Ross, was sold, in 1790, after a short competition, for £25,000, and resold, in 1824, to Sir William Fetter, Bart., for £135,000. In Lord Reay's country, in Sutherland, property which formerly yielded a rental of £2,000 rose, in the course of a few years, to a rental of £15,000. The estates of Chisholm, in the romantic district of Strathglass, from being, in 1783, worth only £700 a-year, became, in 1826, worth upwards of £5,000. The lands of Glengarry at the death of their proprietor, Duncan Macdonald, in 1788, yielded him not more than £800; and, in 1826, they yielded between £6,000 and £7,000.

Owing to the very great extent of surface which is available only as grazing-ground and sheep-walk, much of the attention which was anciently paid in an engrossing way to stock, required to be perpetuated and enlightened. Great effort and skill have been employed in improving the black cattle, by diffusing over the region the best breeds of its choicest districts, and by importing cows from Ayrshire. The Highland cattle are small; but they furnish the shambles with beef of a peculiarly delicate quality; and are driven southward for sale to the number annually of about 20,000 from Inverness-shire, about the same number from the other northern counties, and a still larger number from the southern Highlands.—Besides due care being used, on account of the very fine flavour of its mutton, for the black-faced sheep which the commencement of the improving era found in possession of the sheep-walks, attention is universally given, on account of the fineness of their wool and the largeness of their size, to imported cross-breeds, and especially to the Cheviots. Caithness, in the face of agricultural distresses which were just beginning when the incitement of the parliament roads entered its limits, exported annually, for some years preceding 1826, 80,000 fleeces of wool and 20,000 Cheviot sheep. Sutherlandshire, for some time preceding 1834, furnished yearly about 180,000 fleeces, and 40,000 sheep. A report by a committee appointed, in 1832, to inquire into the state of traffic in sheep at Inverness, estimated the annual exportation of sheep from Inverness-shire to be 100,000, and that from all the other northern counties to be about the same number.—Considerable attention has been paid to the breed of horses, for the purposes both of tillage and of draught, and has even, in some instances, been

successfully directed to the rearing of horses of the finest description. Highland ponies are small, but strong, hardy, and capable of enduring great fatigue; and are annually driven southward in large numbers for the uses of the Newcastle coal-mines, and for general disposal in the lowland and the English markets. The larger breed of horses, when properly cared for, are stout, hardy, and serviceable beasts of draught, and, for the purposes of the saddle, as well as of the cart and the plough, are now very generally the offshot of crossings with south-country horses. —Several valuable species of pigs, both pure and crosses, were introduced at an early period of the career of improvement; and though not a prime or a prominent object, have drawn considerable attention.—For the disposal of the stock of the Highlands, various trysts or markets are held in the interior, and along the southern borders of the region. To supersede the inconveniences of a scattered market, and of purchasers having sometimes to seek out their commodity at the homes and fanks of the farmers, a great annual sheep and wool market was established, in 1817, at Inverness; and here all the disposable fleeces and sheep in the north of Scotland, are usually sold or contracted for in the way of consignment.

The manufactures of the Highlands, except in the article of whisky, are so trivial as to be seen or estimated only by a minute statist. In commerce, however, or in the exportation of the produce of the soil and of the seas, and in the importation of the conveniences and the luxuries of life, the region exhibits an increase of importance quite sufficient to demonstrate that a process of enrichment, or at least of growing prosperity, is going on throughout its territory. The state of traffic by navigation will be seen by reference to our articles Caledonian Canal, Crinan Canal, and those on the various ports; and that of the fisheries, by reference to the articles, Wick, Lybster, Helmsdale, Cromarty, Findhorn, Inverary, Lochcarron, Loch Shieldag, Hebrides, Ullapool, Tobermory, and Stornoway. The annual exportations from the whole of the Highlands and Western Islands, are estimated by the Messrs. Anderson, in their 'Guide to the Highlands,' at £1,100,000,—consisting of sheep and wool £250,000; black cattle £250,000; herrings £200,000; grain £100,000; whisky £200,000; salmon, kelp, wood, pork, &c. £100,000. Two remunerating productions of a kind not very likely to be generally adverted to, may be particularly specified,—timber and game. Highland timber consists principally of pine and birch. The former, when raised from planting, is disposed of chiefly in the form of props for coal-mines; and the latter is sold as material for herring-barrels. Between 200 and 300 cargoes of props, logs, and deals, are annually shipped from the Moray frith. Game, though not strictly an article of exportation, draws profits to the country as directly as if it were. Highland proprietors now so very generally let the right of sporting on their lands that moors, varying in their accommodations and resources to suit the different classes of bidders in the market, may be rented at all prices from £50 to £500. Partridges and hares in the low grounds, the ptarmigan and the mountain hare in the lofty uplands, the stately reddeer in the sequestered wilds, the roe in the lower coverts, the heath-fowl as a substitute for the pheasant,—these, and grouse, woodcocks, snipes, wildducks, and other game, are what attract the sportsman, and bring rental to the proprietor. The wild eagle, which still occasionally gyrates round the bleak summits of the pinnacled mountains, and builds its eyry in cliffs which claim communion with the clouds, is too sublime an object to be thought of by those whose eyes are earthward even when they tread the outworks of nature, and may be profitably contemplated only or chiefly by those who desire to "mount up on wings as eagles" into an atmosphere purer and loftier than belongs to the every-day walks of life.

We have chosen, for the sake of continuity of topic, to trace Highland improvement in temporal matters to its limits, without adverting to the religious and the educational influences which were at work to stimulate and direct ameliorating changes; but we should utterly fail to give a correct view of the region, and of the means of its amelioration, were we not to show in detail how powerfully and steadily these influences have been bearing upon its welfare. Had constructors of roads and harbours, members of civil government and secular societies, exerted a tenfold greater force than they have actually done upon the Highlands, they would probably have recoiled in astonishment from the futility of their efforts, had not the Bible, the Christian minister, and the schoolmaster been abroad to mould the minds of the population into a coincidence with the object of their labours.

The Highlands and Western Islands, after the extinction of Culdeeism and the full establishment of Popery, were distributed into the six dioceses of Dunkeld, Argyle, Moray, Ross, Caithness, and the Isles. The number of secular clergy who officiated as parish-priests and as chaplains, though it cannot now be ascertained, seems to have corresponded, so far as the resources of the region would permit, with the sumptuousness and the earthly pomp of the Romish ritual. The monastic orders of all classes appear to have had only 18 establishments, 6 of which were in the Western Islands. There seem to have been only 2 collegiate churches for regular canons, at Kilmun in Argyleshire and at Tain in Ross-shire, besides the cathedrals or diocesan churches of Dunkeld, Fortrose, Elgin, Dornoch, and Lismore. On the abolition of Popery in 1560, the first draft of the constitution of the Reformed church, portioned the Highlands and Islands, including the Orkneys, into the three districts of Argyle, Ross, and Orkney, and assigned to them 3 of the 10 superintendents which it provided for the kingdom. But there followed struggles between Presbyterianism and Episcopacy, alternate ascendencies of the two systems, and shiftings of scene in the persons and character and creed of the officiating ministers, which operated with a most malign influence, and occasioned almost the whole region to send up rank and fetid crops of poisonous herbage from the manurings of Popery left upon its soil. In the earlier years succeeding the Reformation, the paucity of preachers which could be found for the whole kingdom, the obstacle of the Gaelic language, and the poverty, thinness of population, and physical obstructions of the Highlands, prevented many parts of the region from becoming the scene of any pastoral ministrations, or even occasional religious services. So late as 1650, Lochaber, and some other equally important districts, remained untrodden by any Protestant pastor. Even localities which were earlier and somewhat regularly supplied, received, in many instances, no advantage in consequence of the ministers' ignorance of the vernacular language. The people were profoundly ignorant of the art of reading; and, even though the schoolmaster had gone amongst them, they possessed not a single copy of the scriptures by appeal to which they could have reaped benefit from his labours.

Throughout the 17th century, Popery was allowed to riot nearly at will in the Western Highlands, and in those of the Hebridean islands which belong to the counties of Ross and Inverness; and Episcopa-

lianism, in the feeble and worthless form, or with the uninfluential and unenlightening appliances which characterized it in Scotland, maintained full possession of the south-east of Ross-shire, the shores of Loch-Linnhe, the districts of Strathnairn and Strathdearn, the vicinities of Inverness, Dunkeld, and Blair, and also exerted considerable dominion in Strathspey, Badenoch, and Morayshire. Presbyterianism, or the working department of the reformed community, even when in the ascendant, was met, therefore, with moral obstacles in the way of attempting to plant a regular ministry, quite as embarrassing as the physical resistance of mountain-barriers and intersecting arms of the sea. Yet, a century, all but 14 years, elapsed after the legal establishment of the Reformation, before the General Assembly seems to have made any very formal attempt either to exercise regular pastoral care over the Highlands, or to demonstrate a consciousness that the region was in existence. In 1646—reddening apparently with a sense of shame for former neglect, or with harassing apprehension as to the fate of the Reformation beyond the mountains—the Assembly at length resolved that a ministry be planted among the Highlands,—that ministers and exhorters who understood the Gaelic language, be sent to them,—that kirks be provided in them, as in the Lowlands,—and that, agreeably to act of parliament, schools be erected in all their parishes. But these resolutions were more easily made than attempted to be carried into execution. Back to the very year of their being adopted, indeed, the town records of Inverness bear evidence of salaries having been paid to schoolmasters of the burgh, and respectively, in 1662 and 1667, they prohibit all persons except the town-teachers from giving lessons in reading or writing within the royalty, and enacted that "Mary Cowie shall not teach reading beyond the Proverbs;" and, in these particulars, they may possibly bear out an inference that, in a rudimental and crude form, the educational part of the Assembly's purpose was immediately executed in a few of the more populous localities. As to the strictly ecclesiastical part of it, however, few ministers could be found who understood Gaelic, and the few who did declined to accept, amongst a barbarous people, situations "so poor as not to afford bread."

After the Revolution, in 1688, and the immediately subsequent settlement of the Established church upon its present basis, considerable solicitude was evinced to make more extensive religious and educational provision for the Highlands. Bodies of ministers and probationers were sent, in terms of successive acts of the General Assembly, to itinerate in the unprovided districts, and were supported, while on their missionary tours, by grants from the vacant stipends. All licentiates who undersood the Gaelic language, if on the list of probationers, were prohibited from accepting settlements in the Lowlands; and, if already in possession of an incumbency, were obliged, in the event of receiving calls from Highland parishes, to accept them. Commissions having, in 1617, and at subsequent dates, been appointed by parliament to plant kirks, modify stipends, and remodel parishes, and all their powers becoming, in 1707, vested in the court of session, committees were now nominated to visit parishes which had been civilly settled, with a view to the erection of churches and schools. In 1701, an association was formed called "The Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge" for "the increase of piety and virtue within Scotland, especially in the Highlands, Islands, and remote corners thereof;" and, after acquiring pecuniary strength, royal patronage, and a charter of incorporation, commenced, in 1712, a series of enterprises, which gradually increased in extent, and afforded no mean aid in the departments at once of the missionary, the schoolmaster, and the religious publisher. In 1705, a grant was made by Queen Anne, from proceeds of the quondam bishopric of Argyle, of sums, whose annual interest, in 1838, amounted to £142 15s. 7d., to be expended by the synod of Argyle in supporting preachers, catechists, and schoolmasters. In 1725—in response to an application exhibiting the moral destitution of a people separated into thin and detached clusters by arms of the sea, impetuous torrents, lofty mountains, and extensive moors—£1,000 of annual royal bounty, increased at a later period to £2,000, was placed at the disposal of the General Assembly, and was immediately devoted to the support of 20 preachers and 20 catechists appointed to the most destitute districts. About this period, the Established church—somewhat aided probably, though in an incidental way, by the routings of Popish priests, and of Jacobitical Episcopalian ministers, which followed the rebellion of 1715—had considerably struck its roots into the thin soil of the Highlands, and begun to spread over them a numerous though stunted ramification of presbyteries and kirk-sessions. In 1724, the presbyteries of Lochcarron, Abertarff, and Skye were erected, and, along with the previously formed presbytery of the Long Island, constituted into the synod of Glenelg. In 1726, the presbytery of Tongue was established; in 1729, those of Mull and of Lorn were formed; and in 1742, that of the Long Island was divided into the two presbyteries of Lewis and Uist.

While the Highlands were thus becoming better provided with pastoral superintendence, they experienced the influence upon them of the schoolmaster and the press. In 1616, an act of the privy council, which had for its avowed object the promotion of "civilitie, godliness, knowledge, and learning," originated the system of parochial education; and, in 1633, the act was incorporated with the laws of the country. In 1646, the General Assembly—in the same act by which they ordered the supply of destitute districts with ministers—made an effort to enforce attention to the formation of parish-schools; and, two years later, they appointed every congregation to contribute an annual collection for aiding the attendance of Highland boys at school. In 1690—the Highlanders then receiving, for the first time, a book in their native tongue—a Gaelic version of the Psalms, and a translation of the Shorter Catechism, were published by the synod of Argyle. In the same year, the General Assembly published, for distribution in the Highlands, 3,000 copies of Bishop Bedell's Irish Bible, and 1,000 copies of an Irish version of the New Testament. In 1696, new and comparatively stringent laws were made, appointing a school to be set up in every parish in Scotland, and securing to every parochial schoolmaster a house and garden, and a salary of from 100 to 200 merks Scots. In 1699, a Gaelic version of the Confession of Faith was published by the synod of Argyle. In 1705 and 1706, 19 presbyterial and 58 local libraries were erected in various districts. In 1712, the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge commenced its operations by the erection of five schools; and, from that time, it has been in constant movement and increasing activity, extending its sphere of usefulness, both in adding to the number of its schools, and in strengthening its corps of catechists and missionaries. So rapidly did this society increase the momentum of its influence that, instead of only the 5 schools with which it commenced, it had, 7 years

afterwards, 48,—13 years later, 109,—and at the beginning of the present century, 200. In 1738, the society, in extension of its plans, instituted schools of industry for instructing females in spinning, sewing, and knitting; and it afterwards gradually augmented their number till, 30 years ago, they amounted to 89. In 1769, the first edition of the Gaelic New Testament, consisting of 10,000 copies, was published by the same society; and, in 1797, it was followed by an edition of 21,500 copies. Still, in spite of all the efforts of teaching and publishing which we have named, the 18th century closed without any considerable enlightenment of the Highland population having been effected. The monstrous mistake was acted on, all the way along, of attempting to educate the young through the medium, not of their vernacular tongue, but of the English language. Children were taught, not to read or to comprehend a book, or the words of which it was composed, but to imitate sounds and repeat the deciphering of signs belonging to a language of which they knew nothing; and when they left school, they found themselves possessed of acquirements which were utterly incapable of being turned to practical account. But even had the schools been framed and conducted on the most judicious principles, they were unspeakably too few in number to make a general impression on the population, and left many a large district—extensive patches and far-away nooks of the enormous parishes of the Highlands—practically as unprovided for as if there had not been a school in the land.

Since the commencement of the 18th century, however, the ecclesiastical, educational, and literary history of the Highlands partakes largely of the bright tints of improvement which depict the history of their agriculture and their political condition. In 1802, 5,000 copies of the Gaelic Bible—the first edition of the complete Gaelic scriptures—were published by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge; in 1807, 20,000 copies were published of a careful translation, prepared under the direction of Dr. John Stewart of Luss, Dr. Alexander Stewart of Dingwall, afterwards of Canongate, Edinburgh, and the Rev. James Stewart of Killin. In 1811 a Gaelic school society was formed at Edinburgh, for the purpose of promoting education exclusively in the Gaelic language; and in the course of 16 years it raised the number of its schools to 77, attended by 4,300 scholars. In 1812 a similar society was formed in Glasgow, but with the object of promoting education both in Gaelic and in English; and, in 1818, another was formed in Inverness, of seemingly an energetic character; and this, jointly with the Glasgow society, had, in 1827, 125 schools, supposed to be attended by at least 5,000 scholars. In 1823 the sum of £50,000 was granted by Government for the purposes of church-extension in the Highlands and Islands. With this money were erected, under the superintendence of the inspector of Highland roads and bridges, 33 places of worship, each at a cost of £720, and with from 300 to 500 sittings, and 42 manses, each at a cost of £750, with the appendages of a garden and a small glebe,—the surplus number of manses being apportioned to churches previously in existence, but without resident ministers. Connected with these erections 42 additional ministers were provided for the Highlands, at an annual expense to the country of £120 each, or £5,040 in the aggregate. In 1825 a committee of their own number was appointed by the General Assembly to increase the means of education and religious instruction in the Highlands and Islands; and they went to work with such judgment and energy as very soon to set up numerous and efficiently conducted schools,—giving to each school the valuable appendage of a library. In the same year—1825—was established at Inverness the Northern Institution, for the promotion of science and literature in general, and more particularly with the view of investigating the antiquities and the civil and natural history of the Highlands and Islands. In 1831 a Gaelic Episcopal society was formed for aiding the education of students for the ministry, publishing prayer-books and other productions in the Gaelic language, and providing catechists and schools for the poor of the Episcopalian communion throughout the Highlands. In 1836, and following years, the commissioners of religious instruction, appointed by parliament, in response to loud demands on the part of the General Assembly for church-extension, expended much time and laborious investigation in minute inquiry into the condition of the Highland and the Hebridean parishes; and, in consequence of their report, the parliament of 1838 enacted that if the heritors of any parish divided *quoad sacra* provide schools, they may be endowed. Under this act [1° and 2° Victoria, c. 87] the lords of the treasury assumed, as a fit endowment for the schools erected in 41 Highland parishes or districts which have been divided *quoad sacra* under the act 5° Geo. IV. c. 90, the interest of a sum equal in amount to double the estimated value or cost of the school, schoolmaster's house and garden, so provided in each district. At various dates, from near the commencement of the century, the United Associate Synod, the Congregational Union of Scotland, and the Baptist Society, adopted measures for contributing influence and labour to the religious amelioration of the Highlands; but, except in instances which are too few in number or too inconsiderable in result, to loom out in a general statistical sketch, they have hitherto been hindered in their efforts by the great obstacle which so long obstructed the measures of the Established church after the Reformation,—the want of suitable men who are acquainted with the Gaelic language. In recent years, however, the movements of the Free church, together with some changes in the system of the public schools, have given a great momentum to moral improvement in almost every district of the Highlands.

Up to the year 1826, 35,000 copies of the Bible and 48,700 copies of the New Testament, in the Gaelic language, were issued by the British and Foreign Bible society, making, along with the issues of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, a total of 60,000 copies of the Bible and 80,000 copies of the New Testament; and since that period several large editions have been issued, particularly by the Edinburgh Bible society. In 1828 a large Gaelic dictionary, in two thick quarto volumes, and compiled by Mr. Maclachlan of Aberdeen and Dr. Mackay of Dunoon, to supersede two inconsiderable vocabularies which alone previously existed to direct the scholar, was published by the Highland Society of Scotland; and, about the same period, another Gaelic Dictionary, completed in one large octavo volume, and compiled by Dr. Dewar now of Aberdeen, and Dr. Macleod now of Glasgow, was issued in numbers. Other dictionaries also—a 4to one edited by Mr. Armstrong of London, and a pocket edition by Mr. Macalpine of Islay—have been published. In 1829 a monthly sixpenny miscellany, called 'The Gaelic Messenger,' and filled entirely with Gaelic composition, was commenced under the editorship of Dr. Macleod; but though it had, at the first, a considerable circulation, it rapidly declined, and, after about three years, became extinct; but

in 1835, it was revived under the title of 'The New Gaelic Messenger.' Other accessions to Gaelic literature, issued previous to 1836, and almost wholly since the commencement of the present century, are 11 original prose works, principally sermons,—10 separate collections of hymns on sacred subjects, that of Dr. Buchanan's hymns in 11 different editions.—5 editions of Alleine's Alarm to Sinners.—3 of Baxter's Call to the Unconverted.—2 of Boston's Fourfold State.—2 of Doddridge's Rise and Progress.—2 of Guthrie's Great Interest.—2 of Willison on the Shorter Catechism,—5 of Willison's Mother's Catechism.—2 of Willison's Communicant's Catechism.—2 of Thomson's Catechism.—single editions of about 40 religious treatises long known in the dress of the English language, and, for the most part, of highly approved character,—9 or 10 school books,—and about 50 secular works, almost all single editions, and chiefly in the department of Gaelic songs and poetry. According to the report of the General Assembly's Committee, in 1833, the Highlands and Islands, including the Orkneys and the Shetlands—or the synod of Argyle, the presbyteries of Alford and Kincardine O'Neil in the synod of Aberdeen, and the synods of Moray, Ross, Sutherland and Caithness, Glenelg, Orkney and Zetland, comprehending 220 parishes, and a population, in 1831, of 504,955—contained 273 parochial schools, attended by 14,202 scholars,—315 societies' schools, attended by 18,085 scholars,—137 privately endowed schools, attended by 6,314 scholars,—372 unendowed or voluntary schools, attended by 13,728 scholars,—418 Sabbath schools,—20 week-day evening schools,—and about 80 schools of industry supported by the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge; and according to the Report of the Commissioners of Religious Instruction, there were, in 1838, in the Highlands and Islands, 35 missionaries and 8 catechists supported by the annual royal grant to the General Assembly,—10 missionaries and 33 catechists supported by the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge,—and 3 preachers and 7 catechists assisted or maintained from the fund administered by the synod of Argyle. More recent statistics do not differ materially from these, except by the addition of the machinery of the Free church; and summaries of them, as ascertained in the Census of 1851, will be found in our articles on the several Highland counties.

Notwithstanding the multiplicity and power of the means of moral improvement with which the Highlands have been plied—notwithstanding a perfect amplitude or almost an excess of these means, in some districts, since the Free church went so warmly into competition with the Establishment—there still is, in many large tracts, particularly the less populous ones, a very serious deficiency. While the Highlands, too, have been emancipated to a delightful extent from the superstitious, immoral observances, and vicious customs which not long ago enthralled them, and while they seem to be, in a general way, rapidly progressing in a career of temperance and of proper behaviour at funerals, so contrasted to the character which they formerly bore, they still, in the more sequestered districts, are the scenes of folly, superstitious absurdities, and discreditable moral feeling which would be far more in keeping, in the present day, with the moral scenery of Spain or Brazil than with that of Scotland. Ample scope and verge enough exists in the Highlands for the enterprise of enlightened benevolence; and claims loud and urgent are made by them on the attention of both the patriot and the Christian.

HIGHTAE, a post-office village in the parish of Lochmaben, Dumfries-shire. It is the largest of the Fourtowns: which see. It stands 2¼ miles south-south-east of the burgh of Lochmaben, on the road thence to Annan. Here is a Reformed Presbyterian meeting-house. Hightae loch is a lake midway between the village and the burgh, covering a surface of 52 acres, and contributing its quota to the rich displays of water scenery, and the variety and abundance of fishy produce, for which the parish of Lochmaben is remarkable. Population of the village, 436. Houses, 101.

HIGHRIDGE-HALL. See Elnam.

HIGHTOWN. See Heiton.

HILLBANK. See Dundee.

HILLEND, a post-office village, partly in the parish of Dalgety, and partly in that of Inverkeithing, Fifeshire. Here is a parochial school belonging to Dalgety. Population, 281. Houses, 63.

HILLHEAD, a village in the parish of Cockpen, Edinburghshire. Population, 76. Houses, 18.

HILLHEAD, Perthshire. See Dunkeld.

HILLHOUSE. See Dundonald.

HILL OF MENIE, a post-office station subordinate to Aberdeen.

HILLS (Castle of). See Lochrutton.

HILLSIDE, a straggling village with a post-office, in the parish of Montrose, 2 miles north-north-west of the burgh of Montrose, Forfarshire.

HILLSIDE, a post-office station subordinate to Aberdeen.

HILLSWICK, a post-office village and small seaport, in the parish of Northmaven, in Shetland. It stands on a creek or voe of St. Magnus bay, 12 miles south by west of the northern extremity of the mainland. The voe penetrates the land 3 miles north-north-eastward, is flanked on the west side by a narrow peninsula, terminating in a point called Hillswickness, and is considered a very safe harbour, and is comparatively much frequented by vessels. Population of the village, 211. Houses, 34.

HILLTOWN. See Dundee and Hilton.

HILLYLAND, a village in the parish of Tibbermore, Perthshire. Population, 202. Houses, 43.

HILTON, an ancient parish in Berwickshire, united, in 1735, to that of Whitsome, which see. The old church stood on a small hill, and hence drew the name Hilton, or Hilltown, upon the hamlet in its vicinity. The church was anciently a rectory, rated in the Taxatio at 18 marks. In 1464, there appears to have been a litigation at the Papal court respecting this church. In 1362, David II. granted to William de Wardlaw some lands in the manor of Hilton; the manor having been forfeited to the Crown by Adam de Hilton's adherence to the English king.

HILTON, a fishing village in the parish of Fearn, on the east coast of Ross-shire. It is situated on the Moray frith, 6½ miles east-south-east of Tain. Population, 310. Houses, 67.

HILTON, a village in the parish of Inverness. Population, 64. Houses, 10.

HINDIGARTH (Head of), a headland, flanking the north side of the entrance of Mid-Yell voe, near the middle of the west coast of the island of Yell, in Shetland.

HIRSEL. See Coldstream.

HIRST HILL, a hill in the parish of Shotts, Lanarkshire. Its summit is on the watershed between the Clyde and the Forth, and commands a very extensive and beautiful prospect. The headstream of Almond water rises on the east side of the hill.

HIRTA. See Kilda (St.).

HOAN. See Durness.

HORDWEEL. See Bunkle.

HOBKIRK—anciently and properly Hopekirk—a parish in the district of Teviotdale, Roxburghshire. It extends in a stripe north-north-eastward, from the watershed with Liddesdale to the centre of the county. It contains the post-office station of Bonchester-Bridge, 7 miles east-south-east of Hawick. It is bounded by Cavers, Bedrule, Southdean, Castleton, Teviothead, and Kirkton. Its length is nearly 11 miles; and its breadth varies from less than 3 miles to about 1¾. Rule water is formed by several head-streams in the southern part of the parish, and runs thence first some distance through the interior, and then along the boundary with Bedrule. It is strictly a mountain-stream, has a considerable declivity of channel, and, in consequence, is impetuous and subject to extremely sudden floods and ebbs in the volume of its waters. All the parish—except the south-west corner, which is watered by one of the head-streams of the Slitrig, and has a north-westerly exposure—consists of the vale of the Rule, scarcely on the average ¼ of a mile broad, and backgrounds of mountainous hills. Slightly more than one-fifth of the whole area is in tillage or parks; about 1,000 acres are under plantation; and all the remainder is waste or pastoral. The soil, all along the vale of the Rule, is a very fertile, deep, strong clay, some parts of it mixed with small channel, and other parts with sand; and, at a distance from the stream, it is light and sandy, lying upon a subsoil of cold till, and, in general, very barren. The most remarkable mountains are Winbrough, Fanna, Rubberslaw, and Bonchester. The first and second, situated in the southern extremity of the parish, rise to about 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, and have such breadth of base as to be each 1½ mile in ascent to the summit. Winbrough commands vistas among circumjacent mountains, and looks out over the great intervening distance, in each case of about 40 miles, upon the marine waters which gird both the western and the eastern coasts of Scotland. Rubberslaw, situated near the northern extremity, on the boundary with Kirkton and Cavers, and belonging partly to these parishes, lifts its dark, rugged, heath-clad form 1,420 feet above the level of the sea. Bonchester, on the east side of the parish, a little north of its middle, rises to the height of about 1,260 feet, and presents to the eye a round-shouldered and grassy mountain-form of beauty. The parish abounds with freestone,—in the upper district of a whitish colour, and in the lower of a reddish,—both suitable material for building. Extensive masses of limestone also occur in the south, and in several places have long been quarried and burnt. At Robert's Linn, near Lime-kiln-edge, is a stratum of agate or coarse jasper, out of which many seals and other trinkets have been cut. Parts of it are beautifully clouded and streaked, upon a reddish ground, with blue, crimson, and yellow. On Bonchester-hill, on Rubberslaw, at Wauchope, and in other places, are vestiges of encampments or fortifications. Those on Bonchester indicate a fortalice, round and square encampments, and, in some places, circumvallations of a more modern date intersecting others more ancient. The situation being naturally one of united strength and convenience, the Romans appear to have called it "the good camp," *Bona Castra*,—a name easily convertible by usage into Bonchester. The celebrated Elliott, Lord Heathfield, governor of Gibraltar, who defended that place with great heroism and military skill against the united naval and military forces of the house of Bourbon, was a native of Hobkirk. The Rev. Robert Riccalton, the author of two well-known volumes of Sermons, was minister of the parish from 1725 to 1769. Thomson, the poet, spent some years with Mr. Riccalton, and is reported to have planned his "Seasons" in the parish, and borrowed from it and adjacent districts much of the scenery in his descriptions. One road runs up the vale of Rule water for about 7 miles, when it diverges into Southdean; another runs across the parish nearly at its centre; another intersects its south-west corner; and two branch ones run brief distances in its interior. The lands of the parish are distributed among nine heritors. The real rental in 1821 was £7,095. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1836 was £12,800. Assessed property in 1843, £6.269 6s. Population in 1831, 676; in 1851, 720. Houses, 131.

This parish is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £240 17s. 8d.; glebe, £40. Unappropriated teinds, £420 13s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £31, with £22 fees, and £4 13s. 4d. other emoluments. There are two non-parochial schools. The church was built soon after the beginning of last century, and contains 412 sittings. The ancient church—originally called Hopekirk, from its standing in one of those small vales to which the name Hope is generally applied in the south of Scotland—belonged, from an early date till the Reformation, to the canons of Jedburgh. United to Hobkirk is one-half of the ancient small parish of Abbotsrule on the east bank of Rule water; the other half being annexed to Southdean. See Abbotsrule. There is a Free church at Wolflee, with an attendance of 180; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855, was £58 6s. 7½d.

HODDAM, a parish, containing the post-town of Ecclefechan, in Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It is bounded by Tundergarth, Middlebie, Annan, Cummertrees, and St. Mungo. Its length southward is 5½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 3¾ miles. It sends aloft, at its northern extremity, the beautiful and far-seeing hill of Brunswark, [which see;] it thence subsides by a gentle slope into a fine central plain, about 2 miles square; from this, it glides off, on the east and south and south-west, into luxuriant haughs; and it is, on all sides, surrounded by gently swelling hills which, like a frame-work, enclose it, with its thriving hedges, its rows and clumps of flourishing wood, and its fascinating expanse of vegetation, as a picture of no common beauty. The river Annan, over a distance of nearly 4 miles, traces the south-western and southern boundary, rolling along a body of waters about 100 feet broad, flanked everywhere with wood-tufted banks, and tempting the fish-catcher by its stores of salmon, herling, and trout. The water of Milk comes down from the north, and after tracing the western boundary for ¾ of a mile, falls into the Annan. A rill rises a brief way within the limits of Tundergarth, and coming in upon Hoddam, traces its eastern boundary over a distance of 3 miles. Mein water, coming down at this point from the east, drinks up the rill, traces the boundary for nearly a mile, and then runs across the parish—here only a mile broad—and then, nearly at right angles, falls into the Annan. Though a mere rivulet, and of short course, the Mein frequently overflows its banks, sometimes changes its channel, and, owing to the gravelly material of the embankments raised to confine it within limits, constantly, in rainy weather, menaces the fields in its vicinity with damage or desolation. The soil, in the haugh lands, is a rich alluvial loam, deep, and exceedingly fertile; in the central plain, it is light and gravelly, but comparatively free from stones, and, with proper culture and a fair proportion of moisture, produces rich crops both of grass and of corn; in the rising-

grounds and ascent toward Brunswark hill on the north, it inclines to clay, has in many places a subsoil of cold till, and in a few places lies upon rock, yet, when properly cultivated, is nearly as productive as the soil of the low grounds. Excepting Brunswark, and one or two small patches of surface, all profitably used as sheep-pasturage, the entire area of the parish is arable, well enclosed, and in a state of high cultivation. Sandstone, limestone, slate-clay, and clay-ironstone are abundant. Coal is found in thin seams, and has induced the expenditure of a considerable sum in exploratory borings. Close on the Annan, about a mile below the point where the river first touches the parish, is Hallguards, the site of the ancient castle of Hoddam. This stronghold is reported to have been the seat of one of the families of the Bruces; and was demolished several centuries ago, in terms of the Border treaty. In the 15th century, it was rebuilt, or rather a new and now venerable structure bearing its name was erected by Lord Herries, but not on the same bank of the river, and, in consequence, beyond the limits of the parish: see CUMMERTREES. The chief modern mansion is Knockhill, about ½ a mile from the Annan. There are four landowners. The real rental, twenty years ago, was about £7,000. Assessed property in 1843, £5,209 7s. 6d. The turnpike from Glasgow to Carlisle, and the main trunk of the Caledonian railway, pass through the parish; and the latter has a station at Ecclefechan. Population in 1831, 1,582; in 1851, 1,797. Houses, 291.

This parish is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries. Patrons, the Duke of Buccleuch and Sharpe of Hoddam. Stipend, £259 8s.; glebe, £43 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £10 fees. The parish church was built in 1817, is situated upwards of a mile from Ecclefechan, and contains about 500 sittings. There is a Free church at Ecclefechan; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £82 4s. 1d. There is also an United Presbyterian church at Ecclefechan, with nearly 600 sittings. There are three private schools.—The present parish of Hoddam comprehends the three ancient parishes of Hoddam, Luce, and Ecclefechan, which were united in 1609. In the charters of the 12th century, Hoddam is spelt Hod-holm and Hod-olm, and is composed of two Anglo-Saxon words signifying 'the Head of the Holm.' The ancient church stood on the haugh or holm on the east bank of the Annan, at some distance below the old castle; and near it was a hamlet called Hoddamtown. The lands and church belonged anciently to the bishop of Glasgow. Luce consisted of the portion of the united parish which lies south of Mein water. The church stood on the Annan below the influx of the Mein, at a place dotted with two or three houses, which still bears the name of Luce, and where anciently there was a hamlet; but, like the old church of Hoddam, it has been utterly demolished. The lands of Luce and the patronage of the church belonged, before the Reformation, to the noble family of Carlisle; and, in the 17th century, they passed to the Duke of Queensberry. Ecclefechan, or Eglisfechan, 'the church of Fechan'—an Irish abbot of the 7th century—consisted of the eastern part of the modern parish. The ancient church stood on the south side of the village, but has quite disappeared. Cemeteries around the site of it, and of the other two demolished churches, and glebes in three distinct territories belonging to the minister, continue to be memorials of the threefold parochial division of the modern parish.

HODDAM CASTLE. See CUMMERTREES.

HOGGANFIELD LOCH, a small lake in the barony parish of Glasgow, discharging itself through the Molendinar burn, and supplying water-power to the city mills.

HOLBURN. See ABERDEEN.

HOLBURN-HEAD, a magnificent headland, 2 miles north by west of the town of Thurso, and 7½ miles south-west of Dunnet-head, on the north coast of Caithness-shire. It flanks the west side of the entrance of Thurso bay. The rocks contiguous to it exhibit astonishing scenes of natural grandeur; and one, called the Clett, situated about 240 feet from its own extremity, rises to the height of 400 feet, is covered in summer by vast flocks of sea-fowl, and often sports sublimely with the wild seas which rush against it with tempestuous power.

HOLEHOUSE. See GILNOCKIE.

HOLEHOUSE-HILL. See GLENKILN.

HOLEKETTLE BRIDGE, a village in the parish of Kettle, Fifeshire. Population, 280. Houses, 70.

HOLEMILL-LOCH, a small lake in the parish of Craig, Forfarshire.

HOLE-OF-MURROES. See MURROES.

HOLLAND-BUSH. See TROQUEER.

HOLLAND'S BAY, a bay on the south side of the island of Stronsay in Orkney.

HOLLEE AND FAIRYHALL, two small contiguous villages, in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Dumfries-shire. Population, 114.

HOLLOCH BURN, a brook of the parish of Muiravonside, Stirlingshire.

HOLLOW-WOOD, or How-wood, a village in the parish of Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire. It stands 3½ miles east-north-east of the town of Lochwinnoch, on the road thence to Paisley. Population, 252. Houses, 29.

HOLLOWS. See GILNOCKIE and CANONBIE.

HOLM, the name of many an estate or farm or other locality, comprising meadow-land or haugh, in the southern counties of Scotland; also the name of many a small low green island in the Orkneys.

HOLM, a parish containing the village of St. Mary, in Orkney. Its post-town is Kirkwall, 2½ miles north-west of the nearest part of the boundary, and 7 north-west of the parish church. The parish comprises a tract in the south-east of Pomona, and the island of Lambholm. The tract in Pomona is bounded on the east, the south, and the south-west by the sea, and on other sides by the parishes of Kirkwall and St. Andrews; it measures about 6 miles in length south-eastward, and about 3 miles in extreme breadth; and it sends out two promontories,—that of Roseness south-eastward in the extreme south-east, and that of Howquoy southward 4 miles west of Roseness. This tract is separated from the island of Burray on the south by Holm sound, in the middle of which lies the island of Lambholm. See HOLM SOUND. The shores of the parish, for the most part, are rocky; and the soil is a good thin loam, tolerably fertile, producing more oats and barley than are sufficient for the consumpt of the inhabitants. The principal landowner is Græme of Græmehill. Attention is given to the herring and cod fisheries. Population in 1831, 747; in 1851, 749. Houses, 162. Assessed property in 1815, £256.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkwall, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £157 1s. 6d.; glebe, £4. Schoolmaster's salary, £26. The parish church stands on the south shore, 1¾ mile from Roseness, and was built in 1818. There is an United Presbyterian church in the north-east corner of the parish, contiguous to St. Andrews. The present parish comprehends the an

cient districts of Holm and Paplay, the former on the west, the latter on the east. Paplay is a name which occurs also in some other of the Orkney parishes. It is always a comparatively fertile tract, and is supposed to have been the glebe land of the papa or priest in the times of Popery.

HOLM, a suburb of the north side of Stornoway in Lewis; also a small island at the mouth of Stornoway harbour.

HOLM, a small harbour in the parish of Dunnet, on the north coast of Caithness-shire. See DUNNET.

HOLM, a small island, contiguous to the middle of the east side of the island of Papa-Westray, in Orkney.

HOLM OF AUSKERRY. See AUSKERRY.

HOLM OF BALFRON. See BALFRON.

HOLM OF FARA, a small island contiguous to the south-eastern end of the island of Westray, in Orkney.

HOLM OF GRIMBISTER, a small uninhabited island belonging to the parish of Firth in Orkney.

HOLM OF HOUTON, a small island contiguous to the southern extremity of the parish of Orphir in Orkney. See HOUTON.

HOLM OF MIDGARTH, a small island, inhabited by a single family, contiguous to the north end of the island of Stronsay, in Orkney.

HOLM-BURN, a brook with small beautiful waterfalls, and pleasant woodland scenery, in the parish of Inverness.

HOLMFAULDHEAD. See GOVAN.

HOLM-NICK MOUNTAIN. See HOLMS WATER.

HOLM-POINT, a small headland in the parish of Stornoway, in Lewis.

HOLM-SOUND, the belt of water between the Holm district of Pomona and the island of Burray, in Orkney. It varies in breadth from 1½ to 2½ miles. It affords secure anchorage, and has on the north-west coast a pier where vessels of 50 tons may unload. The small circular island of Lambholm, about 3 miles in circumference, lies nearly in the middle of it, and affords much shelter. Another island of similar size, called Glim's holm, lies south-west of Lambholm, and contiguous to Burray.

HOLMS (THE), three small islands, near the north-west coast of Unst, in Shetland.

HOLMS OF HUIP, two small islands, contiguous to the north end of Stronsay, in Orkney.

HOLMS OF IYE, two small islands contiguous to the shore of the Durness district of the island of Sanday, in Orkney.

HOLMS OF SPURNESS, two small islands, nearly in the middle of the strait between the island of Stronsay and the island of Sanday, in Orkney.

HOLMS WATER, a rivulet of Peebles-shire, giving name to the ancient parish of Glenholm, and traversing its whole length. The stream rises at Holm-Nick mountain, on the boundary with Lanarkshire, pursues a direction to the east of north, over a distance of 6¼ miles, and then falls into Biggar water ⅔ of a mile above the confluence of that stream with the Tweed. In the commencing part of its course it is pent up by the mountains within a gorge; but, as it proceeds, it has a gradually widening basin till it commands a strath of a mile in width, overlooked on both sides by gently ascending grass-clad hills; and it flows softly and sinuously along with such easy motion as is just sufficient to exempt it from the tameness of a sluggard stream. Over most of its course the rivulet and its basin, with their soft mountain frame-work, form one of the loveliest of those landscapes for which Tweeddale is celebrated. See GLENHOLM.

HOLTON-SQUARE, a collier village in the parish of Alloa, Clackmannanshire. Population, 295. Houses, 58.

HOLY BUSH. See DALRYMPLE.

HOLYDEAN. See BOWDEN.

HOLY LOCH, an elongated bay, about 2 miles in length, and 1 in extreme breadth, penetrating the land west-north-westward, between the parishes of Kilmun and Dunoon, in Cowal, Argyleshire. Its north side is steeply flanked by the high heathy hill of Kilmun, yet has the villages of Strone and Kilmun on its shore; its south side has some little breadth of land before rising into mountain, and is adorned there with the village of Sandbed, the beautiful policies of Hafton house, and the villas contiguous to Hunter's quay; its head receives Eachaig water, and blends softly into the fine glen leading up to Loch Eck; its centre looks right across to Ashton, and the adjacent pleasant shores of Renfrewshire; its mouth folds round, on the one hand, direct into Loch Long, and on the other to the Kirn portion of the town of Dunoon; and its entire periphery is picturesque and joyous, gay with handsome dwellings, screened round with Highland scenery, and a favourite sea-bathing retreat of the citizens of Glasgow. It is traditionally said to have received its name from the stranding within it of a vessel freighted with earth from the Holy Land, for laying beneath the foundations of Glasgow cathedral.

HOLY ISLE, an island about 2¾ miles long and 1 mile broad, of an irregularly conical figure, and nearly 1,000 feet high, extending across the mouth of Lamlash bay, on the east side of Arran. Its surface is picturesquely variegated with heath-clad acclivities, grassy ridges, and columnar masses,—the last consisting of clinkstone on bases of sandstone, and rising tier above tier to the summit. Its height as seen from the water, immediately adjacent, looks almost grander than that of Goat-fell; and its summit is more difficult to be reached, and commands nearly as brilliant a view. It is said to have got its name from being the retreat of a Culdee anchorite, called Saint Maol Jos, whose hermitage, in the form of a natural cave, is still shown on its western side; and near this is a spring, "a holy well," which had a surpassing reputation among the superstitious during centuries, for curing all sorts of diseases. See ARRAN.

HOLY ISLES. See GARVELLOCH ISLES.

HOLYROOD. See EDINBURGH.

HOLYTOWN, a post-office village in the centre of the eastern division of the parish of Bothwell, middle ward of Lanarkshire. It stands on the road from Glasgow to Edinburgh by way of Whitburn, and about a mile east of the transit of the Glasgow fork of the Caledonian railway, but has a station on the latter 2¾ miles north of the Motherwell junction, and 13½ east-south-east of Glasgow. It is surrounded by a well-worked part of the Lanarkshire mineral field, and it partakes largely in the consequent industry. Here are a chapel of ease and a Free church. Population, 900.

HOLYWELLHAUGH. See LADYKIRK.

HOLYWOOD, a parish on the western border of Dumfries-shire. It contains the post-office village of Holywood; also the small village of Cluden. It is bounded by Kirkcudbrightshire, and by the parishes of Dunscore, Kirkmahoe, and Dumfries. Its length eastward is 9¾ miles; and its greatest breadth is 2½ miles. All the surface, except some soft-featured and inconsiderable hills on the west, is level, and forms part of the beautifully dressed and richly encinctured vale of lower Nithsdale. About 300 acres of moorland, and 350 of moss, embrown the gentle and limited uplands; about 120 of

meadow, and 550 of wood, variegate and beautify the fine stretch of lowlands; and all the rest of the area, amounting to upwards of 7,500 imperial acres, is arable. The river Nith, in stretches and folds of charming beauty, traces, for about 5½ miles, the eastern and southern boundary. Though fordable at three different places, and tranquil in its current during summer, it sometimes comes down in winter with such speed and bulk as nearly defy the opposition of embankments in the more exposed grounds. The Cairn—or, as it is here usually called, the Cluden—approaches, in a considerable body of waters, from the north, and has connexion with nearly the whole length of the parish, but chiefly along its western and southern boundary, generally in fine bends and with pleasing appearance, to a confluence with the Nith at the point where the latter takes leave of the parish. Glengabber burn and five other rills, which are noticeable only in the aggregate, water the parish, and lose themselves in the Cluden. Both the Nith and the Cluden are excellent trouting-streams, and produce salmon, herlings, sea-trout, and a few pike. Near the centre of the parish are limestone, and a hard red freestone; but they are not worked. On the lands which cover them considerable little blocks of lead ore have been turned up by the plough. The modern mansions are Newtonairds and Gribton-house on the Cluden, and Broomrig-house, Cowhill-house, and Portract-house, on the Nith. There are seven principal landowners. The real rental in 1837 was £7,436. The yearly value of real property, as assessed in 1843, was £7,437 6s. 3d. The parish is traversed by the turnpike from Ayr to Dumfries, by the turnpike from Glasgow to Dumfries, and by the Glasgow and South-western railway; and it has a station on the latter, 3¾ miles from Dumfries. The village of Holywood stands on the Glasgow and Dumfries road, in the vicinity of the railway station; and is an agreeable modern place, with about 180 inhabitants. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,066; in 1851, 1,060. Houses, 195.

Holywood was anciently celebrated for its abbey. Though no traces of that pile are now visible, memorials of it exist in two excellently-toned bells, which continue to do duty in the belfry of the parish church. The abbey stood within the area of the present burying-ground, and was built in the cruciform style. A handsome semicircular arch spanned the entrance; and a fine Gothic arch strode across the body of the edifice, supporting the oaken roof. The upper part of the cross was used as the parochial place of worship so late as 1779; but it was then—with a taste and a parsimony worthy only of a miser—taken down to furnish materials for the present parish church. Before the abbey was built, and back to a very early age, there was on its site a cell occupied by a hermit. An Irish recluse of the name of Congal seems to have been the founder; and he bequeathed both to the cell and to the abbey the name of Dercongal, signifying 'the Oakwood of Congal,'—the name by which even the parish itself is usually designated in the charters and bulls of the 13th century. The date of the founding of the abbey, though unascertained and disputed, must have been between 1121 and 1154. The founder is said to have been John, Lord of Kirkconnel, who was of the family of Maxwell. In 1257, the monks had a litigation with their rivals of Melrose, respecting the tithes of Dunscore. In 1290, the abbot sat in the great assembly of the Estates at Brigham. In 1296, Dungal, the abbot, with his monks swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick. In 1365, the abbot and convent received from David II. a protection, and certain privileges "de sacra nemore." Thomas Campbell, the last abbot, was prosecuted by the Regent Moray for assisting Queen Mary, after her escape from Lochleven; and he incurred forfeiture, in August 1568. The monks exercised complete jurisdiction over many lands in Nithsdale and East Galloway. In 1544, the rental of the monastery amounted to £700 Scots, 19 chalders 14 bolls of meal, 9 bolls of bear, and 1 chalder of malt; but, at the Reformation, it was reduced by plunder to £395 18s. 8d. In 1587, what remained of the property, consisting of the churches and ecclesiastical property of Holywood, Dunscore, Penpont, Tynron, and Kirkconnel, was vested in the Crown; and in 1618, it was erected into a temporal barony, in favour of John Murray of Lochmaben, and his heirs. At the abbey of Holywood, in the reign of Robert I., Edward Bruce, the King's brother, and lord of Galloway, founded an hospital and a chapel, and endowed them with some lands in Galloway. The establishment was ruined during the wars of the succession; but in 1372, it was re-edified by Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway, and endowed with the Gallowegian lands of Crossmichael and Troqueer.—Opposite the bend of the Nith, at the eastern extremity of the parish, but on the west side of the confluent waters of the Cluden, and hence strictly within Kirkcudbrightshire, though sending their shade, and throwing their attractions upon Holywood, stand the ruins of the ancient college, or provostry, of Lincluden: which see.—Within ½ a mile of the parish church, are a number of large stones arranged in the form of a Druidical temple, enclosing a space of about 80 yards in diameter. A grove of oak trees, with which this temple had intimate connexion, seems anciently to have stretched away from the spot 6 or 8 miles north-westward, into the parish of Glencairn; and this sacred grove, this "holy wood," appears to have given name to the parish.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, Otto of Skeoch. Stipend, £234 14s. 4d.; glebe, £10 10s. There are three parochial schools, with attached salaries of respectively £25 6s. 8d., £16, and £10 6s. 8d. There has for 56 years been a subscription library. The parish church was built in 1779, has a plain square tower, and contains 530 sittings. Previous to the Reformation, the church belonged to the abbey of Holywood, and was served by a vicar. Dr. Bryce Johnston, the author of a work on the Apocalypse, was long minister of Holywood, and furnished the article on the parish in the Old Statistical Account. The only other noticeable name is that of a native, Charles Irvine, surgeon, who received from government a grant of £5,000 for the discovery of the method of rendering salt-water fresh.

HOME. See Hume.

HOOD'S HILL. See Tarbolton.

HOPE, a name in Scottish topography, designating a small narrow vale, whose hill-screens approach each other so closely at the bottom as to leave scarcely any level ground.

HOPE. See Garvald

HOPE (Ben). See Ben-Hope.

HOPE BURN. See Gifford Burn.

HOPE-HOUSE. See Selkirk.

HOPEKIRK. See Hobkirk.

HOPE (Loch), a sheet of water in the parish of Durness in Sutherlandshire, about 6 miles in length by half-a-mile in breadth. Its mean depth does not exceed 6 fathoms, and it is gradually filling up by deposits from the water of Strathmore which flows into its head. It has no claims to picturesque beauty.

HOPE (The), a river in the parish of Durness, Sutherlandshire. It may be regarded as a continuation of Strathmore water, which rises in Glengollie.

It runs a course of about 11 miles due north, when it enters Loch Hope; whence, after a course of about a mile, it falls into the sea 3 miles east of Loch Eribole. There is good salmon-fishing here.

HOPEMAN, a post-office village and small seaport, in the parish of Duffus, Morayshire. It is situated in an open part of the coast, 2¾ miles east by north of Burghhead, 6 west of Lossiemouth, and 6½ north-west of Elgin. It is quite a modern place, and has risen very steadily under the management of the proprietor, Admiral Duff. A Free church was recently built here, entirely at the expense of the inhabitants. There are 17½ feet water up to good berths in the harbour, touching the pier at spring-tides; and the harbour is completely sheltered, having an entrance of only 36 feet, at right angles to the coast, leading from the outer to the inner harbour. There are 5 feet at low water spring-tides at the end of the pier, thus affording communication with steamers at all times of tide. At the top of the outer harbour is a sandy beach, where vessels may lie in a northerly gale, if unable to clear the land, with little or no risk to either vessel or cargo. Fishing-boats are on the fishing-ground when a mile outside the harbour or less; and all kinds of fish caught on the coast are found close to the entrance of the port. Some curious caves have recently been discovered here. Population, 580. Houses, 116.

HOPETOUN HOUSE, the princely seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, in the parish of Abercorn, Linlithgowshire. It stands on a beautiful terrace, overlooking the frith of Forth, 3 miles from South Queensferry, and 12 from Edinburgh. This magnificent pile, commenced by the famous architect Sir William Bruce, and finished by Mr. Adam, may compare, in the graces of its architecture, with most palaces in Great Britain; and, in the scenic opulence of its demesne, and the gorgeous landscape of wood and vale, of burnished sea and emerald upland which it surveys, it has scarcely a superior and but few rivals. In August 1822, Hopetoun-house was the last festal-hall of royalty in Scotland; George IV. having been entertained there previous to his embarkation at Port-Edgar, in the vicinity, for England.

The Earls of Hopetoun are a junior branch of the family of Hope of Craighall and Pinkie. Sir Thomas Hope, their ancestor, who himself held the office of Lord Advocate, gave no fewer than three sons as senators to the college of justice,—Sir James Hope, his eldest son, who was appointed a senator by the title of Craighall in 1632 and 1641,—Sir Thomas Hope, his second son, who was appointed in 1641, by the title of Lord Kerse—and Sir John Hope, who was appointed in 1649, by the designation of Lord Hopetoun. In 1678, the last of these, Sir John, purchased from Sir William Seton the barony of Abercorn; and about the same time or earlier, he was appointed hereditary sheriff of Linlithgowshire. Having perished in 1682, in the same shipwreck which nearly proved fatal to the Duke of York, his sheriffalty lay in abeyance for his son, Charles, who was born only in the preceding year. In 1702, Charles became sheriff in his own right; and, in 1703, was created Earl of Hopetoun, Viscount Airthrie, and Lord Hope. In 1742, he was succeeded in his office and titles by his son John. In 1809, James, the third Earl, was raised to the peerage of Great Britain by the title of Baron Hopetoun; and he was succeeded by his half-brother, the renowned General Sir John Hope, created, in 1814, Baron Niddry of Niddry castle, in Linlithgowshire. This distinguished nobleman, and hero in many battles—whose exploits figure largely in history, and are commemorated by monuments in Edinburgh, in West Lothian, in East Lothian, and in Fifeshire—died in 1823, and was succeeded by his son John, the fifth Earl,—who died in 1843, and was succeeded by John Alexander, the present Earl.

HORDA, a small island of the Orkneys, lying in the Pentland frith, between Swina and S uth Ronaldshay.

HORISDALE, a small inhabited island, belonging to the par'sh of Gairloch in Ross-shire. Population in 1841, 27; in 1851, 24. Houses, 5.

HORNDEAN, a post-office village in the parish of Ladykirk, Berwickshire. It is an ancient place, and stands in the northern corner of the parish, 7 miles north-east of Coldstream. Here is an United Presbyterian church. Population, 124. Houses, 39.

HORNSHOLE. See HASSENDEAN.

HORSE-ISLAND, an islet of about 12 acres, with low surface and good pasture, about a mile north-west of the town of Ardrossan, in Ayrshire. It affords some shelter to the harbour, and is the site of a beacon-tower.

HORSE-ISLAND, a Hebridean islet, contiguous to Muck, in the parish of Small Isles, Argyleshire.

HORSE-ISLAND, an islet, a little north of Copinshay, and 3 miles east of Deerness, in Orkney.

HORSE-SHOE, a safe and commodious harbour in the island of Kerrera, near Oban, Argyleshire.

HOSELAW. See LINTON, Roxburghshire.

HOSPITAL FIELDS. See VIGEANS (St.).

HOSPITAL MILL, a village in the parish of Cults, Fifeshire. Here is a mill for spinning tow, which was transmuted out of a previous corn and flax mill, at the cost of about £4,000.

HOUGWHARY, a small bay and a headland, at the south-western extremity of North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides. The bay is capable of being formed, at small cost, into a good local harbour.

HOUNA, or HUNA, a small headland, post-office station, and ferry-station, on the south side of the Pentland frith, 2½ miles west of Duncansby-head, parish of Canisbay, Caithness-shire. See CANISBAY.

HOUNAM, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, on the eastern border of Roxburghshire. It is bounded by England, and by the parishes of Oxnam, Jedburgh, Eckford, and Morebattle. Its length, northward, is 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is 4¾ miles. A broad range of the Cheviot hills runs along the south, and sends offshoots so far inland as to make the whole parish hilly and pastoral. Where the hills are boldest, the surface is a mountainous undulation, beautifully rounded and verdured in its elevations, wearing occasionally a russet dress of heathy and moorland soil, and sinuously cleft into deep narrow dells, or romantic stripes of valley, watered by sparkling brooks. In the entire parish only about 900 acres are arable. At the north-eastern extremity, on the boundary with Morebattle, rises Hounam-Law, the loftiest elevation of all the Cheviots except that from which the ranges take their name, conical in form, 9 miles in circumference at its base, 1,730 acres in its superficies, 1,464 feet in height, accessible up its gently rising sides on horseback, and commanding, from its flat grass-clad summit, a brilliant view of Teviotdale and the Merse, till the far-spreading landscape sinks into the German sea. From this mountain, and the summits which concatenate with it along the east and south, the district declines in elevation toward the west and north-west, till, at these extremities, it becomes little more than a rolling plain. Kale water comes down upon the parish from the south, and traverses it over a distance of 6½ miles, nearly on the line of its greatest length. Capehope burn rises in three head-waters on the southern boundary, and runs 4 miles northward to the Kale.

Both streams have alternately a gravelly and a rough rocky channel, and tumble along with a strength and velocity befitting their mountain nurture; and a short way above their confluence, the Kale bounds over a precipice, and forms a little cascade called "the salmon leap." In the rocks of the parish, which are chiefly porphyritic, are found beautiful jaspers and agates, and veins of grey amethyst and rock crystal. Whoever combines the tastes of a mineralogist and an angler will find Hounam a delightful retreat. But the district is mainly remarkable for its pasturing and breeding of sheep. About 13,000 of the best variety of the far-famed Cheviot sheep usually occupy its pastures. Seventy years ago, they were known and celebrated as a distinct variety under the name of the Kale-water breed; and latterly they have been improved by crossing a portion of the ewes with Leicester rams. The parish produces annually about 39,000 pounds of wool. A Roman causeway, or "street," as it is here usually called, forms for 6 miles the western boundary-line. On the hills in its vicinity are traces of encampments and semicircular intrenchments. But the largest and most remarkable camp is on the summit of Hounam-Law. Little more than half-a-century ago, a large iron gate, taken down from the camp, was to be seen at Cessford castle, belonging to the Duke of Roxburgh. Greenhill-house, delightfully situated among the hills toward the south, and surrounded by a tastefully arranged and decorated demesne, is a seat of the Duke of Roxburgh. Most of the farm-houses are commodious and substantial. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £9,335. The value of real property, as assessed in 1843, was £5,171 3s. 5d. The village of Hounam, though of some antiquity, is small, having only about 50 inhabitants; but it has recently received some architectural additions, and may not improbably become a place of some rural importance. A little terrace of houses, in the immediate vicinity of the village, though not reckoned to belong to it, is whimsically called Thimble-Row, in allusion to the original proprietor having been a knight of the needle. The village is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Kale, at the base of gently ascending rising grounds, which lead off to a hilly and almost mountainous back-ground; and it maintains regular communication by carriers with Kelso. Up the vale of the Kale, an excellent road traverses the parish lengthways; and both it and some subordinate roads are provided with good bridges. Population in 1831, 260; in 1851, 252. Houses, 46.

This parish is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Sir John Warrender, Bart. Stipend, £239 17s. 5d.; glebe, £11. Unappropriated teinds, £789 13s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £15 fees, and £9 other emoluments. The church was built in 1844, and contains 180 sittings. The former church was a very old building, originally cruciform, but latterly much altered. From the 12th century till the Reformation, the church belonged to the monks of Jedburgh, and was served by a vicar.

HOUNDWOOD, a quoad sacra parish, comprising the western part of the quoad civilia parish of Coldingham, and traversed by Eye water, by the North British railway, and by the road from Edinburgh to Berwick, in Berwickshire. It was originally constituted by the ecclesiastical authorities in 1836, and reconstituted by the Court of Teinds in July 1851. Its church was built in 1836, at the cost of £800, and contains 500 sittings. The Patron is Home of Paxton. Here also is a Free church, with an attendance of about 325; and the sum raised in connexion with it, in 1855, was £251 3s. 2½d. Population in 1841, 1,334. Houses, 282.

HOUNSLOW, a village in the parish of Westruther, Berwickshire. It stands 6½ miles east of Lauder, on the road thence to Greenlaw. It was erected within these seventy years. Population, about 100.

HOURN (Loch), an arm of the sea, dividing the district of Glenelg proper from the district of Knoydart, in the parish of Glenelg, on the west coast of Inverness-shire. It enters from the Sound of Sleat, with a width of about 3 miles, and penetrates the land south-eastward and eastward to the extent of about 13 miles. Macculloch says that this inlet of the sea forms three distinct turns, nearly at right angles to each other. The characters of these three parts are different; and it is the innermost which contains the peculiar scenery that renders Loch-Hourn so remarkable. About the middle it appears to ramify into two branches; but one of these soon terminates in a deep and spacious bay, surrounded by magnificent but wild mountains. The other branch is continued for some miles, and from one end to the other displays a rapid succession of scenes no less grand than picturesque, and not often equalled in Scotland, but of a character so peculiar that it would be difficult to find a place to which they can be compared. The land, on both sides is not only very lofty, but very rapid in the acclivities; while, from the narrowness of the water, compared to the altitude of the boundaries, there is a sobriety in some places and a gloom in others thrown over the scenery, which constitutes a peculiar and striking feature. Where this arm of the loch terminates, a wild and deep glen conveys the road towards Glengarry. Pennant says, "The scenery that surrounds the whole of this lake has an alpine wildness and magnificence; the hills of an enormous height, and for the most part clothed with extensive forests of oak and birch, often to the very summits. In many places are extensive tracts of open space, verdant, and only varied with a few trees scattered over them. Amidst the thickest woods aspire vast grey rocks, a noble contrast! Nor are the lofty headlands a less embellishment; for through the trees that wave on their summit, is an awful sight of sky, and spiring summits of vast mountains. It is not wonderful, that the imagination, amidst these darksome and horrible scenes, should figure to itself ideal beings, once the terror of the superstitious inhabitants. In less enlightened times a dreadful spectre haunted these hills, sometimes in form of a great dog, a man, or a thin gigantic hag called *Glas-lich*. The exorcist was called in to drive it away. He formed circle within circle, used a multitude of charms, forced the demon from ring to ring, till he got it into the last entrenchment, when, if it proved very obstinate, by adding new spells, he never failed of conquering the evil spirit, who, like that which haunted the daughter of Raguel, was

> 'With a vengeance sent
> From Media post to Egypt, there fast bound.'"

HOUSE, an island, about 5 miles long, and from ½ a mile to a mile in breadth, in the parish of Bressay, in Shetland. It extends north-east and south-west between Burra and the Mainland; and is so near the former in one place as to be connected with it by a bridge. Its coast is rocky; and the greater part of its surface is a hilly ridge. Population, about 145.

HOUSEHILL, an estate in the east of the Abbey parish of Paisley, Renfrewshire. Here are an iron-work, a brick-work, coal-mining, and an ex

tensive sandstone quarry. The mansion-house of Househill, a modern building, stands between the rivulets Levern and Brock, a little above their confluence. This estate, which for a long time belonged to a family named Dunlop, was purchased a few years ago by William Galloway, Esq. of Paisley.

HOUSE OF MUIR. See GLENCROSS.

HOUSTON, a parish near the centre of Renfrewshire. It comprises the two ancient parishes of Houston and Killallan, which inconveniently intersected each other, and were united in 1760. It contains the post-office villages of Houston and Bridge of Weir, and the village of Crosslee. It is bounded on the south by the river Gryfe, which separates it from Kilbarchan; on the west by Kilmalcolm; and on the north and east by Erskine. It is about 6 miles in length and 3 in breadth, and contains 7,500 acres. In the upper or western district the soil is thin and dry, and the surface is uneven, mixed with rocks and heath, but affording in the intervals good pasturage. About the old church of Killallan there is a finely sheltered tract of fertile ground. The lower district is among the flattest and most fertile land in the county, the soil being partly clay and partly loam. Here there is a moss of about 300 acres, which, however, is every year becoming less, from cultivation,—the land thus reclaimed producing good crops. The minerals are, limestone, whinstone, coal, and sandstone. Two brooks, called Houston burn and Barochan burn, drain most of the interior south-eastward to the Gryfe. There are nine or ten principal landowners; but the only resident one is Freeland of Gryfe-castle. The real rental, twenty years ago, was about £9,000; and the assessed value of real property in 1843 was £18,292 15s. 5d. The spinning of cotton, which was begun in 1792, is carried on at 4 mills, 3 of which are on the Gryfe, and 1 on Houston burn. On the latter stream also a small thread bleachfield has existed for more than half-a-century. In consequence of these works, an increased population, collected from all quarters, has gradually been formed. The parish lies adjacent to the Glasgow and Greenock railway, and has a station on it 3 miles from Paisley. Population in 1831, 2,745; in 1851, 2,753. Houses, 257.

Houston was anciently called Kilpeter, that is, 'the Cell of Peter,' the tutelary saint; whose name is preserved in a well to the north-west of the church, in a burn passing hard by, and in a fair, called St. Peter's day, which was annually held in the village in the month of July. In the reign of Malcolm IV. Hugh of Padvinan obtained a grant of the barony of Kilpeter from Baldwin of Biggar, sheriff of Lanark. The barony was now called, from its proprietor, Hugh's-town, corrupted into Houston; which, in process of time, when surnames came into use, was assumed as the surname of his descendants. These Houstons were the chiefs of that name, and were for centuries of great consideration in Renfrewshire. They repeatedly received the honour of knighthood; and, in 1668, a baronetcy was conferred upon them. About the year 1740, after the family had held the estate for nearly six centuries, it was sold by Sir John Houston to his relation, Sir John Shaw of Greenock, and by him, soon after, to Sir James Campbell. From Sir James's heirs it was purchased by James Macrae, ex-governor of Madras, who left it to James M'Guire, eldest son of Hugh M'Guire of Drumdou, in Ayrshire, on condition that he should bear his name and arms. This James M'Guire, or Macrae, was succeeded by his son James, who, in 1782, sold the estate to Alexander Speirs of Elderslie. The frequent transmissions thus made in the course of 40 years contrast strikingly with the long tenure on the part of the Houstons. The castle of Houston was a large and ancient structure, surrounded with woods and gardens, and stood upon an eminence overlooking the extensive plain to the eastward. It formed a complete square, with a large area in the inside. There was a high tower on the north-west corner, which was the oldest part of the building, with a lower house joined to the east end of the tower, having vaults below, and a long and wide paved hall above, with antique windows in the front, and without plaster on the roof. The timbers of the roof were arched, and made of massy oak. The other parts of the building appeared to be additions made as they became necessary. On the front to the south were two turrets, between which was the main entry into the area, arched above and secured by a portcullis. This edifice—which was so interesting as an old baronial residence, and which was so much calculated to dignify the surrounding scenery—remained entire till the year 1780, when the whole, except the east side, was demolished by Mr. Macrae, who, in the true spirit of utilitarianism, caused the stones to be employed in building the new village of Houston.—In the north-east of the parish is the estate of Barochan, with an old mansion-house, pleasantly situated on a hill, and well-sheltered with wood. This estate belongs to the very ancient family of Fleming, who occur so far back as the reign of Alexander III., when William Fleming of Barochan appears as a witness to a charter granted by the Earl of Lennox. One of his successors, William Fleming of Barochan, was killed at Flodden, and it is said that six of his sons fell with him, a 7th son succeeding to the estate. On the left bank of the Gryfe, at the eastern angle of the parish, is the estate of Fulwood, which contains land of remarkable fertility. It was acquired by Mr. Speirs of Elderslie, about the year 1777, soon after which the mansion-house, a large modern building, was demolished. Blackburn, in this neighbourhood, was acquired by Mr. Speirs at the same time. North-west of Fulwood is Boghall, now belonging to Mr. Alexander of Southbar.

With regard to antiquities we have several to notice. On the estate of Barochan there stands a monument, called Barochan cross, which is evidently referrible to a remote period. It consists of a stone cross, which has been neatly hewn, set in a pedestal of undressed stone: the height, pedestal included, being about 11 feet. No letters appear, but there is much wreathed work all round, and two compartments on the east side, and two on the west, containing various figures. In the upper compartment of the east side four persons are represented, clad in garments reaching to the ground; and in the lower one other four appear, bearing spears, or other weapons, in their right hands. In the upper compartment of the west side a combat betwixt a knight on horseback and a person on foot is distinctly traced. The knight is in the act of couching his lance, and the footman is prepared to meet the attaint on his shield. In the under compartment there are three figures, the centre one being less in stature than the other two, between whom he appears to be the subject of dispute, the figure on the right evidently interposing a shield over the head of the little fellow to save him from the uplifted weapon of the one on the left. The sculpture is much defaced by the weather, which probably led to the vague and erroneous statement of Semple, that the objects represented are "such as lions and other wild beasts." When, by whom, or on what occasion this monument was erected, there is no record. The warlike appearance of the figures for-

bids the supposition, entertained by some, that it was a devotional cross for travellers. An engraving of it forms the frontispiece of Hamilton of Wishaw's Description of the shires of Lanark and Renfrew, printed by the Maitland club, in 1831. Appended to that work there is an article, written by Motherwell, in which it is ingeniously conjectured that this was the place where Somerled, Lord of the Isles, was defeated and slain in 1164, and that the monument is commemorative of that event; but as the chronicles of Man and of Melrose distinctly state, that Somerled landed at Renfrew, and that his defeat and death occurred at that place,—"*ibidem*," and as Barochan is 7 miles distant thence inland, the conjecture seems groundless. There is a local tradition which ascribes the erection of this memorial to a defeat sustained here by the Danes. Whatever may have been the occasion, the sculptures evidently relate to some warlike achievement; and that a battle did occur here is rendered more probable by the fact, that there have, from time to time, been disinterred, in this neighbourhood, many stone-coffins, containing quantities of human bones, the remains, it may be supposed, of those who fell in the conflict.—In an aisle adjoining the east end of Houston church, there are several sepulchral monuments, respecting one of which the following curious information is given in the Old Statistical Account: "Upon the south wall of the aisle, there is a large frame of timber, on which [are] two pictures, seemingly done with oil colours, but much worn out. On the right side a man in complete armour, resembling that of a knight templar, with an inscription in Saxon characters over his head, some words of which are effaced.—'*Hic Jacet Dominus Joannes Houstoun de eodem, miles, qui obiit anno Dom.* M°.CCCC°.' On the left hand a picture of his lady, also much effaced, and over her head the following inscription: '*Hic jacet Domina Maria Colquhoun, sponso quondam dicti Joannis, quæ obiit septimo die mensis Octobris, an. Dom.* M°.CCCC°. *quinto.*' This passage having attracted the attention of Pinkerton, he copied it in his Scottish Gallery, published in 1799, accompanied by the following remarks: 'Thus it appears that in the commencement of the 15th century, A.D. 1400, 1405, painting was so prevalent in Scotland as to be employed in funeral monuments, not only of great peers, but even of knights of no great eminence nor fame.'" In the aisle, above mentioned, there is a tomb of neat workmanship, in freestone, containing two statues, the size of the life, reclining under a canopy. The one is an effigy of Sir Patrick Houston, who died in 1450, and the other of his lady, Agnes Campbell, who died in 1456. The knight is dressed in a coat of mail, his head lying on a pillow, and his feet on a lion, which holds a lamb in its paws. The lady is dressed as in grave-clothes. The hands of both are elevated, as in a supplicating posture. Round the verge of the tomb there is an inscription, in Saxon letters, now much effaced.—The cross of Houston is an octagonal pillar, 9 feet long, having a dial fixed on the top, crowned with a globe; the pedestal forming a kind of platform, with two steps all round. This cross is supposed to have been set up by the knights of Houston. The ruin of the church of Killallan is still standing. The font stone for holding the holy water long stood without the choir door, after the Reformation; but it is now built into the churchyard wall. Killallan seems to be a modification of Kilfillan, 'the Cell of Fillan,' the tutelary saint. This belief is supported by an inscription on the church bell, and by some names still preserved. Thus, in the vicinity of the church, there is a large stone, with a hollow in the middle, called Fillan's seat; and near that there is a spring of water, called Fillan's well, issuing from under a rock shaded with bushes, in which the country women used to bathe their weak and ricketty children, leaving on the bushes pieces of cloth as offerings to the saint. Such was the force of ancient prejudice, that this superstitious practice was persevered in till the end of the 17th century, when the minister put a stop to it by filling up the well with stones. A fair held annually in January is called Fillan's day.

This parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patrons, Speirs of Elderslie and Fleming of Barochan. Stipend, £300 2s.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £630 9s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £24 fees, and £9 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1775, and contains 800 sittings. There is a Free church at Houston, with an attendance of 410; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £302 5s. 9d. There is also a Free church at Bridge-of-Weir; whose receipts in 1855 amounted to £200 18s. 11½d. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in the parish, built in 1841, and containing about 400 sittings. There are four private schools.

The Village of Houston stands in the south-eastern part of the parish, on Houston burn, and on the road from Paisley to Greenock, about 5 miles west-north-west of Paisley. It has arisen since 1781, when it was planned, and began to be feued out in steadings for building upon by Mr. Macrae, then proprietor of the barony. It chiefly consists of two streets, one on each side of Houston burn, and has a neat appearance, the houses being of good mason work, and generally two stories in height and slated. The old village of Houston, a little farther down the rivulet, was mostly demolished by Mr. Macrae when the new one was commenced.—There is a library in the village. Fairs are held yearly in May for milch cows, young cattle, and Highland cattle. Population, 623. Houses, 70.

HOUSTON, Linlithgowshire. See Uphall.

HOUTON, a headland, a bay, and a small island, at the southern extremity of the parish of Orphir, 5 miles south-east of Stromness, mainland of Orkney. The headland rises about 300 feet above the level of the sea, and is pierced, at the height of 90 feet, by a cave to the depth of 14 feet. The bay is contiguous to the headland, forms a good natural harbour, and can be entered by ships at low water. The island shelters the bay, but is not quite a quarter of a mile long, and is entirely pastoral.

HOVA-HEAD, the south headland of Noss in Shetland. It is about 200 feet high.

HOW OF ANGUS. See Angus.

HOW OF ANNANDALE. See Annandale.

HOW OF FIFE. See Fifeshire.

HOW OF MEARNS. See Mearns.

HOWA SOUND, the belt of water, about 1 mile broad and 5 miles long, between the islands of Rousay and Eglishay, in Orkney.

HOWBURN. See Habbie's How.

HOWGATE, a village in the parish of Penicuick, Edinburghshire. It stands on the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, 1¾ mile south-east of Penicuick, and 11 miles south of Edinburgh. Here is an United Presbyterian church, built about the year 1750, and at present in the course of being rebuilt. Population, 81. Houses, 22.

HOWIESHILL, a small village district of Cambuslang, in Lanarkshire, containing 10 houses, and about 62 inhabitants.

HOWMIRE. See Pinkie.

HOWMORE, a post-office station, subordinate to Lochmaddy, in North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides.

HOWQUOY. See Holm.

HOW-WOOD. See Hollow-wood.

HOY, the largest of the Orkney islands, except Pomona. It lies at the south-west of the Orkney group, and extends from north-north-west to south-south-east. It is separated from the Stromness district of Pomona by Hoy Sound, which has a minimum breadth of about 1¼ mile; from the islands of Burray and South Ronaldshay, by Scapa Flow, which has a breadth of from 5½ to 11 miles; and from Caithness-shire, by the western part of the Pentland frith, which has a minimum breadth of 6¾ miles. The island measures about 13½ miles long, and generally from 3¾ to 4¾ miles broad; but is very nearly dissevered, near its south end, by an arm of the sea, called the Long Hope, penetrating it from the east-north-east, and forming one of the most magnificent natural harbours in the world. During the last war it was no uncommon thing for a fleet of upwards of a hundred large vessels to set sail together from this harbour; and a fine sight it was to behold so many ships spreading their canvass to the breeze, and moving majestically along the shores of the island. The part of the island round the Long Hope is principally a fine plain, in a state of good cultivation; but the parts to the north, constituting the great body of the island, are almost wholly occupied by three large hills, ranged in the form of a triangle, of which that to the north-east, called Wardhill, is the largest, rising from a plain, with a broad base, to the height of 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. Except along the north shores—which are bordered with a loamy soil and a rich verdure—the soil is composed of peat and clay; the former of which commonly predominates. The ground destined for the production of grain, and that appropriated for feeding cattle, bear but a very small proportion to what is covered with heath and allotted for sheep-pasture. The township of Rackwick, 3½ miles from the north end of the island, is beautifully situated in the extremity of a valley to which it gives name, being closed in on two sides by very lofty precipices of sandstone, but opening with a fine bay towards the western entrance of the Pentland frith, so that every vessel which passes the frith must necessarily come into view here. All the extent of coast which faces the Atlantic, from the south-western extremity of the island, but especially from Melsetter in the vicinity of the head of the Long Hope, all the way north, past Rackwick, on to the very entrance of Hoy Sound, is a series of stupendous rock-scenery, occasionally exceeding 900 feet in height, —sometimes perpendicular and smooth,—in other places rent, shivered, and broken down in huge fragments,—occasionally overhanging the deep, and frowning on the stormy surges of the Atlantic. And, at one place, a vast insulated rock, called the Old Man of Hoy, and shaped like an immense pillar, with arches beneath, stands so well apart from the adjacent cliffs as to be a conspicuous object even from points of view in Caithness, and has obtained its name from being fancied to present a rough outline of similitude to the human form.

"See Hoy's old Man; whose summit bare
Pierces the dark blue fields of air!
Based in the sea, his fearful form
Glooms like the spirit of the storm;
An ocean Babel, rent and worn
By time and tide—all wild and lorn,
A giant that hath warred with heaven,
Whose ruined scalp seems thunder-riven,—
Whose form the misty spray doth shroud,
Whose head the dark and hovering cloud;
Around his dread and louring mass,
In sailing swarms the sea-fowl pass;
But when the night-cloud o'er the sea
Hangs like a sable canopy,
And when the flying storm doth scourge
Around his base the rushing surge,
Swift to his airy clefts they soar,
And sleep amid the tempest's roar,
Or with its howling round his peak
Mingle their drear and dreamy shriek!"

Hoy is the most interesting district of Orkney to either the geologist, the botanist, or the ornithologist; and well deserves the attention of any naturalist who may have an opportunity of leisurely examining it at different seasons of the year. It is the Highlands of Orkney, scarcely second to many parts of the Continental Highlands in various kinds of attractions, and opulently combining these with interesting features of vale and sea-beach. Some of its cliffs are of sandstone, intersected by amygdaloid and by other kinds of trap; while the parts inland consist variously of sandstone, clay slate, and calcareous strata. Grouse are abundant; hawks common; a beautiful, bold, fierce, large kind of falcon to be seen; and several kinds of eagles on the cliffs. The island is politically divided between the parish of Hoy and Graemsay on the north, and that of Walls and Flotta on the south.

HOY AND GRAEMSAY, an united parish in the south-west of Orkney. Its post-town is Stromness, within from ¾ of a mile to 1½ mile of its northern extremity. It comprehends the island of Graemsay and the northern part, to the extent of about 4¾ miles each way, of the island of Hoy. See Graemsay and Hoy. There are four landowners; but the real rental is only about £300. Population in 1831, 546; in 1851, 615. Houses, 110.—This parish is in the presbytery of Cairston, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £8. Schoolmaster's salary, £26, with about £5 fees. The parish church was built about the year 1780, and contains 182 sittings. There are two non-parochial schools. Hoy was anciently a rectory, and Graemsay a vicarage.

HOY SOUND. See Hoy and Graemsay.

HUMBIE, a parish in the south-western extremity of Haddingtonshire, consisting of a main body, and a small detached section. The main body is nearly a parallelogram, stretching north-west and south-west, measuring 5 miles in length, and nearly 3 in average breadth; and is bounded by Ormiston, Salton, Bolton, Yester, Berwickshire, Soutra, and Edinburghshire. The detached part is wholly embosomed in Edinburghshire, measures 1½ mile by ¾, and lies about a mile south-west of the nearest part of the main body. The main body contains the village of Upper Keith, and approaches within 2 miles of the post-towns of Salton and Pencaitland, and the detached section contains the post-office hamlet of Blackshiels. The surface of the parish, at the south-eastern and south-western extremities, climbs up to the summits of the highest range of the Lammermoor hills, and, for some distance inward, descends in a somewhat rapid declivity; and then it stretches away in a gently inclined plain to the northern boundaries. In the immediate vicinity of its south-eastern angle rises Lammerlaw, the eminence which gives name to all the Lammermoors, and towers aloft as the king-mountain of the whole range. On the highest grounds, and for some way down the declivity, the parish is strictly pastoral. But in its lower grounds it partakes, in a degree, of the luxuriant and highly-cultivated character for which Haddingtonshire is distinguished as a county; and, as the result of recent and very vigorous agricultural improvements, sends the plough and its attendant implements of culture, a considerable way up the acclivity of the Lammermoor district. Sheltering plantations run athwart nearly two-thirds of

the area; and, near the north-east angle, a plantation of oak, birch, and other trees, covering several hundreds of acres, presses on the boundary with Salton, and forms, with a large contiguous plantation in that parish, a compact and extensive forest. This wood constitutes a beautiful feature on the foreground of the far-stretching landscape of the Lothians, to a tourist approaching the district over the Lammermoor hills. Keith water, or the longest head-stream of the Tyne, comes new-born from its source upon the detached portion of the parish, flows along its northern boundary, and through the intersecting part of Edinburghshire to the east, traces for half-a-mile the boundary of the main-body, and then traverses the parish 1¾ mile north-eastward, and 1½ mile northward, and leaves it at its north-east angle. Humbie burn rises near the south-eastern boundary among the highest of the uplands, and intersects the parish 3¾ miles nearly through its middle, flowing past the parish-church, and making a confluence with Keith water a little above Keith mill. Birns burn rises 5 furlongs east of the source of the former stream, and, after a course of half-a-mile, forms the north-eastern boundary-line along the whole side of the parallelogram, and then, at the point of leaving the parish, unites with Keith water to form the Tyne. All the streams afford excellent trouting, and have a sufficient quantity of water to drive machinery. Iron-ore abounds in many places; and there are appearances of coal. The principal landowners are the Earl of Hopetoun, Lord Polwarth, Lady Buchan, the Christian Knowledge Society, and Anderson of Whiteburgh. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1835 at £20,257; and the value of real property assessed in 1843 was £7,603 3s. 8d. Keith-house, one of the seats of the Earl Marshal, though of no higher antiquity than 1590, and entirely dilapidated by subsequent proprietors, deserves special notice. Built in the form of a hollow square, one entire side of it, 110 feet in length, and 3 stories in height, was fitted up and used as a hall; and the edifice was, in other respects, suited to the splendour of a family who, at the period of its erection, were the most powerful and opulent in the kingdom. The timber employed in constructing it, was a present from the King of Denmark, as an expression of the high opinion he conceived of the Earl, when negociating the marriage of the Princess Anne of Denmark with James VI. Whiteburgh-house, built about 50 years ago, is a fine mansion. On the estate of Whiteburgh are faint vestiges of a Roman castellum stativum, which consisted of 3 concentric circular walls 15 feet distant from each other, each 16 feet thick, and the exterior one enclosing an area of more than an acre. Population in 1831, 875; in 1851, 925. Houses, 184.

This parish is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, the Crown and the Earl of Hopetoun. Stipend, £287 16s.; glebe, £10. Unappropriated teinds, £849 4s. 6d. There are two parochial schools, each with a salary of £29, and about £14 fees. There is likewise an endowed female school. The parish church was built in 1800, and contains about 400 sittings. There is a Free church with an attendance of 130; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £85 18s. 5½d. There are ruins of an ancient chapel. The parish comprehends the ancient districts of Keith-Hundeby and Keith-Marshall. The adjunct Hundeby was the name of a hamlet near the church of the former district, and has been vulgarized into Humbie. The name Keith seems to be the British *Caeth*, 'confined or narrow,' and may have alluded to the strait channel hemmed in by the steep banks of Keith water. David I. gave the district of Keith-Marshall, or the north-west half of the present parish, to Hervey, the son of Warin, and Keith-Hundeby, or the south-east half, to Symon Fraser. As the church stood within the latter district, Hervey erected a chapel in his own territory for the accommodation of his tenants, and, according to established custom, settled an yearly tribute to the mother or parish church. Keith-Hundeby being afterwards given to the monks of Kelso, a dispute so keen arose between them and the proprietor of Keith-Marshall respecting the amount of the tribute, that it could be decided only by a special adjudication on the part of Joceline, bishop of Glasgow, and Osbert, abbot of Paisley. By intermarriages, the manors of the two districts came, in the 13th century, to be united in one family. During the reign of Alexander II., Keith-Marshall was made a distinct parish with its chapel for a separate and independent church. In the reign of Charles I., William, Earl Marshall, who lineally held the patronage of this church by grant of Robert Bruce to his ancestors, and, at the same time, inherited the manors of both districts, sold the whole property in consequence of the inextricable difficulties in which he had become involved by his politics.

HUMBLE-BUMBLE (The). See Combie and May (The).

HUME, or Home, an ancient parish at the southern verge of Berwickshire, now annexed to Stitchel in Roxburghshire. See Stitchel. This parish was anciently four times its present extent, and, in the 12th century, comprehended a considerable part of Gordon and Westruther. The Earls of Dunbar, who were of old the lords of the manor, originally held the patronage of the church. But, in the 12th century, the monks of Kelso obtained possession, not only of the church, but of the whole parish; and they obtained the territory of Gordon and a large part of Westruther, to be erected into parochial independence. The old parish of Hume was, in consequence, reduced to nearly its present limits.

HUME, or Home, a small village and an ancient castle near the centre of the abrogated parish of the same name, 3 miles south of Greenlaw, and 5 north-north-west of Kelso. They stand on the summit of a conspicuous hill, which rises 898 feet above the level of the sea. The village is in a decayed and decaying condition; but anciently it spread out to a considerable extent, and teemed with the retinue and the dependents of one of the most powerful baronial families of a former age. The castle, once the seat of the potent Earls of Hume, and one of the chief objects of antiquarian interest in Berwickshire, was about 70 years ago in so prostrate a condition as to exist only in vestiges nearly level with the ground. But it was, in a rude sense, restored from its own materials by the last Earl of Marchmont, or at least some walls of it were re-edified and battlemented; and seen from some distance, it now appears, on its far-seeing elevation, to frown in power and dignity over the whole district of the Merse, and a considerable part of Roxburghshire, and constitutes a very picturesque feature in the centre of the wide-stretching landscape. In its original form, it was a lofty and imposing structure; and from the end of the 13th century, when it became the seat of its proud barons, increased in strength with the gradual augmentation of their wealth. But as it could not resist the play of artillery, it was carelessly allowed, after the invention of gunpowder, to go to ruin. A drawing of it may be seen in Grose's antiquities.

The castle figured largely in the history of the times preceding the Restoration, and comes pro-

minently, or at least distinctly, into notice toward the close of the 13th century. The family of Hume or Home sprang, by lateral branches, from the powerful and noted Earls of Dunbar. Ada, the daughter of Patrick, the sixth of these Earls, obtained from her father in the early part of the 13th century, the lands of Home, and married her own cousin, William, the son of Patrick of Greenlaw, who was the second son of the 4th Earl of Dunbar, Gospatrick. William assumed the name of Home from the lands brought to him by Ada, and transferred it to his posterity. During the reign of Robert III. Thomas Home acquired by marriage the lordship of Dunglass. The family held Home, Greenlaw, Whiteside, and other lands in Berwickshire, under the Earls of March; and, after January 1435, when these Earls incurred forfeiture, they acquired independence, and became tenants of the Crown. As they had risen on the fall of their chiefs, and now followed the fortune of the Dunglasses, they were often appointed conservators of the peace with England. Sir Alexander Home, who succeeded to the property in 1456, was appointed, by the prior of Coldingham, bailie of the several lands belonging to the convent,—an office on which he and his successors placed a high estimate, which they found, by means of an alchemy of their own, to be not a little lucrative, and for the retention of which in their possession they strenuously and perseveringly contended. In 1465, Sir Alexander sat in the estates among the barons; and, in 1473, he was created a lord of parliament. Using with stringent vigour his power as bailie of Coldingham to seize the property of the convent, and make it his own, he was enraged by James III.'s annexation of the priory and its pertinents, in 1484, to the chapel-royal of Stirling, and now attached himself and all his strength to the party of traitorous nobles who plotted the King's death. In 1488, immediately after the unhappy monarch fell a victim to their machinations, Alexander Home, the heir of the first Lord Home, obtained a joint share of the administration of the Lothians and Berwickshire during the nonage of James IV., and was constituted great chamberlain for life; and, in 1490-1, he was appointed by parliament to collect the King's rents and dues within the earldom of March, the lordships of Dunbar and Cockburnspath, Stirlingshire, and Ettrick Forest; and he was thus made dictator of Berwickshire and a ruler of the land. In 1492, he—or a son of his of the same name, for there is inextricable confusion in the historical authorities—succeeded to the lordship of Home, on the death of the first Lord; and he soon after obtained from the infancy of James IV. various lands in the constabulary of Haddington.

In 1506, Alexander, the third Lord Home, succeeded to his father's office of great chamberlain, to his estates, and to his political power; in 1513, he engaged, as warden of the eastern marches, in a sharp skirmish at Millfield on the Tweed, and, leaving his banner in the field and his brother in captivity with the enemy, sought safety in flight; later in the same year, he led, jointly with Huntly, the left wing of the Scottish army at the battle of Flodden, and left many of his kinsmen and clansmen dead on the field, who fell in a strenuous defence of their valorous and unfortunate King; and immediately afterwards, he was declared one of the standing councillors of the Queen-regent, and appointed the chief justice of all the territories lying south of the Forth. After the expulsion of Margaret from the regency, and the accession to it of the Duke of Albany, Lord Home—who had been venially using his great power and influence for the amassment of wealth and the promotion of miserly intrigues—plotted with the dowager queen and her husband Angus to seize the person of the infant King, and drawing upon himself the scourge of civil war, saw his fortlet of Fast castle razed, his seat of Home castle captured, and his estates overrun and ravaged, and was obliged to cross the border, and cry for help to the English. He afterwards made predatory incursions into Scotland, was ensnared by Albany and made prisoner, effected his escape from Edinburgh castle, became restored to the Regent's favour and to his own possessions, anew embroiled himself with Albany, and, being inveigled to Edinburgh, was convicted in parliament of many crimes, and, in October 1516, publicly and ignominiously put to death. His many offices of great importance were bestowed upon aspirants who had no connexion with his family; and his titles and large estates were forfeited, and, till 1522, remained vested in the Crown. His kinsman, however, took fearful revenge. Home of Wedderburn beset Anthony de la Bastie, who had obtained the office of warden of the marches, and put him to death at Langton in the Merse with circumstances of savage ferocity; and, heading a strong party of his border marauders, he seized the castles of Home and Wedderburn, and maintained possession of them in defiance of the government.

Though formally accused before parliament of treason, the Homes, partly by compromise, and partly by intrigue, were not only saved from conviction, but reinstated in political favour. In 1522, George Home, the brother of the attainted lord, was restored to the title and the lands of the family; and, though he repeatedly embroiled himself, and was twice castigated and imprisoned, by indulging the turbulent spirit which had ruined his predecessor, he did good service in 1542, first by repulsing, jointly with the Earl of Huntly, an incursion by Sir Robert Bowes and the Earl of Angus, and next by opposing and harassing the army led into Scotland by Norfolk. In 1547, in a skirmish which preceded the battle of Pinkie, he received a wound of which he died; and his son and heir being at the same time taken prisoner, Home castle, after a stout resistance by Lady Home, fell into the hands of the Protector Somerset, and was garrisoned by a detachment of his troops. In 1548-9, Alexander, the fifth Lord Home, distinguished himself in the campaigns against the English, and, retaking his family castle by stratagem, put the garrison to the sword. In 1560, he sat in the Reformation parliament; in June 1567, he signed the order for imprisoning Mary in Lochleven castle; and after the Queen's escape, he led 600 followers to the battle of Langside, and, though he received several wounds, is said to have there turned the fortune of the field. In 1569 he veered about, and joined the Queen's friends; in 1571, he was taken prisoner in a factional or party skirmish with Morton, in the suburbs of Edinburgh; in 1573, he was convicted in parliament of treason; and 1575, he died in a state of attainder. Alexander, his son, was put by parliament, in 1578, into possession of his title and estates; in 1589, when James VI. sailed to Denmark to marry the Princess Anne, he was named among those nobles to whom the conservation of the public peace could be confided; in subsequent years he struggled to defeat the seditious purposes of the turbulent Earl of Bothwell, and was rewarded with the grant of the dissolved priory of Coldingham; in 1599, being a Roman Catholic, he was sent by the King on a suspicious embassy to the Papal court; in 1603, he accompanied James VI. to England; and in 1605, he was created Earl of Home.

James Home, his son, succeeded him in his titles and estates in 1619; and he was, in his turn, succeeded, in 1634, by Sir James Home of Cowdenknows. During the civil wars which succeeded, he is said to have been distinguished for his loyalty; and he seems certainly to have been not a little obnoxious to Cromwell.

In 1650, immediately after the capture of Edinburgh castle, Cromwell despatched Colonel Fenwick at the head of two regiments to seize the Earl's castle of Hume. In answer to a peremptory summons to surrender, sent him by the Colonel at the head of his troops, Cockburn, the governor of the castle, returned two missives, which have been preserved as specimens of the frolicking humour which occasionally bubbles up in the tragedy of war. The first was: "Right Honourable, I have received a trumpeter of yours, as he tells me, without a pass, to surrender Hume castle to the Lord General Cromwell. Please you, I never saw your general. As for Home castle, it stands upon a rock. Given at Home castle, this day, before 7 o'clock. So resteth, without prejudice to my native country, your most humble servant, T. Cockburn." The second was expressed in doggerel lines, which continue to be remembered and quoted by the peasantry, often in profound ignorance of the occasion when they were composed:—

"I. Willie Wastle.
Stand firm in my castle;
And a' the dogs o' your town
Will no pull Willie Wastle down."

Home castle, however, when it felt the pressure of Colonel Fenwick's cannon, and saw his men about to rush to the escapade, very readily surrendered to his power, disgorged its own garrison, and received within its walls the soldiery of Cromwell. James, who was Earl when the civil wars began, survived all their perils, and, in 1661, was reinstated in his possessions. Dying in 1666, he was successively followed in his earldom by three sons,—Alexander, —James, who died in 1688,—and Charles, who did not concur in the Revolution, and opposed the Union. Hume castle and the domains around it passed afterwards into the possession of the Earls of Marchmont; a branch of the Hume family, who, for a considerable period, were wealthier and more influential than the main stock, but who failed toward the close of the last century to have male heirs, and, in consequence, ceased to perpetuate their titles. The earldom of Home still survives in the descendants of the ancient family, who now have their seat at Hirsel.

HUNA. See Houna.

HUNDA, an island, about 1½ mile long and ¾ of a mile broad, lying contiguous to the west end of Burray, and belonging to the parish of South Ronaldshay, in Orkney. Population in 1841, 6; in 1851, 5. House, 1.

HUNIE, an islet, abounding with rabbits, near the south-west shore of Unst in Shetland.

HUNISH-POINT, or Rhu-Hunish, the north-western extremity of Trotternish, 3 miles west of Aird-point, in Skye.

HUNTERFIELD, a village in the parish of Cockpen, Edinburghshire. Population, 90. Houses, 12.

HUNTER'S BAY. See Rigg Bay.

HUNTER'S BOG. See Salisbury Crags.

HUNTER'S QUAY. See Dunoon.

HUNTERSTON. See Kilbride (West).

HUNTHILL, a village in the parish of Blantyre, Lanarkshire. Population, 60. Houses, 16.

HUNTHILL, an upland tract at the northern extremity of the parish of Knockando, in Morayshire.

HUNTINGTON. See Haddington.

HUNTINGTOWER, an estate in the parish of Tibbermore, Perthshire. Here, 2½ miles west of Perth, on a charming site amid wooded grounds, stands Huntingtower-castle, formerly called Ruthven-castle, the ancient seat of the Gowrie family, a very old building, but never apparently a place of great strength. This castle was the scene of the enterprise well known in Scottish history as the Raid of Ruthven,—the enticement of James VI. hither, and the detention of him here, by the Earl of Gowrie and others, with the view of detaching him from the influence of his two early favourites, the Duke of Lennox and the Earl of Arran. An extraordinary exploit of a fair lady has likewise added to the notoriety of the castle, and has given the name of the Maiden's Leap to the space between its two towers, which, though long ago united by late buildings, were originally separate. The lady was a daughter of the first Earl of Gowrie; and her exploit consisted in leaping, in a fit of terror, from the leads of the one tower to the battlements of the other,—said to be a space of 9 feet 4 inches over a chasm of 60 feet. After the forfeiture of the last Earl of Gowrie, the castle and the circumjacent estate were bestowed by James VI. on the family of Tullibardine; and they afterwards passed by marriage to the ducal family of Athole. But they are now famous, and have long been so, for something remarkably contrasted to the olden tricks of statecraft and warfare,—nothing less than the printing and bleaching of calico. The works are extensive; and they present the curiosity of being supplied with water through an artificial canal, nearly 18 feet broad and 3 feet deep, which debouches from the Almond, intersects the extensive meadow of Huntingtower-haugh, has altogether a length of about 4½ miles, and was formed so very long ago as to rank among the most ancient extant works of utility in the kingdom,—Alexander II. having mentioned it in his charters as his mill-lead; and having, in 1244, granted a pipe from it to the monastery of Black friars of Perth.

HUNTLAW. See Gala (The).

HUNTLY, a parish, containing a post town of its own name, in the Strathbogie district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Rothiemay, Forgue, Drumblade, Gartly, Glass, and Cairnie. Its length, north-eastward, is about 10 miles; and its breadth is about 4 miles. It comprehends the ancient parishes of Dumbennan and Kinore, which were united in 1727; and it took the name of Huntly in compliment to the Duke of Gordon's eldest son. Dumbennan is surrounded by hills, and is said to have thence got its name, which signifies "the foot of the hill." It is situated at the termination of the straths of the Bogie and the Deveron, and comprises the peninsular hill of Clashmach, of considerable height, above the confluence of these streams. Kinore extends about 5 miles along the right side of the Deveron, below the influx of the Bogie, but is separated from Dumbennan, for more than a quarter of a mile, from the confluence of the rivers upwards, by an intersection of Drumblade. The Bogie divides the united parish, for about 2 or 3 miles, from Drumblade; and the Deveron, from portions of Glass, Cairnie, and Rothiemay. The whole district is hilly, and was formerly bleak; but great improvements have been effected, and there are many acres, especially on the banks of the rivers, which are naturally fertile, and form fine arable land. The hills and eminences afford good pasturage; and many of them are adorned with

thriving plantations of oak, fir, elm, birch, and other trees. In particular, the whole of St. Mungo's hill, in the Kinore or eastern district, is enclosed and planted. On the west side of this hill is St. Mungo's well; and on the summit is a small lake, the bed of which resembles a crater; and abundance of hard porous matter, like lava, or the scoriæ of a forge, with a light spongy stone like pumice-stone, has been found around it. The arable soil of Dumbennan is generally a good deep loam; while that of Kinore is of a cold clayey character. Granite is the prevailing rock. Limestone occurs in small quantity; some of it susceptible of a high polish, and not much inferior to marble. Plumbago, of very fine quality, but in such minute quantity as not to be worth working, has been found near the confluence of the rivers. Excepting a small portion of the lower part of Kinore, which belongs to Mr. Gordon of Avochy, the whole of the united parish is the property of the Duke of Richmond. The real rental is about £5,056. On the Avochy estate are a plain mansion and the ruins of an old castle. Near the bridge of Deveron and the town of Huntly stand the ruins of Huntly castle, the ancient residence of the Gordon family, which was destroyed after the battle of Glenlivet, in 1594; and in the same vicinity, on the opposite side of the Deveron, is their elegant modern mansion, Huntly lodge, surrounded by plantations and pleasure-grounds. The castle was built so late as 1602, but comprises some vestiges of the ancient castle of Strathbogie, which originally belonged to the powerful family of the Comyns, and was conferred on the Gordons, along with the surrounding estate, in guerdon of their services to Bruce in the wars of the succession. The lodge was at first but a shooting-box, but was enlarged, about the year 1832, into the present handsome and commodious edifice; and after the death of the last Duke of Gordon, it became the residence of the Dowager-duchess. See the articles Gordon and Gordon-Castle. The parish is traversed by the great road from Aberdeen to Inverness, adjoins the present northern terminus of the Great North of Scotland railway, and is a focus of communication for most of the main seats of population between the Moray frith and the Dee. Population in 1831, 3,545; in 1851, 4,061. Houses, 726. Assessed property in 1843, £7,245.

This parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Duke of Richmond. Stipend, £185 13s. 9d.; glebe, £25. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £60 fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and £8 other emoluments. The parish church is a plain structure, built in 1805, and containing 1,800 sittings. The Free church is a neat building, founded in 1840, in consequence of the celebrated Strathbogie proceedings. It contains 900 sittings; and its receipts in 1855 were £564 4s. 10d. The United Presbyterian church was built in 1809, and contains 340 sittings. The Independent chapel is a Gothic structure, with 480 sittings, built in 1851. The Scotch Episcopal chapel is a small elegant Gothic pile, with a spire, and was erected in 1850. The English Episcopal chapel was built in 1843. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1834, and has a curious tower, with a top in the form of a crown, and contains 350 sittings. A large and very handsome building was erected, about 16 years ago, on a situation looking down the principal street of the town, by the Duchess-dowager of Gordon, to serve the double purpose of being a monument in memory of her husband, and a place of accommodation for schools. The parochial school and the Free church school are held in it: so also are an infant school and a girls' industrial school. There is likewise in the town a ladies' boarding and day school; and there are in the parish seven or eight adventure schools. Scott's hospital, on the south-east side of the town, is a fine building erected in 1854, by bequest of the late Dr. Scott, for behoof of aged men and women.

HUNTLY, a burgh-of-barony, and a neat modern town, in the above parish, occupies a dry, salubrious, and beautiful situation, in the centre of a fertile district, on the peninsula formed by the confluence of the Deveron and the Bogie, 18 miles south-east of Fochabers, 21 south-south-west of Banff, and 39 north-west of Aberdeen. It owes much, as a seat of trade and population, to the vicinity of Huntly lodge; much, to facility of intercourse with neighbouring villages and towns; much, to the transit through it of the great road from Aberdeen to Inverness; and still more, of late, to the termination here and the opening of the Great North of Scotland railway. The circumjacent country, before the rise of the town, consisted of little else than barren heath and marshy swamps; but it is now in a state of high cultivation, adorned with artificial features of scenery. Even the hills in the less immediate vicinity are in general covered with thriving plantations. Having arisen since the beginning of last century, Huntly has been laid out on a neat and regular plan. The place has altogether an air, not only of comfort, bu even of elegance. The town comprises a series of well-built streets; the two principal crossing each other at right angles, and forming a spacious market-place or square. The various places of worship, the public schools, a large edifice in the square containing one of the banking-offices, together with a number of very superior private buildings, give the town architecturally a pleasing appearance. The chief objects in the environs also blend with it into some fine scenes. The view from the south is especially beautiful, where, in addition to the general features of the town, the eye takes in the castle and the lodge with their embosoming plantations, and rests on the brilliant back-ground of Brimhill, whose surface of 2,500 acres, partly within the parish of Huntly, and partly within that of Cairney, is all one mass of forest. The streets of the town are lighted with gas. A considerable number of families of independent means reside in the town. At one time the chief manufactures were those of linen thread and linen cloth; and several bleachfields of great repute were long in operation on the Bogie. But all these have ceased. A tan work, an extensive distillery, and a brick and tile work, now give employment to a considerable number of people. A great amount of miscellaneous trade is done with the surrounding country, in supplying all sorts of goods by retail; and in receiving agricultural produce, particularly pork, eggs, and the produce of the dairy, for exportation to England. Of late also there has sprung up a large trade in grain; which has received a great stimulus by the opening of the railway. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs are held once a fortnight during the first half of the year, and once a month during the second half. The town has offices of the Union bank, the North of Scotland bank, and the Aberdeen town and county bank. Public communication is maintained by railway trains with Aberdeen, and by coaches with Inverness, Portsoy, and Banff. There are in the town a reading-room, an agricultural library, an evangelical subscription library, a circulating library, a literary society, a farmers' club, a dispensary, a savings' bank, a total abstinence society, and several religious and benevolent societies. The town is a burgh of barony under the Duke of Richmond. The title of Earl of Huntly belonged to the noble family of

Gordon previous to their elevation to the dukedom, and was then raised into a marquisate; and the title of Marquis of Huntly was inherited, at the death of the last Duke of Gordon, by the Earl of Aboyne. During the great floods in August 1829, the town of Huntly was almost surrounded with water; but fortunately no lives were lost, and little damage was otherwise sustained. The ancient one-arched bridge across the Deveron in this vicinity, from the middle of which the views are very fine, withstood the pressure of the current, and still exists. Across the Bogie, and leading from the south-east side of the town, is another good bridge of 3 arches. Population of the town in 1831, 2,585; in 1851, 3,131. Houses, 564.

HUNTLY, Berwickshire. See GORDON.

HUNTLY COT-HILLS, a part of the Moorfoot range of mountain, on the southern border of the parish of Temple, Edinburghshire. It has an altitude of 1,606 feet above sea-level.

HURKLEDALE. See CUMMERTREES.

HURLET, a post-office village on the south-east border of the Abbey parish of Paisley, Renfrewshire. It stands 3 miles south-east of Paisley, and 6 south-west of Glasgow. It is inhabited principally by colliers and other miners, employed in extensive works in its vicinity. Here coal has been wrought for upwards of 300 years. The seam is 5 feet 3 inches thick, declining eastward with a dip, which is variable, but may, on an average, be accounted 1 in 7. The coal at this place is nearly exhausted; but it still abounds on some neighbouring lands. The manufacture of sulphate of iron or copperas, was introduced into Scotland by Messrs. Nicolson and Lightbody of Liverpool, who established their works at Hurlet in 1753, having previously secured by contract a supply of the pyrites, and other material fit for their processes, found in working the coal, at 2½d. per *hutch* of 200 weight. Till 1807 when a similar manufacture was begun on the adjoining lands of Nitshill, this was the only copperas work in Scotland. In 1820, the Hurlet copperas works were purchased by Messrs. John Wilson and Sons, and converted into an extensive manufactory of alum. The alum manufacture was also first introduced into Scotland by Messrs. Nicolson and Lightbody, who prepared considerable quantities at Hurlet in 1766 and 1767; but their process being defective, it was abandoned in the course of two years; and it was not till 1797, when works were erected here by Mr. Mackintosh of Crossbasket, and Mr. Wilson of Thornly, and their partners, that the making of that article was successfully established. Since that period, the works now mentioned, as well as that established in 1820, have been producing a large and steady supply of alum, manufactured on correct chemical principles. Large quantities of muriate of potash and sulphate of ammonia, are also made in connexion with this alum process. Iron-stone abounds at Hurlet; and the working of it was some years ago actively commenced by Messrs. Wilson. Population of the village, 287.

HURLFORD, a post-office village in the parish of Riccarton, Ayrshire. It has a station on the Glasgow and South-western railway, 2 miles south-east of Kilmarnock. It is inhabited principally by colliers. Population, 371.

HURLY-COVE. See PENICUICK.

HURLY-HAAKY. See STIRLING.

HUSABOST, an isolated district of the parish of Duirinish, in Skye.

HUSKER. See HEISKER.

HUTCHESONTOWN. See GLASGOW.

HUTT. See ECKFORD.

HUTTON, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Hutton and Paxton, on the south-east border of Berwickshire. It is bounded by the liberties of Berwick, by England, and by the parishes of Ladykirk, Whitsome, Edrom, Chirnside, Foulden, and Mordington. It has an irregularly triangular outline, and measures 4½, 4¼, and 3½ miles along its sides. The Whitadder is its boundary-line over the whole of the north, and 1½ mile of the east, and runs there partly between rocky banks of considerable height. The Tweed rolls its majestic volume of waters, in a beautifully curved line, 3½ or 3¾ miles along the south-eastern boundary, overlooked by gentle undulations of the surface along its banks, and brings up the tide with a sufficient depth of waters for wherry navigation. The inequalities of the surface along its banks, and similar inequalities along those of the Whitadder, possess capabilities, with the aid of more plantation than they now have, of producing a picturesque effect; and though rising, in the average, to only about 150 feet above sea-level, they beautifully diversify the luscious yet tame plain in the midst of which they rise, and relieve its luxuriant but flat expanse from an aspect of monotony. All the surface of the parish, inland from the rivers, is, with some scarcely noticeable exceptions, nearly a dead level; but everywhere it is thoroughly cultivated, and spreads out before the eye of an agriculturist the most pleasing of all features of scenery. The soil on the banks of the streams is a deep, rich loam, remarkably fertile, and well-adapted to wheat; but, over a breadth of about a mile in the interior, it is thin, and rests on a strong clay, and, though not infertile, demands the expenditure upon it of skill and labour. Sandstone, though at a considerable depth beneath the surface, everywhere abounds; and on the banks of the Whitadder, is a small stratum of prime gypsum. Paxton house and Tweed-hill, both situated on the Tweed, at a short distance from each other—the latter a neat mansion, and the former a massive pile constructed from a design by the famous Adams—send down their wooded demesnes to the margin of the river, and reciprocate with it enhancements of beauty. Spittal house, near the centre of the parish, is a neat new mansion; and Broadmeadows house, situated on the Whitadder, lifts up a Grecian front of fine white-coloured sandstone. Hutton hall, standing on the Whitadder, in the north-west corner of the parish, and now uninhabited, consists of a square tower of remote but unascertained antiquity, and an attached long mansion of patch-work structure and various dates. In its most ancient part it is a remarkable specimen of an old Border strength. There are seven principal landowners. The yearly value of raw produce, inclusive of £1,000 for fisheries in the Tweed, was estimated in 1834 at £19,657. Assessed property in 1843, £10,446 3s. 8d. On the estate of Paxton is a manufactory of bricks, house-tiles, and tiles for drains. In various localities are 3 corn-mills, whence flour and decorticated barley are sent, in considerable quantities, to Berwick, for exportation. Near Tweed-hill house a suspension bridge, 360 feet in length, extremely light and elegant, and constructed, in 1820, at an expense of upwards of £7,000, conducts a carriage-way across the Tweed. The parish is intersected by the turnpikes between Berwick and Dunse, and between Berwick and Kelso, by way of Swinton; and has near access both to the North British railway and to the English North-eastern railway. The village of Hutton stands about the middle of the northern border of the parish, ½ a mile south of the Whitadder, 3 east-south-east of Chirnside, and 5½ west of Berwick. It contains about 260 inhabitants. Population of the

parish in 1831, 1,099; in 1851, 1,102. Houses, 225.

This parish is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £245 5s. 5d.; glebe, £28. Unappropriated teinds, £74 13s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d. There are three non-parochial schools, and two small public libraries. The present parish comprehends the ancient parish of Hutton and Fishwick. Hutton, signifying 'wood-town'—was the northern district; and Fishwick—or 'the fishing hamlet'—was the district on the south and along the Tweed. The monks of Coldingham obtained Fishwick from the Scottish Edgar, and held it till the Reformation. The ruins of its church and cemetery still exist. The Rev. Philip Redpath, the editor of the Border History, and the translator of Boethius' Consolations of Philosophy, was minister of Hutton.

HUTTON AND CORRIE, an united parish in Annandale, Dumfries-shire. Its post-town is Lockerby, 7 miles south-south-west of the parish church. It is bounded by Moffat, Eskdalemuir, Westerkirk, Tundergarth, Dryfesdale, Applegarth, and Wamphray. Its length southward is 13¾ miles, and its average breadth is somewhat less than 3 miles. The mountain water-shed between Annandale and Eskdale, and that between the basins of the Dryfe and the Wamphray, form about one-half of the boundary-lines. Dryfe water rises nearly at the northern point of the parish, intersects all the northern division nearly along its middle, and, bending to the south-west, passes away into Applegarth, a mile below Hutton church. Milk water comes in from the north-east about 1½ mile below its source, and, over a distance of 6 miles, traces the south-eastern and the southern boundary. Corrie water rises in a lochlet of its own name on the eastern boundary, flows south-westward 4½ miles through the parish, and then, tracing the western boundary over a distance of 2¼ miles, falls into the Milk. Of 23,000 imperial acres, which the whole area is computed to comprehend, about 3,000 are arable, about 4,500 are employed for the rearing and grazing of black cattle, and about 15,000 are occupied as sheep pasture. The black cattle are Galloways; and the sheep, with some trivial exceptions, are all of the Cheviot breed. There are in the parish 3 inconsiderable hamlets. In various localities are remains of ancient fortifications, two of which only are noticeable. In an angle formed by the Dryfe, 6 miles from its source, Carthur hill, rising almost perpendicularly to the height of 400 or 500 feet, bears aloft on its pinnacled summit the vestiges of what seems to have been a strong fort. On one side of the vestiges there is a well, which was evidently bored by artificial means in the rock, and which still holds water. A hill opposite to Carthur, immediately on the other side of the Dryfe, has similar vestiges, though no well; and between the two hills, on the banks of the stream, there appear to have been two strong square enclosures, which may have served as a connecting link between the elevated fortifications. The parish, though hilly and sequestered, and long treated as if but the outskirt of a wilderness, is now intersected by two important lines of road, and traversed by several subordinate roads. There are ten principal landowners; and four of them are resident. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £11,929 10s. Assessed property in 1843, £5,300 3s. 3d. Population in 1831, 860; in 1851, 836. Houses, 144.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, Johnstone of Annandale. Stipend, £260 7s. 11d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £27, with £20 fees, and £2 10s. other emoluments. A schoolmaster for the southern division of the parish receives a small salary from the heritors, and has altogether an income of about £55. The parish church was built about the year 1710, and enlarged in 1764, and contains 312 sittings. Hutton consists of the northern division of the present parish, or the part of it which is watered by the Dryfe. It was originally a chapelry dependent on the church of the old parish of Sibbaldbye, now annexed to Applegarth; and after various disputes and settlements, was erected into a separate parish previous to the 13th century. In 1220 it was converted into a prebend of the chapter of Glasgow. Corrie, or the southern division of the united parish, was, as to its lands and ecclesiastical patronage, held in the 12th century by a vassal family of Robert de Bruce; and it continued in their possession, and gave them its name till the reign of James V.; and it passed then by marriage into the possession of the Johnstones, and was sold in 1853 to Jardine of Lawrick. Hutton and Corrie were consolidated into one parish in 1609.

HUTTON (LITTLE). See DRYFESDALE.

HYND CASTLE. See MONIKIE.

HYNDFORD, a barony near the centre of the upper ward of Lanarkshire. It gave the title of Earl to the noble family of the Carmichaels of Hyndford. Sir James Carmichael of Hyndford was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Carmichael, in 1647, and his grandson was created Earl of Hyndford in 1701. The peerage became dormant at the demise of the 6th Earl, in 1817. See BRIDGEND, (HYNDFORD).

I

I. See IONA.

IASGAIR, or YESKER, a small island belonging to the parish of Kilmuir, in the extreme north of Skye.

IBRIS. See EYEBROCHY.

IBROT. See GLASGOW, PAISLEY, AND GREENOCK RAILWAY.

ICOLMKILL. See IONA.

IDOCH (WATER OF). See DARA (THE).

IDRIGIL POINT. See DUIRINISH.

IDVIE. See KIRKDEN.

ILAN, a prefix signifying "island." See ELLAN

ILAY. See ISLAY.

ILIE (THE). See HELMSDALE (THE).

ILLERAY, one of the Hebrides, about 4 miles long, and 1½ broad, lying to the westward of North Uist, and insulated only at high-water. The soil is partly sandy and partly black loam, yielding tolerable crops of barley, and pasture for cattle.

IMACHAR. See KILMORIE.

IMERSAY, an islet belonging to the parish of Kildalton, in the south-east of the island of Islay.

INAILITE, a suburb of the north side of the town of Stornoway in Lewis.

INALTERIE. See DESKFORD.

INCH, a word signifying an island, derived either from the British *Ynys*, or the Gaelic *Inis*. It is used in Scottish topography sometimes alone, and very frequently as a prefix; and when used in the latter way, it is sometimes written Inish or Innis. The word is said to occur with the same signification, in some of the aboriginal languages of North America. In Scotland, but more frequently in Ireland, the word is also used to denote level ground near a river.

INCH, a parish in Inverness-shire, united to that of KINGUSSIE; which see.

INCH, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Cairnryan and Lochans, and the hamlet of Aird, in the north-west of Wigtonshire. It is bounded, on most of the west, by Loch Ryan,—on the north, by Ayrshire,—and on other sides, by the parishes of New Luce, Old Luce, Stonykirk, Portpatrick, Leswalt, and Stranraer. It measures 10¼ miles in length southward, 7½ in extreme breadth, and about 4¼ or 4½ in mean breadth. The southern division—comprising more than one-third of the whole area—has a surface so gently undulating, that when viewed from the neighbouring hills, it appears to be entirely level. All of it forms part—and that the larger one—of an isthmus between Loch Ryan and Luce bay, and is believed to have been anciently covered by the sea; and it is bored at intervals into curious hollows, called by the peasantry "pots," which vary in measurement from 1,000 feet in circumference and 100 feet in depth, to comparatively small dimensions, and are supposed to have been scooped out by an eddying motion of the retiring billows. North-eastward and northward of the plain, the parish rises into ranges of beautiful hills. The southern face of these is partly arable land and partly green pasture; their tops, and interior sides inland and toward the north, are rugged, heathy, and incapable of culture; and a declivity, which they make toward the whole of the eastern boundary, again becomes partly verdant and partly subject to the plough. The soil, on the west side of the plain, is a good loam; in the rest of the plain, and other arable parts, is light and sandy; and, on the hills, is to a great extent mossy. The cultivated acres of the parish as compared with the uncultivated, are nearly in the proportion of two to three. About 700 acres are under wood. Toward the end of the last century the face of the country underwent an entire renovating change, under the skilful agricultural improvements and incentives of the Earl of Stair. Main water, a rapid stream, on a rocky bed, comes down from Carrick on the north, traces the eastern boundary for 5 miles, is joined by Luce water from the east at Waterfoot, or opposite New Luce, and thence deputes to the new stream, with the aid of its own tribute, to trace the eastern boundary-line, over a farther distance of 1½ mile. The Piltanton comes down from the north-west, within the Rinns of Galloway, and, in a placid, and even sluggish course—during part of which it abounds in tiny sinuosities—traces the south-western and southern boundary, over a distance of 7 miles. No fewer than 12 lakes spread out their little expanses of water in the parish,—most of them in its level or southern division. They abound in pike, perch, carp, tench, roach, and white and red trout; are frequented by wild ducks, teals, widgeons, coots, and cormorants; and during the winter-months, especially if the temperature be below the average, become the resort of immigrant swans from Ireland. Those of Saulseat and Castle-Kennedy are beautiful sheets of water, and possess, in a marked degree, the gentler features of fine lake scenery. The loch of Saulseat, ⅔ of a mile long, and ¼ of a mile broad, formerly called the Green loch, during part of the year, is sheeted over with a substance which gives an appearance of watery verdure. It is of the form of the arc of a circle, has its concavity or peninsula covered with wood, and appears to have anciently had a deep fosse or trench stretching like a chord between its projecting points. In its vicinity stood an ancient abbey. See SAULSEAT. Castle-Kennedy loch is cut so very deeply by injecting peninsulæ, as sometimes to be reckoned rather two lakes than one. The parts run parallel to each other, the one a mile, and the other 1½ mile in length, from north-west to south-east, and are each about ½ a mile in breadth. In each section is an islet; and on the western peninsula are the romantic edifice and demense of Castle-Kennedy, the property of the Earl of Stair. Castle-Kennedy, in its original form, was a spacious, stately, square edifice, built probably in the reign of James VI. It belonged at first to the Earls of Cassilis, who had extensive possessions in Wigtonshire; but, in the reign of Charles II., it passed, with its adjacent property, into the hands of Sir John Dalrymple, younger of Stair. The castle was burnt by accident in 1715, and has never since been habitable. The grounds and plantations around it were planned by Marshal Stair; and, if destitute of the graces which adorn more modish demesnes, possess attractions nearly peculiar to themselves. Along Loch Ryan, the parish has a coast-line of about 8 miles. This includes most of the southern part or head of the loch, and the whole of its west side, till within 2¼ miles of its opening into the sea. In the northern part, the shore is bold and rocky, and is perforated with several caves, which run 80 or 100 yards under ground; but elsewhere it is flat, and covered with sand or gravel. The loch has an extensive fishery of salmon, haddock, whiting, cod, flounders, herring and excellent oysters. A slate quarry is wrought on the estate of Loch Ryan. Repeated but vain attempts have been made to find coal. Granite occurs in detached blocks. There are eight principal landowners, but the only ones resident are Lord Dalrymple and General Sir J. Wallace. The average rent of arable land is about £1 per acre. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1839 at £30,240. Assessed property in 1843, £10,985 16s. 8d.

Sepulchral cairns are very numerous in the uplands of the parish; on the average, about 60 feet in diameter, and 7 feet in height; consisting of stones which, in the case of many, must have been fetched from a distance of several miles; and generally found, on examination, to have a large interior cavity containing incinerated human remains, in some instances loose, in others in an urn. On the moorland farm of Cairnarran are nine of these cairns within the range of a Scottish mile. Burrows or tumuli occur in the lowlands, of exactly similar character to the cairns, except that they are formed of earth instead of stones; and they have the same interior cavity and sepulchral contents, and are supposed, in common with the cairns, to be monuments of the British tribes who inhabited Galloway during the early centuries of the Christian era. On the farm of Innermessan, on Loch Ryan, 2¼ miles north-west of Stranraer, stood the ancient Rerigonium, a

town of the Novantes, and in more modern times, the town and castle of Innermessan. Symson, in his 'Description of Galloway,' says "Innermessan was the greatest town thereabouts till Stranraer was built." Only faint vestiges of it, however, now remain,—such as cannot be detected except with the aid of a cicerone. In its vicinity rises a beautiful moat, 336 feet in circumference at the base, 60 feet in perpendicular elevation, 78 feet in sloping ascent, with a fosse encincturing its base, and an esplanade shaving off its summit, and commanding a fine view of the expanse and shores of Loch Ryan. "On the 24th November, 1834," says the Rev. James Fergusson, the minister of the parish, in his report in the New Statistical Account, "I caused a hole 3 feet deep to be dug in the centre of the plain on the top. After passing through a fine rich mould, we came to a stratum consisting of ashes, charred wood, and fragments of bone. In the days of the ancient Novantes, this was probably the public cemetery of the adjacent town, Rerigonium." On the farm of Larg, near Main water, are remains of an old castle, once the property and seat of the Lyns of Larg. The Castle of Craigcaffie, formerly the seat of the extinct family of the Nelsons of Craigcaffie, is still entire, and has been transmuted into a farm-house. The monthly Stranraer cattle-market, held from April to October, has for its arena a spot within the western limits of Inch. The parish is traversed along the whole of its western border by the turnpike between Glasgow and Portpatrick, and across its southern division by the turnpike between Dumfries and Stranraer. Sir John Ross, the celebrated arctic navigator, is a native of the parish, and adopts it, at his residence of North-west-castle, as the home of his advanced years. Population in 1831, 2,521; in 1851, 3,122. Houses, 515.

This parish is in the presbytery of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £258 12s. 3d.; glebe, £15 15s. Schoolmaster's salary, £26, with about £20 fees and £6 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1770, stands on the south-west side of Castle-Kennedy loch, 3 miles east of Stranraer, and contains 400 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Cairnryan, with an attendance of 75. There is a Free church at Inch, with an attendance of 300; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £249 10s. 1d. There is a Free church also at Cairnryan; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £81 9s. 5½d. There are five private schools. The present parish comprehends most of the ancient parish of Inch, and all the ancient parish of Saulseat. On the island or "inch" in Castle-Kennedy loch, opposite the present parish-church, is supposed to have stood the earliest place of worship in the district; and from this circumstance the parish seems to have derived its name. Before the Reformation, the church of Inch belonged to the bishops of Galloway, and was served by a curate; by the annexation act of 1587, it was vested in the King; in 1588, it was granted for life to Mr. William Melville, the commendator of Tongueland; in 1613, it was returned to the bishop of Galloway; in 1641, it was transferred to the University of Glasgow; in 1661, it was again restored to the bishop of Galloway; and in 1689, it finally reverted to the Crown. In the old parish of Inch there were two chapels. St. John's chapel stood at the head of Loch Ryan and the east end of Stranraer; and, though in ruins in 1684, when Symson wrote his 'Large Description of Galloway,' it was commemorated in the names of various objects in its vicinity. A modern castle, or large building near its site, was called "the castle of the chapel;" a piece of land which had belonged to the chapel, was called St. John's croft; the part of Stranraer lying east of the rivulet which intersects the town, was popularly called the Chapel; and a copious spring of water, which rises within flood-mark, is still called St. John's well. All these objects were detached from Inch, and included in the modern parish and burgh of Stranraer. A second chapel, dedicated to St. Patrick, and giving name to the modern town of Portpatrick, stood on the west coast on the site of that town, and served the south-west division of the old parish, which was popularly called the Black quarter of Inch. This district was detached in 1628, and erected into the separate parish of Portpatrick. What the old parish lost by this disseverment was afterwards compensated by the annexation to it of the parish of Saulseat. The church of Saulseat belonged, before the Reformation, to the monks of its abbey. When vested, by the act of annexation, in the Crown, a portion of the revenues was settled as a stipend on its minister; and in 1631, the remainder was granted by Charles I. to the minister of Portpatrick.

INCH, Aberdeenshire. See INSCH.

INCH (LOCH), an expansion of the river Spey, about 2 miles long and upwards of a mile broad, 4 miles south of Alvie church, in Badenoch, Inverness-shire.

INCH-ABER, a small island in the south-east corner of Loch-Lomond, ⅜ of a mile south-west of the mouth of the river Endrick. It belongs to the parish of Kilmaronock in Dumbartonshire.

INCHAFFREY, an ancient abbey on the banks of Pow or Powaffray water, in the parish of Madderty, Perthshire. The name is said to mean 'the Island of masses'—the island where masses were said; and certainly is written in Latin, *Insula missarum*. Its site is a small rising ground, which seems to have been insulated by the Pow. The abbey was founded in 1200, by Gilbert, Earl of Strathearn, and his Countess Matilda, and dedicated to God, the Virgin Mary, and John the Apostle; and it was endowed with many privileges and immunities by David and Alexander, Kings of Scotland. The ruins have been nearly all carried away, as materials for modern houses and roads in the vicinity. A small adjacent territory, formerly attached to the abbey, belongs to the Earl of Kinnoul, and constitutes him patron of about 12 parishes, over which the abbots anciently had right. Mauritius, one of the abbots, attended Robert Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn, and carried with him, in the superstitious spirit of the times, an arm of St. Fillan. The abbey furnished the first of two titles of nobility, which were conferred on its commendator. James Drummond, a younger son of David, Lord Drummond, was first styled Lord Inchaffrey, and afterwards, in 1607, was created Lord Madderty. He married Jean, daughter of Sir James Chisholme of Cromlicks, and with her got the lands of Innerpeffray, she being heiress, through her mother, of Sir John Drummond, the owner of that property. From the first Lady Madderty sprang two sons, John, Lord Madderty, and Sir James, the first Laird of Machony.

INCHARD (LOCH), an arm of the sea, projecting from the Minch east-south-eastward into the northern part of the parish of Edderachillis, in Sutherlandshire. It is about 2 miles wide at the entrance, and has there several islands, but contracts much in the interior, and has altogether a length of about 5 miles. It forms a fine natural harbour, is pretty well inhabited round the shores, and can boast some fine features of the picturesque; yet, on the whole, is rather bleak and desolate.

INCHARD (THE), a stream of about 5 miles in

length of course, expanding into two lakes, and terminating at the head of Loch Inchard, in the parish of Edderachillis, in Sutherlandshire. Its direction is north-westerly. It affords good salmon fishing, and is bestridden above its mouth by a large bridge, conveying over it the great west coast road.

INCHBARE, a small scattered village, with about a dozen houses, in the parish of Strickathrow, Forfarshire.

INCHBELLY, a locality on the nothern border of the parish of Kirkintilloch, 1½ mile east-north-east of the town of Kirkintilloch, in the detached district of Dumbartonshire. Here is a bridge over the Kelvin, on the road from Glasgow to Falkirk. This locality, together with Inchbreck in the same parish, and Inchterf, Inchwood, and Netherinch in the parishes of Campsie and Kilsyth, owes the prefix part of its name to its having been originally an island in the expanse of water which formerly occupied the great transverse valley, that now traversed by the ship-canal, between the Forth and the Clyde.

INCH-BRAYOCK, or Rossie Island, a low flat islet of about 34 acres superficial area, in the channel of the Forfarshire South Esk, between Montrose basin and the German ocean. It belongs to the parish of Craig, but was included by the boundary-bill within the burgh of Montrose, and is becoming the site of a suburban appendage to that town. At its east end is a dry-dock. The currents which pass along its sides, owing to the narrowness of their channels compared with the expanse of Montrose basin, which is filled and emptied at every tide, are very rapid. Till the latter part of the last century, the great north road along the east coast of Scotland was continued across the South Esk only by the incommodious expedient of a ferry below Inch-brayock, at Ferryden; but now, by means of connecting bridges, it is carried across the island, and cuts it into two nearly equal parts. The bridge on the south side—where the channel has greatly less breadth than that on the north side—is a work of solid and massive stone masonry. The original bridge on the north side was one of timber,—a great work of its kind, but constantly needing repair, and too fragile to resist fully the careering tide; and about 26 years ago, it was substituted by a suspension-bridge, which, if it want the intrinsic magnificence and the circumjacent splendour of scenery which distinguish the famous Welsh bridges across the Menai, is at least one of the most interesting public works in the lowlands of Britain. See Montrose.—Inch-brayock, together with some adjacent territory, was anciently a separate parish, but in the year 1618 was united with that of St. Skeoch or Dunninald to form the parish of Craig. The ancient church and cemetery were on the island; and the latter continues to be in use for the united parish. Inch-brayock, or *Inis-Breic*, means 'the Church or chapel island.' Population, 157. Houses, 42.

INCHBRECK. See Inchbelly.

INCH-CAILLIACH, an islet in Loch-Lomond, 7 furlongs in length and nearly 3½ furlongs in breadth, ¾ of a mile north-west of the mouth of the river Endrick, in the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire. Its name signifies 'the island of old women.' Amidst the green and the golden islands of a landscape unsurpassed in its beauties by the most fairy districts of Scotland, Inch-Cailliach is one of the most beautiful. It is the property of the Duke of Montrose, exquisitely wooded, and turned to some account in husbandry. In ancient times it was the site of a nunnery, whose inmates are alluded to in its name; and down to a more modern period, it gave name to the parish which now wears the usurped title of Buchanan, and was the site of the parish-church and cemetery.

INCH-CLAIR, or Clair-Inch, an islet in Loch-Lomond, ½ a mile from the eastern bank, in the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire. It is ½ of a mile long from north-east to south-west, and runs parallel with Inch-Cailliach, about ½ of a mile distant from it on its south-east side. The islet is finely wooded, and resembles in general appearance the larger and very beautiful islet in its vicinity.

INCHCOLM, an island belonging to the parish of Aberdour in Fifeshire. It lies in the frith of Forth, 5 furlongs south of the nearest part of the mainland, 2 miles south-south-west of the village of Aberdour, and 3½ miles east-north-east of North Queensferry. It is scarcely a mile in length, and is of a bleak appearance, though partly arable. "A considerable portion of it is composed of greenstone, exhibiting either the earthy, syenitic, or common appearance, and which, by the felspar being replaced by steatite, frequently passes into an imperfect serpentine. On the south side of the island, a variety of greenstone occurs containing numerous scales of pinchbeck-brown mica; it is traversed by a number of contemporaneous veins of greenstone, which frequently passes into steatite. This mineral occurs also in minute strings without exhibiting any such transition, and in them sometimes there may be observed threads of amianthus. On the south of the island, where a junction of the trap and the sandstone is exposed, the latter dips to the north at 52°; while the greenstone, as it approaches the sandstone, passes into a compact yellowish-white claystone, a vein of which occurs running parallel with the strata. With the exception of a body of sandstone, which is enveloped in the greenstone, the western half of the island is entirely composed of trap, having in some places a slightly columnar disposition." The island is inhabited by only one family.

Inchcolm, though destitute of scenic beauty, is rich in historical associations, and contains the ruins of an extensive monastic establishment. The ancient name of the island was Æmona, which in Celtic means 'the Island of Druids;' so that it would appear that before the introduction of Christianity the Druids had a place of worship here. After Christianity had been introduced, the island seems to have been taken possession of by some of the followers of St. Columba, who here erected a small chapel dedicated to that saint; and from that circumstance the present name of the island is derived. About the year 1123 Alexander I., in consequence of having found refuge here from a terrible tempest while he was crossing the frith, and in fulfilment of a vow made by him at the crisis of his peril, founded on the island, and richly endowed, a monastery for Augustinian canons-regular, dedicating it to St. Columba. Allan de Mortimer, Lord of Aberdour, gave to the monks the moiety of the lands of his town of Aberdour for a burying-place to himself and his posterity in their church. Walter Bowmaker, abbot of Inchcolm, was one of the continuators of John Fordun's Scoti-Chronicon. He died in the year 1449. James Stewart of Beith, a cadet of Lord Ochiltree, was made commendator of Inchcolm, on the surrender of Henry, the abbot, in 1543; and his second son, Henry Stewart, was, by the special favour of King James II., created a peer, by the title of Lord St. Colm, in the year 1611. The ruins of the monastery were described as follows in 1789 by Grose, and are now little different from what they were then:—"Great part of the monastery is still remaining. The cloisters, with rooms

over them, enclosing a square area, are quite entire. The pit of the prison is a most dismal hole, though lighted by a small window. The refectory is up one pair of stairs; in it, near the window, is a kind of separate closet, up a few steps, commanding a view of the monks when at table; this is supposed to have been the abbot's seat. Adjoining to the refectory is a room, from the size of its chimney, probably the kitchen. The octagonal chapter-house, with its stone roof, is also standing; over it is a room of the same shape, in all likelihood the place where the charters were kept. Here are the remains of an inscription, in the black-letter, which began with *stultus*. The inside of the whole building seems to have been plastered. Near the water there is a range of offices. Near the chapter-house are the remains of a very large semicircular arch."

INCH-CONACHAN, or COLQUHOUN'S ISLAND, an islet in Loch-Lomond, a mile south-east of the village of Luss, one of a cluster of 3 islets of nearly equal size, in the parish of Luss, Dumbartonshire. It has Inch-Tavanach immediately on the south-west, Inch-Moree immediately on the south, and Inch-Cruin, in Stirlingshire, not far distant on the east. The islet is nearly 6 furlongs long, and 3 furlongs broad, and comprehends 94 Scottish acres under natural oakwood and some fir, but is uninhabited.

INCH-CORMAC, an islet in the mouth of Loch Swin, on the west coast of North Knapdale, Argyleshire. Here are remains of an ancient chapel, with an interesting sculptured sarcophagus.

INCH-CROIN, an islet in Loch-Lomond, ¼ a mile north-east of Inch-Murrin, 3 furlongs south-west of Torrinch, and 1¼ mile from the bank of the south end of the lake, in the parish of Kilmaronock, Dumbartonshire. It is nearly a square, with the angles rounded off, measures about 3 furlongs on each side, and is finely wooded.

INCH-CRUIN, an islet in Loch-Lomond, ¼ of a mile north-east of Inch-Moan, ¾ of a mile north-west of Inch-Fad, and about mid-distance between the western and the eastern banks of the lake, in the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire. It is more than ½ a mile long, and 3 furlongs broad, has little wood, and was formerly the site of an establishment for the insane. Its name signifies the 'round island.'

INCH-DRYNICH. See GLENORCHY.

INCHEFFRAY. See INCHAFFRAY.

INCHES, an estate and a burn, in the parish of Inverness. The burn has some beautiful small cascades.

INCH-FAD, 'the long island,' an islet in Loch-Lomond, ¼ of a mile from the eastern bank of the lake, and ½ a mile north-west of Inch-Cailliach, in the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire. It is 7 furlongs in length, and nearly 3 in breadth, and stretches from north-east to south-west. The islet is but partially wooded, but has a very fertile soil, and is inhabited.

INCH-FRIECHLAN, the 'shaggy island,' a rock in Loch-Lomond opposite the village of Luss, in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire. The name alludes to the fern by which the appearance of the little islet is characterized.

INCH-GALBRAITH, an islet of only a few acres of area, in Loch-Lomond, 3 furlongs from the western bank of the lake, and the same distance south of Inch-Tavanach, in the parish of Luss, Dumbartonshire. It is chiefly noticeable as having been the site of an ancient castle, once the residence of the family from which the islet derives its name. The ruins of the castle still exist amidst a few overshadowing trees, and are now the habitation of the osprey.

INCH-GARVIE, a rocky islet in the frith of Forth, about 5 furlongs in circumference, lying 1½ mile from the southern shore of the frith, and 1 mile from the northern shore, immediately south of the passage at Queensferry. In the reign of James IV. a fort was erected upon it by Dundas of Dundas, which in later times was used as a state prison. Ruins either of the original fort, or of a castle afterwards built on its site, still grace the summit of the islet. In 1779, after the alarm occasioned by the appearance of Paul Jones and his squadron in the frith, the fortifications were repaired and provided with four iron 24 pounders, but they have since been dismantled.

INCHINNAN, a parish on the north border of Renfrewshire. Its post-town is Renfrew, 1½ mile east of its parish church. It is bounded, on the north, by the Clyde, which divides it from Dumbartonshire; on the east and the south, by the Cart and the Gryfe, which divide it from Renfrew and Kilbarchan; and on the west, by Houston and Erskine. Its length westward is 3½ miles; and its greatest breadth is nearly 3 miles. It takes the name of Inch from being peninsulated by the rivers, and the name of Innan from its old patron saint, St. Inan. Its area comprises about 3,060 acres, which may be classified thus:—arable in cultivation, 2,600; woodlands, 300; natural pasture, 100; sites of houses, roads, and waters, 60. The yearly produce is estimated at £14,000. The soil is excellent, consisting chiefly of strong productive clay; while on the banks of the rivers it is of a rich loamy quality. The land is in a high state of cultivation. The surface is diversified by rising grounds, some of them arable to the summit, others beautifully wooded, and all commanding extensive views of the surrounding country. Few parishes afford so many delightful situations for small country-seats. In the Clyde, adjacent to the farm of Garnaland, is an island, containing about 50 acres, called Newshot —corruptly Ushet—Isle. In the Cart, before its confluence with the Clyde, is a much smaller one, called Colin's Isle, which, according to tradition, originated in the stranding of a vessel. Limestone and coal abound. Freestone of superior quality is wrought at Park and Rashielee; and at the latter place large quantities of whinstone have, since 1760, been procured, forming excellent materials for the construction of jetties and other improvements on the Clyde. The population is chiefly agricultural. Towards the end of the 18th century, there was a distillery at Portnaul.

The lands of Inchinnan were granted by King Malcolm IV. to Walter the high steward, in 1158; and a portion of them remained in the possession of a branch of the Stewart family till the beginning of the 18th century, when it was sold by the Duke of Lennox to the Duke of Montrose. It now belongs to Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, whose ancestor purchased it from the Duke of Montrose in 1737. Mr. Campbell is the principal landowner in the parish. The mansion of Inchinnan—called a palace —was built by Matthew, Earl of Lennox, in 1506. It stood near the site of the farm-stead of Garnaland, looking towards the Clyde. Crawford mentions that there were "some considerable remains" of it in 1710; but before the end of the century it had altogether disappeared, and the very foundations had become arable land. The greater part of the estate of Northbar was acquired in 1741 by Lord Sempill, who built a house upon it on the bank of the Clyde. In 1798 it was sold to Mr. James Buchanan, from whom it was acquired by Lord Blantyre, about 14 years afterwards. Southbar, the property of Boyd Alexander, Esq., was

acquired by his family in 1785. A splendid mansion now stands on the site of the old house, which was mostly destroyed by fire in 1826. The estate of Park was purchased in 1839 by John Henderson, Esq. At the church of Inchinnan the Gryfe and the White Cart unite. Here there was formerly a public ferry, which gave name to a property, still called Ferrycraft. In 1759 a bridge was built, a few yards below the point where the rivers join. It consisted of 9 large arches, with a communication from the middle of the bridge by an arch connecting it with the point of land between the rivers. It cost only £1,450. The foundations of this structure were so insecure, and the work so imperfect, that it gave way at a flood, in the spring of 1809. A new bridge on a different site was completed in 1812, at an expense of £17,000. It is composed of two divisions, which cross the streams 30 or 40 yards above their junction; an end of each division resting on the intermediate peninsula. They do not run in a straight line into each other; but the road takes a bend in the middle, where they join, and forms nearly a right angle, each of them crossing its own water at a right angle also. This structure is both substantial and elegant, and has a fine effect amidst the surrounding scenery, which is deservedly admired for its amenity and tranquil beauty. The old high-road from Glasgow to Greenock, by Renfrew, intersects the length of the parish; and two good roads communicate with Paisley. Population in 1831, 642; in 1851, 649. Houses, 91. Assessed property in 1843, £6,308 7s. 8d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Campbell of Blythswood. Stipend, £254 4s. 2d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £57 16s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £22 fees, and £5 other emoluments. There are a school of industry and a parochial library. According to ancient historians, St. Conval, or Connal, taught Christianity at Inchinnan, where he died in 612. David I. gave the church of Inchinnan, with all its pertinents, to the Knights Templars, to whom it continued to belong till their suppression in 1312, when all their property in Scotland was transferred to the Knights of St. John, who enjoyed the rectorial tithes and revenues, and had the cure served by a vicar of their own appointment, till the Reformation. The former church of Inchinnan—which was pulled down in 1828—was a very ancient fabric, 50 feet in length, by only 18 in breadth, with an antique scarcement to throw off the rain from the foundation. The walls were of great thickness. "In the churchyard all the old tomb-stones, of which many remain, have crosses of different forms sculptured upon them. The parishioners point out what tradition has taught them to call the Templars' graves. The stones covering them, now reduced to 4 in number, are not flat, but ridged; and upon their sloping sides, figures of swords may be distinctly traced. If ever there were stone coffins under them, it is long since they have disappeared, and the graves themselves have been appropriated, from time immemorial, to the use of the parishioners." The present church is Gothic, with a massive square tower, and is much admired. It occupies the situation of the former one, upon the Gryfe, near its junction with the White Cart. There is a neat place of worship in the parish, erected by Mr. Henderson of Park, and hitherto supplied by preachers of the Free church.

INCH-KEITH, an island belonging to the parish of Kinghorn in Fifeshire. It lies in the frith of Forth, 2½ miles south-south-east of Pettycur, and 17 west-south-west of the Bass. It is rather more than half-a-mile in length, and about an eighth of a mile in breadth. Its surface is very irregular and rocky, yet is in many places productive of rich herbage. Near the middle, but rather towards the north end, it rises gradually to a height of 180 feet above the level of the sea; and here stands a lighthouse. There are abundant springs of the most excellent water, which is collected into a cistern, from which the shipping in Leith roads are supplied. Inch-Keith is supposed to be the *Caer Guidi* of Bede, and must have been fortified previous to his time. In Maitland's 'History of Edinburgh' there is an order from the Privy council to the magistrates of Edinburgh, dated September 1497, directing "that all manner of persons within the freedom of this burgh, who are infected of the contagious plague called the *grangore*, devoid, rid, and pass furth of this town, and compeer on the sands of Leith at ten hours before noon; and there shall have and find boats ready in the harbour, ordered them by the officers of this burgh, ready furnished with victuals, to have them to the Inch (Inch-Keith), and there to remain till God provide for their health." It early belonged to the family of Keith, afterwards Earls Marischal, and from them received the name it now bears. How long it continued in possession of this family does not appear, as it afterwards belonged to the Crown, and was included in the grant of Kinghorn to Lord Glammis. With this family it remained till 1649, when, according to Lamont, it was bought, along with the mill of Kinghorn and some acres of land, by the well-known Scot of Scotstarvet, for 20,000 merks. It afterwards became the property of the family of Buccleugh, and formed part of their barony of Royston, in the parish of Cramond, in Mid-Lothian. In 1549, Inchkeith was fortified by the English, then in Scotland, under the Duke of Somerset. But the French, then in possession of Leith, dislodged them, threw down their works, and erected a better fort. In 1567, by command of the Scottish parliament, this fort was demolished, to prevent its being seized and turned to account by the English. The island is manifestly a strong point in the frith, for giving cover to the shipping of Leith and to everything westward up to Stirling; and since the commencement of the present war with Russia, it has, in that view, drawn attention from the authorities, both local and governmental. The lighthouse on it was erected in 1803. The light at first was a stationary one; but in 1815, it was changed to a revolving light, to distinguish it from the fixed light on the Isle of May. It is elevated 235 feet above the medium level of the sea, and can be seen at the distance of 18 nautical miles. In 1835, it was changed from a reflecting character to a dioptric one; and now it consists of seven annular lenses, which circulate round a lamp of three concentric wicks, and produce bright flashes once in every minute, and of five rows of curved mirrors, which being fixed, serve to prolong the duration of the flashes from the lenses. In clear weather, the light is not totally eclipsed between the flashes, at a distance of 4 or 5 miles. Population, 9.

INCH-KENNETH, a very fertile little Hebridean island, belonging to the parish of Kilfinichen in Argyleshire. It lies in the mouth of Loch-na-Keal, adjacent to the west coast of Mull, 12 miles west-south-west of Aros, and 13 north-east of Iona. "This island," says the New Statistical Account, "is about a mile long, and less than half a mile broad, and supposed to take its name from Kenneth, a friend of St. Columba, whom he is said to have rescued by prayer from drowning during a storm 'in undosis Charybdis Brecani.' This Kenneth is supposed to have died abbot of Achabo, in Ireland, in 600. According to Donald Monro, Dean of the

Isles, who visited this amongst other islands in 1549, Inch-Kenneth at that time belonged to the prioress of Iona; and he says, "It is a fair ile, fertile and fruitful, inhabit and manurit, full of cunnings about the shores of it, with a paroch kirk, the maist parochin being upon the main shoar of Mull, being onlie an half myle distant from the said ile, and the haill parochin of it pertains to the prioress of Colmkill." The ruins of the parish church, or it may be chapel, are still very entire; they stand about 60 feet in length by 30 in breadth. Near to the ruins are the remains of a cross. The cemetery around the chapel is covered with tombstones of chieftains and other personages, and still continues to be used as a place of sepulture. The remains of Sir Allan Maclean's cottage, where, with his two daughters, he so hospitably entertained Dr. Johnson and his friends, are yet to be seen. The description which their learned guest has given of his visit is one of the most interesting and pleasing passages in his narrative. The ashes of Sir Allan rest near the spot where he related to the Doctor his American campaign; but the estate has long since gone from the family. It is now the property of Colonel Robert Macdonald, who has built a mansion-house on the island; and like Sir Allan, resides there in agreeable retirement, after having fought and bled in the cause of his country."

INCHLAW-HILL, a hill about 600 feet high, in the east end of the parish of Logie, about 5 miles from the shore of the German ocean, in Fifeshire.

INCH-LONAIG, an islet in Loch-Lomond, ¾ of a mile from the village of Luss, and 5 furlongs from the eastern bank of the lake, in the parish of Luss, Dumbartonshire. It is about a mile long, stretching from north-east to south-west, and nearly ¼ a mile broad; and contains an area of 145 Scottish acres. About one-half of its surface is covered with a natural forest of very old yew-trees. This islet has long been used as a deer-park by the Colquhouns of Luss, and has about 150 deer. Its only human inhabitants are the inmates and keepers of a boarding-establishment, or place of restraint and cure, for persons who have been addicted to drinking.

INCHMAHOME, the larger of two islets in Monteith-loch, parish of Port-of-Monteith, on the southern verge of Perthshire. This islet possesses such historical and antiquarian interest as to have been the subject of a quarto volume, by the Rev. Mr. Macgregor of Stirling. In itself it has an area of only about 5 acres, and is an object of simple beauty,—an emerald gem on the bosom of the smiling lake. But it was the site of an extensive and noted priory, the ruins of which still sufficiently indicate its ancient grandeur. One arch of very elegant Gothic architecture, a considerable extent of wall, and the dormitory and vaults, are embosomed in a grove of large and somewhat aged trees. The vaults have long been used as sepulchres by several ancient families; and in the choir of the church are sculptured figures of the last Earl and Countess who bore the dormant title of Monteith. Immediately to the south-west lies the smaller islet of Tulla, the site of a ruined castle, anciently the principal residence of the Monteith family. Inchmahome united with Tulla to form the castle's insulated demesne; and it still bears memorials, in an intermixture of aged fruit-trees with its little forest, of having been laid out in garden and orchard. Several of its forest-trees are chestnuts, planted before the Reformation, one of them having a girth near the ground of 18 feet. The priory belonged to the canons regular of the Augustinian order, and was founded by Edgar, king of Scotland. It had four dependent chapels, and was represented in 1562 to Government as having property of the annual value of £234, besides tithings in grain. Originally it was connected with the abbey of Cambus-Kenneth; afterwards it was attached by James IV. to the royal chapel of Stirling; and eventually it was bestowed by James V. upon John, Lord Erskine, as commendatory abbot. In 1310 it was visited by King Robert Bruce, and was the scene of his exercising some royal prerogatives. In 1547, when the English invaded Scotland with the view of forcing a marriage-contract between Edward VI. and Mary, the infant Queen, then 5 years of age, she was carried to the priory, and remained there, protected by her attendants, till she was sent off to France. The priory was visited likewise by James VI., and was occasionally honoured with the presence of many distinguished subjects.

INCH-MARNOCH, an isle in the frith of Clyde, on the south-west of the isle of Bute, to which it is politically annexed. It is about a mile long; and lies 2 miles west of St. Ninian's point. On the west side are vast strata of coral and shells. The ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. Marnoch are still to be seen upon it. This island belonged, in former times, to the monastery of Sadell in Kintyre; it is now in the parish of Rothesay.

INCH-MARRIN. See Inch-Murrin.

INCHMARTIN. See Errol.

INCH-MICKERY, a rocky islet in the frith of Forth, 2 miles and a furlong from the southern shore, and 3¼ miles from the northern shore, lying a little south of Cramond island and Inchcolm, and at about mid-distance between them. It is only about 3 or 4 furlongs in circumference, and is chiefly remarkable for an extensive oyster-bed on its shore, and for the profusion of sea weeds, lichens, and mosses on its beach and surface.

INCHMILL. See Vigean's (St.).

INCH-MOAN, or Moss-Island, a low, flat, boggy islet in Loch-Lomond, ¾ of a mile from the western bank of the lake, and immediately south of Inch-Tavanach and Inch-Conachan, in the parish of Luss, Dumbartonshire. It stretches from east to west; is 6½ furlongs in length, and 3 furlongs in breadth; contains 99 Scottish acres, chiefly moss; and supplies the villagers of Luss with turf-fuel.

INCH-MURRIN, or Inch-Marrin, an islet in Loch-Lomond, the largest, and, with one exception, the most southerly of the beautiful earth-gems which are sprinkled on the bosom of that brilliant and joyous sheet of water; lying ¾ of a mile from the western bank, the same distance from the southern bank, and upwards of 2½ miles from the efflux of the river Leven. It forms, with Inch-Croin, Torrinch, and Inch-Cailliach, a belt of islets from south-west to north-east, on a straight line across the broadest part of the lake; and lying direct in front of the navigation from Balloch, is the first object on which the eye of a nautical tourist rests when commencing a trip upon the lake from the south. The islet is upwards of 1½ mile in length, and nearly ½ a mile in breadth. It is beautifully wooded, is used as a deer park, and has a hunting seat and offices on it belonging to the Duke of Montrose. At its south-west end, in a grove of venerable oaks, are the ruins of an ancient castle, once the residence of the Earls, and afterwards of the Dukes of Lennox. The islet, as regards position, adjoins decidedly to Dumbartonshire, and might be competed for with nearly equal claims by the parishes of Luss, Bonhill, and Kilmaronock; but it belongs politically to the parish of Buchanan, in Stirlingshire.

INCH-NA-DAMPH, a hamlet on the shore of Loch Assynt, in the parish of Assynt, Sutherlandshire. Fairs are held here on the first Thursday of

January, on the Friday in August before Kyle of Sutherland, and on the Monday of September before Beauly. See Assynt.

INCHRORY. See Aven (The), Banffshire.

INCH-TAVANACH, or Monk's Island, an islet, in Loch-Lomond, stretching north and south at about ¾ of a mile's distance from the western bank of the lake, and ⅝ of a mile south-east of the village of Luss, in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire. It measures nearly a mile in length, 3 furlongs in breadth, and 135 Scottish acres of superficial area. Its sides are steep; its surface is higher than that of any other islet in the lake; and 127 of its acres are covered with natural oakwood. One family resides on it.

INCHTERF. See Inchbelly.

INCH-TORR, or Torr-Inch, an islet, ½ a mile long, and beautifully covered with oaks and lofty beech-trees, in Loch-Lomond; lying between Inch-Cailliach and Inch-Croin, and forming with these islets and Inch-Murrin, a belt across the broadest part of the lake. It is situated upwards of a mile respectively from the southern and from the eastern bank, and within the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire.

INCHTURE, a parish in the carse of Gowrie, Perthshire. It contains the post-office village of Inchture, and the villages of Ballendean and Balledgarno. It is bounded by the frith of Tay, and by the parishes of Errol, Kinnaird, Abernyte, and Longforgan. Its length, southward, is about 4 miles; its greatest breadth is about 3 miles; and its coast-line, or line of beach upon the Tay, is only about 1 mile. A rill rises in the interior, runs 1¼ mile down to the western limit, traces for 1¾ mile the boundary with Errol, and, aided almost at its mouth by a brook of more than twice its own length of course coming in from Errol, forms at Powgavie, a small but not unimportant harbour. Another brook, coming down from the north-west, forms for 3¼ miles the north-eastern and eastern boundary-line, and diverges into Longforgan. The parish, with very trivial exceptions, is a dead level, but commands a delightful view of water and hill scenery; and is one of the most fertile and beautiful in the exulting district in which it lies. The soil is opulent carse-land, well-improved by lime and other appliances suited to clay; and, in general, produces heavy crops of prime grain. The area is embellished with fine enclosures, sheltering plantations, and gentlemen's seats. Rossie priory, a superb monastic-looking pile, spacious and elegant within, imposing in aspect without, and surrounded by extensive pleasure grounds, lifts up its fine form near the northern extremity of the parish. This mansion belongs to the noble family of Kinnaird, whose ancestor, Sir George Kinnaird of Inchture, was raised to the peerage in 1682 by the title of Baron Kinnaird of Inchture; and was built by Charles, 8th Lord Kinnaird, in 1817. Drimmie house, the predecessor of the priory, stood within the limits of Longforgan, but spread out most of its attendant pleasure-grounds in Inchture. Near the south-eastern extremity of the demesne, and close on the eastern boundary of the parish, stand the ruins of the ancient castle of Moncur, embosomed in shrubbery and plantation. Ballendean house is delightfully situated, near the northern boundary, at the foot of the rising ground which bounds the Carse of Gowrie on the north. It was built chiefly by the late Mr. Trotter, and is characterised by fine taste. The parish has several quarries of whinstone and of good freestone, and a complement of mills and thrashing-machines. A good many of the inhabitants are employed in linen-weaving. The Perth and Dundee railway traverses the parish, and has a station in it. The road from Perth to Dundee also traverses it. The village of Inchture stands on this road, 13 miles from Perth and 9 from Dundee. It is a cheerful place on the summit of a rising ground, in the centre of a luxuriant expanse of the carse-lands. Its name was originally Inchtower; and its site was probably an island, bearing aloft a tower, on the bosom of the sheet of sea-water by which the carse of Gowrie is believed to have been covered. There is in the village an extensive brewery. Population of the village, 243. Houses, 67. Population of the parish in 1831, 878; in 1851, 745. Houses, 166. Assessed property in 1843, £8,011.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £224 10s. 7d.; glebe, £30. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £27 fees, and £8 other emoluments. The parish church, a neat Gothic edifice, was built in 1834, and is situated at the village of Inchture. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Inchture and Rossie, which were united in 1670. The church of Rossie, upwards of sixty years ago, was a ruin.

INCHWOOD. See Inchbelly.

INCHYRA, a small district and a village on the north bank of the river Tay, between the parishes of Kinfauns and St. Madoes, Perthshire. The district measures 1⅝ mile along the course of the river, but only 1 mile direct east and west, and ⅝ of a mile north and south, and is a detached part of the parish of Kinnoul. The village is a port, 8 miles distant from Perth, and a little south of the road between that town and Dundee. It has a good harbour, which admits vessels of considerable burden, and a ferry which communicates with Fingask in the parish of Rhynd.

INELLAN, a post-office village in the parish of Dunoon, Argyleshire. It stands on the coast, 3 miles south of the town of Dunoon. It was founded only a few years ago, and is already a fashionable watering-place; and, being on the route of the Glasgow and Rothesay steamers, has very abundant facilities of communication. Here are a chapel of ease and a Free church preaching station.

INGANESS BAY, a bay, about 4 miles long and 1¼ mile broad, penetrating the mainland of Orkney south-westward, between the parish of Kirkwall and the parish of St. Andrews. It is entered 3 miles to the east of the entrance of Kirkwall bay, and forms a fine natural harbour for vessels of any size. The headland on the west side of it is called Inganess-head.

INGANS (The). See Cleish.

INHALLOW. See Enhallow.

INISH. See Inch.

INISHAIL. See Glenorchy.

INISH-FRAOCH. See Awe (Loch).

INISH-KENNETH. See Inch-Kenneth.

INNER, or Inver, a Celtic topographical name, signifying a tract of ground contiguous to the mouth of a river. It is used, in a few instances, by itself, and very extensively as a prefix. It is compounded of two words, which jointly mean 'what is worthy of being tilled;' and indicates that, in the opinion of the pristine agriculturists, the tracts of land round the mouths of rivers were the most suitable for cultivation.

INNERCHADDEN. See Fortingal.

INNERDALE. See Endrick (The).

INNERGELLY. See Kilrenny.

INNERKIP, a parish, containing the post-towns of Innerkip and Gourock, at the western extremity of Renfrewshire. It is bounded by Ayrshire, the frith of Clyde, and the parishes of Greenock and Kilmalcolm. Its length westward is 6½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 5¾ miles. The coast is in-

dented, but not deeply, by the bays of Gourock, Lunderstone, Innerkip, and Wemyss. There are several rivulets, the principal of which are Shaw's burn, the water of which is turned from its proper course towards the sea for the supply of the works at Greenock; Kelly burn, which forms the boundary on the side of Ayrshire; and the Kip and the Daff, which unite at the village of Innerkip, and then fall into the sea. From the shore to the south-east is a gradual ascent, beautifully varied with plains, gentle declivities, winding streamlets, and heath-covered hills. There are fine fertile tracts, embellished with plantations, around the bays of Innerkip and Gourock. The other arable lands are nearly limited to narrow stripes along the shore, or by the sides of the rivulets. The greater part of the parish consists of bleak moors and pasture ground. It contains 12,540 English acres, which may be thus arranged: moss or moors, 5,860; arable, 4,500; sound pasture, 1,500; woodlands, natural or planted, 540; sites of houses, roads, and rivulets, 140. The principal landowners are Sir M. R. S. Stewart, Bart., J. Scott of Kelly, Macfie of Langhouse, and Darroch of Gourock. Ardgowan-house, the seat of Sir M. R. S. Stewart, on the coast immediately north of the Kip, surrounded by beautiful plantations, is a stately structure, built about the beginning of the present century. Elevated on a terrace overhanging the frith, it commands an extensive prospect of the shipping, and the surrounding scenery. Near the house is an ancient square tower, probably a portion of the castle of Innerkip, which was held by the English in the time of Robert Bruce, and to which Sir Philip de Mowbray escaped, after being discomfited by Sir James Douglas. Barbour in his poem distinctly indicates the course of the flying knight as having been by Kilmarnock and Kilwinning, to Ardrossan:

> "Syne throw the Largis, him allane,
> Till Ennerkyp,"

which (says Barbour) was "stuffyt all with Inglessmen," who received him 'in daynté.' Kelly house, the seat of James Scott, Esq., is another beautiful mansion upon the Clyde, erected in 1793. The Wallaces, for 60 years till lately, were proprietors of Kelly, and have for many ages been connected with Renfrewshire. In this neighbourhood is the range of braes mentioned in a fantastic old song, altered by Burns:

> "There lived a carle on Kelly-burn-braes,
> (Hey and the rue grows bonnie wi' thyme!)
> And he had a wife was the plague o' his days,
> (And the thyme it is withered and rue is in prime!")

On an eminence, overlooking the coast, stand the ruins of a large square tower, called Laven castle. The lands of Laven, of old, belonged to a family named Morton, from whom they passed, in 1547, to the noble house of Sempill. They are now the property of the Shaw Stewarts, to whom also belong the lands of Dunrod, an ancient possession of the branch of the Lindsays, who, from the time of Robert Bruce, made a considerable figure, but came to an end, in 1619, in the person of Alexander Lindsay, who alienated the estate to Sir A. Stewart. See DUNROD. On the brow of the rock, at Cloch-point, stands a light-house, consisting of a circular tower, 80 feet high, with a stationary light of a star-like appearance. It bears north-east 4 miles from the Point of Wemyss, and 6 miles north-east by east from Toward-point. The jurisdiction of the river-bailie of Glasgow terminates at this point. In the immediate neighbourhood is a ferry across the frith, which is here much narrowed, to the opposite shore at Dunoon. Before the introduction of steam-boats this was the principal means of communication with the West Highlands. One road, coming up from Largs, wends along all the coast; and another deflects from this near the village of Innerkip, and goes transversely through the parish, up the course of the Kip, direct toward Greenock. The village of Innerkip stands in a beautiful ravine, at the mouth of the Kip, 3½ miles by water south-east of Dunoon, and 6 south-west of Greenock. It was made a burgh of barony before the Union, and has the privilege of holding three annual fairs. It is so pleasant a place that it might have been expected to take high rank as a sea-bathing retreat; and always since the commencement of steam navigation, it has been a regular place of call for the Largs steamers; but, through some popular caprice, it has failed to come into favour. Population of the village, 431. Houses, 52. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,088; in 1851, 3,018. Houses, 370. Assessed property in 1843, £14,205.

This parish is in the presbytery of Greenock, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Sir M. R. S. Stewart, Bart. Stipend, £284 7s. 10d.; glebe, £12. Unappropriated teinds, £536 4s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £30 15s., with about £26 fees. In the 12th century the church of Innerkip, with all the land between the rivulets where it stood, was granted to the monastery of Paisley by Baldwin of Biggar, who appears to have held these lands under Walter, the first Steward; and to the monastery the church continued to belong till the Reformation. At Christwell there stood a chapel, which was founded in the reign of Robert III., and was endowed with lands in this parish. In 1594 Innerkip was deprived of part of its territory by the formation of the parish of Greenock, which had previously been comprehended in it. A new church having been built at Greenock at that time, the old place of worship at Innerkip was termed 'the auld kirk,' which, by a natural figure of speech, is now the name popularly applied to the village of Innerkip itself. There is a chapel of ease at Gourock. There are two Free churches, respectively at Innerkip and at Gourock; attendance at the former, 150,—at the latter, 650; receipts of the former in 1855, £228 18s. 6d.,—of the latter, £791 4s. 2½d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Gourock, with an attendance of 600. There is an Independent chapel at Innerkip. There are an endowed school and two public libraries at Gourock, and a public library at Innerkip.

INNERLEITHEN, a parish partly in Selkirkshire, but chiefly in Peebles-shire; and containing, in the latter section, a post-office village of its own name. It is bounded, on the north-east, by Edinburghshire and the Selkirkshire part of Stow; on the south, by the Tweed, which divides it from Yarrow parish in Selkirkshire and Traquair parish in Peebles-shire; and on the west, by the parishes of Peebles and Eddlestone. It has a somewhat triangular outline; and measures, along the north-east side, 11¼ miles,—along the south side, 7¼ miles,—and, along the west side, 6 miles. The Selkirkshire section is a stripe on the south-east side, ascending 5½ miles from the Tweed, with a breadth of from 7 furlongs to 2½ miles. The surface of the entire parish gradually rises from the Tweed to the northern extremity, and has, in general, a broken, rugged, and precipitous appearance. Hills, forming part of the broad range which diverges at an acute angle from the central chain of the southern Highlands at the Hartfell group, and runs north-eastward to St. Abb's head, and attaining here, in many of their summits, the elevation of about 1,000 feet above sea-level, crowd nearly the whole area, and, in some places, leave, in their interstices, scarce-

ly sufficient space for the breadth of a road. The highest ground is Windlestrae-law, 1¾ mile from the boundary with Edinburghshire, and ⅝ from the nearest point of the north-east boundary of the parish, yet standing on the boundary-line between Peebles-shire and Selkirkshire. The hills are cloven asunder from north to south by several deep glens, each bringing down the tribute of a crystal stream to the Tweed. The largest of the rivulets is the Leithen, which, rising within ⅜ of a mile of the north-west angle, and running 5½ miles south-eastward, and 3½ miles southward, cuts the parish into two not very unequal parts, and contributes the main quota of its name. Craighope-burn, 1½ mile in length of course, Woolandslee-burn, 2¾ miles in length, and Blakehopebyre-burn, also 2¾ miles in length, all rising close on the north-eastern boundary, come down in a south-westerly direction upon the Leithen in the upper or south-easterly part of its course, and, in common with their mimic tributaries, find their way along cleughs or glens. Spittlehope-burn rises on the side of Carcsman hill, and after a course of ⅜ of a mile in the parish, forms, for 1¾ mile, the boundary with Peebles, and then falls into the Tweed. Another streamlet, parallel to this, 1½ mile eastward of it, and 2¾ miles in length of course; Walker's burn, 1½ mile eastward of the Leithen, and 3 miles in length; and Gatehope-burn, 1¾ mile farther to the east, and 3¾ miles in length, —all pursue a southerly course to the Tweed, and, along with Leithen water and Spittlehope-burn, cleave the lower part of the parish into nearly regular sections, divided from one another by parallel glens. The course of the Tweed, in majestic sweeps along the southern boundary, especially for 3½ miles above the influx of the Leithen, and over some distance below it, is exquisitely beautiful. Along its banks, and also along those of the Leithen for 3 or 4 miles above the confluence of the rivers, are level stripes of very rich haugh; behind these are narrow borders of gravelly loam, skirting the foot of the hills; and farther back, gentle ascents, waving with corn or covered with plantation, lead the eye gradually upward to an array of rocky or heath-clad summits, chequered and patched on their sides with verdure. Though, in passing along the Tweed from Kelso to Peebles, a stranger might suppose the interior to be a hilly wilderness of rocks and desolation, yet the southern exposure of the general surface occasions the growth of much succulent herbage, and the carpeting of much excellent sheep-pasturage. Estimating the whole area at somewhat more than 30,000 acres, nearly 26,000 are enclosed and constant sheepwalk, about 2,500 have been occasionally in tillage, nearly 550 are under wood, chiefly plantations of oak, larch, and elm, and about 1,500 are in a waste condition, or carelessly open for sheep.

All the farms of the parish, with two exceptions, are pastoral, having either limited scope or none for the use of the plough; and, for the most part, are of large extent. About 16,000 black-faced and Cheviot sheep, much improved in the breed, and nearly 400 black cattle, feed upon the pastures. The sheep-walks, though elevated, are much valued by the farmer as sure spring-ground, and produce a vegetation which, both for its earliness and its succulency, gives sustenance to the sheep just at the time when they most need to be rallied from the wasting effects of the winter, and when the dam needs nourishment for her tender brood. In the arable parts of the parish the most fertile soil is that part of the haughs formed by the subsidence of the Tweed and the Leithen; and, in consequence of this being occasionally flooded by the rivers, the most manageable is the gravelly loam on the hanging plains behind, formed, in the course of ages, by the decomposing action of the atmosphere on the rocks and the decay of vegetable substances, but obstructed at intervals by blocks of stone, and curiously traversed by what are called 'blind springs' bursting from fissures in the subjacent rocks. A quarry of pavement slate, which finely combines with the Arbroath stone to form a tesselated stone floor, was wrought for some time at Holylee; and a quarry of clay-slate for roofing was wrought at the eastern angular extremity below New Thornylee. Peat is abundant at the north-west angle, and occurs in smaller patches on Windlestrae-law; but is so difficult of access as not to prevent a demand on the Lothian coal-mines for fuel. At the mouth of almost every defile tower-houses are met with in a ruinous condition; and if similar scenes of iniquity were practised in all of them to some which the archives of the presbytery of Peebles ascribe to one of their number, they have deservedly become the habitation of owls. On a rising ground in the immediate vicinity of the village, are vestiges of the fossum and the circumvallating lines of a strong fortification. The lines appear to have been formed without cement by a compact masonry of a vast mass of stones, fetched from a distance; and the third of them encloses a space of rather more than an English acre. Horsburgh castle, the property of the Horsburgh family, about the origin of whose possessions in the parish a gossiping tradition points to a romantic hawking expedition of a king of Scotland, is an ancient edifice on the Tweed, near the mouth of Spittlehope-burn. The most noticeable modern mansions are Glen-Ormiston and Holylee, both on the Tweed, the former near the village. The principal landowners are Chambers of Glen-Ormiston, Ballantyne of Holylee, Horsburgh of Horsburgh, and the Earl of Traquair. The valued rental is £7,298. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1834 at £14,653. Assessed property in 1843, £7.070 16s. Population in 1831, 810; in 1851, 1,236. Houses, 169. Population of the Selkirkshire section in 1831, 64; in 1851, 60. Houses, 11.

This parish is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Patrick Booth. Stipend, £289 11s. 9d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £113 12s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £40 fees. The parish church was built in 1786, and contains 350 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 130; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £73 14s. 9½d. There is an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of 140. There is also an Independent chapel. In 1674, the parish of Innerleithen was enlarged by the annexation to it of about one-third of the old parish of Kailzie. See KAILZIE. The church of Innerleithen was given by Malcolm IV. to the monks of Kelso, and endowed with a power of giving refuge to persons fleeing from justice; but, as the village and the circumjacent district continued to be a part of the royal demesne during the reign of Alexander II., it must have been given to them without its appurtenances. A natural son of Malcolm IV. was drowned in a pool near the mouth of the Leithen; and his body, during the first night after his decease, was deposited in the church. William, an ancient parson of the parish, was one of the witnesses to a charter of William Morville, who was constable of Scotland from 1189 to 1190.

The VILLAGE OF INNERLEITHEN stands on the road from Kelso to Glasgow, on the haugh-ground of Leithen water, about ½ a mile above the influx of that stream to the Tweed, 6 miles east-south-

east of Peebles, and 28 south-south-east of Edinburgh. Till toward the close of last century, it was a tiny sequestered hamlet, comprising only a few thatched houses, a mill, and a church; but it acquired importance, first, by the erection in it of a large woollen factory, and next by the attraction of visitors from a distance to drink the waters of a spa in its vicinity. Three other factories have been erected in the vicinity within the last 9 years, and another 2 miles to the east; so that the place is now a well-famed seat of the same kinds of manufactures which have in recent years brought such large well-being to Hawick and Galashiels. The spa does not appear to have been remarked for its medicinal properties till about the commencement of the present century. Till then it was noted chiefly or altogether as the resort of pigeons from the circumjacent country, and bore the name of the Doo-well. Had any saint in the Romish calendar been acquainted with it, the priests of the age preceding the Reformation would have pictured him to their gullible flocks as performing a far different exploit in connexion with its waters, than that which Meg Dods ascribes to the patron saint of 'the Aulton' in reference to St. Ronan's Well, and would hardly have failed to send down to posterity the fame of miracles achieved by the naturally salutiferous properties of its waters. Even after it came into late notice, the well was a trivial, repulsive-looking fountain, bubbling up amidst a little marsh; and had no better appliance than a rude bench placed at its side for the accommodation of the infirm invalids who crept or were carried to it in quest of health. A simple pump afterwards rose gauntly from its mouth, amidst the wet miry puddle around it. But about 35 years ago, or not much earlier, the spa, with remarkable suddenness, and in a way nearly unaccountable, became celebrious among valetudinarians of all classes in Edinburgh and throughout the south of Scotland. The well, in the decorations built over and around it, in the character assigned it by popular opinion, and in the influence it exerted on the village in its vicinity, now rose, as if by magic, from the status of a watery hole in a quagmire, to that of an infant competitor with the proud spas of England. In 1824, the publication of Sir Walter Scott's tale of St. Ronan's Well, greatly enhanced its celebrity, and poured down upon it some rays of that lustre which popular opinion then assigned to 'the Great Unknown;' for nearly all the readers of light literature, in spite of the utter difficulty which a topographist would have felt to discover resemblances, unhesitatingly identified the Marchthorn and the St. Ronan's of the tale with Peebles and Innerleithen. The well springs up at the base of the Lee-pen, about 200 feet above the village. In its original state, it issued in small quantities, and at only one spring; but, when the ground was dug to its source, in order to clear away admixtures near the surface, it became emitted in two streams of different strength. On analysis, a quart of the less impregnated stream was found to contain 5·3 grains of carbonate of magnesia, 9·5 grains of muriate of lime, 21·2 grains of muriate of soda,—in all, 36 grains; and a quart of the other stream, 10·2 grains of carbonate of magnesia, 19.4 of muriate of lime, and 31 of muriate of soda,—in all, 60·6 grains. The waters, jointly with the salubrious influence of the fine climate, are efficacious chiefly in cases of ophthalmic complaints, old wounds, and dyspeptic and bilious disorders.

The village is overlooked on the east and the west by high and partially wooded hills, and commands especially toward the south, a limited but delightful prospect. It stands partly on the estate of Pirn, on the east side of the Leithen, but chiefly on the estate of the Earl of Traquair, on the west side of the stream. It consists principally of one neatly edificed street along the public road, winged with detached buildings, and little clusters of houses. Most of the structures have been erected as accommodation for summer-rusticators and invalid visitors to the spa, and are not unworthy to receive as inmates the persons to whom mainly the village looks for support,—those accustomed to the delightful city-homes of the metropolis of Scotland. In the village are some good shops,—two large and commodious inns,—one inn of secondary spaciousness,—a circulating library, with an attached reading-room,—and appliances for concerts, balls, public recitations, and occasional histrionic exhibitions. Over the medicinal well is an elegant structure erected by the late Earl of Traquair; and the pump-room combines with its proper character that of a public news-room. Across the Leithen is a stone-bridge, connecting the two parts of the village, and carrying over the Glasgow and Kelso turnpike. Over the Tweed, in the immediate vicinity, is a beautiful wooden bridge, affording a ready communication with the grounds of Traquair, and with the northern section of Ettrick Forest. A club, formed in 1827 by upwards of forty noblemen and landed proprietors, managed under the auspices of the most distinguished individuals connected with Tweeddale, Selkirkshire, and the Border districts, and bearing the name of the St. Ronan's club, patronized for some time at Innerleithen a great annual celebration of athletic sports, called "the Border games;" and though the club no longer exists, and the interest which it excited has in a very great degree subsided, yet the games on a diminished scale are still held. The village altogether, when viewed in connexion with its environs, is well worthy of all the fame it has acquired as a retreat for fashionable rusticators and for invalids. To persons who are fond of angling it offers the teeming waters of the Leithen and the Tweed, and is within an easy distance of the Quair, St. Mary's loch, and various other trouting waters. To lovers of ease and quiet, who, while they enjoy the luxuries of rustication, deprecate the toils of travelling, and the dulness of far removal from the busy scenes of life, it presents, at the distance of a comfortable ride from Edinburgh, a retirement almost Arcadian, stilly and delightful in pastoral repose, where walks at will and solitary rambles are liable to hardly an intrusion. To persons who luxuriate in drives or pedestrian incursions among the beauties of landscape, it offers in profusion the romantic dells and softly highland expanses of green Tweeddale,—a gorgeous stretch westward to Peebles, and eastward to Abbotsford and Melrose, of the magnificent Tweed,—the retreats of Elibank and Horsburgh wood,—the classic scenes of 'the bush aboon Traquair,'—and, above all, at no great distance, those thrilling charms of the braes and waters and 'dowy dells' of Yarrow, which have drawn melodious numbers from so many of Britain's poets. To invalids it presents a dry and healthy climate,—the medicinal properties of its well, in various appliances expressly framed to bear salutiferously upon visitors,—and, what persons who are really or judiciously in quest of health will highly prize, comparative freedom from the fashionable dissipation which absurdity has contrived to make ascendant in some watering-places of Britain. Even to men of intellectual pursuits or of a literary taste, it possesses a sufficient character for attracting persons of their class, to afford a hope that they

will not want suitable society; and it offers, on the spot, enough of books and periodical literature to prevent habits from becoming rusted; and everywhere in its vicinity, it holds out objects of antiquarian and scientific research. Population, exclusive of visitors, about 630.

INNERMESSAN. See Inch, Wigtonshire.

INNERPEFFRAY, a small district on the left bank of the Earn, 3 miles south-east of Crieff, belonging politically to the parish of Trinity-Gask, but ecclesiastically to that of Muthill, Perthshire. Here are a public library, founded by Lord Madderty, a school, an old church, now used as the burying-place of the Perth and Strathallan families, and the old castle of Lord Madderty. See Inchaffrey.

INNERTIEL. See Fifeshire.

INNERTIG, a locality at the mouth of the rivulet Tig, in the parish of Ballantrae, Ayrshire. The ancient name of that parish was Kirkcudbright-Innertig; and the ruins of the former parish church are still standing at Innertig.

INNERWELL, a small headland and a small bay, the former called Innerwell-point and the latter Innerwell-port, in the parish of Sorbie, 2 miles north-north-west of Eagerness, Wigtonshire. There is a fishery at the bay for salmon, herrings, mackerel, and cod.

INNERWICK, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, and the village of Thorntonloch, in the east of Haddingtonshire. It is bounded, on the north-east, by the German ocean; on the east, by Oldhamstocks; on the south, by Berwickshire; and on the other sides by Spott and Dunbar. It is of somewhat a horse-shoe form, with the convex side facing the west, and measures about 9½ miles in length by about 2½ in average breadth. Two-thirds of the surface stretch across the Lammermoor hills. The highest ground is about mid-distance between the sea and the southern boundary. Upward by a slow ascent, from the south to this point, and downward by a considerable descent from it, till within 3 miles of the sea, the surface is in general heathy and wildly pastoral, yet contains some patches of arable soil, and is occasionally relieved by verdure on the hills, by the cheerful aspect of the cottage and the farm-stead, and by the lively movements and green banks of its pastoral streamlets. Along the northern side of the Lammermoors, in a belt which connects them with the plain, are ravines which break precipitously down in dresses of wildness and of hanging woods, to brooks which trot noisily along their stony bottoms, and dells clothed in verdure and various herbage, and disclosing here and there a pleasing prospect over a richly cultivated valley to the sea. Intervening between this chequered belt and the sea is a luxuriant and very fertile plain,—rich in all the features of scenery which kindle the enthusiasm of a keen farmer, variegated in three instances with plantation, but, in general, not sufficiently tufted with wood to awaken a sensation of unqualified pleasure in a person of taste. The coast—which, followed along its indentations, is about 2¼ or 2½ miles in extent—partakes, in a general way, but tamely, of the rocky boldness with which the ocean is confronted from Dunbar to St. Abb's Head. About five-ninths of the area of the parish are in natural pasture; nearly four-ninths are in tillage; and about 350 acres are under plantation. There are seven principal landowners. The real rental toward the close of last century was about £4,000; it afterwards rose to about £15,000; and before 1836 it fell to about £9,500. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £30,558. Assessed property in 1843, £10,383 12s. 8d.

Monynut water rises in a peat-moss in Innerwick common, near the centre of the highest ground of the parish, flows southward alongside of the hilly ridge called Monynut edge, and, assuming now a south-easterly direction, traces for 2¾ miles the eastern boundary,—performing from its source to the south-eastern extremity of the parish, a course of 4½ miles. Philip-burn rises on Peat-law, and, not far from its origin, begins to trace for two miles the southern boundary, when it falls into the Monynut. Craig-burn rises at the central heights of the parish, and forms, from its origin to its junction with the Whitadder at St. Agnes, over a distance of 4½ miles, the western boundary-line; and, in its progress it is joined generally at right angles, by a surprising number of brief rills, whose cleugh-beds or glens form, with its valley, a sort of rib-work of vales. Back-burn rises within 3 furlongs of the former, has about the same length of course, and, like it, forms all the way the western boundary-line; but flows in an opposite direction, and cheerily moves along the plain to the sea. Thornton water rises within ¼ of a mile of the source of Monynut water, flows 2 miles eastward, 1½ northward, and 3 north-eastward,—receiving several indigenous little tributaries among the hills, turning a grinding mill about the middle of its course, and curving round the village of Innerwick at a brief distance on the plain,—and falls into the sea at the village of Thorntonloch. Numerous springs, welling up in a plenteousness quite in keeping with the profusion of streams, supply the inhabitants with abundance of excellent water. Limestone abounds on the lands of Skateraw, and is there burned in such quantities as supply a large part of the circumjacent agricultural district. Coal seems to have been anciently worked, but has ceased to draw attention. Sandstone is abundant, but is quarried only for local use.

On a steep eminence overhanging a rocky glen, near the village of Innerwick, stand the venerable ruins of Innerwick castle, an ancient strength of considerable importance. Grose gives a drawing of it in his Antiquities. Originally, it was the property of the Stewarts; but afterwards it passed into the possession of the Hamiltons of Innerwick. On an eminence opposite to it, on the other side of the glen, anciently stood Thornton castle, a stronghold of Lord Home. Both of the fortresses were attacked and beaten into ruins by Protector Somerset, during his invasion of Scotland. A short way south of their site are slender remains of a bridge variously called Edirkens, Edinkens, Edincain, and King Edward's—a name which has been connected by antiquarian criticism sometimes with Edward of England, and more frequently with Edwin of Northumbria, to whom the metropolis of Scotland is supposed to owe her designation. Near the bridge stood, till a modern date, four grey stones, which were conjectured to indicate the sepulchre of some ancient person of great note. In a field near Dryburn bridge, two stone coffins, containing a dagger and a ring, were not long ago discovered. The parish is intersected along the coast by the road from Edinburgh to Berwick, and by the North British railway; and it has a station on the latter, 4¾ miles south-east of Dunbar. A small harbour on the Skateraw property serves for some small purposes of export and import. The village of Innerwick stands at the base of a steep but cultivated hill, about a mile west of the Edinburgh and Berwick road; and, though clean, and not unpleasing in appearance, is planless and straggling. Population of the parish in 1831, 987; in 1851, 1,012. Houses, 198.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunbar, and

synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Lady Mary N. Hamilton. Stipend, £277 18s. 4d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £480 6s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £31, with £40 fees, and other emoluments. The parish church is a plain structure, built in 1784, and situated on an elevation in the village of Innerwick. There is also a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £130 14s. 9½d. There are a private school for girls and a parochial library. Walter, son of Alan, the first Stewart, received a grant of the extensive manor of Innerwick from David I.; and he gave to the monks of Paisley, at the epoch of their establishment, the church of Innerwick, with its pertinents, a mill, and a carrucate of land. Various English vassals settled within the manor. The second Walter, the Stewart, gave to the monks of Kelso some land, and pastures within the manor, and liberty to erect a mill. In 1404 the barony, jointly with all the possessions of the Stewarts, was erected into a free regality as a principality for the eldest sons of the Scottish kings. As part of that regality, it was annexed to Renfrewshire at the erection of that district into a county. In 1670, and 1671, Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford obtained grants of the rectory, vicarage, and tithes of Innerwick, and the baronies of Innerwick and Thornton. Anciently, there was within the parish a chapel dedicated to St. Dennis. The ruins of the building existed till a recent date on a small promontory on the Skateraw coast, but they have now entirely disappeared.

INNERWICK, Perthshire. See Glenlyon.

INNES. See Urquhart.

INNIS. See Inch.

INNISHAIL. See Glenorchy.

INNISKENNETH. See Inchkenneth.

INNOVAL, a headland on the west coast of the island of Westray in Orkney.

INORD (Loch), a sea-loch, nearly 3 miles long, at the south end of the district of Trotternish, in the island of Skye. It enters opposite Scalpa, and penetrates the land in a south-westward direction.

INSCH, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Drumblade, Forgue, Culsalmond, Oyne, Premnay, Leslie, Kennethmont, and Gartly. Its length south-eastward is 5 miles; and its breadth is 3 miles. Shevock water runs on the western and southern boundary, taking leave about a mile above its confluence with the Ury. Several rills, of sufficient power to drive thrashing-machines, water the interior. The parochial area is a diversity of hill and dale, classified, according to the New Statistical Account, into 5,312 imperial acres of cultivated land, 2,196 of uncultivated land, about 200 capable and worthy of cultivation, 5 of undivided common, and about 47 under wood. Part of the Foudland hills is within the northern district, rising 1,100 feet above the level of the sea, commanding a fine prospect of the valley of Garioch, and containing valuable slate quarries. See Foudland Hills. Dunnideer hill, in the southern district, is a conical eminence about 3,000 yards in circumference at the base, and rising, insulated from the level plain of the Garioch, to the height of 600 feet. According to that veracious historian, Hector Boethius, the pasturage of this hill was wont to turn the teeth of sheep, in cropping it, to the semblance of gold. We need scarcely say that though the sheep themselves are turned into gold, the pasturage has now no such effect on the teeth in particular. On the summit of this hill are the vitrified ruins of a castle said to have been erected by King Gregory. The other hills of the parish, though rising abruptly from the low grounds, are comparatively so small as, when seen from the summit of Foudland, to look like mere hillocks or knolls. The soil of the arable lands is chiefly loamy. The principal rocks are gneiss and granite. A good many Druidical remains, and several old standing stones, occur on the hills. There are six principal landowners. The average rent of the arable land is not more than 18s. or 20s. The yearly value of raw produce, inclusive of £1,000 for slates, was estimated in 1842 at £18,050. Assessed property in 1843, £5,334. The parish is traversed by the road from Aberdeen to Huntly, and by the Great North of Scotland railway; and it has stations on the latter at Insch and Wardhouse, respectively 26 and 29½ miles north-west of Aberdeen. The village of Insch stands at the southern extremity of the parish, about a mile east of the base of Dunnideer. It is a burgh of barony, and had formerly a weekly market—it has now only a monthly market, and that only in the months of winter and spring; and fairs are held at it on the Friday before the 18th of May, and on the third Tuesday of October, old style. Population of the village, about 220. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,338; in 1851, 1,519. Houses, 284.

This parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Sir William Forbes, Bart. Stipend, £204 7s. 9d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £47 0s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £27, with about £16 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1613, and repaired in 1793, and contains 413 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 300; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £140 3s. 6d. There is also a Baptist place of meeting. There are an Assembly's school, two other schools, a savings' bank, and a total abstinence society. The name of the parish is supposed to have arisen from the insulation of the site of the village by water; though the evidence of such insulation is in part conjectural, and in part suggested by the appearance of the ground.

INSCH, a district, with a government church, in Badenoch, Inverness-shire. It politically belongs in part to the parish of Kingussie, and in part to the parish of Alvie; and is ecclesiastically within the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray. It was constituted a quoad sacra parish, under the act 5° Geo. IV. c. 90, in 1828. Its church is an old building, situated on the Spey, at the foot of Loch Inch, 8 miles north-east of Kingussie, and contains 300 sittings. Stipend, £120, paid by Government, with a manse and glebe. The post-town is Kingussie. Population in 1841, 613. Houses, 141.

INVER. See Inner.

INVER, a village in the parish of Little Dunkeld, Perthshire. It stands on the river Braan, immediately above its confluence with the Tay, on the great road from Perth to Inverness, opposite the town of Dunkeld; and, previous to the erection of Dunkeld bridge, it was the ferry station to that town. Inver was the birth-place of Niel Gow. Population, 106. Houses, 28.

INVER, a fishing village in the parish of Tain, south side of the Dornoch frith, Ross-shire. Cholera in 1832 made extraordinary ravages here. Population, about 160.

INVER, or Lochinver, a post-office village in the parish of Assynt, Sutherlandshire. It stands at the head of Loch Inver, at the foot of a zone of craggy hills, on the west coast of Scotland, nearly due west of Golspie on the east coast, through which it holds its postal communication, 245 miles north-north-west of Edinburgh. It consists of only a few scattered houses and cottages, yet has a good inn and a considerable pier, conducts a good salmon

fishery, and is the resort of a great number of herring busses during the fishing season. A large block of buildings was erected here, sufficient to accommodate the curing of 800 barrels of herrings at a time; but it has been converted into a temporary residence for the Duke of Sutherland when visiting the circumjacent parts of his estates.

INVER (Loch), a small arm of the sea, penetrating the land eastward, in the parish of Assynt, near the south-west extremity of Sutherlandshire. It is about 1¼ mile wide, and about 3 miles long, affords good natural harbourage, has the village of Inver at its head, and is surrounded by grandly picturesque scenery. A stream, called the Inver, enters it at the village of Inver, bringing down west-southwestward the superfluence of the beautiful Loch Assynt. See Assynt.

INVER (The). See Inver (Loch).

INVERALLAN. See Cromdale.

INVERALLOCHY, an estate in the parish of Rathen, on the north-east coast of Aberdeenshire. Here is an old castle which belonged to the Cumines, and which formerly bore an inscription recording that it and the estate around it were obtained for building the abbey of Deer. There was recently erected on the estate a chapel of ease.

INVERAN, a post-office station in the parish of Criech, 4½ miles north-west of Bonar-Bridge, on the road thence to Scourie, in Sutherlandshire.

INVERARITY, a parish, containing the post-office stations of Fotheringham and Kincaldrum, in the Sidlaw district of Forfarshire. It is bounded by Kinnettles, Forfar, Dunnichen, Guthrie, Monikie, Murroes, Tealing, and Glammis. It has a somewhat circular outline, of about 4¼ or 4½ miles in diameter. Arity water, a large tributary of Dean water—so large, and so greatly longer in course than that sluggish drain of Loch-Forfar, as to be really the parent stream—comes in upon the parish from the east, and intersects it right through the middle; and about halfway across it is joined on its left bank by Corbie burn, which rises in several head-waters at and beyond the south-western boundary, and comes bendingly round, first eastward, and next northward, to the point of confluence. Where the streams unite, or a little eastward, a little strath commences, and stretching thence to the western boundary, forms a sequestered level, overlooked and encinctured by an amphitheatre of hills. Ascending gently on almost all sides from this valley, the surface rolls upward to the boundaries in soft hills, variegated, and, in some instances, covered with plantation. But though the parish seems not naturally favourable to the plough, two-thirds of it are cultivated, and one-sixth under plantation, only another sixth being left in a waste or uncultivated condition. The soil, in the valley, is chiefly alluvial; on the high grounds, is extensively a hard loam; but, in numerous districts, is clayey or various. Sandstone and grey slate abound, and are plentifully worked. There are three principal landowners. The mansions are Fotheringham and Kincaldrum, both in the central valley. The average rent of the arable land is about £1 per acre. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1835 at £17,341. Assessed propery in 1843, £5,593. On the eastern boundary, and partly in the parish of Guthrie, are traces of the outer ditch and rampart of a Roman camp, called 'Haer Faads.' The parish is traversed northward by the great western road between Dundee and Aberdeen, and is otherwise well provided with roads. It also has easy access to the railways at Forfar. Population in 1831, 904; in 1851, 948. Houses, 193.

This parish is in the presbytery of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Fotheringham of Powrie. Stipend, £245 7s. 10d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated teinds, £65 13s. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £25 fees, and about £7 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1754, and repaired in 1854, and contains 600 sittings. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Inverarity and Meathie. The old church of Inverarity stood on Arity water immediately above its confluence with Corbie burn; and hence the name Inverarity. There is an industrial school.

INVERARNAN, an inn in Glenfalloch, a short distance above the head of Loch-Lomond, on the road thence to Killin.

INVERARY, a parish, containing a royal burgh of its own name, in the Argyle-proper district of Argyleshire. It is bounded, on the north and north-east, by the parish of Innishail; on the east, by Dumbartonshire and Loch Fyne; on the south, by Loch Fyne; on the south-west, by Kilmichael-Glassary; and on the west and north-west, by Dalavich and Kilchrenan. Its length, southward, is about 15 miles; and its breadth is from 3 to 6 miles. Its extent of coast, along Loch Fyne, is about 10 miles, and presents a series of projecting points and retiring bays. The coast, for the most part, is flat and sandy, but, in the south, is high and rocky. There are two headlands, Kenmore and Stronshira, which command remarkably fine views. The interior of the parish commences, on the north and north-east, in the crests of a lofty water-shed, and extends southward to Loch Fyne mainly in the two glens of the Ary and the Shira, which converge at the burgh, but has a crescental outline, and a diversity of feature. "Its general appearance is mountainous, presenting that diversity of form which is always the result of the meeting and mingling together of two different mountain rocks. Here a mountain of micaceous schist may be seen rising upward to the height of between 2,000 and 3,000 feet, a huge and isolated mass, or stretching along in uniform height and unbroken surface, with its sloping sides clothed with heath and verdure; and there, collected around the base of their prouder and older brethren, ridges of porphyry are grouped, sometimes in masses of naked rock 700 or 800 feet high, and sometimes in low and gentle hillocks, mantled with trees or covered with soft succulent herbage. The result of the whole is an outline so diversified, so waving, and so beautiful as is sufficient to delight the eye, and to give noble and characteristic features to the scenery. Benbui is the most lofty of the mountains, being about 2,800 feet high; and Duniquoich and Duntorvil, which rise perpendicularly in front of the Duke of Argyle's castle to the height of 700 and 800 feet, are the most remarkable of the porphyritic elevations."

Both the Ary and the Shira are picturesque streams, with rich diversity of character, commencing in the wildly highland, with abundant cascades, and subsiding into the gently lowland, with rich amenities. In the lower part of the Shira is the curious lacustrine expansion of the Douloch; which see. Springs are exceedingly numerous; and some of them are slightly chalybeate. The rocks, in addition to the prevailing mica slate and porphyry, comprise roofing slate, limestone, chlorite rock, and greenstone. The soil of the arable lands adjacent to Loch-Fyne is, for the most part, a thin light loam on a gravelly bottom; and that in the best part of the valleys, particularly Glenshira, is a deep dark loam on either a sandy or a clayey bottom; but much of that elsewhere is moss, mingled with

a small proportion of detritus from the hills. The land continued till the middle of last century in nearly its pristine state; insomuch that tenants were then difficult to be found who had sufficient capital and enterprise to attempt to cultivate. Extensive improvements were commenced at that time by the then Duke of Argyle, and others have since been carried on; yet, up to the present time, cultivation has neither been extended over so large a surface, nor been ripened into such good agricultural practices, as might have been expected. Plantations, at various times since 1746, and even at an earlier date, but especially since 1831, have been formed to so great an extent that they now occupy about 12,000 acres; and the timber of them, as cut down and sold, is of great value. Cattle-rearing and the sheep husbandry engage large attention. The local fisheries also are of great importance. One of the old military roads, to the extent of 10 miles, traverses the parish; a county road to the extent of 8 miles, also traverses it; and about 36 miles of road within the parish, exclusive of walks and paths, are maintained by the Duke of Argyle. Population in 1831, 2,133; in 1851, 2,229. Houses, 321. Assessed property in 1843, £6,836 1s. 3d.

A short distance above the burgh, on a level space on the south bank of the Ary, slightly elevated above the sea, stands Inverary castle, the principal seat of the Duke of Argyle. Very noble avenues lead up to it from the burgh; and the lawns, woods, drives, and decorations of the surrounding grounds have a character and an extent, harmonizing well with the magnificence of the natural scenery, and quite worthy of the greatest palatial residence in the west of Scotland. The castle is a large quadrangular building, with a round tower at each corner, and a high glazed pavilion, by which the staircase and saloon are lighted, shooting up above the towers in the centre. It was founded in 1745, and is built of a talcose chlorite slate, brought from the other side of the lake, which is extremely soft, but will, in all probability, long stand the effects of the weather. This stone is of a blue grey colour; a single shower of rain turns it almost black, but a gleam of the sun restores its original colour. The hall is hung round with arms very neatly arranged, and other ornaments suited to the grandeur of a Highland castle; but the rest of the house is fitted up in a modern style, and some of the rooms are hung with fine tapestry. Both the castle itself, the park, and the burgh displayed high splendour on occasion of a brief visit of the royal family in August, 1847, when on their way to Ardverikie. The scenery in view from the lawn is very fine. The Ary, with its beautiful cascades,—the expanded bay of Loch-Fyne, which here forms an irregular circle of about 12 or 14 miles in circumference,—the hill of Duniquoich, rising in the form of a pyramid to the height of 700 feet, clothed to near its summit with a thick wood of trees, and surmounted with a rude watch-tower,—the richly wooded banks towards Essachossan, and the distant screen of mountains,—form a noble assemblage of grand and beautiful objects. A winding walk leads to the summit of Duniquoich, whence are seen, in gorgeous picturesqueness, all this landscape, all the ornamented ducal grounds, nearly 30 miles in circumference, and a rich encincturement of glen and mountain. The former castle was a very large strong edifice, in the vicinity of the site of the present one, nearer the river, and was taken down within these forty years. The Argyle family did not settle in the parish till the 14th century; and, when they worked their way into it, they found it distributed in possession among no fewer than eight septs or families, some of whom have not now a descendant in it. "By what right, whether of purchase or the sword, or by grant from the sovereign, they first obtained their possession here, is uncertain; but it was not till a recent date that the whole parish became their property, by that gradual and natural process by which talent, intelligence, and power extend their influence."

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Argyle. It was originally under the charge of one minister; but by the commission of parliament in 1650-1, it was placed under two, with separate kirk-sessions, and presiding respectively over what are called the Highland and the Lowland congregations, or the English and the Gaelic churches. Both churches were built under one roof, in 1794, at the expense of the Duke of Argyle, the patron and only heritor. Stipend of the English minister, £168 15s. 8d.; glebe, £45: of the Gaelic minister, £157 15s. 7d.; glebe, £30. The churches were much injured by lightning in 1837, but repaired at great expense in 1838; they form a long inelegant structure, with a spire rising from the centre of the roof, but look well at a distance, and make a handsome termination to the street, as seen from the approach to the town; and the English one contains 450 sittings,—the Gaelic one, 470. There is a Free church, which was built in 1844, and contains 480 sittings; and its receipts in 1855 were £213 15s. 4d. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1836, and contains 205 sittings. There are a town parochial school, with a salary of £39 16s. 8d.; a country parochial school, 3½ miles west of the burgh, with a salary of £25 13s. 4d.; a Free church school; two town female schools, salaried by the Argyle family; and four country schools, all of them aided by the Argyle family, and two salaried also by the Society for propagating Christian knowledge. The present parish comprehends the ancient districts of Kilmilieu and Glenary; and it anciently had churches at Kilmilieu, Glenary, Auchantobbart, Kilbride, Kilblane, and Kilmun, and burial-grounds at most of these places, and also at Glenshira and Kilian. At Auchantobbart were not long ago several stone crosses of considerable size and in good preservation. On the Duke of Argyle's lawn, close to the castle, is a large stone resembling the relics of Druidical times. On the farm of Benbui, at the inner extremity of the parish, stands the house in which Rob Roy M'Gregor received wood and water from the Duke of Argyle while he lived at the expense of the Duke of Montrose. Among eminent natives of the parish, or persons connected with it, are the Rev. George Campbell, Professor of Divinity in Edinburgh, the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, of East Indian celebrity, Generals Charles Turner, Dugald Campbell, and Duncan Campbell, and above all the Earls, Marquis, and Dukes of Argyle, whose deeds and greatness belong to the national annals.

INVERARY, a royal burgh, a post town and sea-port, the county-town of Argyleshire, and one of the assize-towns of Scotland, stands on a small bay, at the mouth of the Ary, 7 miles south-west of the head of Loch-Fyne, 22½ north-north-east of Lochgilphead, 39 south-east of Oban, 39 north by west of Rothesay, 71½ north by east of Campbelton, and 60 north-west by west of Glasgow, by way of Arrochar and Dumbarton, but a less distance either by way of Hell's glen and Loch Goil, or by way of Loch Eck and Kilmun. It consists principally of a row of houses fronting the bay, and a street diverging from this at right angles, and terminating at the parish church. The houses are well-built and covered with slate. The county court-house is a neat edifice, constructed of the common porphyry of

the district. The jail was recently improved and enlarged; and the number of prisoners confined in it in the year 1853, was 118, at the average net cost per head of £15 8s. 10d. There are two very good inns. In a garden beside the parish church stands a small obelisk, erected to the memory of several gentlemen of the name of Campbell, who were put to death, for their opposition to Popery, during Montrose's inroad to Argyle. In the principal street, near the quay, stands a beautiful stone cross which is believed to have been brought from Iona, and which served for many years as the town cross of the old town of Inverary, and, after being long thrown aside and neglected, was drawn again into notice and placed in its present position. The old town stood on the lawn immediately before the old castle, and never acquired a higher character than that of a dirty ill-built village; and, about the year 1742, at the time of the commencement of the improvements on the ducal estate, it was entirely removed, and the greater part of the present town built as a substitute.

The trade of Inverary, either as a place of inland traffic or as a seaport, is not great. The tract of country for which it serves as a depot is not populous; and the trade through it is little more than the exchange of Highland produce for general merchandise. Its main support is derived from its fisheries, from its steam-boat communication with Glasgow, from the transaction of the county law business, and from the residence of the Argyle family. A wool market is held on the third Thursday of July, and a cattle market on the last Friday of May, and on the last Thursday of October. A herring fishery appears to have subsisted here from time immemorial. The bay, which served as a natural harbour, was anciently called *Slochk Ichopper*, 'the gullet where vessels barter fish;' and the arms of the town represent a net with a herring, with the motto, 'Semper tibi pendeat halec.' It appears also, that the merchants of France were in use to come here and barter their wines for herrings; and a point of land, called the Frenchman's point, is stated by tradition to have been the place where the merchants transacted their affairs. The harbour is not suited for ships of heavy burden. Only a very rude pier existed prior to 1809; but it was then improved and enlarged; and in 1836, it was further improved by the addition of a slip to suit every state of tide, at an expense of £1,200, paid jointly by the Fishery board, the Duke of Argyle, and the burgh. In the year 1853, the number of barrels of herrings cured in the fishing district of Inverary was 23,739, the number of persons employed in the fishery was 4,466, and the total value of boats, nets, and lines employed was £37,156. The town has branch offices of the National bank and the Union bank. It has also a public library, a circulating library, a gas company, and a corps of archers. Communication is maintained daily with Glasgow, both by steamer by way of the Kyles of Bute, and by ferry-steamer and coach by way of Hell's glen and Loch Goil; and daily during summer, by coach, with Oban, Tarbet, and Loch-Lomond.

Prior to the 14th century, Inverary probably was never more, or little more, than a fishermen's hamlet. But when the Argyle family came to reside at it, as the hereditary jurisdictions of sheriff and justiciary were vested in them, it became the seat of the courts and the county town. In 1472, it was erected into a burgh of barony; and in 1648, into a royal burgh. The territory belonging to it for municipal purposes is more extensive than that belonging to it for the parliamentary franchise. By the charter, the council comprised a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 12 councillors; but under the reform bill, it comprises a provost, 2 bailies, and 16 councillors. The magistrates possess both civil and criminal jurisdiction; and the council controls all matters of police. Great improvements have in recent times been made in drainage, in the supply of water, and in other matters. The only corporate revenue arises from the right of ferrying passengers and cattle to the opposite side of the loch, certain petty customs, and the rent of a common, called the moor of Auchenbreck. But in 1750 Duke Archibald, seeing how inadequate this revenue was for the occasions of the burgh, added to it a perpetual annuity of £20, secured on his estate of Stronshira. The total revenue in 1839–40 was £157; in 1852–3, £275. Inverary unites with Oban, Campbelton, Irvine, and Ayr, in returning a member to parliament. The constituency in 1854, both municipal and parliamentary, was 51. Population of the municipal burgh in 1841, 1,233; in 1851, 1,164. Houses, 113. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 1,064. Houses, 94.

INVERAVEN, a parish partly in Morayshire, but chiefly in Banffshire. The lower part of it contains the post-office station of Ballindalloch; and the upper part, the post-office station of Glenlivet. The parish extends north-westward from the Grampian watershed with Aberdeenshire, quite across Banffshire, to the Spey, and approaches within 3 miles of the market villages of Tomantoul on the south-west, and Charleston of Aberlour on the north-east. It is bounded by Knockando, Aberlour, Mortlach, Cabrach, Glenbucket, Tarland, Strathdon, Kirkmichael, and Cromdale. Its length is about 20 miles; and its breadth varies from 3½ to 9. The river Livet intersects the upper part of it, rising from numerous sources within its limits, and flowing north-westwardly through the celebrated Glenlivet—which occupies a considerable portion of this parish—to the Aven, whence the name Inveraven is derived. The Aven, however, only skirts the parish on the west, in its course to the Spey, which runs across the north-western boundary. See articles Aven and Glenlivet. Most part of this parish consists of moor and mountain, giving the district a bleak aspect, except along the banks of the rivers, where the land is arable, and occasionally adorned with attractive and picturesque scenery. Much waste land, however, has been redeemed; particularly in Glenlivet. There is a considerable extent of oak wood on the banks of the Spey; and copses of birch and alder abound on the banks of the other streams. Inveraven-Proper is studded with plantations. The woods of Ballindalloch are extensive, and contain some noble trees, particularly two silver firs near the mansion-house, and a number of splendid trees adorning the lawn. Roe deer are numerous on this estate, and game is abundant throughout the parish. Benrinnes, noticed in the article Aberlour, is partly in this parish. On its top is a small basin usually filled with water, and a cave in which Grant of Carrion—'James of the Hill'—is said to have made his hiding-place. The chief mineral production of this parish is the peculiar limestone of Glenlivet, imbedded in gneiss. It is extensively burnt with peat by the farmers. Many of the houses here—two storied and slated—are of a highly respectable order. The house of Ballindalloch was formerly a fine specimen of the old Scottish stronghold. It comprised a square building flanked by three circular towers, the central and largest of which, containing the gateway, was surmounted by a square watch-tower, called the cape house, built in 1602. But the edifice was, a few years ago, much enlarged in the castellated

style, and is now a very splendid mansion. At Kilmaichlie there are some ancient firs, the trunk of one of which measures no less than 11 feet in circumference at the base. At Blairfindy are the ruins of a hunting-seat of the Earls of Huntly; and at the confluence of the Livet with the Aven are the ruins of the ancient castle of Drumin. There are traces of three Druidical temples. The old bridge over the Livet at Upper Downan was destroyed by the great floods of 1829; but in 1835 an elegant one was built a little further down the river. Three miles higher up is Tomnavoulen bridge. Over the Aven at Crag-Achrochan, and over the rapid burn of Tommore there are also bridges. Roads go down the streams and across Glenlivet; but excepting in the vicinity of Ballindalloch and the church, they are all bad. The principal landowners are the Duke of Richmond and Grant of Ballindalloch. The real rental is about £6,500. Assessed property in 1843, £5,031 17s. 1d. Population in 1831, 2,648; in 1851, 2,714. Houses, 503. Population of the Banffshire section in 1831, 2,484; in 1851, 2,552. Houses, 474.

This parish is in the presbytery of Aberlour, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend, £251 6s. 11d.; glebe, £7. Unappropriated teinds, £126 13s. 4d. The parish church stands on the Spey, about a mile below the influx of the Aven; and it was built in 1806, and contains about 550 sittings. There is a chapel in Glenlivet, 8 miles distant from the parish church, served by a missionary of the Royal bounty, built in 1825, and containing 300 sittings. There is a Free church of Inveraven; whose receipts in 1855 amounted to £75 15s. There are two Roman Catholic chapels in Glenlivet; and one at Tombia, pretty far up the glen, containing about 900 sittings,—the other at Chapelton, in the Braes of Glenlivet, containing about 300 sittings. The parochial schoolmaster's salary is £28 17s. 5d., with about £18 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. There is a Society's female school in the lower end of the parish; and there are three Protestant schools and two Roman Catholic ones in Glenlivet, most of them either supported by public bodies, or aided by private beneficence. Previous to the Reformation, Inveraven was a parsonage held by the chancellor of the diocese of Moray, and having the vicarages of Knockando and the Inverness-shire Urquhart dependent on it. Four cattle and feeing fairs are held yearly a little to the east of the parish church.

INVERAWE. See Glenorchy.

INVERBERVIE. See Bervie.

INVERBROTHOCK, a quoad sacra parish on the sea-board of Forfarshire. It comprises the greater part of the suburbs of Arbroath, or northern division of the parliamentary burgh of Arbroath; and belongs politically to the parish of St. Vigean's. It was constituted by the ecclesiastical authorities in 1834, and reconstituted by the Court of Teinds in 1854. It is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. The parish church was built in 1828, at the cost of about £2,200, and contains 1,224 sittings. There are two Free churches, called the Inverbrothock and the Maule-street churches; and the receipts of the former, in 1855, amounted to £447 3s. 1d.,—of the latter, to £102 16s. There is also a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, which was built in 1772, and contains 405 sittings.

INVERCANNICH, a post-office station—also two hamlets, called Easter Invercannich and Wester Invercannich—at the convergence of Glencannich with Strathglass, 14 miles south-west of Beauly, Inverness-shire.

INVERCARRON, a part of the territory of Stonehaven, round the mouth of the Carron, on the sea-board of Kincardineshire.

INVERCAULD. See Braemar.

INVERCHAOLAIN, a parish in Cowal, Argyleshire. It is bounded, on the north-west, by Kilmodan; on the north-east, by Kilmun; on the south-east, by Dunoon; on the south-west, by the East Kyle of Bute; and on the west, by Loch Riddan. Its length southward is about 15 miles; and its greatest breadth is 8 miles. Its post-town is Greenock. It is intersected for 8 miles by Loch Striven, an arm of the sea, and watered by a small rivulet which flows into the head of that loch. The surface is for the most part rugged. A ridge of mountains rises with a steep ascent all along the coast. In some places there are small flat fields nigh the shore; but, for the most part, the ascent from the sea is immediate. About half a mile inland, the soil is thin and sandy, only adapted for pasturage. All the mountains formerly were covered with heath, but many of them are now clothed with a rich sward of grass. There is a considerable extent of natural wood, which forms an article of importance to the proprietors. The only plantations are around the seats of South-hall and Knockdow. The total extent of arable land is about 1,300 acres. The scenery from South-hall to the head of Loch Riddan is brilliantly picturesque, in the same style as the entrance to the Trosachs, and regarded by some persons as finer; and South-hall itself, situated near the eastern extremity of the Kyles, both luxuriates in beauty, and commands an excellent prospect. There are seven landowners. The real rental is about £3,400. Assessed property in 1843, £3,282 11s. 7d. A road goes from South-hall to Kilmodan, and is kept in the best order. An annual fair is held in the parish. Sepulchral tumuli occur in various places. Ellan Dheirrig [which see] belongs to Inverchaolain. Population in 1831, 596; in 1851, 474. Houses, 84.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Dunoon, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Marquis of Bute. Stipend, £169 19s. 5d.; glebe, £13 10s. The parish church was built in 1812, and contains 250 sittings. The ancient church stood on the side of a hill, about 200 yards above the present one. There is a Free church for South-hall and Kilmodan: attendance, 100; sum raised in 1855, £70 14s. 5d. There are two parochial schools, with salary of respectively 400 and 200 merks, and about £10 fees.

INVERERRIE. See Erre (The).

INVERERNAN. See Ernan (The).

INVERERNE. See Findhorn and Forres.

INVERESK, a parish in the extreme north-east of Edinburghshire. It contains the post-town of Musselburgh, the town of Fisherrow, the villages of Inveresk, Cowpits, Craighall, Monktonhall, and Stonyhall, and part of the village of New Craighall. It is bounded, on the north, by the frith of Forth; on the east, by Haddingtonshire; and on other sides, by the parishes of Cranston, Dalkeith, Newton, Liberton, and Duddingstone. Its length, westward, is 3½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 3¼ miles. Along the shore stretches a broad belt of pleasant downs, formed by the subsidence of the sea, and only a few feet above the level of highwater, furnishing a charming field for the exercises of golf and walking. Behind this plain—which is about half a mile in breadth—the surface rises in a very slow ascent of verdant fields, variegated with soft and irregular undulations, and sending up across the south-western extremity the hills of Fallside and Carberry, 540 feet above sea-level. Beginning at the eastern extremity, the ascent immediately behind the plain, extends westward in a swelling curve to the beautiful rising ground, called the Hill of Inveresk, on

which has stood, from time immemorial, the parish-church, commanding a most brilliant prospect, and forming itself, in its present form, with its tall spire, an attractive object from many points of view, in a limited but opulent part of the landscape of the Lothians. This rising ground—which is about ¾ of a mile from the sea, and a little westward of mid-distance between the eastern and the western boundaries—has the form of a crescent, with the concave side toward the south, and the rich vale of the river Esk ploughed curvingly round its southern and western base; and, though of very inconsiderable elevation above the level of the sea, it has so free an exposure on all sides, except the east, as both to seem conspicuous from a little distance, and to command, for the town which hangs on its sides, delightful prospects and healthful ventilation. On the concave side, in particular, the clustering town, with its adjacent ornamental woods, sloping gardens, and elegant villas, gives to the view from its south side one of the finest village landscapes in Britain; and, in its turn, commands such a prospect of the luxuriant haugh and beautiful water-course of the Esk, the splendid park of Dalkeith-house, and an expanse of richly clothed country stretching away to the Moorfoot hills, as affords an almost perennial feast to the taste. The situation of the village, and of places adjacent, is as healthy as it is agreeable, and long ago obtained for the locality the name of the Montpelier of Scotland.

The river Esk, combining just at the point of entering the parish the waters of the North Esk and the South Esk, comes in on the park of Dalkeith-house from the south, and bisects the parish into considerably unequal parts, in a beautifully winding course northward to the sea between Musselburgh and Fisherrow. An unimportant rill begins to touch the parish a few yards from its source in Haddingtonshire, and forms the eastern boundary over a distance of 2¾ miles to the sea. The celebrated Pinkie burn rises a little south-east of Inveresk hill, and flows first northward and then north-westward to the Esk, between Musselburgh and the sea; but being little more than a mile in length of course, it derives all its interest from historical association with the disastrous battle to which it gave name. Pinkerton burn comes in upon the parish from the south-west, and flows 1¼ mile north-eastward to the Esk near Monktonhall. Springs, though none of a medicinal kind, are abundant, and supply the parish with excellent water. The soil, on the flat grounds round Musselburgh and Fisherrow, is sandy, but having been for ages in a high state of cultivation for gardens and small fields, is abundantly fertile; on the fields above Inveresk, on both sides of the river, it is of a better quality; and toward the highest ground on the south-eastern district, it is clayey, and, when properly managed, carries heavy crops of grain, especially of wheat. Almost the whole surface of the parish exhibits a highly cultivated appearance, and is well enclosed with stone fences or thriving hedges; and, though probably less planted than comports with fulness of beauty and shelter, it is adorned on the south-west by the extensive woods of Dalkeith park, and on other sides by the fine plantations of New Hailes, and the rising woods of Drummore. Freestone abounds, and is worked in several quarries. Limestone also abounds, but is not much worked. Coal, of remarkable aggregate thickness of seam, of comparatively easy access, and of good quality, stretches beneath the whole parish. It is, at present, mined chiefly at Monktonhall, New Craighall, and Edmonstone, and produces, with the labour of upwards of 550 persons, nearly 55,000 tons a-year. Under Eskgrove-house, and terminating in the circumjacent plantation, is a subterranean aqueduct or tunnel, which was cut with enormous labour a little before the middle of last century, as a channel for a stream drawn from the Esk to drive a wheel for draining the coal mines at Pinkie. The manufactures, fisheries, garden-produce, and commerce of the parish, are of considerable importance, and will be seen by reference to the articles on its towns and villages. The principal landowners are the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Wemyss, Sir Archibald Hope, Bart., Elphinstone of Carberry, Aitchison of Walliford, and three others. The real rental is about £17,000. The yearly value of raw agricultural produce is about £37,000. Assessed property in 1834, £26,676 19s. 1d.

Carberry-hill, Pinkie, and Pinkie-house are objects of deep historical interest. See articles Carberry-Hill and Pinkie; See also Hailes (New). Carberry-house, on the northern slope of Carberry hill, in the south-eastern part of the parish, is a modernized mansion of unknown antiquity, and curiously combines, both in its exterior and in its interior, the massive and gloomy character of a baronial strength, with the sprightliness and comfort of a modern gentleman's seat. Monkton-house, situated at the south-western verge of the parish, a mile west of the river Esk, is a modern mansion, the seat of Sir Archibald Hope, but it has attached to it as farm-offices an ancient structure, reported to have been the erection and the favourite residence of the celebrated General Monk. Stonyhill-house, the property of the Earl of Wemyss, situated half-a-mile south-west of Fisherrow, seems, in its present form, to be the offices of an ancient mansion, which, in former times, was the property and the residence successively of Sir William Sharpe, the son of Archbishop Sharpe, and of the inglorious Colonel Charteris; and it has remnants in its vicinity, especially a huge buttressed garden-wall, the fit accompaniments of a very ancient mansion. Antiquities of an interesting kind occur; but they chiefly fall to be noticed in the article Musselburgh. The beautiful hill of Inveresk, so exquisitely adapted to their object, did not escape the notice of the Romans as a fit place for fortifying their hold of the circumjacent part of their province of Valentia. Repeated exposure of ruins, the finding of coins, and some hints in history, indicate their having covered the whole northern face of the rising ground with fortifications. Even the site of the pretorium has been conclusively traced to the summit or apex of the hill now occupied by the parish-church. The village of Inveresk consists chiefly of cottages-ornees, villas, and neat houses, all of modern structure, concatenated on both sides of a round along Inveresk hill, commencing with the parish-church and Inveresk-house, at the west end, sweeping gracefully round the concavity of the rising ground—a curve corresponding to a beautiful bend in the Esk—and extending altogether to a length of about half-a-mile. The tout-ensemble, however, presents the aspect rather of a pleasing and rapidly occurring series of rural and gardened dwellings, than of compact or continuous ranges of buildings. The parish church is a lumpish edifice, built about the beginning of the present century, and originally looking more like a huge barn than an ecclesiastical structure. To relieve the ungainliness of its appearance, a spire was afterwards added, so beautiful as to have been proposed—though not eventually followed—as a model in the erection of the exquisitely fine spire of St. Andrew's church in Edinburgh. What the present church of Inveresk—for it is not a little spacious—has gained in the important property of accommodation, it has lost in the properties

which most interest the antiquarian. Its predecessor was an edifice of which its last and enlightened incumbent, the Rev. Dr. Carlyle, speaks with enthusiasm. The church was dedicated to St. Michael, and was built, as Dr. Carlyle supposes, soon after the introduction of Christianity, out of the ruins of the Roman fort, the site of whose pretorium it usurped. In its main part, it was 102 feet long, and only 23 feet wide within the walls; but it had four aisles, two on each side, built at different periods; and, in its ends, it had double rows of galleries. So antique a structure, though ill suited to the legitimate objects of a modern place of worship, would now be a feast to the eye which loves to look upon the venerable monuments of a far-away age. In minds of the most hallowed cast, too, it would excite a thrill of emotion, from the associated idea of its having been ministered in by the reformer Wishart on the eve of his martyrdom. In 1745, the army of the Chevalier erected a battery in the churchyard, but abandoned it on their commencing their march toward England. The parish is cut from west to east near the shore, through Fisherrow and Musselburgh, by the great road from Edinburgh to London. It is traversed also by the North British railway, and has a station on it for Inveresk, and a branch diverging to Musselburgh. Population in 1831, 8,961; in 1851, 8,653. Houses, 1,187.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £352 11s. 5d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £2,374 17s. 6d. The parish church contains 2,400 sittings. There is a chapel of ease in Fisherrow, called North Esk church, built in 1838, containing 1,000 sittings, and under the patronage of trustees. There is a Free church, containing 1,000 sittings; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £786 10s. 3½d. There are two United Presbyterian churches,—the one called the Mill-hill church, with 800 sittings,—the other called Union church, built in 1820, with 600 sittings. There are also an Episcopalian chapel, built about 55 years ago, with 200 sittings; an Independent chapel, built in 1800, with 320 sittings; a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built about the year 1833, with 250 sittings; and a small Evangelical Union chapel, built in 1845. There is no parochial school; but the rector of a grammar-school, and the teachers of two English schools, receive from the town-council of Musselburgh salaries respectively of £27 5s. 4d., £20, and £10. At the grammar-school, two boarding-schools, and an academy, all the branches of a classical and commercial education are taught. There is likewise a comparatively large number and diversity of other schools; and altogether the parish, or at least Musselburgh, is famous, and deservedly so, for its educational establishments. There is likewise a fair amount of other institutions; which, however, will better fall to be noticed in the article Musselburgh.

At the epoch to which record goes back, there were two manors of Inveresk,—Great Inveresk and Little Inveresk. Malcolm Canmore and his queen Margaret granted Little Inveresk to the monks of Dunfermline. David I. gave to the same monks Great Inveresk, which included the burgh and port of Musselburgh; he gave them also the church of Inveresk, with its tithes and other pertinents. The monks got "a free warren" established within the manors by Alexander II.; and they had, in virtue of David I.'s grants, a baronial jurisdiction over them, which they afterwards got enlarged into a regality. The church was in early times of great value; and even the vicars who served it, while the monks enjoyed the revenues of the parsonage, appear, among men of consequence, as witnesses to many charters. In the church were several endowed altars, with their respective chaplains. In Musselburgh were anciently three chapels, one of them of great note for the pilgrimages made to it, and its historical associations, and dedicated to "Our Lady of Loretto." See Musselburgh. Within the grounds of New Hailes was another chapel, dedicated to Mary Magdalene. From this chapel, Magdalene-bridge, and the hamlet of Magdalene-Pans, corruptly called Maitland-bridge and Maitland-Pans, at the north-western angle of the parish, have their name. The patronage of the church and of its various subordinate chaplainries, and the lordship and regality of Musselburgh, or of the whole of the ancient Great Inveresk and Little Inveresk, were granted by James VI. to his chancellor, Lord Thirlestane, the progenitor of the Earls of Lauderdale. Much of this vast estate, notwithstanding the profusion of the noted Duke of Lauderdale and the dangers of forfeiture, came down to Earl John, who died in 1710. From him Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth, purchased, in 1709, the whole property, with some inconsiderable exceptions.—Inveresk parish claims, among its eminent men, either as natives or as residents, Lord Hailes the historian, Logan the poet, Professor Stuart and his son Gilbert, and David Macbeth Moir, the "Delta" of Blackwood's Magazine, in the walks of literature; Walker, Burnet, and the Ritchies, in the fine arts; and Sir Ralph Abercromby, Lord Clive, Major-General Stirling, and Admiral Sir David Milne, in the walks of warlike enterprise.

INVERESRAGAN. See Esragan.

INVEREY (The), an affluent of the Aberdeenshire Dee, descending from the mountains on the southern skirts of Braemar, and flowing north-eastward to the Dee a little above Mar bridge. The ruins of Inverey castle are still visible, a little to the right of the mouth of the stream.

INVERFARIGAG (Pass of), a beautiful defile, leading up toward the head of Strathnairn from the middle of the south side of Loch Ness in Inverness-shire.

INVERGARRAN. See Girvan.

INVERGARRY, a post-office station on the left side of Loch Oich, near the mouth of the Garry, 7½ miles south-west of Fort Augustus, on the road thence to Glenelg, in Inverness-shire. In the vicinity stands Invergarry-castle, the ancient stronghold of the Macdonalds of Glengarry. It consists of an oblong square of five stories, of which the walls only are now standing, the whole having been sacked and burnt after the rebellion in 1745. Near it is the modern mansion-house of Glengarry, a plain, narrow, high-roofed building. See Garry (The), and Glengarry.

INVERGORDON, a small post-town and seaport in the parish of Rosskeen, Ross-shire. It stands on the west side of the Cromarty frith, on the road from Inverness to Thurso, 6 miles west of Cromarty by water, 11¾ south by west of Tain, and 13 north-east by north of Dingwall. It is a place of considerable mark, substantially built, well situated for traffic, and of growing importance for the shipment of the farm produce of the surrounding country. It has an excellent inn, a fine pier, a harbour with 16 feet water at spring tides and 13 at neap, and a ferry across the frith, connecting the post-road from Inverness to Thurso with that through the Black Isle. Regular communication is maintained, by both smacks and steamers, with Aberdeen, Leith, and London. A market is held

on the first Thursday of every month, under the auspices of the Easter and Wester Ross Farmer societies, for the disposal of corn, cattle, sheep, pigs, and all sorts of produce, to suit the sailing of the London and Leith steamers. Fairs also are held on the third Tuesday of February, on the second Tuesday of April, old style, on the first Tuesday of August, on the second Tuesday of October, and on the second Tuesday of December, old style. The town has branch-offices of the Commercial bank and the North of Scotland bank, three insurance agencies, a subscription library, and a connexion with the Art union of Scotland. In the town or its neighbourhood are the Rosskeen parish church, a Free church, a parochial school, a Free church school, and a ladies' boarding and day school. Sheriff circuit small debt courts are held quarterly; and justice of peace small debt courts, on the first Wednesday of every month. In the vicinity is Invergordon-castle, the seat of Macleod of Cadboll, in the midst of very beautiful and extensive pleasure-grounds. Population of the town, 998. Houses, 188.

INVERGOWRIE, an ancient parish, a bay, a burn, and a village, at the south-western extremity of Forfarshire. The parish was of small extent, and is now incorporated with Liff and Benvie. The bay is a small indentation into the Carse of Gowrie, on the boundary between Forfarshire and Perthshire, affording facilities for the landing of lime and coals from the opposite coast of Fife. The burn is formed within less than a mile of the frith, by the confluence of two streamlets from respectively Fowlis Easter in Perthshire and the north side of Dundee-law; it runs southward, within Forfarshire, to the head of the bay, but is often, by popular mistake, regarded as running on the county boundary; and it waters the bleachfield of Bullion, and drives the flour-mills of Invergowrie. The village stands at the mouth of the burn, and head of the bay, 3 miles west of Dundee; and it has a station on the Dundee and Perth railway. It is a small place, but ancient, and figures in history as a place of royal embarkation. Alexander I., having had a donation made to him at his baptism of the adjacent lands of Invergowrie and Liff, by his godfather, the Earl of Gowrie, began, as soon as he succeeded to the throne, to build a palace in the vicinity; but some of his people from Mearns and Morayshire having formed a conspiracy, and attacked him in his newly-finished residence, he took shipping at the village, and sailed away to the southern parts of his kingdom to gather forces for quieting and punishing the north. In expression of his gratitude for having escaped the conspirators, he made over to the monks of Scoon the lands of Invergowrie and Liff. These lands, in the usual style of ancient manors, had their respective churches. The church of Invergowrie is remarkable for being traditionally reported to have been the earliest Christian structure north of the Tay. The original edifice is said to have been built at the village in the 7th century, by Boniface, a legate or missionary, who landed there with some attendants from Rome, and who afterwards penetrated the interior of Forfarshire, and founded various other churches. Apparently a much later erection than the original one survives in the form of a commonplace mouldering ruin, half-covered with ivy, near the brink of the water. The churchyard is on an eminence, a mound of singular shape, washed on one side by the Tay. From the variety of mould which is turned up in digging, all or great part of the mound is supposed to be forced earth. Population of the village, 108. Houses, 22.

INVERIE. See GLENELG.

INVERINATE BAY, a small bay in the parish of Kintail, south-west of Ross-shire.

INVERKEILOR, a parish near the middle of the east coast of Forfarshire. It contains the post-office station of Chance-Inn, and the villages or hamlets of Inverkeilor, Chapelton of Boysack, March of Lunanbank, Millfield, Leysmill, and Ethiehaven. It is bounded by the German ocean, and by the parishes of St. Vigeans, Carmylie, Kirkden, Kinnell, and Lunan. Its length eastward is 7¼ miles; and its greatest breadth is 4¼ miles. Keilor burn, from which the parish has its name, rises on the southern boundary, and for 1½ mile flows along it eastward; and then runs 1⅝ mile farther, still eastward, through the expanded coast-district of the parish, to Lunan bay. Lunan water comes in from the west, after traversing the south-west part of Kinnell; flows 3 miles across the expanded northern wing of the parish; traces for 2 miles the boundary with Lunan; and falls into the sea at Redcastle. In its progress it turns the wheels of numerous mills; it flows with a clear current, and as it approaches the sea, frolics in many beautiful sinuosities. Gighty burn comes down from the north-east, forms for 2½ miles the boundary-line with Kinnell, and falls into the Lunan. The coast, including curves, is between 5 and 6 miles in extent, and makes a considerable recession, over a distance of 2¼ miles from the northern limit, to admit the waters of Lunan bay. Along this bay —which, except in easterly winds, affords a safe anchorage for ships—the coast is flat, sandy, and overgrown with bent; but thence, southward, it is high and rocky, and, in its progress, sends out the remarkable headland, called Redhead. Northward of Lunan water, the surface of the parish rises in a beautiful gently ascending bank of good arable land; between the Lunan and the Keilor, it recedes from the coast away westward, in a level expanse of fertile ground; and south of the Keilor, it gradually rises into heights which slightly partake the character of the southern part of the coast. The soil varies, but is, in general, dry and fertile. About 250 imperial acres are under plantation; about 126 are scarcely, if at all, fit for cultivation; and all the rest of the surface is arable ground. At Leysmill, in the extreme west, is a quarry for what are called Arbroath-stones, which are here dressed by machinery propelled by steam. At Redhead is an inexhaustible quarry of fine freestone; and below the rocks, Scotch pebbles, some possessing the colour and density of amethyst, have been numerously gathered. On the sands of Lunan bay, and on the estate of Ethie to the south, are considerable salmon fisheries. The landowners are the Earl of Northesk, Lord Panmure, and Messrs. Carnegie, Rait, Finlayson, and Skair. The mansions are Anniston, Kinblythmont, Lawton, and Ethie-house,—the last the seat of the Earl of Northesk, situated on the coast, and built and inhabited by Cardinal Beaton.

On an eminence, at the mouth of Lunan water, stands a venerable ruin, called Redcastle. Chalmers, in his Caledonia, ascribes the erection of it to Walter de Berkeley, called the Lord of Redcastle, in the reign of William the Lion. But tradition asserts it to have been built by King William himself, and to have been used as a royal hunting-seat; and it seems to be aided in its verdict by the names of some localities in the neighbourhood,—Kinblythmont, being a contraction of Kings-blyth-mount, and Court-hill and Hawk-hill being names still in use. About a mile north-east of Ethie-house on the coast, are the ruins of a religious house called St. Murdoch's chapel, in which the monks of Arbroath officiated. At Chapelton, nearly 3 miles west of the village of Inverkeilor, are remains of the chapelry of Quytefield.

now the burying-place of the family of Boysack. On the lands of the Earl of Northesk, and on those of Mr. Carnegie, are vestiges of Danish camps; and those of the latter lands are near a farm-house which seems to have borrowed from them its remarkable name of Denmark. The parish is traversed by the road from Arbroath to Montrose, by that from Arbroath to Brechin, and, across its west end, by the Arbroath and Forfar railway. The village of Inverkeilor stands on the Arbroath and Montrose road, and on the right bank of Lunan water, 6 miles north by east of Arbroath; and it contains 26 houses, and 141 inhabitants. There are in the parish three flax-spinning-mills. Population in 1831, 1,655; in 1851, 1,871. Houses, 370. Assessed property in 1843, £8,761 10s.

This parish is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £246 14s. 5d.; glebe, £8 15s. Unappropriated teinds, £182 2s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £23 fees. There is a school at the west end of the parish with a small endowment. The parish church was built in 1735, and enlarged about 1830, and contains 703 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 280; sum raised in 1855, £514 0s 8½d. There are a public library and a savings' bank. The ancient name of the parish was Conghoillis.

INVERKEITHING, a parish on the south coast of the western part of Fifeshire. It contains the royal burgh of Inverkeithing, and the post-office village of Hillend. It comprehends the ancient parishes of Inverkeithing and Rosyth, which were conjoined in 1636. The united parish is bounded by the frith of Forth, and by the parishes of Dunfermline and Dalgetty. The island of Inchgarvie and the rock of Bimar belong to it. A peninsula called the Ferry hills, projects southward into the Forth from the eastern part of the mainland of the parish, containing at its extremity the village of North Queensferry, and formerly belonging to Inverkeithing, but now annexed to Dunfermline. The mainland territory forms two belts,—the one extending east and west along the shore, except where intercepted by the Ferry hills peninsula, and measuring about 3½ miles in length, by from ½ of a mile to 1¼ in breadth,—the other going northward at right angles from the eastern part of this, to the vicinity of Crossgates, and measuring, from the shore, nearly 4 miles in length by generally about 1 mile in breadth. The surface of the Ferry hills peninsula is chiefly a range of greenstone hill, not exceeding 300 feet of altitude above sea-level; the surface in the north is partly rising ground, with southerly exposure; and the rest of the surface is principally low or undulating. A small portion of the land is under wood; a small portion also is in pasture; and all the rest is in a state of high cultivation. There are seven principal landowners, and a number of smaller ones. The valued rental is £6,866 Scotch. Assessed property in 1843, £7,430 15s. Greenstone, sandstone, and limestone are quarried. About a mile west of the burgh are the castle and lands of Rosyth, the property of the Earl of Hopetoun. Rosyth anciently belonged to a branch of the great family of Stuart, descended from James Stuart of Durrisdeer, brother-german to Walter the great steward of Scotland, father to Robert II., the first of the family who ascended the Scottish throne. The family of Stuart of Rosyth continued to flourish till about the beginning of last century, when, according to Sibbald, the last laird dying without issue and unmarried, disponed the estate to a stranger, by whom it was sold to the Earl of Roseberry. The old castle is situated on a rock on the shore, connected with the mainland by a causeway. All that now remains is a ruined square tower, which formed the north-eastern angle of what must have been a pretty large square building. This ancient castle is alluded to by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of the Abbot; and the tradition is—though we know not on what authority—that the wife of Oliver Cromwell was born here. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,189; in 1851, 2,499. Houses, 359. The decrease in the population is partly accounted for by the transfer of North Queensferry to Dunfermline.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and synod of Fife. Patron, Miss Preston of Valleyfield. Stipend, £276 7s. 4d.; glebe, £40. Unappropriated teinds, £29 13s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £70 fees. The parish church is a handsome structure, in the Gothic style, built in 1826, and containing 1,000 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of 700. There are a large school connected with the U. P. church, and three private schools.

The Town of Inverkeithing, a royal burgh and a seaport, stands on the coast, in the south-east of the parish, 2 miles north of North Queensferry, 4 south-east of Dunfermline, and 6½ west-south-west of Burntisland. Its site is a pleasant rising-ground, with southern exposure, at the head of a small bay of its own name, which projects in a north-westerly direction from the frith, behind the Ferry hills peninsula. Two little headlands protrude into the bay, separating the outward part of it from a sheltered inward part, and called respectively the East Ness and the West Ness. The town consists of a main street of considerable length, running north-east and south-west, and several lanes diverging from it, with a number of houses fronting the harbour, and a row called Preston-crescent, running between the East Ness and the harbour. Many houses have been built or rebuilt within the last forty years; so that the place has an improved appearance. The parish church, the parish schoolhouse, and the grain stock market are fine structures; a rather lofty stone pillar at the cross is curious; and the town-house and the United Presbyterian church draw attention. A lazaretto on the West Ness long gave the place a quarantine notoriety; but was sold by Government in 1835 for a trifling sum.

The harbour is pretty good, though it might be deepened and greatly improved. Vessels of 200 tons burden can load and sail from it at spring-tides; but it is usually frequented by smaller vessels. There are at present 25 vessels belonging to it, varying in burden from 20 to 100 tons, which are chiefly employed in the coasting trade. A considerable number of foreign and English vessels load coal here, which is brought from the coal-works of Halbeath, Cuttlehill, Townhill, Whitfield, and Fod. There are in the town, or connected with it, a patent slip, a ship-building yard, a foundry and iron ship-building establishment, a distillery, tan-works, rope-works, and fire-brick and retort-works. A weekly grain market is held on Monday, and is well attended. Five annual fairs also are appointed to be held; but they have long been merely nominal. The town has branch offices of the Eastern bank and the National bank, eight insurance agencies, a gas company, a public library, a masonic lodge, and a curling-club.

Inverkeithing as a royal burgh is of great antiquity; the oldest existing charter having been granted by William the Lion, confirming one of a previous date. This charter was confirmed by James VI. in 1598. The burgh is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, 9 other councillors, and a town-clerk. The charter of James VI. contains a grant of customs from the

great stone near Milnathort on the north, to the middle of the Forth on the south, and from the Water of Devon on the west, to the Water of Leven on the east; and under this grant the town was in the habit of levying custom within the included territory. About 85 years ago it sold the right of levying custom at Dysart to the town of Dysart; but it still levies customs at Kinross and North-Queensferry. The charters contain very considerable grants of land; and the town property at one time extended to near Crossgates. The town had also property at Ferryhill. These properties may now be worth from £500 to £1,000 a-year; but they were feued for very small feu-duties, when in a state of nature, about or previous to the beginning of the last century. Besides the right of customs, the present property consists of the East and West loans and Bois acre, the Town-lane, one third of the school and school-house, the stock-market, one-third of the parish-church, the town's mill and kiln, the inner and outer harbours, and certain debts due to the burgh. The revenue arising from these different sources, in the year 1832, was £564 17s. 5½d.; in 1840, £500 8s. 8d.; in 1854, £454 4s. 7d. Inverkeithing unites with Dunfermline, Stirling, Culross, and South-Queensferry in sending a member to parliament. Municipal constituency in 1854, 46; parliamentary constituency, 49. Population of the municipal burgh in 1841, 1,674; in 1851, 1,497. Houses, 206. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 1,852. Houses, 240. The widowed Queen of Robert III., the beautiful Arabella Drummond, resided for some time in Inverkeithing. She is said to have wished for a dwelling, from which she could behold the castle of Edinburgh, and made choice of a spot called Rottmell's Inns; but how long she resided there, there is neither record nor tradition to tell. There is a tradition, however, that the Queen had a private chapel in the Inns, for herself and her domestics.

INVERKEITHNIE, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, on the north-east border of Banffshire. It is bounded by Aberdeenshire, and by the parishes of Rothiemay and Marnoch. Its length eastward is 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is 5 miles. It forms a projection from the main body of Banffshire, being surrounded on all sides except the north by Aberdeenshire, and separated over even greater part of the north, or for a distance of 3½ miles, by the river Deveron. That river is crossed at Boat-of-Inverkeithnie by a bridge; and its banks, all along the parish, are beautifully ornate. The rivulet Keithnie traverses the interior of the parish northward to the Deveron, near the parish church; and hence the name Inverkeithnie. The surface of the parish is variegated with hill and dale. About 4,000 acres of its entire area are either regularly or occasionally in tillage; about 800 have never been cultivated, and are either waste or pasture; nearly 10 are in a state of undivided common; and about 800 are under wood. There are ten landowners. The real rental is about £3,000. Assessed property in 1843, £3,343. Population in 1831, 589; in 1851, 835. Houses, 148.—This parish is in the presbytery of Turriff, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, T. G. Bremner, Esq. Stipend, £214 18s. 3d.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £30 fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and £5 other emoluments. There is a Free church preaching station; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855, was £27 1s. 6d.

INVERKINDY, a post-office station in the valley of the Don, contiguous to the mouth of Kindy burn, on the mutual confines of the parishes of Strathdon and Towie, Aberdeenshire.

INVERKINLASS. See Glenkinlass.

INVERKIRKAG. See Assynt.

INVERLEITH. See Edinburgh.

INVERLEITHEN. See Innerleithen.

INVERLEVEN. See Dubbieside.

INVERLOCHY, an estate in the parish of Kilmonivaig, on the left side of the influx of the Lochy to Loch Eil, 2 miles north-east of Fort William, Inverness-shire. Here, according to a fabulous tradition, stood an ancient city where the Pictish kings occasionally resided, where King Achaius, in 790, signed a treaty with Charlemagne, where vast numbers of Frenchmen and Spaniards resorted, and which was eventually destroyed by the Danes, and never afterwards rebuilt. Here, however, is the castle of Inverlochy, a pile of undoubted antiquity, and of much military interest. This castle stands alone, in solitary magnificence, after having seen the river Lochy, that formerly filled its ditches, run in another course, and after having outlived all record of its own builder and age. It is a quadrangular edifice, with round towers of three stories each at the angles, measuring 30 yards every way within the walls. The towers and ramparts are solidly built of stone and lime, 9 feet thick at the bottom, and 8 above. The towers are not entire, nor are they all equally high; the western is the highest and largest, and does not seem to have been less than 50 feet when entire; the rampart or screen between them is from 25 to 30 feet in height. About 12 yards from the exterior walls are the traces of a ditch, which has been from 30 to 40 feet broad. The whole building covers about 1,600 yards; and within the ditch there are 7,000 yards, or nearly an English acre and a half. From the name of the western tower, and other circumstances, it is probable this castle was occupied, in the time of Edward I. of England, by the Comyns, who were then at the zenith of their power, and, it may, previous to that period, though not with equal probability, have been occupied by the thanes of Lochaber, particularly by Banquo, the predecessor of the royal family of Stuart.

Near this place, on the 2d of February, 1645, a battle was fought between a Jacobite army under the celebrated Marquis of Montrose, and an army, partly Highland and partly Lowland, under the Marquis of Argyle. Montrose had come up from devastating Argyleshire to attempt the seizure of Inverness, and was marching thither through the eastern part of the Great glen, when he suddenly learned that Argyle, with a force nearly double his own, was following him. He turned instantly about, made a forced march circuitously and secretly to the foot of Glennevis, and found himself there in the vicinity of Argyle's army, encamped at Inverlochy. He arrived in the evening of the 1st, and lay under arms all night. Argyle, seeing battle to be at hand, and excusing himself on account of some recent contusions he had received, committed his army to the charge of his cousin Campbell of Auchinbreck, and went on board a boat in the loch. At the dawn of the 2d, both armies made preparation for battle. Montrose drew out his army in an extended line. The right wing consisted of a regiment of Irish, under the command of Macdonald, his major-general; the centre was composed of the Athole-men, the Stuarts of Appin, and the Macdonalds of Glencoe, and other Highlanders, severally under the command of Clanranald, M'Lean, and Glengarry; and the left wing consisted of some Irish, at the head of whom was the brave Colonel O'Kean. A body of Irish was placed behind the main body as a reserve, under the command of Colonel James M'Donald, alias O'Neill. The gen-

eral of Argyle's army formed it in a similar manner. The Lowland forces were equally divided, and formed the wings, between which the Highlanders were placed. Upon a rising ground, behind this line, General Campbell drew up a reserve of Highlanders, and placed a field-piece. Within the house of Inverlochy—which was only about a pistol-shot from the place where the army was formed—he planted a body of forty or fifty men to protect the place, and to annoy Montrose's men with discharges of musquetry.

At sunrise, Montrose gave orders to his men to advance. The attack was commenced by his left wing under O'Kean charging the right wing of Argyle's army. This was immediately followed by a furious assault upon the centre and left wing of Argyle's army, by Montrose's right wing and centre. Argyle's right wing not being able to resist the attack of Montrose's left, turned about and fled, which circumstance had such a discouraging effect on the remainder of Argyle's troops, that after discharging their muskets, the whole of them, including the reserve, took to their heels. The rout now became general. An attempt was made by a body of about 200 of the dismayed fugitives, to throw themselves into the castle of Inverlochy; but a party of Montrose's horse prevented them. Others of the fugitives directed their course along the side of Loch Eil; but all these were either killed or drowned in the pursuit. The greater part, however, fled towards the hills in the direction of Argyleshire, and were pursued by Montrose's men, to the distance of about 8 miles. As little resistance was made by the defeated party in their flight, the carnage was very great, being reckoned at nearly 1,500 men, or about the half of Argyle's army; and many more would have been cut off had it not been for the humanity of Montrose, who did every thing in his power to save the unresisting fugitives from the fury of his men, who were not disposed to give quarter to the unfortunte Campbells. Having taken the castle, Montrose not only treated the officers, who were from the Lowlands, with kindness, but gave them their liberty on parole. The loss on the side of Montrose was extremely trifling. The number of wounded is indeed not stated, but he had only three privates killed. Immediately after the battle he sent a messenger to the King with a letter, giving an account of it, at the conclusion of which he exultingly said to Charles, "Give me leave, after I have reduced this country, and conquered from Dan to Beersheba, to say to your Majesty, as David's general to his master, Come thou thyself, lest this country be called by my name." When the King received this letter, the royal and parliamentary commissioners were sitting at Uxbridge negotiating the terms of a peace; but Charles was induced by it to break off the negociation,—a circumstance which led to his ruin.

INVERMARK-CASTLE. See Esk (The North), Forfarshire.

INVERMAY. See Forteviot and May (The).

INVERMORISTON, a post-office station, at the mouth of Glenmoriston, on the left side of Loch Ness, 7 miles north-east of Fort-Augustus, Inverness-shire. Here also are an inn, and the mansion of Invermoriston.

INVERNESS, a parish on the north-east border of Inverness-shire. It contains the town of Inverness, and the villages of Balloch, Clachnaharry, Culcabock, Hilton, Resaudrie, and Smithtown of Culloden. It is bounded on the north-east by the Beauly and the Moray friths; on the east by Petty; on the south-east and south by Croy and Daviot; on the south-west by Loch-Ness and the parish of Dores; and on the west by Urquhart, Kiltarlity, and Kirkhill. Its length from south-west to north-east is 14 miles; and its average breadth is about 2½ miles. It consists principally of the north-eastern-most portion of the Great glen of Scotland, extending from the lower part of Loch Ness to the friths; but is also flanked on both sides by the terminating hill-screens of the glen, which constitute its only upland or rocky grounds. The surface of the valley has some pleasant diversification of hillock and terrace, but is otherwise smooth and but little elevated above the level of the sea. The most remarkable diversification is the hill of Tomnahurich, on the left side of the Ness, near the town. It is a beautiful isolated mount, nearly resembling a ship with her keel uppermost. It stands on a base, whose length is 1,984 feet, and breadth 176; its elevation, from the channel of the river, is 250 feet. A little to the west of this is another gravel mount called Tor-a'-Bhean, which rises to the height of about 300 feet. The appearance of the flanking heights, together with that of the intervening valley and the contiguous marine waters, will be described in our account of the environs of the town. Loch Ness, which projects into the south-west end of the parish, and the river Ness, which traverses it 8 miles north-eastward to the Beauly frith, will be separately described. See Ness (Loch), Dochfoue (Loch), and Ness (The). The affluent streams are all inconsiderable; yet some of them, as the burns of Aberiachan, Dochfour, Holm, and Inches, have beautiful cascades and fine woodland scenery. The coast-line is flat, and has a well-cultivated seaboard. The soil of the arable lands in the upper part of the parish is light and sandy, with a subsoil of hard gravel; but that in the vicinity of the town is a fine clayey loam, originally formed by deposit from the river and the friths. When the Old Statistical Account was written, the number of arable acres was supposed to be about 5,000; in the New Statistical Account they are calculated at from 8,000 to 9,000, with about 1,000 improveable. The land-rent of the whole parish was, in the year 1754, 3,268 bolls and 3 firlots victual, and £575 7s. 11⅓d. sterling. The boll at that period was valued to the tenant at 9 merks Scots, or 10s. sterling, with customs and services, which were of little value to the proprietor, but often of distressing consequences to the tenant. The present rental is about £20,000. The principal proprietors have mansions on their estates; the largest and most elegant of which are Culloden-house, Darochville, Muirtown-house, Raigmore-house, and Dochfour-house. There were several years ago, near the town, and due east from it, on the upper plain of the parish, several Druidical temples. Some of these still remain, but others have been destroyed by the tenantry. At some distance from the mouth of the river Ness, a considerable way within flood-mark, there is a large cairn of stones, the origin of which is of very remote antiquity. It is called *Cairn Aire*, that is, 'the Cairn of the sea.' There is a beacon erected on Cairn aire, to apprize vessels coming into the river of danger from it. In the Beauly frith, due west from this cairn, there are three cairns at considerable distances, one from the other. The largest is in the middle of the frith, and accessible at low water. It appears to have been a burying-place, by the urns which were discovered in it. Oliver Cromwell's fort, and other ancient buildings, will be noticed in our description of the town. The vitrified fort, on the summit of Craig-Phadric, is a very remarkable structure. See Craig-Phadric. The town and all its neighbourhood were frequently disturbed, in the olden times, by bloody clan conflicts; and on the

north-eastern border, in 1746, was fought the memorable battle of Culloden. See CULLODEN. The roads and other communications of the parish, both in number and in quality, are worthy at once of its country parts as a rich rural district, and of its town as the beautiful, enterprizing, much frequented capital of the Highlands. Population in 1831, 14,324; in 1851, 16,496. Houses, 2,412. Assessed property in 1843, exclusive of the burgh, £19,758 9s. 8d.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Moray. There are three parochial charges, and three parochial churches, the High, the Gaelic, and the West. The patronage of the first and the second is held by the Crown and Professor H. Scott; and that of the third, by the Crown. The stipend of each of two of the ministers is £276 10s. 2d., with a glebe worth about £80; and that of the third is £200, with a glebe worth £25; but none of them has a manse. The value of the unappropriated teinds is £1,073 11s. 6d. There are three Free churches, the High, the East, and the North; two United Presbyterian churches, the English and the Gaelic; an Independent chapel, an Episcopalian chapel, a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The number of sittings in the three parish churches is 4,670; in the three Free churches, 3,170; in the two United Presbyterian churches, 1,016; in the Independent chapel, 530; in the Episcopalian chapel, 600; in the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, 320; and in the Roman Catholic chapel, 400. The maximum attendance, on the Census Sabbath in 1851, at the three parish churches was 1,750; at the three Free churches, 2,747; at the two United Presbyterian churches, 794; at the Independent chapel, 281; at the Episcopalian chapel, 300; at the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, 92; and at the Roman Catholic chapel, 201. The receipts of the High Free church in 1855 were £730 15s. 6d.; of the East Free church, £419 7s. 7d.; of the North Free church, £479 19s. The educational establishments of the parish comprise the royal academy, Bell's institution or Farraline-park school, Bell's central school, Bell's Markinch school, the Raining school, the Free church institution, the Roman Catholic school, several boarding establishments, and a number of miscellaneous and private schools. The chief of these establishments, together with other institutions, will be noticed in our account of the town. The present parish of Inverness comprehends the ancient parishes of Inverness and Bona. See BONA.

INVERNESS, a market town, a sea-port, a royal burgh, the capital of Inverness-shire, and the supposed original metropolis of Pictavia, stands 19½ miles south-south-west of Cromarty, 38½ west-south-west of Elgin, 61½ north-east of Fort-William, 118½ west-north-west of Aberdeen, and 156½ north-north-west of Edinburgh. Its site is on both banks—chiefly the right one—of the river Ness, from ½ a mile to 1½ mile above its entrance into that long and beautiful demi-semi-circular sweep of marine waters which, inward from this point, is called the Beauly frith or loch, and outward, is assigned a community of name with the great gulf of the Moray frith. Three large openings,—the basin of the Beauly frith from the west,—that of the Moray frith from the north-east, and the divergent termination of the Glenmore-nan-Albin from the south,—meet at the town, and pour around it a rich confluence of the beauties of landscape and the advantages of communication. A plain, marked with few inequalities, lying at but a slight elevation above sea-level, traversed by the river Ness, from south-west to north-east, and luxurious in its soil and its embellishments, stretches inward from the friths, and bears on its bosom the whole of the town except the southern outskirts. A bank from 80 to 90 feet high, part of a great terrace which sweeps along from the vicinity of Loch-Ness to the river Spey, rises behind the town, and gives a charming site to a sprinkling of villas and the newest suburban erections. Stretching into the interior from this bank, and forming a table-land equal to it in elevation, lies a plain from one to three miles broad, worked into high cultivation, feathered at intervals with trees, and numerously gemmed with country-seats. The mountain-ridges which screen the Glenmore-nan-Albin, seem to do homage to this plain; they subside from their sternness into picturesque hill-beauty; they lose, as they approach it, both their loftiness and their asperity; and they file off, on the east side, into a smooth and gently-declining ridge about 400 feet high, and, on the west side, into a gorgeous range of many-shaped and many-tinted hills, rocky, scaured, or wooded on their sides, tabular or rounded in their summits, and terminating about two miles west of the town in the magnificent Craig-Phadric, which lifts a mimic forest into mid-air, and is "distinguished by its beautiful tabular summit, and a succession of bold rocky escarpments along its acclivities."

The environs of the town, comprising these various features, are very beautiful; and yet they do not please either eye or imagination more than the expanses of scenery immediately beyond. The mountain-barriers which rise up on the comparatively near horizon, and form along their summits, a bold well-defined sky-line, exquisitely contrast as a back-ground with the amenities of the vales and the waters which they enclose. A serrated range on the south-west and south lifts up at its termination in the far distance the fine cupola of Mealfourvounie, well-known to the navigators of the friths as a land-mark, and to the natives as a barometer. Peaks, which in mid-summer are capped with clouds, and over a large part of the year are snow-clad, tower aloft in clusters toward the west, round the head of Loch-Beauly. A hilly range, very picturesque in its features, flanks the opposite shore of the friths, and runs off toward Fortrose to terminate in the rugged heights called the Sutors of Cromarty; but, beyond this, though at no great distance, rises the huge form of Benwyvis, upwards of 3,500 feet in height, seldom snowless even in summer, and sending off extensive ramifications, in long round-backed outline, overtopping some nearer eminences.

The Moray frith, or that part of it which is here made to monopolize its name, carries the eye north-eastward, between shores which, while they rival each other in attraction, jointly rival any others in Scotland, to the dim distant mountain-ranges of Elgin, Banff, Sutherland, and Caithness. While we smile, then, at the enthusiasm of the not very enthusiastic Dr. M'Culloch, we can hardly refrain from sympathizing with it when, comparing Inverness with the superb metropolis of Scotland, he says: "When I have stood in Queen-street of Edinburgh, and looked towards Fife, I have sometimes wondered whether Scotland contained a finer view of its class. But I have forgotten this on my arrival at Inverness. Surely if a comparison is to be made with Edinburgh, always excepting its own romantic disposition, the frith of Forth must yield the palm to the Moray frith, the surrounding country must yield altogether, and Inverness must take the highest rank. Everything is done, too, for Inverness that can be effected by wood and cultivation; the characters of which, here, have altogether a richness, a variety, and a freedom which we miss round Edinburgh. The mountain-screens are finer,

more various, and more near. Each outlet is different from the others, and each is beautiful; whether we proceed towards Fort-George, or towards Moy, or enter the valley of the Ness, or skirt the shores of the Beauly frith, while a short and commodious ferry wafts us to the lovely country opposite, rich with wood, and country-seats, and cultivation. It is the boast, also, of Inverness to unite two opposite qualities, and each in the greatest perfection,—the characters of a rich open lowland country with those of the wildest alpine scenery, both also being close at hand, and in many places intermixed; while to all this is added a series of maritime landscape not often equalled." Many persons, indeed, estimate the scenery around Inverness at a much lower value; yet some of even these follow Dr. M'Culloch in saying that it comprises "rich open lowlands and the wildest mountain-scenery, often intermixed, and a series of maritime landscapes, each different and all beautiful." The very name of the Ness, which gives name to Inverness, is associated with notions of most magnificent scenery; for that name, in this case, is generally understood by competent judges, to be, not *ness* "a promontory," but *ess* "a waterfall," and to refer to the superb cataracts and cascades, by which the waters of the Ness are fed.

Approaching the town by the old military road from Fort-Augustus along the right bank of the Ness, we pass the parliamentary boundary at Aultnaskiach burn, and travel 5 furlongs due north, with the river immediately on our left, and a rich studding of mansions and villas on our right. At the end of 3½ furlongs we pass the Haugh, with Ness Bank close to the river; and immediately beyond it, at a point whence the Culduthil and the old Edinburgh roads sharply diverge, we enter the main body of the burgh. A few yards before us, close on the margin of the river, is the Castle-hill, a mere projection of the bank or terrace which flanks the lower plain of the Ness. A cluster of streets and alleys near the Castle, on the side towards High-street, are the oldest existing parts of Inverness; occupying the site of its humble tenements when a mere village, and exhibiting not a few antiquarian remnants of its condition during the later ages of feudalism. Eighty or a hundred yards below the Castle-hill, the river is spanned by a fine bridge; and thence, or rather from the Castle-hill, it runs for half-a-mile north-north-westward, and over that distance, carries down in the same direction, and on its right bank, the chief district of the town. The High-street, at first narrow, and bearing the name of Bridge-street, but afterwards spacious and airy, extends 320 yards north-eastward, on a line with the bridge, cutting nearly at right angles the thoroughfares which run parallel with the river. Petty-street continues the High-street for about 100 yards, and leads to the great road along the Moray frith to Aberdeen, and also to the great Highland road through Badenoch and Athole to Perth. A rising-ground, called the Crown, situated a little east of Petty-street, was anciently surmounted by the original castle of Inverness, and overlooked the earliest houses of the town, and the site of the ancient cross. Church-street, at about 130 yards' distance from the river, extends 500 yards north-north-westward, and is continued about 170 yards by Chapel-street. From the upper end of Chapel-street, and going off from it at a very acute angle, Academy-street extends 450 yards south-eastward and north-westward. All the space lying between it and High-street, is a dense phalanx of alleys, brief streets and interior courts,—the most crowded district in the burgh. Six or seven streets, wholly or partially edificed, run down from Church-street and the end of Chapel-street to the river; and on the last of these touching it, it makes a rapid bend from the north-north-west to the north-north-east, so as to be spanned 360 yards lower down by the lower bridge, carrying across a thoroughfare which approaches nearly on a straight line from Chapel-street. A few yards below this bridge is the old pier, and 300 yards farther down is the new harbour, both flanked by Shore-street, extending due north, now on the margin of the river, and now at a considerable distance.

The part of the town which lies on the left bank of the Ness, though all modern, and gracefully laid out, is not strictly continuous or compact, and presents such diversity of street arrangement as cannot in sufficiently few words be properly described. Its streets, proportionately to its aggregate bulk, are surprisingly numerous, and agreeably interlaced. In a general view, it is a belt of edifices between 5 and 6 furlongs in length, and from 100 to 420 yards wide, folded along the margin, and following the curvature of the river, from the upper bridge to a point opposite the new harbour. Tomnahurich-street, running upwards of 400 yards off nearly on a line with the upper bridge, leads out to the road along the north side of Loch Ness by Urquhart to Glenmoriston, Glenshiel, and Skye. King-street, running parallel with the river, and Telford-Street, continuing King-street, but curving away to the east-north-east, point the way across the commencement of the Caledonian canal, and past the canal basin at little more than ¼ of a mile's distance to the great north road by Beauly to Dingwall and Tain. On this road, immediately above the sea-lock of the canal, and just within the parliamentary boundary of the burgh, lies the fishing-village of Clachnaharry. In the extreme north, and in the vicinity of the lower bridge, the western division of the town, after having become narrowed, opens in a half fan-like form into Grant, North King, Nelson, Brown, and other streets, and sends off a brief road to Kessock ferry, which, from a pier at the mouth of the Ness, maintains easy and frequent communication with the beautiful coast along the Ross-shire side of the frith.

All the western town, and nearly all the outskirts, as well as some of the interior of the eastern town, may at present compare, in general neatness and taste of masonry, and in the aggregate properties which produce a pleasing impression, with any modern town of its size in the United Kingdom. Even the older streets compensate for their want of regularity and beauty, by interesting remains of a picturesqueness which, at a very recent date, arrayed them in gable-end constructions, arched gateways, hanging balconies, projecting towers, and round turnpike stairs. Though a crowded winter-seat of aristocracy, and packed with mansions in the Flemish style, belonging to the landed proprietors of an extensive circumjacent country, the town—even so late as the middle of last century—had few houses which were not thatched with heath or straw, or which contained ceiled or plastered rooms; while, at a still later date, it knew nothing of the luxuries of municipal police. About 75 or 85 years ago, the magistrates, in order to induce parties to edifice the airy and modern thoroughfares, granted perpetual feu-rights for very trifling sums, and urged forward the erections by the most condescending encouragements. As the last century closed, Provost William Inglis, a patriotic and energetic citizen, who died in 1801, achieved great improvements in modernizing and polishing the burgh, and strongly impelled it toward its present position. In 1831, a process was commenced, and soon afterwards was com-

pleted, of causewaying the carriage-ways with granite, laying the side paths with Caithness flag, and ramifying the town with common sewers. The cost of this great and beautifying improvement exceeded £6,000, and was defrayed by an assessment of 2½ per cent. on house rents. A suit of gas-works, erected at the expense of £8,757, lights the town with gas,—said to be the best in the kingdom; and water-works, which, along with the conveying pipes, cost about £7,000, afford an ample supply of water.

The public buildings of Inverness, though possessing no remarkable features of elegance or beauty, are both creditable and interesting. The castle, or suit of county rooms, was built on the Castle-hill, in 1835, at a cost of about £7,500, and after a design by Mr. Burn of Edinburgh; and the new jail was built alongside of this, and in unison with it, eight years later. The commanding site of these edifices, the neatness of their architecture, their resemblance to a spacious English castle, and their interior commodiousness, unite to render them superior to most Scottish buildings of their class. At the corner of Church-street and High-street stood the old jail, connected with a remarkably handsome spire 130 feet high. It was built in 1791, at the cost of about £3,400, only £1,800 of which was expended on the jail itself. The spire resembles that of St. Andrew's church in Edinburgh, and was built by the same architect, but excels it in symmetry, and is remarkably handsome. Its top was severely twisted by the earthquake of 1816, so as to become ragged and ruinous; but, instead of being left in that state as a curious monument of the event, was, some time after, repaired. The jail was taken down in 1854. In High-street, nearly opposite the head of Church-street, stand the Town-hall and Exchange, an unornamented building, erected in 1708. In front of this is the ancient cross of the town; and at the base of the cross a curious, blue, lozenge-shaped stone, reckoned the palladium of the burgh, and called *Clach-na-cudden*, 'the Stone of the tubs,' from its having been a noted resting-place for the water-pitchers or deep tubs of bygone generations of women when passing from the river. In the front wall of the Exchange and Town-house, the armorial bearings of the town—a shield representing the Crucifixion, and supported by an elephant and a camel, with the motto 'Concordia et Fidelitas'—together with the royal arms, are beautifully carved. In the town-hall are good portraits of Sir John Barnard and Sir Hector Munro, benefactors to the town, the former painted by Ramsay; a full-length portrait, by Syme of Edinburgh, of Provost Robertson of Aultnaskiach, hung up as a testimonial of respect by his fellow-citizens; and a copy of the original portrait, by Ramsay, of the celebrated Flora Macdonald, presented by Mr. Fraser of Madras, a native of the town. Near the head of Church-street stands a high and spacious but clumsy and heavy edifice, called the Northern Meeting-rooms, built by subscription, and elegantly fitted up into a ball-room and a dining-room, each 60 feet long and 30 wide, and respectively 20 and 18 feet high.

On the north-east side of Academy-street stands the Inverness Academy, an extensive erection, handsome but not showy, opened, in 1792, for the education, on a liberal scale, of the families of the upper classes throughout the Northern Highlands. It has a large pleasure-ground behind for the recreation of the scholars; and is distributed in the interior into class-rooms for five masters, and a public hall embellished with a bust, by Westmacott, of Hector Fraser, an eminent teacher of Inverness, and with a masterly painting of the Holy Family variously ascribed to Sasso Ferrato and to Perino de Vaga. The Academy was erected by numerous and munificent subscriptions, is upheld by a fund of upwards of £4,000, besides an annual grant of £81 from the town; has a body of directors who are incorporated by royal charter; and affords liberal training in all departments of a commercial and a classical education, with the elements of mathematics and philosophy. Attached to it is a small museum, collected by the Northern institution for the promotion of science and literature, which was established in 1825. With the Academy is connected a bequest, left in 1803, by Captain William Mackintosh, of the Hindostan East Indiaman, for the education of boys of certain branches of the Clan Mackintosh, the present value of which is estimated at £25,000. A proposal was made a few years ago for amalgamating the Academy and the Mackintosh funds, with the view of so raising the institution, and eventually obtaining for it such government support, as should render it equal in character to some of the Scotch colleges, and a general school of resort for the North Highlands. Close to the Academy grounds is the terminus of the Inverness and Nairn railway, opened in November, 1855. Off Academy-street by Margaret-street, with spacious ground in front, stands the Farraline-park school, a handsome and conspicuous institution recently erected by the magistrates and council as Dr. Bell's trustees, and affording instruction to a large attendance of children on the Madras or monitorial system. The old academy, situated near the lower end of Church-street, was bequeathed in 1668 to the community by Provost Alexander Dunbar; and, after the transference of its funds to the new academy, it was fitted up for a public library and some similar uses, and is now the poor-house. In 1747, Mr. John Raining of Norwich bequeathed £1,000 for building and endowing a school in any part of the Highlands the General Assembly should appoint. The school was founded at Inverness, under the management of the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, and placed under the conduct of two teachers; and it continues still to be in a flourishing condition. The Free church model institution is a very effective school, with a department for Latin, Greek, and geometry, a commercial department, an English department, and a female industrial department. Inverness on the whole—as may be inferred from these statements, and from what we said in our account of the parish—is peculiarly well-supplied with the means of instruction, both in public schools and in private ones, for all ranks of society, and in all departments of education.

On the left bank of the Ness, 3 furlongs above the upper bridge, stands the Infirmary of the northern counties, built in 1804, and supported chiefly by voluntary contributions. It consists of a large central front and two wings, and is surrounded at some distance with iron palisades, enclosing a spacious area. It is commodiously and salubriously fitted up in the interior, has a suit of hot and cold baths, and is provided with regular medical attendance and every other requisite. The new Caledonian bank, in High-street, opposite the Exchange, and looking up Castle-street, is a remarkably fine edifice, erected recently, after a design by Mr. Mackenzie of Elgin, and somewhat resembles, on a small scale, the superb Commercial bank in Edinburgh. "Above the basement, which contains two finely carved archways, is a large portico with four fluted columns, having beautifully carved Corinthian capitals, which support a massive pediment, within which are arranged a group of allegorical figures, from the classic chisel of Mr. H. Ritchie of Edinburgh. The centre figure is Caledonia, holding in her hand the Roman fasces, emblematical of unity. On the right is a figure repre-

senting the Ness, from whose side rises another female form symbolic of a tributary stream. On the extreme right are two small figures rowing a bark, representing Commerce. On the left is Plenty pouring out the contents of her cornucopia; a reaper with an armful of cut corn, a shepherd and sheep, emblematical of the rural interests of the country." The post-office and the Union hotel are also handsome new buildings; and not a few private edifices in the town, so beautiful as to be public ornaments, as well as beautiful villas in the suburbs and the environs, have of late years been erected.

The Established High church, situated near the foot of Church-street, and devoted to English preaching, is a large plain edifice, standing compactly with an old square tower, which is said to have been built by Oliver Cromwell, and whose soft clear-toned bell is believed to have been brought by him from the ancient cathedral of Fortrose. The Established Gaelic church, situated beside the High church, and appropriated exclusively to Gaelic, has no exterior attraction, but possesses within an old and elegantly carved oaken pulpit. The Established West church and the Free High church are handsome new edifices. The North Free church, situated in Chapel-street, is a large good building. The Episcopalian chapel, in Church-street, is a very handsome structure, though still wanting a tower to render it complete. The Roman Catholic chapel also is finely ornamental; and the other places of worship are pleasant and creditable ecclesiastical edifices.

A wooden bridge, which existed in the time of Cromwell, and is characterized by one of his officers as 'the weakest, in his opinion, that ever straddled over so strong a stream,' stood near the site of the present upper bridge, and communicated with the town on the right bank of the river by an arched way which was surmounted by a house. In September 1664, upwards of 100 persons formed a crowd upon this frail structure, and caused its fall, yet all escaped destruction. In 1685, a handsome stone bridge of seven ribbed arches was built instead of it, at a cost of £1,300, defrayed by voluntary contribution throughout the kingdom. Between the second and third arches, was a dismal vault, used first as a jail, and afterwards as a madhouse. This appalling place of durance, whose inmate was perched between the constant hoarse sound of the stream beneath, and the occasional trampling of feet and rattle of wheels overhead, was in use so late as 45 years ago, and is said not to have been abandoned till its last miserable inmate, a maniac, had been devoured by rats. The bridge was overthrown by a great flood in January 1849; and an iron suspension bridge in lieu of it, a large imposing structure, was raised in 1855, at the cost of above £26,000. The lower bridge, nearly on a line with Chapel-street, is a wooden erection built in 1808 by subscription, and is now fast going to decay. At two beautiful islets in the Ness, very nearly united, measuring respectively 1½ and 1¾ furlong in length, and lying about a mile above the town, two handsome suspension bridges have been flung across to connect them, the one with the right bank and the other with the left. These islands—once noted as the scene of rural feasts and semi-bacchanalian orgies given by the magistrates to the judges at the assize courts — have been tastefully cut into pleasure-walks, profusely planted and variously beautified as public promenades; and, easily approached by the ornamental bridges, and lying in the bosom of an almost luscious landscape, they rank among the most pleasant public grounds in Scotland.

The extinct and ancient public structures of the town present various associations of stirring interest. The oldest or original castle of Inverness, that which stood on 'the Crown,' has for centuries been untraceable, except by traditional identification of its site. This edifice was very probably, as Shakspeare assumes, the property of Macbeth, who, being by birth the maormor or 'great man of Ross,' and becoming by marriage that also of Moray, could hardly fail to have the mastery of a stronghold at the mouth of the Ness; and, true to the description of the prince of dramatic poets, 'this castle had a pleasant seat,' the air around which

> "Nimbly and sweetly recommends itself
> Unto our gentle senses."

But, according to the concurrent opinion of modern antiquaries, it was not, as Shakspeare represents, and as Boethius and Buchanan relate, the scene of King Duncan's murder by Macbeth,—that deed having been perpetrated at a spot called, in the Chronicon Elegaicum, *Bothgofuane*, 'a smithy,' and placed by some near Inverness, but by most near Elgin. When Malcolm Canmore vanquished his father's murderer, he naturally seized his strongholds, and dealt with them at will; and he then razed his castle of Inverness, and built instead of it, and as a royal residence, a fortress on the summit of the Castle-hill, the site of the present county buildings. This new castle figured for several centuries as unitedly a seat of royalty and a place of military strength; receiving at intervals within its precincts the persons of the kings and princes of Scotland, and regularly serving as a vantage-ground, whence they or their servants overawed the insubordinate and turbulent north. Shaw Macduff, son of the sixth Earl of Fife, the assumer of the name of Mackintosh, the assistant of Malcolm in crushing an insurrection in Moray, and the acquirer of great property in the north, was made hereditary governor of the castle. In 1245, it became the prison of Sir John Bisset of Lovat, for the imputed crimes of connection with the murder of the Earl of Athole, and of fealtyship to the Lord of the Isles. Soon afterwards it was captured, during the minority of one of its hereditary keepers, by the Comyns of Badenoch; and thence till the beginning of next century, it remained in their possession. In 1303, it was seized by the partisans of Edward I. of England; and, in turn, it was captured by the friends of Robert Bruce. The patriot founder of a new dynasty of Scottish kings was a wanderer in the Western islands when this key fortress of the North became his; and he is said to have been inspirited by the news of the acquisition, to that course of daring enterprise which conducted him to triumph and the throne.

From Bruce's time till that of James I., the castle was retained in the immediate power of the Crown; and at the accession of the latter monarch, it was repaired and refortified, and again put into the hereditary keeping of the captain of the clan Chattan, the chief of the Mackintoshes. In 1427, James I., when in a progress through the north, to castigate some turbulent chiefs, held a parliament in the castle, summoning to it all his northern barons. Alexander, Lord of the Isles, was, on this occasion, made prisoner for a year; and, when freed from durance, he returned with an army at his heels to wreak vengeance on his prison; and, imposing on the authorities by pretence of friendship, and consigning the town to burning and pillage, he made a bold attempt to seize the castle, but was repelled by its governor. In 1455, John, his successor, quite as turbulent as he, or more probably Donald Balloch of Isla, acting as John's lieutenant, rushed down upon the town, and, while abandoning it like Alexander to the flames and plunder, made a more successful effort against

the castle, and took it by surprise. In 1464, the castle was visited and temporarily occupied by James III.; and in 1499, by James IV. In 1508, the keepership of the castle was conferred hereditarily on the Earl of Huntly; and though eventually becoming the most merely ideal of offices, it went regularly down to his descendants, but was given to the county by the late Duke of Gordon. In 1555, the castle received the Queen-regent, Mary of Guise, and was the scene of a convention of estates and extraordinary courts summoned by her to quiet the Highlands, and punish caterans and political offenders; and, at the same time, it endungeoned the Earl of Caithness, for breach of her laws and defiance of her authority, in affording his protection to freebooters. In 1562, Queen Mary, having entered the town attended by the Earl of Moray, was repelled from the castle-gates by the governor of the fortress, a creature of the Earl of Huntly, and was obliged to take up her residence and to hold her court in a private house; but strengthened by the accession to her troops of the Mackintoshes, the Frasers, and the Munroes, she reduced the castle, and put the governor to death. In 1644, on intelligence of the descent of a party of Irish on the west coast to join the Marquis of Montrose, the castle was put into full trim, and fully garrisoned; and next year, it successfully held out, under Urry, the parliamentary general, aided by all the parliamentarians of the town, against a regular siege by Montrose's troops. In 1649, Mackenzie of Pluscardine, Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty, and other royalists, took the castle, nearly demolished its fortifications, and devoted its tapestries and decorated chambers to decay and desolation. Soon after the Revolution the dilapidated pile—now scarce half a fortress—was patched up into a stronghold of the Jacobites, by the magistrates, who were warmly attached to the cause of the dethroned dynasty; but it was soon wrested from their possession, and converted into a means of keeping them in check. In 1718, the reigning authorities repaired it, converted the ancient part into barracks for Hanoverian troops, added a new part to serve as a governor's house, and gave the whole structure the name of Fort-George. In 1745, it was occupied successively by Sir John Cope and the Earl of Loudoun, on behalf of the Government; and next year it was taken by Prince Charles Edward, and by his command was destroyed by explosion. The French officer of engineers who lighted the train which was to explode it, is reported to have been blown into the air and killed. Though the castle was now rendered uninhabitable and useless, a large part of its walls, till a very recent period, remained entire.

A vast fort—one of four which he constructed for checking and overawing Scotland—was built by Oliver Cromwell, in 1652-7, on the north side of the town, near the mouth of the Ness, and is now popularly called the Citadel. It cost £80,000 sterling, occupied nearly five years in building, and was constructed with fir from Strathglass, oak-planks and beams from England, and stones from the religious houses of Inverness, the priory of Beauly, the abbey of Kinloss, and the cathedral and bishop's castle of Fortrose. It was a regular pentagon, surrounded with ramparts, having the Ness on one side, and a fosse on all the others so deep and broad as at full tide to float a small bark This great ditch still exists, retains its capacities, and is widened on the south side into a regular harbour The breastwork of the fort was three stories high, constructed of hewn stone, and lined on the inside with brick. The principal gateway looked to the north; and was approached, first through a vaulted passage 70 feet long, and seated on each side,—and next over a strong oaken drawbridge, overhung by a stately structure, inscribed with the motto, "Togam tuentur arma." The sally-port looked toward the town. At opposite sides of the area within the ramparts stood two long buildings, each four stories high,—the one called the English building, because built by Englishmen, and the other called the Scottish building, because built by Scotchmen. In the centre of the area stood a large square edifice, three stories high, the lower part occupied as a magazine and provision-store, and the highest part fitted up as a church, covered over with a pavilion-roof, and surmounted by a tower with a clock and four bells. The fort had accommodations for 1,000 men; but it so annoyed and chafed the Highland chiefs under the keen administration of Cromwell, that, at their request, and in acknowledgment of their loyalty to the Stuarts, it was destroyed immediately after the Restoration. Its ramparts and houses—though a considerable part of the former still remains—became a quarry to the burghers; and were freely carried off for the construction, as is believed, of many of the existing houses of the town.

The street called Castle-street, leading from the east end of the Exchange and Town-house to the Terrace along the southern outskirts of the town, takes its name from the old castle on the Castle-hill, part of whose wall was on the street's west side. This street—which is narrow and ill-drained, a relic of bygone times—has some very old houses, and was anciently called Doomesdale-street, on account of its conducting to the Gallows-moor. The houses of Petty-street, in the vicinity of the site of Macbeth's castle on "the Crown," were till quite recently low slateless tenements, remains of the period of meanness and thatch. A house in Church-street, the third below the Caledonian hotel, was the domicile occupied successively by Prince Charles Edward and the Duke of Cumberland, amid the closing scenes of the civil war of 1745-6. It is said to have been the only house then in the town which had a parlour or sitting-room without a bed; and it belonged to Catherine Duff, Lady Drummuir, and went down to her descendant, the proprietor of the suburban mansion of Muirtown. But this royal residence, with others adjoining it, has been removed to make way for a range of fine houses and shops. At least two suites of ecclesiastical buildings, which anciently belonged to Inverness, were swept away as building materials for Cromwell's fort. One was a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Another, the probable one, was a convent and church of Franciscans or Grey friars. The third was the monastery and church of a community of Dominicans or Black friars, who were established in the town during the reign of Alexander II. The cemetery of the Dominicans survives, and is the large burying-ground still in use, called the Chapel-yard, and situated in Chapel-street; and, before the present entrance to it was formed, it had a neat and richly-sculptured gateway, inscribed with the words, "Concordiâ parvæ res crescunt."

Inverness, though possessing many advantages for productive industry, has but inconsiderable manufactures. A white and coloured linen thread manufacture, which, at the end of last century, had its seat in the burgh, and was ramified over the northern counties, and employed about 10,000 persons, has almost wholly disappeared before the energetic competition of the towns of Forfarshire. A bleachfield on the Ness also proved a failure. A large hemp factory was built, in 1765, within the area of Cromwell's fort, principally for the making of coal and cotton bagging, and was for some time so prosperous as to employ about 1,000 persons, but came down

long ago to employ not more than 300. Another hemp factory was established at the time of the preceding one's prosperity, but was eventually discontinued. A woollen factory on the Ness, about two miles up the river at Holm, produces tweeds, tartan, plaids for the Highland market, &c., and is a flourishing though limited establishment. There are two tanneries, a sail-cloth manufactory, two rope-works, two iron foundries, and a brass foundry. Ship-building was, a number of years ago, commenced in an enterprising manner; and is now carried on in two building-yards. Malting was for generations a chief employment in the town, and enriched the members of by far the largest ancient corporation in the burgh. Dissipation was unhappily very general throughout the Highlands; and, having as yet neither yielded to the seduction of ardent spirits, nor become acquainted with the weaning influence of tea, it expatiated in its orgies upon the produce of the brewery. Inverness enjoyed almost a monopoly in the art and practice of malting, and supplied all the Northern counties, the Hebrides, and the Orkneys with malt. One-half of the aggregate architecture of the town was a huge and unsightly agglomeration of malting-houses, kilns, and granaries. But from the date of the Revolution onward, this trade has suffered a gradual decline; and, at one time, it threatened to involve the whole interests of the community in its fall. So low had the town sunk even at the date of the civil war of 1745-6, that it looked almost like a field of ruins; the very centre of it containing many forsaken and dilapidated houses, and all the other parts of it exhibiting in every alternate space, and that the larger one, the ruin of a kiln, a granary, or some homogeneous building. Had not succedanea for the nearly defunct and once general occupation opportunely sprung up to revive the town, and to occasion the ruined parts of it, some years before the close of the century, to be almost wholly new built, it might already have been on the brink of extinction. A few of the old large malt-kilns and granaries are still in existence; and there are two breweries.

Inverness had anciently a large share in the limited commerce of Scotland. During several centuries previous to the Union, it was the adopted home of foreign traders, or was annually visited by German merchants; and it conducted, with the ports of Holland and other parts of northern continental Europe, an extensive trade in skins and other Highland produce, in exchange for foreign manufactures. The Northern counties, and even the Highlands generally, as well as the Western and the Northern Islands, looked to it as the only mart for their commodities, and the only depot whence they could obtain the produce of other lands. But during the effluxion of the former half of last century, the Highlanders of the western and southern districts found their way by agents to Glasgow, and, adopting it as a superior market, abandoned Inverness to the incompetent support of the infertile north. Trade, which synchronized in its decline with the falling away of the malt-manufacture, began to revive with the era of renovation which succeeded 1746. The money circulation by the Hanoverian army after the supression of the Rebellion, the great influx of money from the East and the West Indies, the opening up of the vast circumjacent country by easily traversable roads, the establishment of manufactures, the improving of agriculture, the rise in the value of lands, and the causes as well as the immediate results of the great social and meliorative revolution which took place in the Highlands, all conspired to educe before the close of the century, a considerable, a various, and a not insecure trade. About the year 1803, its merchants had their attention turned, by convenience, and a view of the cheapness of British manufactures, to London in preference to foreign ports; and they commenced with it, as their great mart of commerce, an intercourse which has been generally prosperous, and has steadily increased.

So late as 35 years ago, the town annually imported about 8,000 to 10,000 bolls of oatmeal; but since then it has gradually reversed the process, and for a good many years past it has annually exported from 4,000 to 5,000 bolls of oats. In its custom-house district, which extends on the east coast from the mouth of the Spey to Bonar-Bridge, and on the west coast from Fort-William to Rhu-Stoer, including Skye, Rasay, Canna, and some other islands, there were, in 1831, 142 sailing vessels of aggregately 7,104 tons, and in 1853, 248 sailing vessels of aggregately 10,731 tons. About one-third of the vessels and about one half of the tonnage belonged to the town itself in 1831; and a considerably larger proportion in 1853. The trade of the port, in the year 1853, comprised, in the coasting trade, 100,803 tons inwards, and 87,115 tons outwards,—and in the foreign and colonial trade, 1,456 tons inwards in British vessels, 445 inwards in foreign vessels, 1,649 outwards in British vessels, and 572 outwards in foreign vessels. The principal imports are coals, pig-iron, hemp, wines, bacon, fish, boots, shoes, linen, woollen drapery, hardware, china, glass, and general merchandise; and the principal exports are grain, potatoes, wool, woollen cloth, sail-cloth, ropes, cast-iron, dairy produce; leather, oak-bark, whisky, and malt liquors. Excellent steamers ply regularly, at intervals of only a few days, with goods and passengers, to Aberdeen, Leith, Glasgow, and intermediate places; and regular sailing traders ply to Leith and to London. A great transit trade also, with large local beneficial effects to Inverness, is conducted along the Caledonian canal, and has been much increased since the recent improvements on that public work. See Caledonian Canal.

Three harbours, all small, but good and easily accessible, were at different periods constructed in the Ness; the lowest admitting vessels of 250 tons burden, and the others vessels of 200 tons. At the Caledonian canal wharfs, within a mile of the town, large ships may receive and deliver cargoes, and in Kessock roads they have safe and excellent anchorage. The piers, inn, and offices at Kessock ferry station, midway between the mouth of the Ness and the sea-lock of the Caledonian canal, were erected by Sir William Fettes, the proprietor, at an expense of about £10,000. The accumulation of commerce round the peninsula enclosed by the Ness and the canal, terminating in Kessock-point, and bearing the name of Merkinch, raised the rental value, within the 35 years preceding 1840, from between £70 and £80 to upwards of £600. An act was obtained in 1847 for making improvements on the harbour,—deepening the channel of the river, forming a wet dock and quays and breastworks adjacent to the timber bridge, and between it and the citadel quay, so as to bring the trade close to the town, and to the east side of the river, contiguous to the spot which was then fixed upon for the terminus of the Great North of Scotland railway,—also enlarging the Thornbush pier, near the mouth of the river, on the west side, for the reception of the largest-sized steamers; and these improvements combine with the accommodations at the entrance of the Caledonian canal, to give Inverness a very ample harbour, and to render it, in connexion with the cheapness of labour and of timber, a peculiarly suitable place for the building and repairing of vessels.

Inverness is well provided with the appliances of

trade, of landward communication, and of social comfort. Its inns have long been noted for their good properties; and the chief of them, the Caledonian and the Union hotels, are equal to almost any in Scotland. Its banking offices are branches of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen company's bank, the Commercial bank of Scotland, the National bank of Scotland, and the head-office of the Caledonian banking company. There are in the town a national security savings' bank, a sea insurance club, a life assurance society, and twenty-eight insurance agencies. The Great North of Scotland railway was projected to connect Inverness with Aberdeen by a route of 105½ miles; and after the modified execution of it only from Huntly to Aberdeen, a project was carried into parliament for a line from Inverness to Nairn; which has been constructed at a cost of about £5,000 per mile. Public coaches at present run from Inverness to Tain, Perth, Elgin, and Huntly; and these, together with the steamers, and with the connecting lines of coast and of railway, afford a very large amount of communication. Some curious facts respecting the lateness of the introduction of wheeled-carriages to Inverness, the very modern acquaintance of the town with public vehicles, and the slow and progressive accession of the luxuries of a mail, are stated in our article on the HIGHLANDS: which see. Weekly markets for poultry-yard, farm, and garden produce, are held every Tuesday and Friday. Hiring-fairs for farm-servants are held on the last Friday of April and of October. Annual fairs for cattle, for general produce, and for coarse household stuffs manufactured by the Highland women, are held on the first Wednesday after the 11th day of February, old style, or on Wednesday of the 11th; for sheep and wool on the second Thursday of July, and for general produce on the first Wednesday after the 18th of the same month; for dairy produce, on the first Wednesday after the 15th of August, old style, or, if that date be a Wednesday, on the 26th, new style; and for general produce, on the first Wednesday after the 11th of November, old style. These fairs, excepting that of July, are only vestiges of the great commercial gatherings, the vast provincial trysts, for the exchange of all sorts of commodities with the produce of the whole North Highlands, which often drew together a prodigious and most motley population, and were sometimes continued during successive weeks. The establishment of shops throughout the interior of the country, and of cattle trysts in various competing localities, have reduced the fairs to the mere skeleton of their former bulk; and they became restricted, as to time of continuance, between the forenoon of Wednesday and the afternoon of the following Friday, or between the forenoon of Thursday and the afternoon of the following Saturday. But at the July wool and sheep fair the principal sheep-farmers throughout the north of Scotland are met by the sheep dealers of southern counties, and by wool-staplers and agents from England, and sell to them annually sheep and wool to the value of between £150,000 and £200,000.

Inverness is the place of meeting of the Inverness-shire farming society, and the Association of the Northern counties. The latter of these is a body of noblemen and gentlemen, to whom belongs the building which we noticed for the Northern meetings, and who are associated to patronize Highland games and fashionable amusements, and to fling, by means of these, what they conceive to be attributes of refinement over the northern capital. The institutions of the town, literary, social, benevolent, and religious, additional to the goodly number we have already had occasion to notice are a mechanics' institution, established in 1831, with an excellent library, the Exchange reading rooms, circulating libraries, a parochial library, a Free church congregational library, a dispensary and vaccine institution, three mason lodges, two building societies, a total abstinence society, a temperance society, nine sick and burial yearly societies, a gardeners' society, and some religious associations. There are likewise thirteen charitable bequests vested in the hands of the magistrates and town-council, to the aggregate value of £36,765 15s.; but nine of these vary in value from only £222 to less than £7. The six incorporated trades and the guildry incorporation also have now the character practically of mere benefit societies. Two newspapers are published in Inverness, both weekly, — the Inverness Advertiser on Tuesday morning, and the Inverness Courier on Thursday evening.

Inverness, such as we have described it, exhibits, in almost every feature, marks of recent and entirely renovating transition. Only about 55 years have elapsed since its streets were a continuous nuisance, altogether unwitting of a single appliance or process of cleanliness. In September 1709, the town-clerk "paid an officer 4s. 6d. Scots, to buy a cart of peats to be burnt in the tolbooth to remove the bad scent:" and, in December, 1737, the magistrates ordered the town-clerk to purchase "an iron spade, to be given to the hangman for cleaning the tolbooth." In the year 1740, harness and saddlery of all sorts continued to be so little in requisition, but were beginning to be just so much appreciated, that the magistrates advertised for a saddler to settle in the town. Prior to about the year 1775, when the first bookseller's shop was opened in the burgh, the few persons in the town, and throughout the great extent of country, dependent on its market, who were able and had occasion to make use of writing materials, were supplied with stationery by the post-master. About the middle of last century, a hat had not graced any head in the north except that of a landed proprietor or a minister; and when it was first assumed by a burgher, in the person of the deacon of the weavers, it excited the highest ridicule of the blue-bonneted multitude, and drew from them such constant twitting and raillery as only the stoutest pertinacity and the sturdiest independence could have enabled the worthy deacon to resist. At a comparatively late date, intemperate drinking is understood to have been practised, even among the most polished classes, with such horrific defiance of all moral obligation and all social decency, that a guest would be thought discourteous or perhaps insulting to his entertainer, who did not drink till he became insensible, and had to be carried away like a mass of carrion from the presence of the living. About ninety years ago, a leg of mutton, a neck of veal, and a gallon of ale, are said, by tradition, to have been purchasable for a shilling; and even till recently, meat, poultry, fish, and ale, sold at lower prices than in the southern towns. At the middle of last century, the universal costume was Celtic and primitive; so late as 75 years ago, only three ladies with straw bonnets were to be seen in the High church; and down to quite a recent day, the great bulk of the population dressed and behaved in daily life with many remnants of the olden time.

But now both town and people display all the points of modern improvement. Old customs, usages, and costume, have almost entirely disappeared. Renovation and refinement have gone on more rapidly here than almost any where else in Scotland. Games of foot-ball, shintie, bowls, and throwing the stone and hammer, which formerly were

common among adults of the lower orders, are now practised only by school-boys and apprentices on gala days. Appliances of fashionable folly, the theatre, the ball-room, the turf, and kindred means of killing the time and squandering the moral energies of the upper classes, have not half the prominence in Inverness as in several Scottish towns which are very far behind it in the resources of wealth and aristocracy. Knowledge and general intellectual attainment distinguish the higher orders, and are swelling upward with steady tidal flow in every recess and crevice of society. Gaelic, though not long ago the prevailing language, is nearly unknown to many of the rising generation, even among the poorer classes; and though still spoken by some, and understood by most, is rapidly becoming extinct. The Inverness pronunciation of English has long been, and is still, justly noted for its intrinsic purity, and for its being but little, if at all, affected by such broad Doric provincialisms as are everywhere impressed on the varieties of the Lowland dialect. This comparatively correct and elegant English—purer by far than that of most parts of England itself—is generally ascribed to the modelling influence of the soldiers of the Commonwealth during the years of their occupying Cromwell's fort; but it seems rather to have arisen, and to be even yet occasionally arising, from the circumstance of English being acquired, not by the lessons of imitation, but by the process of translating from the Erse,—a circumstance which conducts, not to a corrupted spoken language, but directly to the pure English of literature. Ireland exhibits along the debateable ground in the far west, between the strictly aboriginal or Erse district and the Anglo-Irish territories, just such a phenomenon as Scotland has in Inverness, and there pours forth, from the lips of her peasantry, an English so untainted by brogue and provincialism as would delight the ears of a master of orthoepy.

Inverness, viewed in connexion with its environs, is perhaps the most delightful town-retreat in Scotland; and were it situated farther to the south, or not so remote of access, would speedily become the adopted home of numerous classes of annuitants. Its gorgeous encircling natural panorama,—its pure and salubrious air,—its rich resources of school and market,—its charming promenade of the Ness islands,—and its vicinity to a profusion of objects which demolish ennui and delight the taste,—render it almost the paragon of provincial towns. The grounds of Muirtown, embosoming in wood ¾ of a mile north-west of the town a handsome and tasteful mansion, and stretching away in the embellishments of lawn and glade and forest to the base of the romantic Craig-Phadric, form a constant haven, a nook of repose to the eye, after its bold and far-away rovings athwart the general landscape. Other mansions and their grounds, particularly the houses of Culloden, Raigmore, Darrochville, Leys-castle, Ness-castle, Culduthel, and Dochfour, adorn the neighbourhood. Associations connected with the curious little hill of Tomnahurich, feathered all over with trees, peopled by the dreams of ancient superstition with colonies of fairies, regarded by many as the sepulchral mound, the stupendous grave, of Thomas the Rhymer, and used in the olden time as a ward hill for noting the approach of unfriendly clans,—associations connected with this picturesque object may allure a saunterer into many a pleasing reverie; and walks all around its base, and along the banks of the tree-fringed Ness—that river which is alike "noble, broad, clear, and strong,"—may both minister to health, and daily draw a well-toned mind into holy meditation. Other objects and places, which interest the feelings, and are accessible by short walks or easy drives, are the rocky eminences and the columnar monument above Clachnaharry, the high gravelly ridge of Tor-a'-Bhean, partly encircled with ditches and ramparts, the Ord Hill of Kessock, the site of a vitrified fort, the Druidical temple of Leys, the famous battle-field of Culloden moor, the stone monuments at Clava, Castle Dalcross, Fort-George, the Roman station at Bona, the vale of the Beauly, the falls of Kilmorack, and the multitudinous glories of the north-eastern half of the Great glen, with its lateral attractions of Glenurquhart and the falls of Foyers.

Inverness was erected into a royal burgh by David I. Four charters were given to it also by William the Lion; a number of other charters were given by subsequent monarchs; a special charter, embodying eight previous ones, was given by James III.; and a great or governing charter was given by James VI., and ratified by the estates of parliament in the time of Charles II. The corporation still possess three of William's charters, and several others of the oldest; and can boast an ampler series of ancient municipal records than can be found in the possession of almost any other burgh in the kingdom. The old royalty excluded many important parts of the modern town; but a new municipal royalty, established by the burgh act of 1847, extends the boundaries to the parliamentary royalty as fixed by the reform bill of 1832; and this comprehends all the town and the principal suburbs. The town-council comprises a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and fourteen councillors. There is nothing peculiar in the jurisdiction of the magistrates. The powers of police within the burgh are founded on the act of 1847. The magistrates and town-councillors are the commissioners; and the sheriff of the county or his substitutes, the bailies, and the dean of guild are the judges in the police court. The court of assize for the Northern counties, the sheriff's court for Inverness-shire, the commissary court, the court of quarter sessions, and justice of peace small debt courts, are held at Inverness. The value of the available property belonging to the burgh corporation in 1855 was estimated at £27,616 10s. 5d.; and the amount of debt due at Michaelmas 1855 was £15,210 6s. 9d. The corporation revenue is derived from a variety of sources; and amounted in 1831-2, to £1,838 12s. 6d.,—in 1838-9, to £1,985 13s. 1½d.,—and in 1854-5 to £1,556 16s. 3d. Inverness unites with Forres, Fortrose, and Nairn in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1854, both municipal and parliamentary, 532. Population of the old municipal burgh in 1841, 9,100; in 1851, 9,969. Houses, 1,255. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 12,793. Houses, 1,704.

The history of Inverness has so freely mixed with various sections of our description, that but little of it remains to be told. The town is invested with a fictitious interest, and assigned an origin at least 60 years before the Christian era, by Boethius and Buchanan connecting it with one of their apocryphal kings. Yet it probably was a seat of population, and certainly occupies a site, in the centre of what was a closely peopled district in the remote age of British hill-strengths and vitrified forts. Scottish antiquaries, however, have raised so many and such conflicting speculations respecting it, while they have no documents and but few monuments to guide them, that they may be allowed a monopoly of dealing out a history of it in ages for which no history exists. Columba, the apostle of Scotland, as stated by his biographer and successor Adamnan, went, "ad ostiam Nessiæ," to the residence at that locality of Bridei or Brudeus, king of the Picts:

and remained there sufficiently long to be the instrument of converting the monarch, and to hold several conferences, and make some missionary arrangements with the Scandinavian chief of the Orkney Islands. "Ostia Nessiæ" means very nearly in Latin what "Inverness" does in Gaelic; or, understood even rigidly, it designates the mouth of the river on which the town stands, and points either to the town's precise site, or to some spot in its immediate vicinity. Inverness is hence believed to have been the original seat of the Pictish monarchs; and is supposed, even after Abernethy and Forteviot became a sort of Pictish capitals, to have retained its pre-eminence, and not altogether lost it till the union of the Scottish and the Pictish crowns. Malcolm Canmore, in the face of the fact that royal burghs did not exist till several ages later, is fabled to have granted it its first charter, erecting it into a royal burgh. In the reign of David I., it figures as a king's burgh, was made the seat of a sheriff whose authority extended over all the north of Scotland, and is designated in a legislative enactment, one of the chief places of the whole kingdom, —"Loca capitalia per totum regnum." It was thus one of the earliest free towns of the kingdom, and inferior to none in the dignity with which it greets the view at the epoch of record.

William the Lion—as we have seen—granted it four charters, appointing it a regular magistracy, exempting it from many burdens, and conferring upon it various privileges as to manufactures. During the whole period on which history throws light previous to the invasion of Scotland by Edward I., the Scottish kings occasionally visited it or resided in it, and were at rapid intervals required to repel from it the incursions of the Danes and the northern Vikingr, or to quell the insurrections of the reckless inhabitants and the turbulent chiefs of the adjacent country. In 1229, a powerful Highland savage, named Gillespick M'Scourlane, attempted an usurpation, levied a war of rebellion, burnt the town, spoiled the adjacent Crown lands, and put to the sword all persons who would not acknowledge him as their sovereign; but he was defeated, captured, and ignominiously beheaded. After the accession of Bruce, and during the successive reigns of the Stuarts till near the Union, Inverness was frequently oppressed by the constables of its own castle, and constantly exposed to the predatory visits of the Islesmen and the Highland clans; so that its annals abound with accounts of burnings, pillagings, ransackings, skirmishes between assailants and its inhabitants, stratagems of skill and prowess against foes, and pecuniary levies and other expedients for purchasing the forbearance or averting the menaces of truculent and rapacious neighbours. An incident which occurred in 1400 will exemplify the prominent events and illustrate the social condition of the period: Donald, Lord of the Isles, having approached at the head of a small army to the north side of Kessock-ferry, and sent a message menacing the town with destruction if a large ransom were not paid for its safety, the provost affected to agree to the terms dictated, and sent a large quantity of spirits as a present to the chief and his followers; and, when the Islesmen, delighted with their fiery beverage, and emulating one another in dissipation, were generally actionless with intoxication, the provost, followed and zealously aided by his burgesses, pounced upon them like the eagle on his quarry, and devoted them, with the exception of one man, to indiscriminate destruction.

Attacks upon the town were the more frequent and unrelenting, that few of the wealthy burgesses were Highlandmen, and most were a community of foreign merchants, or merchants of foreign extraction, connected with Holland, and with the continental seaboard northward thence to the Baltic. In 1280, the town was visited by a French Count as a suitable place for building a ship to replace one which he had lost in the Orkneys; and from that time—as is indicated by the Flemish and Saxon names of its ancient inhabitants—it became increasingly the resort and the adopted home of the children of commerce,—persons differing more in habits than even in extraction from the wild native septs who restlessly scoured the heathy recesses of the north. The nurturing of such a commercial community was happily regarded by the Scottish kings as a wise policy for at once promoting the general interests of the country, rearing a class of peaceful and loyal subjects, checking the exorbitant power of the barons, and exhibiting an example of the prosperous tendencies of arts which were despised or held in small esteem by the clans; but by provoking the envy and tempting the cupidity of the marauding chiefs and their followers, and occasionally giving body to the filmy pretexts which were urged for the rancorous quarrels almost constantly existing among the clans, it obliged the sovereigns to be often on the spot, discharging the offices of chief magistrates of justiciary and police. To tell of the extraordinary as well as ordinary interferences of the Crown to punish sedition and pillage, of citation to chieftain-culprits by the King's summons to attend at the market-cross of the burgh, and of executions of the convicted on the Gallow's-hill, as well as of military executions in the melée of mimic civil war, would only be a disgusting repetition of the most revolting and least instructive elements of history. One of the last royal visits to the town was that—already glanced at in our notice of the castle—of Queen Mary to quell an insurrection of the Earl of Huntly. Mary is said to have formed during her visit a strong attachment to Inverness; she kept, while there, a small squadron in the harbour to insure her safety; she was sedulously attended by the greater part of the Highland chiefs; and she had soon the satisfaction—or the appropriate feeling, be it what it might, which such an event could impart—of hunting down the Earl of Huntly, and putting him to death in a fair field fight. James VI., who laboured much to quiet the turbulence of the northern Highlands, was particularly friendly to the burgh.

The Invernessians distinguished themselves after the Revolution by enthusiastic and bold attachment to both Prelacy and Jacobitism. In 1691, when a presbyterian minister was for the first time after the abolition of Episcopacy appointed to the vacant parish-church, armed men were, by the magistrates, stationed at the doors to prevent his admission; they repulsed Duncan Forbes of Culloden, father of the famous Lord-President Forbes, in an attempt to force him into the interior; and they did not eventually give way till a regiment marched up by order of Government, and lifted the presentee into the pulpit on a couch of bayonets. At the same period, and for years afterwards, the magistrates used every means to support or forward the Jacobitical cause; and, at the accession of George I. to the throne, they openly opposed and endeavoured to prevent his proclamation, and roused the populace to a riot. During the rebellion of 1745–6, and especially amid the stir which preceded and followed its closing-scene in the neighbouring field of Culloden, the town had the harassing distinction, and reaped the bitter awards, of being the virtual capital of the losing party in that trial of the dreadful game of war; and among other characters of lugubriousness and horror which it was obliged to wear, it was

the scene of the public execution of 36 of Prince Charles Edward's men. Up to the period of the disarming act, its inhabitants stood constantly accoutred, or at least prepared for war; but, since 1746, they have witnessed an uninterrupted peace, and have learned to regard the stirring and sanguinary history of their town as belonging to a state of things which has entirely and for ever passed away, and have moved silently and fleetly along the delightful path of social amelioration and intellectual and moral improvement. No modern event of note has occurred except the earthquake on the night of the 16th of August, 1816, when the ground was sensibly and alarmingly tremulous, the chimney-tops of many houses were projected into the streets, the bells were set-a-ringing, and many animals were strongly affected with terror.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, one of the most extensive counties, and by far the most mountainous, in Scotland. It is bounded on the north by Ross-shire and part of the Moray frith; on the east by the shires of Elgin, Moray, and Aberdeen; on the south by those of Perth and Argyle; and on the west by the Atlantic ocean. It comprises a part of the mainland, extending from the head of the Moray frith to the Deucaledonian sea, and a part of the Hebrides, lying opposite the mainland part, and extending away thence to St. Kilda. The outline of the mainland part is exceedingly irregular. A narrow tract in the middle of the north-east runs out from Inverness away between the Moray frith and Nairnshire; a district in the extreme south-east, containing Cromdale and Inverallen, lies isolated between Morayshire and Banffshire; the south-western side is indented up the middle, about 25 miles, up to near the foot of Loch Lochy, by a part of Argyleshire; and the north-western side is indented, about 16 miles, up toward the head of Glenmoriston, by the Glenshiel district of Ross-shire. The Hebridean part of the county also is somewhat capriciously outlined; for, though containing the main body of the Skye group, it excludes Muck, Rum, and Canna; and though containing all the south and centre of the Long Island group, it is bounded on the north by the artificial line between Harris and Lewis. Playfair estimates the superficies of the mainland part of the county at 2,904 square miles, or 1,858,560 acres; while Robertson estimates the superficies of this part at 7,200 square miles, or 4,608,000 acres, and that of the islands at one-half more. The former admeasurement—though an approximation only—is doubtless nearest the truth; but to it must be added 132 square miles, or 84,480 acres, for the lakes. The surface of the Hebridean part is equal to 1,150 square miles, to which we may add 59 square miles of lakes,—making in all 1,209 square miles, or 773,760 acres. The length and the breadth of the mainland part, according to the directions in which the measurements are made, are variously 92 miles and 79 miles, 85 miles and 55 miles.

The divisions of the mainland part are chiefly determined by natural boundaries. Moydart, Arasaig, Morar, Knoydart, and Glenelg are divisions of the western seaboard, separated from one another by sea-lochs, and all separated from the interior by a water-shed line of mountain. Lochaber is the basin of the Spean, together with the wild mountain tract south-westward thence to Loch Leven and the head of Loch-Linnhe. The Great glen, or Glenmore-nan-Albin, though not itself a territorial division, is a grand dividing line, right across the centre of the mainland of the county from south-west to north-east, separating the whole into two nearly equal parts. Glengarry, Glenmoriston, Glenurquhart, and Strathglass are river-basins descending parallel to one another, the three first to the north-west side of the Great glen, and the last to the head of Loch Beauly. The Aird, the parish of Inverness, the lordship of Petty, and the parish of Ardersier, are small districts aggregately constituting what may be called the lowlands of the county, and comprising the sea-board of Loch-Beauly and the upper Moray frith. Stratherrick is a wild tract parallel with the middle of the south-east side of the Great glen. And Strathnairn, Strathdearn, and Badenoch are the basins of the upper parts of respectively the Nairn, the Findhorn, and the Spey. The divisions of Skye will be noticed in our article on that island; and the other divisions of the Hebridean part of the county are little other than insular and parochial, comprising the seven parishes of Skye, the parishes of Harris, North Uist, South Uist, and Barra, and the island of Eig in the parish of Small Isles.

The aspect of Inverness-shire, as entered anywhere except by the coast of the Moray frith, is rudely grand and forbidding. The dark blue mountains piled upon one another, and stretching away in immense chains, with hardly a pass or an opening to afford access, form a barrier which requires a certain degree of fortitude to attempt. The frequent sight of poles set up by the side of the public road in the defiles, as beacons to guide the weary traveller in exploring his way, when the fog is so thick that he cannot see, or the snow so deep that the proper path is concealed from view, is a proof of the danger which is sometimes to be encountered. The mountains stretch across the island, and lie parallel to every valley,—rising like immense walls on both its sides; while the inhabited country sinks deep between them, with a lake or rapid river flowing in the centre. The grand south-western entrance to the county comes in from the foot of Glencoe across Loch-Leven, and, in its course through the foot of Lochaber to the Great glen at Fort-William, is overhung by lofty mountains, whose base in several places hardly affords room for the public road. To catch the leading features of the county thence north-eastward, one must suppose a deep valley beginning at Fort-William, and stretching across the whole county, nearly through the middle, from south-west to north-east. This valley [see articles CALEDONIAN CANAL and GLENMORE-NAN-ALBIN] has a range of lofty mountains on both sides, which, at the north-east extremity, sink down into the sandstone strata of Nairnshire. The rivers, flowing between the openings of these parallel mountains, meet one another, and discharge their streams into the bottom of the valley as a common reservoir, and feed Loch-Lochy, which falls westward, and Loch-Oich and Loch-Ness, which fall north-east. But after we penetrate back through these parallel ranges of mountains for several miles, either to the right or to the left hand, we arrive at lofty alpine watersheds, whence other streams flow in directions opposite to the former, and take their course, through independent basins of their own, toward either the western or the eastern sea.

The range of watershed between the Great glen and the Atlantic is the highest and wildest throughout all the forbidding surface of the county, and has got the name of 'the rough bounds.' It extends from the head of Moydart, which joins the county of Argyle, to the head of Glensheil in Ross-shire,—a distance of 70 miles or more. There descend from this general range of elevated land five or six lines of lower but very rugged ground, which penetrate into the Atlantic, and form so many bold promontories. Loch-Sheil, however, which is 12 miles long, divides the south end of the seaboard, or the district of Moydart, from Argyleshire. Into the


INVERNESS SHIRE
Dingwall
Kilmuir
Lochcarron
L. Braeadal
Glenelg
Kintail
Kingussie
Alvie
Kincraig
Inverness
Fort William
Muck or Monk I.
L. Morar
L. Ness
L. Oich
L. Lochy
L. Arkaig
L. Eil
L. Shiel
L. Rannoch
L. Garry
L. Tummel
L. Ericht
L. Laggan
L. Spey
L. Insh
L. Vaich
L. Bonnachan
L. Monar
L. Mullardoch
L. Cluanie
L. Garry
L. Quoich
L. Hourn
L. Nevis
L. Treig
L. Ossian
L. Duntelchaig
L. Moy
L. Killin
L. Ruthven
Ben Nevis
Ben Macdui
Cairngorm
Ben Wyvis
Ben Alder
Ben Lawers
Ben Lomond
Ben Cruachan
Ben Lui
Ben Ledi
Ben Vorlich
Ben Venue
Ben Ghlas
Ben Vrackie
Ben Chonzie
Ben Voirlich
Ben Ime
Ben Arthur
Ben Dearg
Ben Wyllis
Ben Hee
Ben Klibreck
Ben Loyal
Ben More
Ben Hope
Ben Griam
Ben Armine
Ben Clebrig
Ben Chielt
Ben Aden
Ben Nuis
Ben Attow
Ben Sgriol
Ben Tee
Ben Tarsuinn
Ben Screel
Ben Aslak
Ben Dhu
Ben Damph
Ben Hiant
Ben Lee
Ben Lair
Ben Wevis
Ben Dorrery
Ben Dreavie
Ben Dronaig
Ben Dhu
Ben Dhuilaig
Ben Dhu
Ben Dhuilaig
Ben Dhu
Ben Dhuil

south of Moydart runs an arm of the sea called Loch-Moydart. On the north of Moydart a narrow lake of fresh water stretches 6 miles along the public road, which is called Loch-Ailt; and the river flowing from it, after a course of 6 miles, is lost in Loch-Aylort, an arm of the sea. Then succeeds Loch-Nanuagh, a beautiful bay; and turning northward to the ferry of Arasaig on the sea-coast, is a branch of salt water called Loch-na-gaul. Nearly all the interior of both Moydart and Arasaig, except on the margin of the waters, is either gloomy, barren, heathy upland, with comparatively little bare rock, or congeries of pastoral hills generally green on their north sides, but studded with rock in such constant succession, from the bottom of the valley to their summit, that their aspect puts one in mind of the fine freckled sky which generally covers the aerial vault of heaven, in the evening of a serene day.

The tract of land intermediate between Moydart and Arasaig on the one hand and the south-west end of the Great glen on the other, belongs to Argyleshire. The tract immediately north-west of this, comprising the first Inverness-shire basin between the Great glen and the western watershed, is that which cradles the splendidly picturesque Loch-Archaig. Between the mouth of this lake and Loch-Lochy, into which its contents are discharged, the distance is hardly 2 miles. From the head of Loch-Archaig there is a glen of 6 miles more, stretching forward to the watershed, and called Glenpean,—a beautiful green grazing. It is a singular feature in the complexion of this country, that the lower grounds are in many places covered with barren heath growing on a poor soil; while the high parts of the mountains, to their summit, are clad with a rich carpet of green grass, springing from a fertile mellow earth. From the head of Glenpean, a noble landscape is presented to view. In front at some distance, is a wide expanse of sea sprinkled with islands, at different distances and of different magnitude. Skye, the chief of these, appears on the right, with Rum, Eig, and Canna; and in the distant horizon the long train of the Outer Hebrides appears like a dark cloud resting on the bosom of the ocean. More at hand, and on the seaboard, Loch-Morar, a fresh-water lake, whose length is 10½ miles, is beheld at the spectator's feet; while on the north, Glendessary stretches away in a direct line 4 miles. At the head of this glen is the pass named Maam-Chlach-Ard, which leads down to Loch-Nevis, an arm of the sea 12 miles in length, having North-Morar on the left and Knoydart on the right. Both sides of Loch-Nevis are very rocky; but the side next Knoydart has more green ground than the other.

The second Inverness-shire basin on the north-west flank of the Great glen is Glengarry. Four miles up this lies Loch-Garry, which is 4 miles long, closely wooded with natural firs on the south side, and birch and alder on the north. The river flowing into the head of Loch-Garry, comes from the south end of Glenqueich, which stretches northward, and from Glenkingie, which ascends southward. In the former is a fresh-water lake 7 miles long. The ground from the head of these glens makes a rapid descent of about 3 miles to the head of Loch-Hourn,—a long, deep, gloomy branch of the sea, with high rocky banks, dividing Knoydart from Glenelg. In all this stretch, from the foot of Glengarry to Loch-Hourn, the lower ground is generally clad with heath, while the higher parts of the mountains are covered with rich green pasture. The basin or glen next beyond Glengarry is Glenmoriston. This glen may be entered by a Maam,—or pass between the shoulders of two hills,—in an oblique direction from Fort-Augustus, which points north-west, and is 7 miles long; or by another road, from Invermoriston, in the direct line of the river Moriston. The latter is the easiest ascent; but the former is the military road, and forms a much shorter communication between Fort-Augustus and the military post at Bernera in Glenelg. These two roads meet a little below a place called Anoch. About 8 miles from Anoch is a small lake called Loch-Cluany; and about 6 miles further is the watershed at the head of Glensheil. Here is the boundary with the intruding part of Ross-shire; and here terminates a lofty mountain ridge of country which extends continuously hither from Morvern. The road deflects again from Glensheil into Inverness-shire, by a pass called Maam-Raitachan, into Glenelg, which is 8 miles long, and is the richest spot, both in grass and corn, hitherto mentioned in the Highlands of this county.

The basin beyond Glenmoriston is Glenurquhart. But the scenery of the Great glen itself down to the foot of Glenurquhart, from the foot of Glengarry, but especially from Fort-Augustus at the head of Loch-Ness, requires to be noted. Fort-Augustus is one of the most pleasant spots in the Highlands, situated on a smooth green hill, with a river on each side, washing the base of the hill, and flowing gently into the lake. A person of any taste, travelling down the north-west side of Loch-Ness, must be struck with the beauty of the noble sheet of water, nearly 2 miles broad, which stretches away before him for a distance of nearly 24 miles. The sides present a continued line of bold rocky ground, rising immediately from the lake to the height of mountains, without any opening on either hand, except at Invermoriston, at Urquhart, and at Foyers. These lofty banks consist of shelves of earth incumbent upon rock, and afford nourishment for copse of various kinds. Where the rock is covered with soil, hazel, oak, and alder abound; and there is also a number of aged weeping birches, whose pendulous ringlets frequently overhang the face of rocks, and reach down to the ground. Rocks, rivulets, trees, and mountains are reflected in the smooth mirror below, with an effect which neither description in words can accomplish, nor delineation by the pencil produce. Passing over a ridge of high bleak moor, and descending by a northerly direction into Glenurquhart, the scene is reversed. In place of the lofty barriers of Loch-Ness,—which present nothing but barrenness and the rude grandeur of Nature,—in Glenurquhart, a bottom of about 2 miles in diameter, and flat as a bowling-green, is beautifully diversified with wood, water, and enclosed fields. The glen narrows in a westerly direction, going up to Corrimony, which is more or less confined in different places, but very much beautified by neat houses, well-dressed fields, and plenty of wood, chiefly ash, beech, and birch. Here cultivation reaches an altitude of 800 or 900 feet above sea-level.

Strathglass, the most north-westerly basin of the county, descending to the head of Loch-Beauly, may be entered near its middle, by a road leading westward over a small barren moor from the head of Glenurquhart. The bottom of this strath is almost a dead narrow flat, in which some meadow and arable land and several small lagoons and marshes are interspersed. The sides of the strath are precipitous, and in most places are strewed with fragments of broken rock. The river Glass has in many places the appearance of a narrow lake, by reason of the slowness of its motion, which in most places is scarcely perceptible, occasioned

by the difficulty it meets with in discharging its waters at its confluence with the Farrer. In the head of Strathglass there is much green pasture, and an extensive fir-wood; and the lower parts of the valley, in the approach to the castle of Chisholm of Chisholm, abound with alder on both banks of the river. The scenery is uncommonly engaging from the castle of Erchless to the Aird; a majestic river winding its course through a bottom of considerable breadth abounding with wood, and the mountains retiring on either side as you advance, and indicating approach to the low country. Between the Aird and Glenurquhart, in the mountains towards the north-east end of Loch-Ness, whose summit is tolerably level, the vestiges of ridges are very distinctly seen in the heath,—that in the furrow being uniformly shortest for want of soil.

The rich beautiful low country, forming the sea-board of Loch-Beauly and the Moray frith, from the Aird round to Ardersier, has been so fully described or indicated in the introductory part of our article on the town of Inverness, descriptive of the environs of the town, that we need not here say anything respecting it. Fort George, near the extremity of Ardersier, is a beautiful place, situated on the point of a low tongue of land, projecting into the Moray frith opposite a similar tongue of land in Ross-shire. Culloden moor forms a low tabular ridge, from 3 to 6 miles east of Inverness, between the Moray frith and the river Nairn, the latter of which here flows parallel to the former at the average distance of only about 4 miles. Stratherrick is a table-land extending along the south-west side of Loch-Ness, with an elevation of about 400 feet above it, but generally separated from it by a narrow range of hills, and cut across by the rivers Foyers and Farigag, both of which fall into the lake. Strathnairn commences immediately east of the north-eastern part of Stratherrick, and descends north-eastward, parallel to Loch-Ness and to the Upper Moray frith, flanked for the most part by barren heathy heights, and possessing little wood and not much arable land.

Travelling south-westward by the great road from Inverness to Perth, we cross Strathnairn, where at once we find ourselves among bleak, brown, barren mountains, and arrive in two or three miles at the small lateral valley of Moy, where there opens to the view a rich plain of arable and meadow land. At the foot of this valley is Freeburn-inn, whence a number of mountain waters are seen flowing from the north, the west, and the south, in their several glens, to meet below in a point, from which the united stream of Strathdearn holds its course through a narrow chasm eastward to Findhorn, where it is lost in the German ocean. The next place worthy of notice is Sloch-mhuic-dhu,—'the Black boar's den,'—which forms the entrance, in this direction, from the north into Strathspey. The road over this defile has undergone great repairs. From hence eastward there is little variety all the way to Grantown. Extensive fields of dark-brown heath, studded by stocks of fir-trees, with some spots of corn and grass ground on the sides of rivulets, form the prospect for several miles. On the opposite side of Strathspey, the dark-blue mountain of Tullochgorum, and his associates in the distant horizon beyond the Spey, studded with perennial patches of snow, rear their heads to the clouds. Beyond the church of Duthil, situated in a tract of Morayshire between the main body of Inverness-shire and its detached section, the country lays aside much of its gloomy appearance. The Dulnain, which runs past the church of Duthil, to fall 5 miles north-eastward into the Spey, has some good land on its banks, which becomes better and more extensive as the stream advances. And at length, the Spey itself, the river-monarch of this region, comes into view, winding his majestic course within green banks to which the heath dares not approach. The farms are now more frequent; patches of turnips and fields of potatoes appear on either hand; and lime is wrought for sale.

The face of the country up the Spey, from the centre of the detached district of Inverness-shire to points a little above where the river is touched by the interesting parts of Banffshire and Morayshire, is very much diversified. The natural fir-woods of Rothiemurchus are the most extensive in the county, or probably in the island. At a short distance above this place, and on the opposite side of the Spey, Kinrara is happily set down. The vale, in which the river flows, is narrowed considerably at Kinrara. The banks on both sides are richly wooded by a variety of trees, whose green foliage far up the acclivity of the hills gratifies the eye, while the sweet fragrance of the birch embalms the air. Between Kinrara and Kingussie the aspect of the country is considerably changed. There are fewer black moors of low ground contiguous to the river. The plains are all green, of considerable extent, and elevated but a few feet above the tract of the Spey. Wherever there are hollow basins in this flat land, water stagnates when the river has subsided after an inundation. This occasions marshes and lagoons of greater or less extent in proportion to these inequalities of the surface; and the alders, willows, and other useless shrubs which grow upon this swampy ground, disfigure the country. The ravages of the Spey in the whole of Badenoch, especially in this upper part of the district, are a great hinderance, or rather an entire obstruction, to the success of agriculture within the reach of its inundations. The mountains on both sides of the country being so high, and reaching so far back, every brook occasionally becomes a torrent; and there being no reservoir in any part of this long strath to receive the water from these numerous torrents, the river must swell suddenly, become furious, and in a mighty stream, both broad and deep, sweep all before it that comes within its reach.

A great culmination of mountain ranges occurs in the south-west of Badenoch. Glentruim, proceeding laterally from the Spey, takes up the Inverness and Perth road to the central Grampians. Loch-Ericht, near the head of that glen, stretches across the boundary into Perthshire, and commences on that side the basin-system of the Tay. Loch-Laggan extends parallel to Loch-Ericht, 8 or 10 miles to the north-west; and though lying within Badenoch, and receiving some small streams thence, discharges its superfluence, in the form of the river Spean, into Loch-aber. To the north of Loch-Laggan occurs very high ground, whence some waters take their course toward the Atlantic, and others toward the German ocean. The rivers Pattack and Massie run almost parallel to each other for the space of 2 miles; yet the former, after joining the Spean, is discharged into the Western sea, while the latter, uniting its waters with the Spey, flows eastward into the German ocean. The inn of Garviemore, in this neighbourhood, announces the extremity of the long vale of Strathspey and Badenoch, and the head of the Spey which derives its source from a small lake of the same name in the northern mountains. Seven miles beyond Garviemore, the military road which leads from Perth to Fort-Augustus, by Corryarrick, being confined between a deep ravine on the one hand, and a chain of rock on the other, ascends by

no fewer than seventeen traverses, mounting zig-zag, to the summit of Monadhleadh, or 'the Gray mountain,' so called because the surface is mostly grey rock and moss, the soil having been worn off by the storms. The descent on the north side of this bold and tremendous pass, is by the western bank of the Tarf, which holds a winding course, through thick groves of large trees, to the head of Loch-Ness.

The mountain torrents, purling brooks, and minor rivulets of Inverness-shire, are exceedingly multitudinous, and display great diversity of character, with, in many instances, fine waterfalls and highly picturesque banks. The chief of the larger streams are the Spean, the Lochy, the Garry, the Moriston, the Glass or Beauly, the Ness, the Foyers, the Nairn, the Findhorn, and the Spey. A great number of small fresh water lakes, of various character, occur throughout both the moorlands and the glens; and some fine large lakes also, chiefly of picturesque character, occur in the glens—all the principal of which, however, have incidentally been mentioned in the course of our description of the surface. The western shores, particularly of the districts of Moydart, Arasaig, Morar, and Knoydart, are indented with numerous bays, creeks, and arms of the sea—called lochs—which might be rendered excellent fishing-stations.

Non-fossiliferous rocks, variously plutonic, metamorphic, and eruptive, chiefly granite, gneiss, mica-slate, porphyry, and trap rocks, prevail through the greater part of Inverness-shire. The old red sandstone prevails on the low borders of Loch-Ness, and throughout the seaboard of the Beauly and the Moray friths. Limestone is found in every district of the county, and approaches in many places to the nature of marble. On the southern border of Loch-aber, near Loch-Leven, there is a fine rock of an ash-coloured marble, beautifully speckled with veins of copper pyrites, and intersected with small thready veins of lead ore which is rich in silver. In the parish of Kilmalie, near Fort-William, in the bed of the Nevis, is a singular vein of marble, of a black ground, with a beautiful white flowering like needle-work, or rather resembling the frosting upon a window, penetrating the whole vein. In the parish of Kingussie a rich vein of silver was discovered, and attempted to be wrought, but without success. In other places veins of lead, containing silver, have been observed. Iron-ore has also been found, but not in sufficient quantity to render it an object of manufacture. In the isle of Skye there are several valuable minerals. See Skye.

The climate of Inverness-shire is, in one respect, similar to that of all the rest of Scotland. On the west coast, the rains are heavy, and of long continuance; but the winters are mild; and when snow falls, it soon disappears, owing to the genial influence of the sea-breeze, unless the wind be northerly. On the east coast the heaviest rains are from the German ocean; but the climate, upon the whole, is not so rainy as in those districts which are adjacent to the Atlantic. Fort-William, Inverary, and Greenock, have been said to be the most subject to rain of any towns in Scotland; and Dr. Robertson thinks "there is little doubt of the truth of this remark, as applicable to that coast in general, when the wind is westerly." In the New Statistical Account it is stated that the annual number of rainy days at the Inverness end of the Great glen is about 60 less than at Fort-William at the other extremity of the glen. The harvest is comparatively early on the eastern seaboard, all round from the head of Loch-Beauly and the foot of Loch-Ness to the extremity of Ardersier; and that fact arises from the joint operation of climatic causes with other ones,—the superior dryness of the climate, the lowness of the surface, the free exposure of every part to the sun, the reflection of the sun's rays from the adjacent mountains, the lightness and quickness of the soil, the free use of lime, and the comparative skilfulness of the agricultural practices.

A very great proportion of Inverness-shire is covered with heath. When Dr. Robertson wrote, some persons were of opinion, that 39 parts out of 40 of the entire surface were clad with its russet hues. The dominion of the heath is, however, daily losing ground before the progress of agriculture and the industry of the inhabitants. A considerable tract is under wood; much is rock; and nearly as much is covered with water. Clay, in a pure state, is but a small proportion of the arable soil. Along the river Beauly, near its confluence with the sea, and on the side of the Beauly frith, there is a certain extent of a rich blue clay, producing the different crops peculiar to such soil in the southern counties. About Inverness, and down the border of the Moray frith, where creeks and bays abound in which the tide ebbs and flows very gently, some small fields of a clay soil present themselves. Nevertheless the proportion which this species of soil bears to the general extent of the county is very inconsiderable. Haugh is more frequently to be met with, and the fields of it are far more extensive, than any other valuable soil in the county. In the whole lordship of Badenoch, from Kinrara on the east, to the place where the Spey descends from the hill of Corryarrick,—a tract of more than 20 miles,—haugh abounds, almost without interruption, on both sides of the river. The head of all the arms of the sea, on the west coast, where they receive their respective brooks from the valleys behind, have less or more of this kind of soil, all the way from Moydart to Glenelg. Along the course of the river Moriston are various spots of this soil. In the bottom of Urquhart by the sides of the river, but more especially on the south side, soil of this description is frequent and abundantly productive; that next to Loch-Ness is the richest. Strathglass is similar to Badenoch in various respects, besides being all either hill or a dead flat of land formed by water. Its valley, however, is much narrower, and the hills more abrupt and barren. The Glass has a slower current than the Spey, which prevents its devastating the banks, and the formation of beds of gravel. In the Aird there are few haughs. On the banks of the Ness there is some soil of this complexion; but that river issuing pure from Loch-Ness, carries down stones, gravel, and sand, rather than fine earth; and the weight of its water, flowing with a magnificent and powerful stream, has forced such a quantity of these materials into the Moray frith, in a transverse direction, that a bar has been formed nearly three-fourths across this arm of the sea at the ferry of Kessock. Dr. Robertson predicts that "this growing headland will, in future ages, approach so near the opposite shore as to allow no more water to escape than what is brought into the frith of Beauly from the higher grounds around it, and the frith itself will become a lake, first of brackish, and afterwards of fresh water." Stratherrick has little of haugh soil, except some patches on the sides of the lakes. Along the Nairn there are small haughs in different places, all the way from the head of that strath to Cantray, where it joins the county of Nairn. Loam, properly so called, is very rare in Inverness-shire. Sand and gravel form a part of the soil in a great variety of places. Strathnairn, and particularly Strathdearn —so far as they are within this county—abound with this light free soil. A great proportion also of

Strathspey and of Badenoch is of this complexion. Till, next to a sandy or gravelly soil, is the most common in the county; and, if the mountains are taken into account, the proportion of till exceeds all the other kinds taken together.

Moss, moor, and heathy ground, in the opinion of some intelligent persons—as already noticed—cover two-thirds of Inverness-shire. If one-fortieth only be arable land, there are probably twenty-six of the remaining parts covered with heath incumbent on moss or on a till bottom. Heath generally produces a crust of moss on the surface, whatever be the soil below. The land occupied now or formerly by natural firs assumes the same appearance, because they seldom grow so closely, or shade the ground so completely, as to destroy the heath. The higher mountains are not covered with heath to the summit; nor are the mountains in all the districts equally gloomy and forbidding. The hills of Lochaber present a good mixed pasture of grass and heath. Glennevis is of this description, though it forms the skirts of the highest mountain in Britain. The hills of Arasaig, freckled as they are with rocks,—those of Glendessary, of Glenpean, of Glenqueich,—those on the north of Glenpean,—those of Glenroy,—those on both sides of Loch-Lochy, particularly at Lowbridge, where the hills in general are as green as a meadow,—those on the sides of Loch-Oich, to its northern extremity, where the dark brown heath begins on the west,—those in both Glenelgs,—those at the head of Strathglass, and on the braes of Badenoch,—all are more or less of the same hue, and yield most plentiful pasture. But on the confines of Strathspey the aspect of the mountains is very different. At the head of Strathdearn and of Strathnairn,—in Stratherrick,—from behind the head of Glenurquhart, and across Glenmoriston to the source of the Oich,—and in several other districts,—the mountains are gloomy, black, and sterile to such a degree that, in a distance of 12 or 14 miles, hardly any verdure is to be seen, except where a solitary rivulet, by its occasional flooding, produces some green ground in part of its course. In all the mosses, the roots of fir-trees stick up, which are dug out and dried for fuel. So plenteous are they, and so singular in their appearance, that there have been seen in Strathspey three tiers of fir-stocks in the moss; indicating no doubt that wood had there thrice come to maturity, after every former growth had, by its destruction, formed a soil capable of nourishing the succeeding forest. Almost all the deep mosses are situated on land which is more or less elevated above the general level of the valleys, and lie on gravel, or stones, or till. None of these fields of moss—except a patch at Corpach, and a very few more—are in the bottom of a valley, like the famous Flanders moss of the county of Perth; nor, like it, have they in any case a bottom of rich clay.

The fir woods on the mutual confines of Inverness-shire and Morayshire are supposed to be far more extensive than all the other natural woods of Scotland together. Natural woods and copses of various kinds occupy a considerable aggregate area in other districts of the mainland of Inverness-shire. Plantations also, to a considerable aggregate extent, have been made. Both the Great glen, and the glens lateral to it, as well as the gentlemen's parks almost everywhere, are beautifully wooded. The high woodlands and the moors abound with game, in rich variety,—the red deer and the roe deer, the alpine and the common hare, black game, grouse, ptarmigan, pheasants, and partridges. Foxes and wild cats likewise are numerous; and otters frequent the lakes and the rivers. There are also owls, hawks, and eagles, and multitudes of water-fowls. The letting of the moors for the right of shooting is now very common in Inverness-shire, moors being let at prices from £50 to £700, for the season, with diversity of accommodations. The sale of the woods also, in some parts, has been a great traffic,—carried to the extent not only of abundant thinnings, but almost to that of clearings.

The landed property of Inverness-shire is divided among about 83 proprietors. Many of the estates are of great extent, and of comparatively great value. The county is chiefly pastoral, only about 500,000 acres of it being arable. The chief articles of export are black cattle, sheep, and wool. The cattle are chiefly of the Skye or Kyloe breed. Sheep of the Cheviot breed, and of the Linton variety, have been widely diffused. "Farms are of all sizes. Some grazing farms extend over several square miles of country; while some of the small arable farms include only a few acres; but a certain extent of hill pasture is for the most part joined to the latter. The number of these small holdings has, however, rapidly decreased since the introduction of sheep farming, and there has, in consequence, been a great saving as well of the labour of horses as of men, a great increase of disposable produce, and also a great increase of comfort and industry. Large farms are uniformly let on lease; but many small ones are held from year to year." The practices of the arable husbandry exhibit every variety, from a very highly improved state on the eastern seaboard, to a state of comparative rudeness in the Western islands. In the year 1854, according to statistics obtained under the direction of the Highland and Agricultural society, the gross produce of the county comprised 47,573 bushels of wheat, 93,100 bushels of barley, 437,584 bushels of oats, 23,068 bushels of bere or bigg, 2,572 bushels of beans, 89,984 tons of turnips, and 6,519 tons of potatoes. The average produce per imperial acre was 28 bushels 1 peck of wheat, 35 bushels of barley, 32 bushels of oats, 22 bushels 3 pecks of bere or bigg, 30 bushels of beans, 16 tons 11 cwt. of turnips, and 1 ton 17 cwt. of potatoes. And the number of cattle was 3,038 horses, 7,867 milk cows, 8,460 other bovine animals, 5,482 calves, 368,921 ewes, gimmers, and ewe-hogs, 173,107 tups, wethers, and wether hogs, and 1,529 swine.

The manufactures, the commerce, the fisheries, the social improvements, and the political history of Inverness-shire will be sufficiently understood by reference to our articles Highlands and Hebrides. The Gaelic is the language of the people on the northern, western, and southern borders; but, in the neighbourhood of Inverness, the better sort use the English language. While the feudal system yet existed in the Highlands, and any factious chief had it in his power to embroil the neighbourhood in war—as had been proved in 1715 and 1745—it became necessary to erect military stations to keep the Highlanders in subjection. Accordingly in the tract of the Great glen, Fort-George, Fort-Augustus, and Fort-William, were erected, as a chain of forts across the island. By means of Fort-George on the east all entrance up the Moray frith to Inverness was prevented; Fort-Augustus curbed the inhabitants midway; and Fort-William was a check to any attempts on the west. Detachments were sent from these garrisons to Inverness, to Bernera opposite the isle of Skye, and to Castle-Douart in the isle of Mull. The English garrisons which necessarily occupied the forts, and the number of travellers to whom the military roads gave access, undoubtedly induced gentler and more polished manners, and assisted in banishing those exclusive privileges and partialities which had acquired such a withering strength under

the system of clanship. The military roads in this county, made by the soldiers under General Wade, never fail to excite the astonishment and gratitude of travellers. They are executed with the utmost industry and labour, and lead over mountains and through mosses and morasses which before were impassable to the lightest vehicle. The military roads maintained in repair in the county are: 1st, the Badenoch road, from Inverness through Badenoch to Dalwhinnie, and further to the borders of Perthshire, reckoned at 52 miles; and though part of this, to the extent of 13 miles, goes through the intersecting district of Morayshire, yet that part is compensated by a reach of about the same extent, lying through the detached district of Inverness-shire, and usually ascribed to Morayshire;—2nd, the Boleskine road, from Inverness to Fort-Augustus, 33 miles, whence a road, 30 miles in extent, turning to the left over Corryarrick, reaches Dalwhinnie, and joining the Badenoch road enters Perthshire by a road originally military, and now under repair as a turnpike road;—3d, the road from Fort-Augustus to Fort-William, and farther to Ballachulish ferry, reckoned at 45 miles;—4th, the road from Inverness, along the coast to Fort-George, sending off some offsets, and reckoned altogether at 16 miles. The Caledonian canal traverses the county through the centre, and is of far more value to it than any road. By the spirited exertions of the landed proprietors, the commerce and industry of the inhabitants have of late been greatly increased; and to facilitate the communication with the more remote parts, roads and bridges have been formed, under the direction of the parliamentary commissioners, through every district of the county.

The only burgh in Inverness-shire is Inverness. The only other considerable town is Grantown. The villages and principal hamlets are Campbelton, Stuarton, Connage, Petty, Balloch, Clachnaharry, Culcabock, Hilton, Resandrie, Smith-town of Culloden, Lynchat, Kingussie, Newtonmore, Ralia, Fort-Augustus, Fort-William, Invermoriston, Lewiston, Beauly, Glenelg, Kyleakin, Portree, Broadford, Stein, and Lochmaddy. Among the principal seats are Castle-Grant and Balmacaan, the Earl of Seafield; Ness-castle, Lord Saltoun; Beaufort-castle, Lord Lovat; Inverlochy, Lord Abinger; Invergarry, Lord Ward; Armadale-Castle, Lord Macdonald; Avonsuidh, the Earl of Dunmore; Invereshie, Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart.; Fassfern-Castle, Sir D. Cameron, Bart.; Dochfour, Evan Baillie, Esq.; Abertarff, A. T. F. Fraser, Esq.; Glenmascran, C. Macintosh, Esq.; Airds, John Macqueen, Esq.; Raigmore. E. W. Macintosh, Esq.; Culloden, Arthur Forbes, Esq.; Balnain, Capt. W. F. Tytler; Leys, John F. Bailie, Esq.; Congash, Capt. J. Grant; Cluny-Castle, Cluny Macpherson, Esq.; Glenmoriston, James M. Grant, Esq.; Erchless-Castle, Chisholm of Chisholm; Ardmore, Major A. Macdonald; and Balranald, James T. Macdonald, Esq.

Inverness-shire sends one member to parliament, and has four polling places. Its constituency in 1854 was 932; of whom 426 were in the Inverness district, 161 in the Strathspey or Kingussie district, 140 in the Western or Fort-William district, and 136 in the Hebridean or Skye and Long-Island district. The sheriff holds his courts at Inverness, with jurisdiction over the whole county; but sheriff substitutes also hold distributed jurisdiction in the four districts of Inverness, Fort-William, Skye, and Long-Island. The sheriff court for the county is held every Thursday and Friday during session; the commissary court, every Thursday; and the court of quarter sessions on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. Sheriff small debt courts are held at Grantown on the first Monday, at Kingussie on the first Tuesday, at Beauly on the second Monday, and at Fort-Augustus on the second Tuesday of January, May, and September. Justice of peace courts are held monthly at nineteen places. The court of lieutenancy is divided into the districts of Inverness, Petty, Strathnairn, Strathdearn, Badenoch, Boleskine, Kilmonivaig, Urquhart, Strathglass, Skye, Harris, North Uist, South Uist, and Small Isles. The county prison board has under its care, not only the county prison at Inverness, but district prisons at Fort-William, Portree, and Lochmaddy. The constabulary force has stations at Inverness, Moy, Carr-Bridge, Kingussie, Rothiemurchus, Laggan, Dalwhinnie, Stratherrick, Fort-Augustus, Urquhart, Dores, Beauly, Phoinas, Croy, Campbelton, Fort-William, Spean-Bridge, Glengarry, Knoydart, Arasaig, Glenelg, Portree, Broadford, Dunvegan, Lochmaddy, Harris, and South Uist. The number of committals for crime, in the year, within the county, was 58 in the average of 1836-1840, 118 in the average of 1841-1845, 175 in the average of 1846-1850, 195 in 1851, 155 in 1852, and 145 in 1853. The total number of persons confined in the prison at Inverness, within the year ending 30th June 1853, was 183; the average duration of the confinement of each was 45 days; and the net cost of their confinement per head, after deducting earnings, was £23 6s. 6d. All the parishes of the county, except three, are assessed for the poor. The number of registered poor in the year 1851-2 was 4,100; in the year 1852-3, 4,117. The number of casual poor in 1851-2 was 2,579; in 1852-3, 637. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1851-2 was £11,556; in 1852-3, £11,977. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1851-2 was £2,528; in 1852-3, £1,301. The assessment for rogue money in 1854 was £150; for prisons, £727 14s. 10d. The valued rent in 1674 was £73,188 Scotch. The annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £185,565; as assessed in 1849, £196,825. Population of the county in 1801, 72,672; in 1811, 77,671; in 1821, 89,961; in 1831, 94,797; in 1841, 97,799; in 1851, 96,500. Males in 1851, 44,961; females, 51,539. Inhabited houses in 1851, 17,536; uninhabited, 390; building, 79.

There are in Inverness-shire 29 quoad civilia parishes, part of 7 other quoad civilia parishes, and 5 parliamentary quoad sacra parishes,—in all 41 parishes, or parts of parishes, exclusive of ancient ones now incorporated with these. Two of the 41 parishes are in the presbytery of Dingwall, and synod of Ross; 7 are in the presbytery of Abernethy, 3 are in the presbytery of Nairn, and 7 constitute the presbytery of Inverness,—all in the synod of Moray; and 1 is in the presbytery of Lochcarron, 5 constitute the presbytery of Abertarff, 10 constitute the presbytery of Skye, and 6 constitute the presbytery of Uist,—all in the synod of Glenelg. In 1851, the number of places of worship within the county was 131; of which 50 belonged to the Established church, 44 to the Free church, 10 to the United Presbyterian church, 3 to the Episcopalians, 1 to the Independents, 4 to the Baptists, 1 to the Wesleyan Methodists, and 18 to the Roman Catholics. The number of sittings in 28 of the Established places of worship was 16,416; in 30 of the Free church places of worship, 16,564; in 3 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 1,316; in the 3 Episcopalian chapels, 900; in the Independent chapel, 530; in 3 of the Baptist chapels, 336; in the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, 320; and in 17 of the Roman Catholic chapels, 4,536. The maximum at-

tendance on the Census Sabbath at 35 of the Established places of worship was 3,790; at the 44 Free church places of worship, 10,583; at 4 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 984; at the 3 Episcopalian chapels, 315; at the Independent chapel, 281; at the 4 Baptist chapels, 457; at the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, 92; and at 17 of the Roman Catholic places of worship, 2,033. There were, in 1851, in Inverness-shire, 142 public day schools, attended by 5,883 males and 3,833 females,—20 private day schools, attended by 565 males and 452 females,—and 75 Sabbath schools, attended by 2,250 males and 2,235 females.

The shire of Inverness, in the early periods of the Scottish monarchy, may be considered rather as a sort of vice-royalty, than as one of the secondary divisions of the kingdom. The earliest notice of the existence of the office of sheriff is in the acts of David I., about the middle of the 12th century; and the sheriffdom of Inverness comprehended, at that time, the whole of the kingdom to the north of the Grampians. An act which allows any man accused of theft a certain period to produce the person from whom he might allege that the goods had been bought, runs in this style:—"Aif ane dwellis bezond Drum-Albin, in Moray, Ross, Caithness, Argyle, or in Kintyre, he sall have fyfteen daies and eke ane month, to produce his warrand before the schiref; and gif he goes for his warrand dwelland in Moray, Ross, or in any of the steids or places pertaining to Moray, and can nocht find nor apprehend his warrand, he shall pass to the schiref of Innerness, wha sall," &c. The shires of Moray, Nairn, and Cromarty were erected in the latter part of the 13th century; but those of Argyle, Sutherland, and Caithness were not erected before the year 1633, and that of Ross was not defined till 1661. Inverness-shire took nearly its present limits at the latter date; and as a county, it has not since then, except by the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1748, undergone any material alteration.

INVERNETTIE, an estate in the parish of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. See PETERHEAD. A brick-work, on this estate, about a mile south of the town of Peterhead and within the parliamentary burgh boundaries of that town, has been in operation for about 60 years, producing tiles and building-bricks of excellent quality, from a bed of clay wrought to the depth of from 30 to 40 feet. A large quantity of the bricks is exported, from a small harbour, erected for the purpose, in the vicinity of the brick-work.

INVERQUHARITY, a barony in the north-west of the lower section of the parish of Kirriemuir in Forfarshire. Sir John Ogilvie, the founder of the family of Ogilvies, of Inverquharity, third son of Walter Ogilvie of Auchterhouse, received in 1420, the lands and barony of Inverquharity from his brother, the heir of Auchterhouse. Alexander, one of his descendants, was captured at the battle of Philiphaugh, fighting with Montrose, and was executed at Glasgow. Another descendant fought with the dethroned James at the battle of the Boyne in Ireland, and eventually fell in an engagement on the Rhine. The castle of Inverquharity, a Gothic edifice of cut stone, erected previous to the 15th century, and in a state of good preservation, stands near the confluence of the Carity and the South Esk. Three stories consist each of one apartment; and a fourth story is divided into two. The walls are about 9 feet thick, projecting considerably near the top, and terminating in a parapet, not more than a foot thick. A path is carried round between the parapet and the roof wide enough to allow three men to walk abreast; and over the gateway, it is perforated through the projecting wall with three square apertures, to admit of missives being dropped or shot upon persons at the gate. On one side of the front of the edifice, are some vestiges of a wing, reported to have been demolished in 1445, by the Earl of Crawfurd in a feud between the Lindsays and the Ogilvies.

INVERSNAID, a hamlet in the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire. It stands at the mouth of Inversnaid burn, on the east shore of Loch-Lomond, 3¼ miles geographically north-north-west of the summit of Benlomond, and 5 miles west by south of the nearest part of Loch-Katrine. It has a ferry across Loch-Lomond, here only ⅔ of a mile wide; and is the station at which the Loch-Lomond steamers, plying in connexion with the Dumbartonshire railway, communicate with Loch-Katrine and Stirling. The old road hence to Loch-Katrine ascending a steep long acclivity and wending among bleak moors, was practicable only for pedestrians or for ponies; but a new road, finished in the spring of 1855, is easily traversable by wheeled vehicles. A barrack-station was formed in the vicinity of Inversnaid, early in the 18th century, to repress the depredations of certain turbulent Highlanders in the vicinity, especially the Macgregors; and it continued to be garrisoned during the reign of George II., but has long been utterly disused. Some interest attaches to it from its having been for some time the quarters of General Wolfe when a subaltern. Inversnaid burn brings off the superfluence of Loch-Arklet, distant about 3 miles; and, in the latter part of its course, it has a romantic run and makes a fine cascade.

INVERTIEL, or WEST BRIDGE, a village in the parish of Kinghorn, Fifeshire. Here is a chapel of ease, containing 800 sittings, and in the presentation of the male heads of families. Here also is a Free church, with an attendance of 410; the sum raised in connexion with which in 1855 was £186 3s. 3d. Population of the village, 568. Houses, 57. The lands of Invertiel belong to the Earl of Rosslyn.

INVERUGIE, a small village at the mouth of the river Ugie, 2 miles north of Peterhead, on the Aberdeenshire coast, but politically belonging to Banffshire. Near it are the ruins of Inverugie castle, long a place of great note. See FERGUS (ST.).

INVERUGLAS, a hamlet and a small bay, on the west side of Loch-Lomond, at the mouth of the Douglas burn, 4 miles north-north-west of Luss, Dumbartonshire. There is a ferry across the lake here to Rowardennan.

INVERURY, a parish, containing a royal burgh of its own name, in the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire. It lies between the Ury and the Don, extending to the confluence of these rivers, and deriving thence its name. It is bounded on the west and north-west, by Chapel of Garioch; on the north and east, by the Ury, which divides it from Keithhall; and on the south, by the Don, which divides it from Kintore and Kemnay. Its length eastward is nearly 4 miles; and its breadth is somewhat more than 2 miles. Its lower parts, around the town and along the rivers, comprise about 1,000 acres of vale and haugh, with a light fertile loamy soil incumbent chiefly on sand. The ground rises gradually thence toward the west, and terminates in three hills within the parish, called Manar, Knockinglaw, and Drimmies, almost equidistant from each other, and separated by vales. About 3,000 acres are in tillage, 1,000 under wood, and 1,100 uncultivated. The principal landowners are the Earl of Kintore, Gordon of Manar, Count Leslie, Shand of Drimmies, and Grant of Braco. The real rental in 1839, exclusive of the

burgh, was £2,647. Assessed property in 1843, £6,395. The mansion of Manar is beautifully situated, among well wooded grounds, on the southern face of Manar-hill, 3 miles west of the burgh. The building, occupied from 1799 till 1829 as the Roman Catholic college of Aquhorties, previous to the erection of the college of Blairs in Kincardineshire, stands on the Don, and is a handsome edifice in a beautiful situation. An interesting antiquity is noticed in our article Bass of Inverury. Robert the Bruce lay at Stonehouse, in the south end of Inverury, before his great victory over the Comyns between Barra and Old Meldrum. A body of the Pretender's troops about 700 strong was defeated and dispersed at Inverury, on the 23d of December 1745, by a body of the King's troops about 1,200 strong. The action was fought in moonlight, and lasted only about 20 minutes. The parish is traversed by the great road from Aberdeen to Inverness, and by the Great North of Scotland railway, and has a station on the latter. Population in 1831, 1,419; in 1851, 2,649. Houses, 402.

This parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Kintore. Stipend, £257 11s. 6d.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with £35 fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and some other emoluments. The parish church is a beautiful granite Gothic structure, built in 1842, and containing 1,330 sittings. There is a Free church, with from 700 to 800 sittings; and the receipts of it in 1855 amounted to £449 16s. 10d. There are also an Independent chapel, built in 1822, and containing 360 sittings; a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1819, and containing 200 sittings; a neat Episcopalian chapel, built in 1843, and having an attendance of about 60; and a small Roman Catholic chapel, a portion of the old Roman Catholic college. There are five private schools. The ruins of the ancient chapel of St. Apolonarius, the old patron saint of the parish, stand on a farm, which has corruptedly taken from them the name of Polander, on the estate of Manar.

The Town of Inverury, a post-town, a place of traffic, and a royal burgh, stands on the road from Aberdeen to Inverness, on the route of the Great North of Scotland railway, and at the inner end of the quondam Aberdeen canal, 3 miles north-north-west of Kintore, 11 south-east of Insch, and 15 north-west of Aberdeen. Its site is low ground in the angle formed by the confluence of the Ury and the Don; and was naturally accessible only in one direction, but now communicates with two other directions by substantial modern bridges across the rivers. The place looks rather like a large straggling village than a town, yet possesses far more real importance than many a place of more pretentious appearance. It was long a place of very trivial trade; but after the opening of the Aberdeen canal, it began to present scenes not dissimilar to those of the quays of Aberdeen, hundreds of carts sometimes in a day delivering grain, and carrying away coals, lime, bones, iron, timber, and building materials; and now it is a point of concentration, in a pretty wide extent of country, for its station on the Great North of Scotland railway. Cattle markets are held in it monthly in summer and fortnightly in winter; and are well frequented, and yield the burgh a customs revenue of about £60 a-year. The town has branch-offices of the Union bank, the Aberdeen Town and County bank, and the North of Scotland bank, a national security savings' bank, and two good inns.

Inverury is traditionally said to have been erected into a royal burgh by Robert Bruce; but its oldest extant charter is one granted by Queen Mary in 1558. Its town council consists of a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and three common councillors. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over the whole royalty; but it has been very little exercised. Petty delinquencies are tried, and diligence granted on bills of exchange against debtors within the territory. Courts are also held for granting warrant of removing before Whitsunday. Sheriff small debt courts also are held four times a-year. The burgh revenue in 1832 was £143 3s. 7¾d.,—of which £96 9s. 7¾d. arose from customs and feu-duties; and in 1839 it was £185,—in 1853, £400. The town has for a considerable time been lighted with gas. The parliamentary boundaries are more extensive than the municipal, and include Port-Elphinstone in the parish of Kintore. The burgh unites with Kintore, Peterhead, Banff, Cullen, and Elgin, in sending a member to parliament. Municipal constituency in 1854, 122; parliamentary constituency, 132. Population of the municipal burgh in 1831, 994; in 1851, 2,084. Houses, 316. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 2,264. Houses, 340. Inverury gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Kintore.

INVERWICK. See Fortingal.

IONA, a small but celebrated Hebridean island, containing a post-office station of its own name, and constituting part of the quoad sacra parish of Iona, within the quoad civilia parish of Kilfinichen, in Argyleshire. I, pronounced Ee, signifying 'the island,' and sometimes written Hi, Hii, or Hy, is the name commonly in use by the natives and other Hebrideans, the place being, among the Ebudean archipelago, the island par excellence. But when necessity is felt to speak distinctively, the name used is I-columb-kill, or abbreviatedly, I-colmkill, 'the Island of the cell of Columba,' the saint to whom the place owes all its importance, the patron-saint of the Hebrides, and long the patron-saint of all Scotland. The name Iona is either I-thonna, 'the Island of the waves,' or, I-shonna, 'the Holy or Blessed island,' most probably the former, and in that sense quite descriptive of its appearance in a storm. This name is sometimes written Hyona; and is used by historians, poets, and strangers,—commending itself to them by its euphoniousness. History and poetry have rivalled each other in speaking enthusiastically of this place, lavishing upon it the choicest epithets, and calling it a gem in the ocean, 'the star of the Western sea,' 'the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion,'

> "Isle of Columba's cell,
> Where Christian piety's soul-cheering spark
> (Kindled from heaven between the light and dark
> Of time) shone like the morning star."

Iona is about 3 miles long, from north-north-east to south-south-west, about a mile broad, and about 1,300 Scottish acres in area. It lies ¾ of a mile west of the south-western extremity of Mull, 9 miles south-south-west of Staffa, and about 36 miles west of the nearest part of the Scottish mainland. The strait which separates it from Mull is deep enough for the passage of the largest ships, but dangerous from sunken rocks. Islets and rocks—the most conspicuous of which is Soa on the south-west—are numerously sprinkled round one-half of its coast. A heavy swell of the sea, but not such as to imperil navigation, usually rolls toward it from the north. The scenery around it is, in general, desolate in its aspect and cold in its tints, requiring the aids of the burnished or tempestuated sea, the fleecy or careering clouds, and, above all, the tranquil or the stirring associations of history, to render it interesting or grand. Iona has the attractions neither

of pastoral beauty and simplicity, nor of highland wildness and sublimity; it utterly wants both the fertile and cultivated loveliness of Lismore, and the dark and savage magnificence of Mull; and, though relieved by some green panoramic views of Coll, Tiree, and other islands, it would seem to a person ignorant of its history an altogether tame expanse of treeless sward and low-browed rock. All round, it has a waving outline, approaching on the whole to an oval, but exhibiting an almost constant alternation of projection of land and indentation of sea. Its recesses, however, though termed bays by a topographist, would, in general, be refused the name by navigators, and afford no harbour, nor, in boisterous weather, even a tolerable landing-place. The bay of Martyrs, on the north-east side, is merely a little creek; yet it both forms the chief modern succedaneum for a harbour, and was anciently, as tradition reports, the place of debarkation for funeral parties coming hither to inter the illustrious dead. Port-na-Currach, 'the bay of the boat,' on the south-west side, is a still more inconsiderable creek, lined with perpendicular rocks of serpentine marble; and derives both its name and all its importance from a tradition of its having been the landing-place of the currach, the hide and timber boat, of St. Columba. On the shore of this creek are some irregular heaps of pebbles, thrown up apparently by the sea, but one of which, a heap about 50 feet long, is represented by legendary gossip as a memorial and an exact model of St. Columba's boat, while others are alleged to be results and monuments of acts of penance performed by the monks.

The surface of the island consists of small, pleasant, fertile plains in most places along the shore, and of rocky hillocks and patches of green pasture, with intermixture of dry boggy moorland, in the interior. At the southern extremity, excepting a low sandy tract near a creek called Bloody bay, it is merely a vexed and broken expanse of rocks. The highest ground is near the northern extremity, and rises only about 400 feet above sea-level. Numerous small springs afford an ample supply of pure water; and several of them combine their treasures to send a pleasant rill past the ruins of the ancient nunnery. Adjoining the gardens of the abbey, and surrounded by little hillocks, extends a morass, the remnant of an artificial lake of several acres, anciently traversed through the middle by a broad green terrace, and fringed round the edge with agreeable walks. At one side of it are traces of a sluice, and ruins of a corn mill. The pasture of the little hills consists, during three-fourths of the year, of a fine verdure, and is celebrated among the surrounding islands for its excellence. About 500 Scottish acres, or five-thirteenths of the whole area, are arable. A light sandy soil prevails along the shore, excepting where cultivation and abundance of manures have converted it into a dark loam. The land was formerly held in run-rig, but is now disposed into regular lots; and many places produce good crops of barley and oats. Fuel can be obtained only from Mull, and in the form of peat, and is procured at great hazard and expense. The whole island is the property of the Duke of Argyle, and yields a rental of only about £300.

The geognostic structure of Iona exhibits peculiarities, and has been the subject of dispute among eminent geologists. Its principal minerals, however, are various and of much value. The Port-na-Currach stone has its name from the bay or creek in the vicinity of which it is found, and possesses fame both as a gem much coveted by modern virtuosi, and an amulet superstitiously invested with miraculous virtues by the people of the Middle ages. The stone is a fluor or crystallized homogeneous substance, somewhat resembling quartz, formed in the veins of serpentine rock, and dislodged from them by the waves, and found in nodules, from the size of a pea to that of a large apple, along the shore. It is semi-pellucid and green, sometimes clouded with white and yellow opaque spots, and diminishes in brightness as it increases in size. Specimens free from blemish, and of good colour and transparency, are extremely beautiful when polished, and are highly valued by jewellers and lapidaries; but, in consequence of the great demand for them, they are annually increasing in scarcity. The marble of Iona is white and semi-pellucid, composed of small irregular, laminous masses, the laminæ being plain, parallel, and resplendent. It breaks with a shining plain surface, strikes fire with steel, cuts freely, receives a fine polish, exhibits, by its micaceous particles and laminous masses, a glittering exterior, and, in its finest specimens, will remain for centuries exposed in the open air without exhibiting other change than a mellowing of its whiteness. Iona hieracite, or hawkstone, resembles in its hues the plumage of a Hebridean hawk, but is known only as having formed the thick slates with which the monastery was roofed, and possibly occurs nowhere on the island except among the ruins. Serpentine—probably the most beautiful stone which is found in large quantities in Scotland—may be quarried to any extent in Iona. Sienite or red granite, nearly as hard as the granite of Mull, occurs in extensive rocks in the south-west, and may be cut in any form, and of all dimensions. Spotted schistus, difficult to be worked, and too coarse for slates, is the chief stone on the north-east.

On the bay of Martyrs, near the ruins which constitute the grand attraction of the place, stands the village of Threld,—a collection of miserable huts, and the scene of much poverty and filth. In common with the rest of the island, it was long left to thrive or starve for the future world upon its dim traditions of the moral influences which once bathed all its neighbourhood in beauty; for though it received a visit some four times a-year from the minister of Kilfinichen, it was utterly destitute of every substantial means of either education or religious instruction. Now, however, it has both ecclesiastical and educational appliances as ample as almost any other seat of equal population in any part of Scotland. Yet it fags far behind many a Highland village in general improvement or well-being, and is still in a comparatively rude condition. Its inhabitants, besides conducting a poor trade in fish, live, to some extent, on the gullibility and vanity of visitors. Aware how much the gems of the island are in request, young and old run in a mass to the beach on the arrival of a vessel, and vie with one another in palming upon strangers, for twopence, for fourpence, for sixpence, or for whatever they can obtain, anything that is likely to be received by a self-conceited starer as a precious stone. Wordsworth, alluding to the part taken in this traffic by children, and fixing the warm gaze of a Christian upon the means of religious instruction which they now enjoy, says,

"How sad a welcome! To each voyager
Some ragged child holds up for sale a store
Of wave-worn pebbles, pleading on the shore
Where once came monk and nun with gentle stir,
Blessings to give, news ask, or suit prefer.
Yet is you neat trim church a grateful speck
Of novelty amid the sacred wreck
Strewn far and wide. Think, proud philosopher!
Fallen though she be, this Glory of the West,
Still on her sons the beams of mercy shine;
And hopes, perhaps more heavenly bright than thine,
A grace, by thee unsought and unpossess'd,

A faith more fixed, a rapture more divine,
Shall gild their passage to eternal rest."

Prince Albert, the Prince of Leinengen, the Duke f Norfolk, Earl Grey, and Sir James Clark, landed n the island, in August 1847, while the Queen herelf was contiguous in the royal yacht, at the time f the progress northward to Ardverikie; and they ad a reception from the people as primitive and ecorous as probably was ever given anywhere to ny ancient Lord of the Isles. A few plainly ressed islanders stood on the shore, carrying tufted illow-wands, and prepared to act as an escort; the ody of the people, for the most part decently ressed, stood behind, looking eagerly on as spectators, yet all maintaining a respectful distance; nly a few children, in the usual fashion of the sland, offered pebbles and shells for sale; and, when he august visitors, after quietly surveying the uriosities of the place, returned to the barge, all he population gave loud voice in a hearty farewell heer. The islanders, in spite of the rudeness of heir condition, are a simple and hardy race, not nore remarkable for their poverty, than for the hrift and the content with which their large numers secure a sustenance on so narrow and niggard n arena. By the rearing of cattle on their little rofts, and selling them in Mull, and by their tiny rade in other matters, they procure a small imortation of oatmeal, and then, for every other ecessary of life, depend on their own little island nd its encincturing sea. Population of the island n 1831, 350; in 1842, 500.

Iona was probably uninhabited, or at best but ccasionally visited by the people of Mull, previous o the time of Columba, and, at all events, comes irst into notice as a quiet retreat gifted over to the aint for the uses of his missionary establishment. His having been accosted upon his landing by some Druids in the habits of monks, who, pretending to have also come to preach the gospel, requested him and his followers to seek out some other asylum, and who, on his detection of their imposture, made a speedy and complete departure, is either one of the dle legends with which his biographers barbarously embellished their accounts of his life, or points to some conspiracy formed among the heathen ecclesiastics on their getting bruit of his purpose to attempt an inroad on their territory. Columba was a native of Ireland, descended by his father from the King of that country, and by his mother from the King of Scotland; and, after having travelled in many countries, and acquired great reputation for learning and piety, he concocted a scheme of missionary enterprise, with Scotland and Ireland for its field, which, at once in the Christian heroism of its spirit, in the far-sightedness of its views, and in the brilliance of its immediate success, has had no parallel or even distant imitation in the missionary movements of any subsequent age. He wished to apply to Scotland and to Ireland a moral lever which should lift them up in the altitude of excellence, and bring them acquainted with the moral glories of heaven; and he sought a spot on which he might rest the fulcrum of the simple but mighty instrument he designed to wield. What he wanted was, not an arena crowded with population, or a vantage-ground of political influence over the rude tribes whom he wished to be the instrument of converting,—for, in that case, he would have remained in his fatherland, or taken a place in the kingly courts to which his birth gave him access; but it was a secluded nook where he could lubricate his own energies for the agile yet herculean labours which he had proposed to himself as his task, and where he could train and habituate a numerous body of youths to the hardy moral gymnastics which should fit them for acting with equal nimbleness and strength against the battle-array of the idolatries and barbarity of united nations.

In 563, or, according to Bede, in 565, when Columba was 42 years of age, he left Ireland, accompanied by a chosen band who were akin to him in character and the companions of his councils, whom a grateful but incipiently papisticated posterity canonized, as they did himself, and asserted to be more than mortal, and whom the usages of Columba's successors pronounced to be 12 in number, after the example of the 12 apostles of the Redeemer, though the recorded list of their names shows them to have been 13, and the beautiful simplicity of Columba's character might have demonstrated them to amount to just as many as could be made to appreciate and reciprocate the motives of moral grandeur which impelled his movement,—accompanied by this band, the saint, since we must call him so, or rather the energetic missionary, ran in among the Hebrides as a territory common, in a sense, to Ireland and Scotland, and offering fair promise of the retreat which he sought. Oronsay, lying only 60 or 65 miles from the mouth of Loch-Foyle, the grand outlet of Ireland on the north, and both nearly of the same size as Iona, and similarly situated with relation to Colonsay as Iona is with relation to Mull, was first tried, and became, as is said, the seat of such commencing operations as afforded some promise of stability. But *I*—the island par excellence—was destined speedily and permanently to receive the bold and apostolic missionary. Either while his tent was fixed at Oronsay, or after having made a passing visit to Iona, he went into the eastern parts of Scotland, or the territories of the Picts, and was the instrument—with the aid of miracles, say his romancing biographers—of converting Brude or Bridei, the Pictish king, whose reign terminated in 587. From either this monarch, or more probably from Conal, king of the Scots—or, as Dr. Jamieson conjectures, from both, the frontiers of their respective kingdoms not being well ascertained—he received a grant of either whole or part of the island which was henceforth to be rendered illustrious by the association of his name. He now erected on Iona a mission-establishment, whence emanated for centuries such streams of illumination over Scotland, Ireland, the north of England, and even places more distant, as shone brilliantly in contrast to the midnight darkness which had settled down on the rest of Europe, corruscating through the sky and beautifully tinting the whole range of upward vision, like the play of the Northern lights when a long night has set in upon the world. But the establishment was very far from being monastic, and cannot, as to its external appliances, be traced in any of the existing ruins which possess so strong attractions for antiquaries and the curious. Columba and his companions were strangers to all the three vows which unite to constitute monkery; and made a brilliant exhibition of the social spirit, the far-stretching activity, the travelling and untiring regard for the diffusion of the gospel, the enlightened respect for every art which could improve and embellish human society, and the freedom from mummery and religious mountebankism, which monks are as little acquainted with as the red Indians who scour the American prairies are with polite literature or the refinements of a king's drawing-room.

Columba, for some time, took up his residence with king Brude at Inverness, and, while there, met with a petty prince of the Orkneys, and found an opportunity, by his means, of settling Cormac, one of his disciples, in the extreme north, so as to

introduce Christianity to the Ultima Thule of the known world. He also made a voyage in his currach to the north seas, and spent twelve days in adopting such preparatory measures as gave his companions and successors an inlet to the northern parts of continental Europe. Constantine, a quondam king of Cornwall, who had renounced his throne that he might co-operate as a missionary with the saint, founded a religious establishment in imitation of Columba's at Govan on the Clyde, and, after diffusing a knowledge of the gospel in the peninsula of Kintyre, passed away from the world through the golden gate of martyrdom. Other members of the Iona fraternity—their leader guiding the way in every movement—traversed the dominions of the Picts, the Scots, and the Irish, and speedily numbered most of the first and many of the second and third of these nations among their followers. The Irish annalists state, in round numbers, that Columba had 300 churches under his inspection; and, adopting the language and ideas of a later and corrupted age, they add that he also superintended 100 monasteries. Their figures, as well as their words, are probably in fault. Yet, even making large allowances, the number of missionary centres modelled after the parent one of Iona, and mistakenly called 'monasteries,' and the number of fully organized and self-sustained congregations, which seem to be indicated by the word 'churches,' must have been surprisingly great to be, in any sense, estimated at respectively 100 and 300. Columba's personal influence, too, and the bright and far-seen star of fame which, from very nearly the commencement of his enterprise, stood over Iona, are evidence of the striking greatness of his missionary success. Aidan, the most renowned of the Scottish kings, having to contest the crown with his cousin Duncha, did not, even after the complete discomfiture of his opponents, think his title to royalty secure till inaugurated by Columba according to the ceremonial of the Liber Vitreus; and, in all his great enterprises, he was prayed for in a special meeting of the brotherhood of Iona. So numerous were the missionaries, both in Columba's own day and afterwards, who went out from the island,—so wide was the range of their movements, and so eminent was their success, indicated in their being popularly canonized,—that, throughout France, Italy, and other parts of Europe, all the saints of unknown origin were, at a later period, reputed to be Scottish or Irish.

The Culdees, 'servants of God,' as the fraternity of Iona and the communities connected with them were called, seem to have had no connexion whatever with the corrupt and multitudinous sect which, from an early period in the 4th century, claimed the alliance of the state, arrogated to itself the title of 'the Catholic church,' and was already far advanced, all indeed but completely matured, in the innovations of Romanism. Columba acted, to all appearance, in the same independent manner as the founders of some eight or ten considerable bodies in Africa, Italy, and the East, who, in various degrees, maintained orthodoxy and apostolicity long after these were utterly lost in what are usually called the Latin and the Greek churches, and who—but for the two circumstances of their records having been destroyed during the inquisitorial persecutions of the dark ages, and of the fountain-heads and all the main streams of ecclesiastical history lying within the territories of parties who regarded dissenter and heretic as synonymous terms—would figure illustriously in the religious annals of the Christian dispensation. He is represented as 'the arch-abbot of all Ireland,' and is known to have wielded supreme ecclesiastical influence over Scotland; yet he seems to have acted rather on principles of advice than on those of authority, and in the character, not of a prelate, but simply of the founder and guide of a great Christian mission. He never renounced the humble office of a presbyter; nor ever held higher office than the abbotcy, as it was termed, or first and governing function, of the college or ecclesiastical community of Iona. Mission-establishments, or 'monasteries' as history improperly designates them, formed by colonization from the parent one, or under its sanction, usually had each 12 presbyters, and a superior or 'abbot;' but both the presbyters who continued in the colleges and are called 'monks,' and those who went abroad in charge of congregations and wore the name of 'bishops,' were all on a footing of equality among themselves, and in the case of each community, all acknowledged the authority of their own superior or 'abbot.' Nor does the college of Iona seem to have differed from its offshoots in authority, or in any particular whatever except in its being the prolific hive whence successive swarms of industrious and honeyed missionaries went off to raise accumulations of sweets in the various nooks of the moral wilderness. Even 'the abbot' does not appear to have been, in all respects, the superior of the other members of a college; for he ranked only as a presbyter or 'a monk;' and, in particular, he acted strictly in common with the others in cases of ordination. The Culdees were sober, charitable, and contemptuous of worldly grandeur,—"modest and unassuming," says Bede, "distinguished for the simplicity of their manners, diligent observers of the works of piety and chastity, which they had learned from the prophetic and apostolic writings." They despised the ceremonies of a costly ritual, the pageantry of the choir, and the tricks and gambollings of priestcraft. They guarded, to a degree, against the innovations attempted by the wily emissaries of Rome; and, considering the circumstances of the period, made a comparatively long resistance to the influences of degeneracy which had already precipitated the most of Europe into gilded barbarism and antichristian superstition. Their doctrines probably were tinged, to a considerable degree, with heterodoxy; yet, when compared with those of the great body of contemporary Christians, and when seen in the rich fruits of moral worth which they produced, they may be suspected to have leaned toward error more in words than in reality.

Iona was the retreat of science and literature, and of the fine and useful arts, almost as conspicuously as of religion. Columba himself excelled in all secular learning, was a proficient in the knowledge of medicine and the practice of eloquence, and laboriously instructed the barbarians in agriculture, gardening, and other arts of civilized life. Not a few of the members of his community, in successive generations, were eminently skilled in rhetoric, poetry, music, astronomy, mathematics, and general philosophy and science. About the beginning of the 8th century, learning of every sort, in fact—with the exception of some poor remains of philosophy and the arts in Italy—was hunted out of every part of Continental Europe, and concentrated its energies and its glories on the little arena of Iona. Even Ireland, which was at the time brilliant in distinct literary establishments, concurred with the general voice of the civilized world, in pronouncing Iona the pre-eminent seat of learning, in acknowledging the paramount influence of its college, and in awarding to its abbot the designation of Principatus. The arts and sciences which formed

the curriculum were writing, arithmetic, the computation of time, geometry, astronomy, jurisprudence, and music. So much was the last of these valued at the period, that heaven was believed to have bestowed musical powers only on its favourites. At first, it allured the barbarians to the Christian modes of worship; and was attended to simply in a degree proportioned to its subordinate importance; but eventually it acquired a predominating influence, far too largely engaged the attention, retarded the progress of deeper studies, and contributed not a little to produce a general deterioration which at length became submerged by the influx of popery.

Only a rapid and interrupted outline of the history of Iona can be here attempted. A continuous list of abbots is preserved from Buithan, who succeeded Columba, and died in 600, to Caoin Chomrach, who died in 945. Another and succeeding list has perplexed antiquaries, but distinctly exhibits four more abbots, beginning in 1004, and terminating with Duncan, in 1099. Under Buithan, St. Giles, a graduate of Iona, introduced Culdeeism to Switzerland, was the instrument of converting several thousands of the inhabitants, rejected the bishopric of Constance, held out as a bribe to lure him from his simple creed, and planted an establishment whose superiors, in after ages, were less proof than he to the blandishments of civil greatness, and came to be ranked as considerable princes of the empire. Under Ferguan, who died in 622, and who was considerable in piety and learning, the scientific and literary interests of Iona had to struggle with difficulties, but went through unscathed. Under Cumin, who died in 658, and who was distinguished for his scholarship, the seminary, though sending out fewer missionaries than formerly to Switzerland, Germany, and other continental countries, continued its assiduity in training men in the arts and sciences. About this time, Aidan and some other alumni, in compliance with an invitation of Oswald, king of Northumbria, who had been discipled to Christianity when an exile among the Scots and Picts, introduced a knowledge of Christianity among the Northumbrian Saxons, and planted the scions of Christian excellence and literary renown among that people, from the northern limits of their territory along the Forth, to their southern limits in the centre of England. Aidan is said to have in seven days baptized 15,000 converts; and he commended his cause by great moderation, meekness, and piety; but in common with many others who went from Iona to England, he cared little to retain the simple ecclesiastical discipline of Culdeeism; and he was appointed the first bishop of Lindisfarne or Holy Island. Eata, one of those who accompanied Aidan from Iona, after labouring for a season in Northumbria, became the apostle of the tribes who inhabited the basin of the upper Tweed, and laid the foundation and was the first superior of the Culdee establishment of Melrose, which was the predecessor for centuries of the greatly more celebrated but incomparably less worthy popish abbey. During nearly the same period as that of Aidan and Eata's activity, all the other principalities or kingdoms of England, excepting Kent and Wessex, and the little state of Sussex, were traversed by missionaries from Iona, and received from them their chief initial instruction, or their revival from total declension, not only in Christianity, but also in the arts and sciences.

No institution, either of its own age or of any which intervened till after the Reformation, did so much as that of Iona, at this time, to diffuse over a benighted world the lights of literature, science, and the Christian faith. But as the 7th century drew toward a close, its glory became visibly on the wane, and began to assume sickly tints of remote assimilation to Romanism, or more properly, of substituting frivolous external observances for the spirit and energy of simple truth. A celebrated but very stupid dispute at Whitby, in Yorkshire, between Colman, one of its alumni, and Wilifred, a Romanist, on the precious questions as to when Easter or the passover should be celebrated, and with what kind of tonsure the hair of a professed religieuse should be cut, conducted on the one side by an appeal to the traditional authority of John the apostle, and on the other to the interpolated dictum of Peter, the alleged janitor of heaven, and supported on the part of Colman with all the zeal and influence of his Culdee brethren, ended, as it deserved to do, in the total discomfiture of the people of Iona, who totally forgot the moral dignity of their creed both by the silliness of the questions debated, and by the monstrous folly of appealing to the verdict of the Northumbrian prince Oswi, a diademed ninny, who "determined on no account to disregard the institutions of Peter who kept the keys of the kingdom of heaven,"—this dispute gave a virtual death-blow to Culdeeism, and the influence of Iona in England, and even paved the way for the march of the van-guard of popery upon the delightful institutions both of the island itself, and of the far-extending territory over which its moral influence presided. Colman, with a whole regiment of his clerical brethren, retreated upon Scotland, and left the sunnier clime of the south in possession of the corrupted and corrupting Romanists. Under Adamnan, who died in 703, Iona proclaimed to the world its having commenced a career of apostacy, and invited the multitudinous communities who looked to it as the standard-bearer of their creed, to follow in its steps. The ecclesiastics of the island put some trappings of finery upon their originally simple form of church government; they fraternized with the Romanists on the subject of keeping Easter; they preached the celibacy of superior clerks and professed monks,—prohibited the celebration of marriage on any day except Sabbath,—prayed for the dead,—enjoined immoderate fastings,—and distinguished sin into various classes; and they, in general, yielded themselves, with a surprising degree of freedom, to the power of fanatical zeal and superstitious credulity. Though still far from being as corrupt as the Romanists, and though continuing to maintain the island's literary fame, they very seriously defiled the essential purity of Christian faith and devotion.

Iona underwent, in the course of divine providence, frequent scourgings for its spiritual declension, and henceforth was conspicuous, not more for the loss of its purity, than for the destruction of its peace. In 714, the ecclesiastics, or the monks—as they may now, with some show of reason, be called—were temporarily expelled by Nectan, king of the Picts. In 797, and again in 801, the establishment was burnt by the northern pirates. In 805, the pirates a third time made a descent upon it, and put no fewer than 68 of its monks to the sword. Next year the inhabitants of the island built a new town; in 814, they went in a body to Tarach to curse the king of Scotland, who had incensed them by his vices; and in 818, their abbot, Diarmid, alarmed by new menaces from the pirates, bundled up some saintly relics to aid in averting perils, and ploughed the seas for two years in making a retreat to Ireland. In 985, the abbot of the period, and 15 monks, or 'doctors,' were killed, and the whole establishment dispersed. In 1069, the buildings, after having been re-edified, were once more destroyed by fire. The

place had long before bidden farewell to its pristine glory, and now loomed dimly in the increasing gloom of its evening twilight; and, at last, in 1203, it was formally mantled in the sable dress of night, and became the seat of a new and regular monastery, tenanted by the cowled and mass-saying priests of Rome. The Culdee monks, with the decline of their religious excellence, grew in earthliness of spirit; and though they originally held little communication with powerful barons except to aid their spiritual well-being, and would not accept from them any donation of land, yet they eventually made no scruple to send their fame to the money-market, and to accumulate whatever possessions were ceded by popular and opulent credulity or admiration. They received numerous and large donations of churches and their pertinents, and of landed property from the lords of Galloway, and are said to have obtained 13 islands from the Scottish kings. No tolerable estimate can now be made of the amount of their wealth, nor even a certain catalogue exhibited of their islands. Raasay, Canna, Inchkenneth, Soa, and Eorsa, seem certainly to have belonged to them; Tiree, Colonsay, Staffa, and the Treshinish isles, were probably theirs; and the three Shiant isles, the three Garveloch isles, and the isle of St. Cormack, Dr. M'Culloch thinks, are awarded them by the evidence of the ruined cells and other antiquities. In 1180, all the revenues derived from Galloway, and other quarters, were taken away, and granted to the abbey of Holyrood. The Romish monks who succeeded the Culdees, inherited from them little or no property, except the island of Iona, and were left to make what accumulations they could from the fame of the place, and the trickeries of their own craft.

Iona thus concentrates most of the teeming interest of its renowned name within the period of about 150 years succeeding the landing of Columba; and is seen in its real moral sublimity when the doubtful or positively fabulous story of its having been originally an island of the Druids, and the associations of its monkery, and its existing ruins of popish edifices, either are entirely forgotten, or are employed only in the limnings of poetry as foils to the grand features of the scene. Regarded as the source of Christian enlightenment to the whole British isles, and as the fountain-head of civilization, literature, and science, to all Europe, at a period when the vast territory of the Roman empire, and nearly all the scenes which had been lit up by primeval Christianity were turned into wilderness by barbarism and superstition, it excites holier and more thrilling thoughts by far than the most magnificent of the thousand rich landscapes of Scotland, than even the warmest in the colourings of its objects, and the most stirring in its antiquarian or historical associations. "We were now treading that illustrious island," says Dr. Johnson, in a passage familiar to almost every Scotsman, "which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion. To abstract the mind from all local emotion would be impossible, if it were endeavoured, and would be foolish, if it were possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses,—whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future, predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me and from my friends be such frigid philosophy, as may conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue! That man is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona." Wordsworth has dedicated three memorial sonnets to Iona; and Blackwood's Delta has penned the following lines on this far-famed islet, and its surrounding scenery:

"How beautiful, beneath the morning-sky,
The level sea outstretches like a lake
Serene, when not a zephyr is awake
To curl the gilded pendant gliding by!
Within a bow-shot, Druid Icolmkill
Presents its time-worn ruins hoar and grey,
A monument of eld remaining still,
Lonely, when all its brethren are away.
Dumb things may be our teachers; is it strange
That aught of death is perishing! Come forth
Like rainbows, show diversity of change,
And fade away—Aurora of the North!
Where altars rose, and choral virgins sung,
And victims bled, the sea-bird rears her young."

If any relics of the Culdees exist on the island, they must, to all appearance, be sought only among the oldest of the tomb-stones, defaced, without inscriptions, mere blocks of stone, which cannot now be identified with any age, or twisted into connection with any individuals or events. The ruins of buildings are extensive, but all posterior in date to the invasion of popery. Whatever structures were erected by Columba or his successors, are contended, successfully, we think, by Dr. M'Culloch, to have been comparatively rude, and probably composed of wicker-work or timber; and even had they been elegant and of solid masonry, must have been destroyed by the frequent devastations of the northern pirates. When Ceallach, the leader of the Romish invaders, took possession in 1203, he could scarcely have failed to appropriate an ecclesiastical edifice, had one existed, or even to have renovated or re edified any ruins which could have been available for housing his monks; yet he built a monastery of his own. Even Ceallach's edifice, soon after its erection, was pulled down by a body of Irish, sanctioned by an act of formal condemnation on the part of a synod of their clergy, who still sided with the Culdees, and resisted Romanism.

St. Oran's chapel, the oldest existing ruin, is probably the work of the Norwegians, and, were it not confronted with historical proofs which raise very strong doubts of its dating higher than near or toward the year 1300, it might have been esteemed as prior to the 11th century. The building is in the Norman style, rude, only 60 feet by 22, and now unroofed, but otherwise entire. Excepting that the chevron moulding is, in the usual manner, repeated many times on the soffit of the arch, it is quite without ornament; and, even in the poor decorations which it possesses, it displays meanness of style and clumsiness of execution. In the interior, and along the pavement, are some tombs, and many carved stones,—one of the latter ornamented, in a very unusual manner, with balls. A tomb pointed out as St. Oran's, but more probably belonging to a sea-warrior, and very evidently of a more modern date than the chapel, lies under a canopy of three pointed arches, and possesses more elegance than most of the relics of the island. On the south side of the chapel, and adjacent to it, is an enclosure called Relig Oran, 'the burying-place of Oran.' This was the grand cemetery of Iona, the cherished and far-famed spot whither, for ages, funeral parties voyaged from a distance to inter the illustrious dead. According to Donald Munro, Dean of the Isles, who visited the place in the 16th century, and to the historian Buchanan, and a thousand other writers who copied the Dean, or copied one another, there stood within this area three tombs, formed like little chapels, bearing on their ends or gabels the inscriptions, "Tumulus Regum Scotiæ," "Tumulus Regum

Hyberniæ," and "Tumulus Regum Norwegiæ," and enclosing the ashes respectively of 48 kings of Scotland, 4 kings of Ireland, and 8 kings of Norway. The tombs, if ever they existed,—and they almost to a certainty never did—have utterly disappeared. King Duncan of Scotland, indeed, and Neill Frassach, the son of Fergal of Ireland, who died in 778, actually were buried in Iona; but some of the other kings pleaded for were fabulous, some died prior to the date of Columba's landing on the island, some are known to have been interred at Dunfermline or Arbroath, and the small remainder may or may not, for anything either documents or monuments say on the subject, have been, as Munro says, "eirded in this very fair kirkzaird, weil biggit about with staine and lyme."

A lump of red granite is pointed out as the tomb of a French king; but may have been the monumental stone of a person nearly as nameless as itself. Yet the grave-stones of Iona are so very numerous, and have collectively so imposing an appearance, as to impress a visitor with a much stronger conviction of the former grandeur and reputed sanctity of the island, than is conveyed by the contemplation of its ruined structures. They seem to lie in rows in a north and south direction, but, on the whole, are huddled together in a manner rather confused than orderly or tasteful. While the greater proportion are plain, the rest are, in many instances, finely carved with knot and sculptured imitations of vegetables with figures of recumbent warriors, and with other emblems and devices, and seem to be monumental of the chiefs of the isles, Norwegian sea-kings, influential ecclesiastics, and other persons of considerable station or note. None of the entire collection exhibit certain or intrinsic evidence of high antiquity. Some with Runic sculptures may be as old as the 9th century, the date of the commencement of the Danish invasion, but may, on the other hand, be just as probably more modern Two, with mutilated Erse or Irish inscriptions—one of them commemorative of a certain Donald Longshanks—appear to be among the most ancient. One commemorates a Macdonald, and another the Angus Og who was with Bruce at Bannockburn. Many statues and monuments, additional to the profuse mass which previously lay exposed, were, in 1830, discovered and laid bare in a search conducted by Mr. Rae Wilson; and they possibly, though not very probably, suggest the concealed existence of a sufficient number of others to verify the assertion of Sacheverel, that, about the year 1600, copies were taken of the inscriptions of 300, and deposited with the family of Argyle.

The chapel of the nunnery—usually the first of the ruins shown to visitors—seems next in antiquity to the chapel of St. Oran. The nuns to whom it belonged were canonesses of St. Augustine, and were not displaced at the Reformation. Nor, while popish themselves, had they any Culdee predecessors; no monastic establishment for females having existed during the period of Columba's discipline. The building is in good preservation, about 60 feet by 20, its roof anciently vaulted and partly remaining, and its arches round, with plain fluted soffits. As the architecture is purely Norman, without a vestige or a concomitant ornament of the pointed style, it might, if judged simply by its own merits, or apart from the evidence of circumstances, be assigned a higher date than the period of the Romish influence. Though a court is shown, and also some vestiges of what is pronounced to have been a church, the other buildings belonging to the nunnery have so far disappeared that they cannot be intelligibly traced. In the interior of the chapel is the tombstone of the last prioress, with a Latin inscription, in old British characters, round the ledge. A figure of the lady, in bas relief, in barbarous style, and in the attitude of praying to the Virgin Mary, is supported on each side by the figure of an angel, and has under its feet the address, "Sancta Maria, ora pro me." The Virgin Mary holds the Infant in her arms, and has on her head a mitre, surmounted by a sun and moon. Within the building are many other tombs, but none with inscriptions or carvings.

The chief ruin on the island is that of the Abbey church or cathedral. Originally it seems to have sustained only the former character; but afterwards it became cathedral as well as Abbey church, the bishops of the Isles occasionally adopting Iona as the seat of their residence and the centre of their influence. The building is manifestly of two distinct periods, both difficult or impossible of fixation. The part eastward of the tower is probably of the same date as the chapel of the nunnery; and the other part belongs probably to the 14th century. "At present," says Dr. M'Culloch, "Its form is that of a cross; the length being about 160 feet, the breadth 24, and the length of the transept 70. That of the choir is about 60 feet. The tower is about 70 feet high, divided into three stories. It is lighted on one side, above, by a plain slab, perforated by quatrefoils, and on the other by a catherine-wheel, or marigold window, with spiral mullions. The tower stands on four cylindrical pillars of a clumsy Norman design, about 10 feet high and 3 in diameter. Similar proportions pervade the other pillars in the church; their capitals being short, and, in some part, sculptured with ill-designed and grotesque figures, still very sharp and well-preserved; among which that of an angel weighing souls (as it is called by Pennant), while the devil depresses one scale with his claw, is always pointed out with great glee. This sculpture, however, represents an angel weighing the good deeds of a man against his evil ones. It is not an uncommon feature in similar buildings, and occurs, among other places, at Montvilliers; where also the devil, who is at the opposite scale, tries to depress it with his fork, as is done elsewhere with his claw. The same allegory is found in detail in the legends; and it may also be seen in some of the works of the Dutch and Flemish painters. The arches are pointed, with a curvature intermediate between those of the first and second styles, or the sharp and the ornamented, the two most beautiful periods of Gothic architecture; their soffits being fluted with plain and rude moulding. The corded moulding separates the shaft from the capital of the pillars, and is often prolonged through the walls at the same level. The larger windows vary in form, but are everywhere inelegant. There is a second, which is here the clerestory tier; the windows sometimes terminating in a circular arch, at others in trefoil bends; the whole being surmounted by a corbel table." Within the cathedral are several monuments, the most noticeable of which is one of an abbot in the table form, exhibiting a fine recumbent sacerdotal figure in high relief with vestments and crosier, having four lions at the angles, and bearing an inscription.

Other ruins and relics are either very much dilapidated, or of inconsiderable importance. Various parts of the abbey may be traced; but they are uninteresting and without ornament. Four arches of the cloister are distinct; three walls exist of what was probably the refectory. The remains of the bishop's house, also, are clearly traceable, but do not deserve notice. Various little clusters of stone and fragments of wall are supposed to have been chapels. Buchanan says that there were on the

island several chapels founded by kings of Scotland and chiefs of the Isles; but, as he joins the romancers respecting the tombs of the kings and other subjects, he fails to command unhesitating belief. A causeway, called Main-street, ran between the cathedral and the nunnery, and was joined by two others called Martyr-street and Royal-street, which are said to have communicated with the beach. The remains of the causeway are, in some places, sufficiently perfect; but, in others, they have, like the removeable stones of the buildings, been carried off by the inhabitants for the erection of cottages and enclosures. A current story says that there were, at one time, 360 crosses on the island, and that, after the Reformation, the synod of Argyle ordered 60 of them to be thrown into the sea. Whatever may have been the real number, traces now exist of only four. One of these is beautifully carved; this and another are little injured; a third has been broken off at the height of about 10 feet; and a fourth exhibits only its stump in a little earthen mound. Various fragments, converted into gravestones, appear, from the devices and inscriptions which they bear, to have certainly been votive. Numerous spots on the island, slightly marked in some cases by natural and in others by artificial features, are identified in various ways with Columba, and, for the most part, pointed out as scenes of prodigies and saintly exploits. Even Columba's own successors, Cumin and Adamnan, men who wrote within about a century after his death, and were at the head of the Iona establishment at the period of its greatest glory, betrayed, to a surprising degree, the weakness of magnifying the remarkable events of his life; and the Romish monks who succeeded, and who belonged to a community notable for the invention everywhere of the wildest saintly legends, could hardly fail, in such a place as Iona, to be carried round in such a whirl of creativeness as would prevent their getting a correct view of any one matter which they related to visitors or sent down the current of tradition. The destruction or irrecoverable dispersion of an alleged great library of Iona, ascribed to the execution of an act of the Convention of Estates in 1561, and usually spoken of with mingled lugubriousness and indignation, as if it occasioned the irretrievable loss of valuable books, and was an act more Gothic than any ever perpetrated by Goths, has probably done little else than relieve sober inquirers into facts from a thousand perplexities additional to those of the traditions current on the island, and almost certainly made away with no book worth possessing which was not elsewhere preserved.

IONA, a quoad sacra parish, comprising the island of Iona and five farms in the Ross district of the island of Mull, within the quoad civilia parish of Kilfinichen, in Argyleshire. It was constituted by the Court of Teinds in June, 1845. It is in the presbytery of Mull, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £120; glebe, £1 10s., with right of peats. The parish church is a government one. There is also a Free church; whose receipts in 1855 amounted to £20 0s. 9d. There are a government school, a charity school, a Gaelic school, and two female schools.

IORSA. See Earsay.

IRELAND-HEAD. Dunrossness.

IRISHLAW, a hill, of 1,576 feet of altitude above sea-level, in the parish of Largs, Ayrshire.

IRONGATE-HILL. See Borrowstowness.

IRONGRAY. See Kirkpatrick-Irongray.

IRON ISLE, a sunken rock of considerable length, but visible only at low water, about a mile from the shore of Brown-head, on the south coast of the island of Arran.

IRVINE (The), a river in Ayrshire, forming, from a short distance beneath its source, to its entrance into the frith of Clyde, the boundary-line between the districts of Cunningham and Kyle. What, in the region earliest drained, bears the name of the Irvine, rises in two head-waters, the one in a moss at Meadow-head, on the eastern boundary of the parish of Loudon or of Ayrshire, and the other a mile eastward in the parish of Avondale in Lanarkshire, near the battle-field of Drumclog. The rills making a junction a mile below their respective sources, the united stream traces the boundary of Ayrshire a mile southward, and then turns westward, enters the interior of the county, and thence, till very near its embouchure, pursues a course which—with the exception of very numerous but brief and beautiful sinuosities—is uniformly due west. About 2¾ miles from the point of its entering the county, it is joined from the north by Glen water. This, in strict propriety, is the parent-stream, on account both of its length of course and its volume of water; for the stream of the Glen rises at Crosshill in Renfrewshire, a mile north of the Ayrshire frontier, and runs 6 miles southward, drinking up five rills in its progress, to the point of confluence with the Irvine. Swollen by this large tributary, the Irvine immediately passes the village of Derval on the right,—1¾ mile onward, the village of Newmilns,—at 2¼ miles farther on, the village of Galston, on the left. A mile and a quarter below Galston it receives from the north Polbaith burn; ¾ of a mile lower down, it is joined from the south by Cessnock water; and 3 miles westward in a straight line—though probably double the distance along its channel, the course here being almost emulative of the lesser windings of the Forth—it passes Kilmarnock and Riccarton on opposite sides, and receives on its right bank the tributary of Kilmarnock water. Nearly 2¾ miles onward, measured in a straight line, but 4 miles or upwards along its bed, it is joined on the same bank by Carmel water; and 2½ miles farther on, it receives, still on the same bank, the tribute of the Annack. The river now runs 1½ mile in a direction west of north, passing through the town of Irvine at about mid-distance; it then suddenly bends round in a fine sweep till it assumes a southerly direction; and opposite the town of Irvine—at 3 furlongs' distance from its channel—when running southward, abruptly expands into a basin ¾ of a mile broad, which receives Garnock river at its north-west extremity, and communicates by a narrow mouth or strait with the frith of Clyde.

The parishes which come down on the Irvine's south bank are Galston, Riccarton, and Dundonald; and those which it washes on its north side are Loudon, Kilmarnock, Kilmaurs, Dreghorn and Irvine. If the beauty of the stream, gliding slowly on its pebbled bed, the richness and verdure of its haughs, the openness of its course, the quality of the adjacent soil, the progress of agriculture along its banks, the array of noblemen's and gentlemen's seats looking down upon its meanderings, the crowded population and the displays of industry and wealth which salute it in its progress, are taken into view, the Irvine will be pronounced, if not one of the thrillingly attractive rivers of Scotland, at least one of the most pleasing, and one on whose scenery combined patriotism and taste will fix a more satisfied eye than on that of streams which have drawn music from an hundred harps, and poesy from clusters of men gifted with the powers of description. The mansions of note situated near the river demand notice in crowds, and must be disposed of in simple enumeration. Loudon castle and Cessnock-house, both the residence of noble owners, Lanfine, Holms,

Kilmarnock-house, Peel-house, Caprington, Fairly-house, Craig-house, Newfield, Auchens, Shewalton, some of them the homes of men distinguished by title or important influence in their country,—these mansions and others, besides many handsome villas, overlook the river. On the banks of its tributaries, too, are similar adornings,—such as Crawfordland and Dean-castle on the Kilmarnock, Rowallan, Kilmaurs, and Busby castles on the Carmel, and Lainshaw, Annack-lodge, and Bourtreehill on the Annack.

IRVINE, a parish, containing a royal burgh of its own name, on the southern border of the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Stevenston, Kilwinning, Stewarton, Dreghorn, and Dundonald. On all sides, except the north-east, its boundary is traced by rivers; on the east and south-east, by the Annack,—on the south, by the Irvine,—on the south-west, by the Garnock,—and on the north-west and north, by the Lugton. Its length north-eastward is about 4½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 3½ miles. A small district on the left bank of the river Irvine, on which stands the large suburb of Fullarton, was formerly viewed as belonging to the parish; but in 1823 it was decided by the court of session to be comprehended in Dundonald. The south-western division of the parish is low and sandy; but in some parts it consists of a light loam; and—with the exception of a sandy common of about 300 acres north-west of the town—it all produces heavy crops of all sorts of corn and grass. The north-eastern division, especially toward the extremity, is more elevated, though not strictly hilly, and has a soil of stiffish clay. In this district, the burgh possesses a considerable tract of land which, half-a-century ago, yielded a revenue of about £500 a-year. The face of the country is greatly beautified by circular clumps of plantation on most of the eminences. Most of the farm houses are large, neat, and indicative, both in their own aspect and in that of the offices and lands around them, of prosperity and opulence. The real rental of the arable lands in 1841 was £5,273. Assessed property in 1843, inclusive of the burgh, £10,156 5s. 1d. Bourtreehill, on the Annack, about 1¼ mile from the town, is the only gentleman's seat. But the beautiful and finely wooded policy of Eglinton Castle [which see] stretches far into the interior, and comes down into conterminousness with the town-lands of the burgh. From some of the rising grounds toward the north-east, fascinating views are obtained of the lower part of the parish and adjacent districts on the foreground, and of the brilliant scenery of the frith of Clyde and the bay of Ayr in the distance. Near Bourtreehill is an old castellated structure, called Stone-castle, belonging to the Earl of Eglinton, which is said to be the remains of an ancient nunnery, where there were a chapel, a cemetery, and a small village. The parish is traversed for about a mile between the Garnock and the Irvine by the Glasgow and Ayr railway; and is cut northward, north-eastward, and eastward, by great lines of road from the town respectively to Kilwinning, Glasgow, and Kilmarnock. Population in 1831, 5,200; in 1851, 5,719. Houses, 632.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend, £311 12s. 6d.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated teinds, £137 5s. 8d. The parish church was built in 1774, and extensively repaired in 1830, and contains 1,800 sittings. There is a Free church; whose receipts in 1855 amounted to £313 4s. 2d. There are two United Presbyterian churches, the East and the Relief, the former built in 1810 and containing 800 sittings, the latter of older date and containing 856 sittings. There is a Baptist chapel, which was built in 1839, and contains 600 sittings. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel. On the Census Sabbath in 1851, the maximum attendance at the parish church was 950; at the Free church, 380; at the two United Presbyterian churches, 1,140; at the Baptist chapel, 130; and at the Roman Catholic chapel, 220. The principal school is the Irvine academy, which was built in 1814 at the cost of £2,250, and contains accommodation for about 500 pupils. It comprises three departments, and is conducted by a rector and two masters, each of whom receives £30 of salary, besides fees. A great many of the pupils attending it come from a distance, and board in the town. The other schools are a subscription school, with an attendance of 65; a charity school, with an attendance of 90; two male adventure schools, with an attendance of 260; and two ladies' schools, with an attendance of 30. These statistics are entirely proper to Irvine, as parish and municipal burgh; and do not include anything within the suburb of Fullarton, which, though within the parliamentary burgh, belongs to the parish of Dundonald.

The ancient church of Irvine belonged to the monks of Kilwinning, and was served by a vicar. In 1516, the produce or value of its property, was annually 39 bolls of meal, 9 bolls and 2 firlots of bear, "4 huggats of wine," and £17 6s. 8d. for a leased portion of its tithes. Before the Reformation the church had several altars, one of which appears to have been dedicated to St. Peter. On the bank of the river, near the church, stood a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and in 1451, Alicia Campbell, Lady Loudon, granted four tenements in the town, and an annual rent of 5 merks from another tenement, to maintain a chaplain for its altar. To a chapel in the town—but whether this or another does not appear—the provost of the collegiate church of Corstorphine granted, in 1540, extensive possessions within the burgh, such as yield a considerable revenue. At the south corner of the present churchyard stood a convent of Carmelite or White friars, founded in the 14th century by Fullarton of Fullarton. In 1399, Reynald Fullarton of Crosby and Dreghorn, granted to the friars an annual rent of 6 merks and 10 shillings from his lands. In 1572, the houses and revenues of the friars, with the property of all chapels, altarages, prebends, or colleges within the royalty, were granted by James VI. to the burgh, to be applied to a foundation bearing the name of "The king's foundation of the school of Irvine."

This parish was the birth-place of the extinct fanatical sect called Buchanites, whose principal tenets were, that there should be a community of goods and bodies, and that true believers had no occasion to die, but might all pass into heaven, as Elijah did, in an embodied state. Its founder was a woman of the name of Simpson, or Mrs. Buchan, who, having been captivated by the preaching of Mr. Whyte, the Relief minister of Irvine, at a sacrament in the vicinity of Glasgow, insinuated herself into favour with him and with some influential members of his congregation, and soon began to draw wondering attention in the burgh. She possessed a most persuasive eloquence, and, among her converts, or enthusiastic adherents, numbered a lieutenant of marines, an old lawyer, and Mr. Whyte the minister. But her ravings became so wild as to arouse popular indignation, and draw down upon the place of her nocturnal assemblies, mobbings and assaults which only magisterial interference was able to quell. In May 1784, the magistrates thought it prudent to dismiss her from the town, and, in

order to protect her from insult, accompanied her about a mile beyond the royalty; yet they could not prevent the mob from pushing her into ditches, and otherwise inflicting upon her contempt and maltreatment. She lodged for the night with some of her followers at Kilmaurs; and being joined in the morning by Mr. Whyte and others from Irvine, the whole company, about 40 in number, marched onward to Mauchline and Cumnock, and thence to Closeburn in Dumfries-shire, singing as they went, and saying that they were going to the New Jerusalem. But though the bubble soon burst, it occasioned a great sensation for several years, and even yet is occasionally talked of in the south-west of Scotland as a notable instance of raving fanaticism. The Rev. George Hutchison, the author of an Exposition of Job and some of the minor prophets,—the Rev. Mr. Dickson, the author of several well-known works,—and the Rev. Mr. Nisbet, the author of Expositions on Ecclesiastes and the Epistles of Peter,—were all ministers of Irvine. "There were many learned, grave, and pious ministers," says Mr. Warner, in his preface to one of Nisbet's Expositions, "who in suffering times being put from their own charges, came and resided in this place, especially during the times of Messrs. Hutchison's and Stirling's ministry here." The town of Irvine was likewise, in modern times, the seat of a Moravian settlement, whose small place of worship was eventually converted into a weavers' shop.

IRVINE, a royal burgh and a sea-port, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the river Irvine, ¾ of a mile east from the basin, but 2 miles from it along the channel of the river, and a mile in a direct line north-east of the nearest point of the frith of Clyde,—3½ miles south-south-east of Kilwinning, 6½ west of Kilmarnock, 7 east-south-east of Saltcoats, 11 north of Ayr, and 23 by road, but 29½ by railway, south-west by south of Glasgow. The site of the main body of the town is a rising ground, of a sandy soil, stretching parallel with the river. At a point ¼ of a mile north of Annack water, and the same distance east of Irvine water, is the Townhead or commencement of the Main-street. This thoroughfare stretches from end to end of the town, running about 600 yards in a direction north of west, and then over a further distance of about 500 yards, assuming a more northerly direction. Over its whole length, excepting a small part in the centre mid-distance, it is spacious and airy, and wears an appearance superior to that of the principal street of most Scottish towns of its size. Expanding southward of it, and partly lying between the first 450 yards of it and Irvine river, are the Golf-fields, with the minister's glebe, the parish church, and some other objects of interest. Three hundred yards from the commencement of the Main-street one thoroughfare of very brief length leads off into the Golf-fields, and another, 400 yards long, called Cotton-street, leads off in the opposite direction. At the further extremity of the latter street stand the gas works, and one of the dissenting meeting-houses. Nearly 200 yards down from the debouch of Cotton-street, the Main-street, having already sent off a briefer thoroughfare to the church, sends off one of 220 yards in length to the river; and immediately after it is itself bisected into two thoroughfares by the town-hall and the jail. About 80 yards below these, the Main-street reaches what may be esteemed the centre of the town. From this point a street of great burghal importance goes off, over a distance of 200 yards, to a bridge communicating across Irvine river with the suburbs and the harbour; and another, little built upon, goes off in an opposite direction, pointing the way to Glasgow, and at a distance of 530 yards passing the gas works, and receiving at an acute angle the termination of Cotton-street. Three other streets complete the grouping of the burgh,—one nearly parallel with Main-street on its east side, but very partially edificed,—another parallel to it on its west side, but compactly edificed over only a brief distance,—and a third, going off from it at a point 200 yards below the centre of the town, diverging at an angle of about 45 degrees, and going down over a distance of 220 yards to the slaughter-house. The suburbs consist chiefly of two streets, straight and uniformly edificed,—the one, called Halfway, leading right across the isthmus, formed by the elongated horse-shoe bend of the river, to the harbour of the town, —and the other, called Fullarton, running up at a right angle from the bridge, or parallel with the river, and pointing the way to Ayr. On a line with the west end of Halfway, where the river, just before expanding into its basin or estuary, suddenly bends from a southerly to a westerly course, is the pier or harbour,—lined, for about 220 yards, with buildings, and sending out a pierhead upwards of 500 yards into the basin.

The general appearance of the town is good. The Main street is well causewayed, clean, and handsome. The private houses in most parts of the town are substantial and commodious. Several fine villas adorn the suburbs and environs; and plenty of eligible sites may be found for more. The public buildings of the town are very creditable. The town-hall and jail, containing court-hall, council chambers, library-room, and some other apartments, was built in 1745, looks well, and does not offer by any means such an obstruction to the carriageway as its very obtrusive position would seem to threaten. The bridge which connects the town with its suburbs was built in 1746, and materially widened and improved in 1837, and is one of the most handsome in Ayrshire. The academy, situated a little west of the northern termination of Main-street, is an ornament to the town. The parish church, standing on a swell of the ground in the Golf-fields, is an oblong edifice 80 feet by 60, with a very beautiful spire at its north-west end, and makes a conspicuous figure. All the other places of worship are neat edifices. A magnificent market cross stood anciently in the centre of the town, but was taken down in 1694, and used for the erection of the meal market. Two ports or archways formerly stood at the chief entrances of the town, the one across the Main-street, and the other across Eglinton-street.

Irvine is a sea-port of considerable importance. It both commands a considerable industrial territory of its own, and being the nearest port to Kilmarnock, has shared the results of that town's increase in manufacturing productiveness. Besides shipping vast quantities of coals both coastwise and for Ireland, the town, with its dependencies, exports very largely carpeting, tanned leather, rye-grass seed, and tree plants, also, on a smaller scale, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, herrings, sheep-skins tawed, and other articles; and it imports from Ireland oats, butter, orchard produce, feathers, untanned hides, linen cloth, quilts, limestone, and other articles, and from America timber, staves, and spars, as well as exports to the latter market carpeting, woollen cloth, and articles of leather manufacture. The harbour has a regular custom-house establishment. Across the mouth of the basin—as at the mouth of the river Ayr—is a bar which long very seriously impeded navigation, and which even yet prevents the entrance of vessels of any considerable burden. The depth of water from the quay to the bar is gen-

erally from 9 to 11 feet at spring tides; and in high storms, with the wind from the south or south-west, it is sometimes 16 feet. Vessels of larger size than 80 or 100 tons are obliged to take in or deliver part of their cargoes on the outer side of the bar. In 1790 the port had, in strict connexion with the town, 51 vessels of aggregately 3,682 tons, besides some other vessels nominally belonging to it, but properly connected with Saltcoats and Largs. In 1837, the vessels registered at it were 106, of aggregately 11,535 tons. In 1854, the sailing vessels registered at it were 118, of aggregately 18,908 tons, and the steam vessels 3, of aggregately 476 tons. The trade at the port in the year 1853 comprised, in the coasting department, 44,472 tons inwards and 273,883 tons outwards, and in the foreign and colonial department, 7,984 tons inwards in British vessels, 2,916 inwards in foreign vessels, 48,818 outwards in British vessels, and 37,689 outwards in foreign vessels. The average yearly customs, in the years 1840-1844 amounted to £2,901; and, in the years 1845-1849, to £1,574. The average amount of yearly dues levied at the port a considerable number of years ago was about £450.

The manufactures of Irvine also, and its general trade, are of considerable importance. Hand-sewing was introduced about the year 1790; and now, for a number of years past, it has employed, in the town and neighbourhood, nearly 2,000 females. Hand-loom weaving, particularly in the departments of book-muslins, jaconets, and checks, employs about 400 weavers and about 200 winders. The number of hand-looms in 1838 was 580. Shipbuilding, rope-making, tanning, leather-dressing, anchor-making, magnesia-manufacture, and all the ordinary kinds of artificership, are, in various degrees, carried on. The traffic in connexion with the railway, and in the interchange of general merchandise for country produce, is comparatively large. A grain market is held on Monday, and other weekly markets on Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday of January, on the first Tuesday of May, on the Wednesday after the first Monday of July, and on the third Monday of August. The town has offices of the British Linen Co.'s Bank, the Union Bank, and the Clydesdale Bank, a savings' bank, and eleven insurance agencies. The principal inns are the Queen's arms, the Eglinton arms, and the Wheat sheaf. There are in the town a Mechanics' institution, a news' room, a subscription library, and a horticultural society.

The affairs of the burgh are managed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 12 councillors. The municipal constituency in 1854 was 176. The corporation-property is considerable —including among other items, 422 acres of arable land, the town's mills, the town-house, with its shops, the public meal-market, shambles and washing-houses. The income in 1832 was £1,497 19s. 7d.; in 1854, £1,900 4s. 6d. The ordinary expenditure is, in general, so much less than the amount of revenue, as to admit of extensive repairs upon the burgh-property, and occasionally of the purchase of additions to the common good. The jurisdiction of the magistrates does not extend to the suburbs; and their patronage is limited to the election of their officers. The burgh court is the only one in which they preside, and is held every Monday. Affairs of police are managed by the magistrates, and maintained at the cost of the burgh fund. A justice of peace court is held every Monday; and a sheriff court on the first Thursday of February, April, June, August, October, and December. There are six incorporated trades,—squaremen, hammermen, coopers, tailors, shoemakers, and weavers; but they early and voluntarily renounced their exclusive privileges, in advance of most similar bodies in Scotland. Irvine unites with Ayr, Campbelton, Inverary, and Oban in sending a member to parliament. The parliamentary burgh is more extensive than the royal burgh, and includes Halfway and Fullarton. The parliamentary constituency in 1854 was 248. Population of the municipal burgh in 1841, 4,594; in 1851, 4,790. Houses, 533. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 7,534. Houses, 811.

Irvine is a very ancient royal burgh. A charter of the supposed date of 1308 is still extant, granted by King Robert Bruce in consequence of the services of the inhabitants in the wars of the succession. Twelve renewals and confirmations of their rights by successive monarchs, evince the importance which the burgh continued to maintain down to 1641, when all its immunities were formally ratified by parliament. From a charter granted by Robert II., it appears to have once had jurisdiction over the whole of Cunningham; but it could not long maintain its ascendency against encroachments on the part of neighbouring barons. Its armorial bearings are a lion rampant-guardant, having a sword in one of his forepaws, and a sceptre in the other, with the motto, "Tandem bona causa triumphat;" and these are sculptured over the entry to the council-chamber in the town-hall.—In August, 1839, Irvine became temporarily crowded with an influx of strangers, pouring in from sea and highway to witness the fooleries of the Eglinton tournament. The town is distinguished as the birth-place of James Montgomery, the poet, and Galt, the novelist. Montgomery's father long officiated as minister in the little chapel then known as 'the Moravian kirk;' and the poet was born in a house near it, on the north side of the entrance to an alley, called Braid close. Galt's natal spot was a neat two-story house, on the south side of the Main-street, near its northern termination. Burns' name, too, is connected in a degree with the town; for here—though in what precise locality is disputed—the bard tried to establish himself as a flax-dresser, and suffered a severe reverse in the burning of his shop.—Irvine, at one time, gave the title of Viscount, in the Scottish peerage, to an English family who had no property in its vicinity. The first Viscount Irvine was Henry, the eldest surviving son of Sir Arthur Ingram of Temple Newsom, near Leeds, and received the title in 1661. Charles, the 9th and last Viscount, died in 1778.

IRVING, an ancient parish, now comprehended in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, in Dumfriesshire. It takes its name from a very ancient and respectable family which, in former times, enjoyed large possessions in this part of the country. See KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING.

ISHOL, an islet in Loch-Linnhe, in Argyleshire.

ISHOL, an islet contiguous to the south-west coast of Islay, in Argyleshire.

ISHOUR, a lake in the Parf or western division of the parish of Durness, in Sutherlandshire. It abounds with trout.

ISLA (THE), a river of Forfarshire and Perthshire It gives the name of Glenisla to the highland Forfarshire parish, containing the upper part of its course. It rises among the highest summit-range of the Forfarshire Grampians, near the point where that county and the shires of Perth and Aberdeen meet. Combining, 2¼ miles due east from that point, two head-waters, each of which had flowed 2 miles, it flows due south to the base of Mount Blair, over a distance of 7¼ miles, receiving numerous mountain-

torrents in its progress,—the chief of which are the Brighty, the Cally, and the Fergus, giving their names to the glens which they traverse. Driven off the straight line by Mount Blair, the stream runs first 2½ miles south-eastward, and next 1 mile eastward to the church of Glenisla, and then 2¼ miles south-eastward to the boundary between Glenisla and Lintrathen. It now, for 3 miles southward and westward traces that boundary, receives on its right bank a tributary of 4 miles length of course, and, for 3¾ miles eastward divides Lintrathen on the north from Alyth on the south. At this point it is joined by a small tributary which had run nearly parallel to it from the west, and, on the opposite bank by the large tributary of Back water. Flowing 1½ mile due south between the parishes of Airly and Alyth respectively in Forfarshire and Perthshire, it touches the parish of Ruthven, flows round it 1⅝ mile south-westward and south-eastward, dividing it from Alyth, and receiving from the west the tribute of Alyth burn, and then bisects Ruthven 1½ mile south-eastward, and after a farther course of 1¼ mile south-westward between Airly and Alyth, takes leave of Forfarshire. At the point of entering Perthshire it is swelled by the influx from the east of Dean water; and 3 miles lower down in a straight line, though about double that distance along its channel, it is greatly increased in volume by Ericht river, coming in from the north-west. Its course in Perthshire abounds in sinuosities, but uniformly maintains a general south-westerly direction, and extends 8¾ miles geographically, and about 16 or 17 miles along its windings. The parishes here upon its left bank, are Meigle, Cupar-Angus, and Cargill; and those upon its right bank are Alyth, Bendochie, Blairgowrie, and Caputh.

The Isla disembogues itself into the Tay nearly opposite Kinclavin, and greatly increases the body of its water. In the upper part of its course it flows along a rocky bed, between bold and steep banks, covered in many places with natural woods, and affording some very romantic scenery. Below the narrow vale of Glenisla, it forms a cascade, called the Reeky linn, a fall of 70 or 80 feet in depth, over several ridges of broken rock. After passing the linn, it forms a pool called the Corral, probably a corruption of Quarry-hole, there appearing to have been at some remote period a quarry on its east side. This pool is deep and broad, but becomes more shallow toward the south, and ends in a broad ford which is famous in the annals of "black fishing." On leaving the ford, the river forks into two branches, forming an islet, called Stanner Island, containing about 6 acres; and afterwards—now careering in rapid currents, and now gently moving in slow meanderings—it flows generally through level and fertile fields till its confluence with the Tay. It is altogether a finely picturesque stream, abounding in variety and transition,—impressively highland in its upper course, and lusciously lovely in its lower reaches. Dr. Macculloch says, "Three yards of the Isla and its tributaries are worth all the Tweed put together." The rich haughs, in some parts of it, are subject to occasional serious injury from its freshets. It is well stocked with trout and salmon. Its total length of course is about 41 miles.

ISLA (The), a small river of the central parts of Banffshire. It rises in Lochpark in the southern district of the parish of Botriphnie, runs north-eastward to the centre of the parish of Keith, curves round there to an easterly direction, and runs thence eastward and south-eastward, through Keith and Grange, and along the boundary between Banffshire and Aberdeenshire, to a confluence with the Deveron a little above the church of Rothiemay. Its length of course, exclusive of minor sinuosities, is about 17 miles. The scenery along its banks is diversified, but generally pleasing, and occasionally very beautiful.

ISLAY, the chief island of the southernmost group of the Hebrides. Its north-east coast is separated from Jura by a sound about 8 miles long and 1 mile broad, called the sound of Islay; and its east coast, from the south end of that sound to the Mull of Islay at the south-eastern extremity of the island, lies from 10 to 17 miles west of the nearest parts of Knapdale and Kintyre. Islay belongs to Argyleshire. It is 25 miles long from north to south, and 20 miles broad from east to west; but is indented, from the south-west or north-eastward to the very centre, by an arm of the sea, called Lochindaal, which divides great part of it into two peninsulas. The middle of the east side of Lochindaal expands into a capacious bay, called the bay of Laggan, which is terminated on the south by the Mull of Oa. The west coast of the island, nearly opposite the head of Lochindaal, is indented to the extent of 3 miles by Loch-Gruinard, which is shallow, has low alluvial shores, and appears to have been formerly connected with Lochindaal. All the rest of the island's outline is comparatively unindented, or indented only by very small bays; and the two sides of all of it north of the centre, gradually converge, like two sides of an equilateral triangle, till they terminate in the headland of Ruvaill point.

The surface of Islay exhibits considerable diversity both of structure and of contour. None of it is so high as to be strictly highland; nor is much of it so low as to be flatly lowland. The north-eastern seaboard, along the Sound of Islay, is a high tract of micaceous schist. "From either extremity of this tract, a broad ridge of hills of quartz rocks extends southward,—on the east to the Mull of Oa, and on the west to Loch Gruinard, not reaching much farther than the head of Lochindaal. The northern central portion is composed of fine limestone rock, disposed in rocky eminences or irregular undulations. An ample and fertile alluvial plain encompasses the upper portion of Lochindaal from Laggan bay, with the exception of a stripe of clay slate, bordering the west side of the loch; and this level ground, which, where not cultivated, is covered with peat, extends in a broad belt, along the termination of the western hilly range, to that side of the island. The rest of the adjoining peninsula declines from the ridge of low hills which skirts the western coast, in fine arable slopes to the shores of Lochindaal. The northern and western hills are of moderate height and easy inclination, and are covered with heath, pasture, and fern. Those on the east are more elevated and rocky." The highest ground here, which is the highest on the island, has an altitude of about 1,500 feet above the level of the sea.

The coast is, in general, bounded by low rocks or by flat shores and sandy beaches. But, about Saneg, on the north-west side, there are several large caves, one of which has a labyrinth of passages; and at the Mull of Oa, the cliffs rise to a great height, and contain another large cave. Lochindaal, though open to the south-west and containing little depth of water, is much resorted to by shipping. Loch Gruinard is almost the only place on the west coast which affords any anchorage. The small bays on the east coast are, for the most part, dangerous of approach on account of sunken rocks. Yet boat-ports are numerous; and sea-ports for sailing vessels or steamers, with various accommodation of quay or pier, exist at Port-Askaig on the sound of Islay, at Port-Ellen on the south-east coast, 4 miles from the Mull of Islay, at Bowmore near the head of the east

side of Lochindaal, at Port-Charlotte on the west side of Lochindaal, and at Portnahaven immediately north-west of the south-western extremity of the island. All the ordinary kinds of sea-fish abound round the coast; and the catching of them employs a large number of the inhabitants, and is industriously pursued, and productive. The lobster and salmon net fishings also are valuable.

The climate is moist, but on the whole tolerably healthy. Numerous small streams water the island, abound with trout and salmon, and afford plenty of water-power for any kind of manufactory. Near the centre of the island is Loch-Finlaggan, about 3 miles in circuit, with an islet of the name of Finlaggan in the middle. There are likewise several smaller lakes; and these, together with the streams and the encincturing sea, afford ample sport to the angler. There is much variety of valuable minerals. Lead was long ago mined in the island. Silver has been found in the lead ore, to the amount of from 16 to 18 ounces pure in the ton. Iron ore of the best quality has been found, and tried on a considerable scale. Copper, manganese, graphite, and other metallic minerals also have been discovered. Good marble has been quarried. Beds of excellent slate abound in different parts, and have been worked to a considerable extent. Beds of fine silicious sand occur, from which cargoes have been shipped for the manufacture of glass. Lime, shell sand, seaweed, and moss for composts are inexhaustibly abundant, and within easy reach. Game of every description, both four-footed and winged, is plentiful. In one district there is an extensive stock of wild fallow deer; and the woodcock shooting is equal to the best on the Scottish mainland. Weasels, otters, eagles, peregrine-falcons, herons, and a great variety of other wild creatures likewise are found.

The soil of the arable lands is very various, but generally fertile and well cultivated. Islay is, beyond all comparison, the richest of the Hebrides in natural capabilities, and the most productive. Perhaps more than one half of its entire surface might be advantageously subjected to regular tillage. Agricultural improvements have proceeded with astonishing rapidity. Enclosing, draining, and road-making, were commenced many years ago, and have been steadily carried on till large part of the island looks as well-dressed as many an equal extent of country in the Scottish Lowlands. A very large grant was obtained under the recent drainage act, in virtue of which a great extension of operations was undertaken, the tenants in every case paying the government per centage. The roads are everywhere excellent, and have good bridges; and a very important new line, about 15 miles in length, from Bridgend to Port-Ellen, opening up a new district of the island, was commenced so late as 1841. There is a brick and tile work, which affords important aid in the drainage operations. Meal mills are in abundance. The improved system of husbandry was established a good many years ago, and led immediately to the permanent great increase of white crops, and to a very profitable production of green crops. The cattle formerly used to be almost starved in winter; but they are now well sustained throughout the year, by the same series of means as in the Scottish Lowlands. The oxen are understood to be a very choice variety of the West Highland breed; and they command the highest prices. The estate of Islay, belonging to Mr. Campbell of Islay and Shawfield, and comprising 139,700 imperial acres, or by much the larger part of the entire island, was put into the market in 1843, having come under claims of bondholders and personal creditors to the amount of £700,000. About 34,000 acres of it are arable, about 22,300 are green pasture, about 700 acres or more are under wood, and all the rest is heathy pasture. The rental of it in 1843, exclusive of the pleasure-grounds, the woods, the fishings, and the stockings, was £19,713. The mansion house stands in a pleasant situation, amid extensive tasteful pleasure-grounds, at the head of Lochindaal; and is large and commodious, great part of it being of quite recent erection.

The island of Islay comprises the three quoad civilia parishes of Kilarrow, Kilchoman, and Kildalton, and the three quoad sacra parliamentary parishes of Kilmeny, Oa, and Portnahaven; and these six parishes, together with the united parish of Jura and Colonsay, constitute the presbytery of Islay and Jura, in the synod of Argyle. There are in Islay also three Free churches, and one Free church preaching station; and these, together with a preaching station in Jura, constitute the Free church presbytery of Islay. There is in Islay likewise an Independent chapel. There are six parochial schools, and four Free church schools. The only place which can properly be called a town is Bowmore; and the villages are Bridgend, Port-Charlotte, Portnahaven, Port-Ellen, and Port-Askaig. A sheriff court is held on the island once a-quarter; and a justice of peace small debt court, on the first Monday of every month, There are on the island an office of the National bank, an agency of the Phœnix insurance company, and an agent for Lloyd's. Steam-boat communication is maintained with Glasgow twice a-week. The distillation of whisky is carried on to a large extent, in 14 distilleries, consuming greatly more than the barley grown on the island, and affording, in its refuse, much food for cattle and manure for the land. The whisky is considered of very superior quality, and is mostly sent to Glasgow. The spinning of yarn was at one period extensively conducted here, and formed a staple of Islay, no less than £10,000 worth having been exported in a year; but this trade has been annihilated by the Glasgow manufactories, and spinning is now limited in Islay to domestic consumption. The great staple article of exportation is black cattle, of which nearly 3,000 head are sold yearly. Gaelic is the general language of the common people; but English is well understood, and is taught in all the schools. Population in 1801, 6,821; in 1831, 14,982; in 1851, 12,334. Houses, 2,100.

On the island of Finlaggan, in the lake of Finlaggan, the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles, resided in royal pomp; and here still stand the picturesque ruins of their castle. In the same lake is another little isle, called Eilan-na-corlle, or 'the Island of Council,' where a body of judges constantly sat to decide differences between the subjects of the Macdonalds, and received for their trouble the eleventh part of the value of the contested affair. In the first island were buried the wives and children of the Lords of the Isles; but their own persons were deposited in the more sacred ground of Iona. Besides the castle on this island, these powerful lords had a castle on an island in Loch-Guirm to the west of Lochindaal, and another on Freuch isle in the sound. After their expulsion from the Isle of Man, in 1304, the Lords of the Isles made Islay their chief place of residence. There is a tradition, that even while the Isle of Man was part of their domain, the rents and feus were paid to them in Islay; and this tradition is rendered probable from the names of two rocks which lie opposite each other, at the bottom of a harbour on the south side of the island; the one rock being still called *Craig-a-neone*, or 'the Rock of the silver rent,'—the other, *Craig-a-nairgid*, 'the Rock of the rent in kind.' In the times prior to those of

the Lords of the Isles, Islay appears to have been under the dominion of the Danes and Norwegians, as there are many duns and castles, evidently of Danish origin, besides, many places which have Danish names; as Kennibus, Assibus, Torrisdale, Torribolse, and the like. It continued under the Lords of the Isles till the reign of James III.; and, when their powers were abolished, their descendants, the Macdonalds, were proprietors holding directly of the Crown. See the article HEBRIDES. James VI. resumed the grant to the Macdonalds made by his predecessors, and transferred the lands of Islay, Jura, Scarba, and Muckairn, to Sir John Campbell of Calder—then a great favourite at court—for an annual feu-duty, of which the proportion was £500 sterling for Islay. All these lands were sold again to Campbell of Shawfield for £12,000; and the islands of Jura and Scarba were afterwards sold for a larger sum than that paid originally for the whole. The emigrant ship, the Exmouth, in May, 1847, struck on an iron-bound part of the north-west coast of Islay, and went almost instantly to pieces, when 220 persons were drowned.

ISLAY SOUND, the narrow channel, about 8 miles long, between the islands of Islay and Jura. It is little more than a mile in width; but its navigation is very dangerous from the rapidity of its tides and the cross and short seas which sweep it. The shores are abrupt but not high, rarely exceeding 100 feet.

ISLE-MARTIN, a small island, and fishing-station, in the north-west of the sea-loch of Lochbroom, and in the parish of Lochbroom, 5 miles north-west of Ullapool, nominally in Ross-shire, but really in Cromartyshire.

ISLE OF BENLEVEN. See BENLEVEN.

ISLE OF LOCHAR. See LOCHAR MOSS.

ISLE OF MAY. See MAY (THE).

ISLE OF WHITHORN, a village and small seaport in the parish of Whithorn, on the east coast of Wigtonshire; 2 miles north of the promontory of Burgh-head, and 3 miles south-east of the burgh of Whithorn. It stands at the head of a small bay, which is almost land-locked by a peninsula ½ a mile long, formed by an islet, lying across its mouth. The harbour is, in consequence, well-sheltered and safe, and possesses internal capaciousness and external advantages of position which might apparently be turned to large account. A pier, erected about 65 years ago by the aid of the Convention of Royal Burghs, offers accommodation to the few vessels which the unimportant commerce of the district keeps employed. The Galloway steamer touches here on her way to and from Liverpool; and small vessels sail weekly hence to Whitehaven, and other English ports, engaged principally in the importation of coals. The little port communicates by good public roads with Whithorn, Wigton, and Garlieston. On the shore at the village are vestiges of an ancient chapel or church of small size, which the learned author of Caledonia says is traditionally reported to have been the earliest place of Christian worship in Scotland. Near the village is a weak chalybeate spring, whose waters are sufficiently celebrious to draw to the place invalid visitors. There is a Free church in the village. Population, 495. Houses, 78.

ISLE-ORONSAY, an island, about ½ a mile long, contiguous to the middle of the north coast of the island of North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides. It is insulated only at high water; and is the best landing place for the contiguous district of North Uist. Here is a post-office station.

ISLE-TANERA, or TANERAMORE, the largest of the Summer Islands, in Lochbroom, Ross-shire. See SUMMER ISLANDS.

ISSAY, an island, nearly 2 miles long, lying in Dunvegan bay, opposite the middle of Vaternish, and belonging to the parish of Duirinish, in the island of Skye. It is also called Ellan-Isa or the Island of Jesus. Its surface is fertile. Population, 90.

ITHAN. See YTHAN.

J

JACKSON-HILL, a hill, about 500 feet high, in the east of the parish of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire.

JACKTON, a modern village in the parish of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. It stands on the road to Eaglesham, about a mile from the White Cart, or boundary with Renfrewshire.

JAMES (ST.), an ancient parish, now included in the parish of Kelso, in Roxburghshire. See KELSO.

JAMES (ST.). See FORFAR and GLASGOW.

JAMESTON, a small village pleasantly situated on Meggot water, in the northern part of the parish of Westerkirk, about 9 miles north-west of the town of Langholm, in Dumfries-shire. It was built about the year 1790, to accommodate 40 miners and their families, in consequence of the discovery of a mine of antimony a little to the eastward of its site. This mine, the only one of its class in Britain, produced, from 1793 to 1798, 100 tons of regulus of antimony, valued aggregately at £8,400 sterling, besides a proportionate quantity of sulphuretted antimony of less value. A company, one-half of whose shares was retained by Sir James Johnstone of Glendinning, the proprietor of the soil, made very spirited exertions at the commencement of their enterprise. The village was provided with grazing-grounds, a store, and other appliances of convenience and comfort; the miners were expected to work only six hours a-day, and were provided with a library for their own use, and a school-house for their children; a smelting-house and all requisite apparatus were furnished at the mine; and an excellent road, with 4 bridges in its course, was constructed down the vale of the Meggot to connect the village with the main lines of communication through the country. Yet, from some cause which seems not well-explained, mining operations were suspended about the close of the century, and have not since been resumed.

JAMESTON, a village in the parish of Contin, Ross-shire. Population, 115.

JAMESTON, a post-office village in the parish of

Bonhill, Dumbartonshire. It is also called Damhead. Population, 314. Houses, 64.

JAMIMA. See JEMIMA.

JANETOWN, a fishing village in the parish of Lochcarron, Ross-shire. It stands on the north side of Loch-Carron, 3 miles from its head, and on the road from Strome-ferry to Dingwall, at the point where the branch road goes off to Gairloch, 4 miles north-east of Strome-ferry, 14 south-south-east of Shieldag on Loch-Torridon, and 49½ south-west by west of Dingwall. It has a good inn and a few pretty good shops and cottages, but otherwise consists of a straggling row of poor huts, about a mile in length. Each family, for the most part, tenants a small lot of land, and owns a fishing boat. Population, 513. Houses, 85.

JARDINE HALL, the seat of Sir William Jardine, Bart., in the parish of Applegarth, Dumfriesshire. It is an elegant modern edifice, situated on rich low ground on the left bank of the Annan, 4½ miles north-north-west of Lockerby. Opposite to it, on the right bank of the river, and within the parish of Lochmaben, stands Spedlin tower, the residence of Sir William's ancestors. This is vastly thick in its walls, has round turrets at its angles, and is strongly vaulted. Over its strong arched entrance-door, are the armorial bearings of the Jardines, with the date 1605; and over much of its walls are coatings of ivy. The surrounding population long made this tower the scene of one of their most notable ghost stories; so that the place figures largely in the legends of Lowland superstition;—a striking contrast to the association of Jardine-Hall itself, in the present proprietor's time, with the advancement of physical science.

JED (THE), a small river of Roxburghshire. It rises on the south-west side of Carlin-Tooth, one of the Cheviot mountains, in the upper part of the parish of Southdean, at a spot 1¾ mile south of the summit of Peel-fell on the boundary-line with England; and to the parish-church of Southdean, a distance of 5 miles, it pursues a southerly direction, and receives in its progress the waters of Black-burn and Carter-burn. It now flows 2¾ miles eastward, and then resumes its southward course. Over the last mile, and likewise over 1½ mile further, it divides Southdean on its left bank from the upper part of Jedburgh on its right. It now runs across a small wing of the latter, and then flowing 2½ miles south-westward to Groundiesnook, it washes Upper Jedburgh and Southdean on its left bank, and Oxnam and Lower Jedburgh on its right. At Groundiesnook it enters the lower division of Jedburgh, and thence to the Teviot a little below Bonjedward, bisects it lengthwise from south to north through the middle, cutting it into two not very unequal parts, and flowing joyously past the town of Jedburgh. Its entire length of course, exclusive of its numerous little sinuosities, is about 17 miles. Its tributaries, though numerous, are all tiny. Its vale, as seen from Carter-fell, is gorgeously beautiful; and even, as seen in detail, exhibits many a close scene, so full of character as to have fired the muse of Thomson and Burns, as well as of many a minor poet. A tourist, indeed, sees nothing in it to compete with the largeness of the Tweed or the Nith; yet, within the brief distance of 2 or 3 miles—especially in the parts immediately above the town of Jedburgh—he will survey, though on a small scale, more of the elements of landscape than during a whole day's ride even in the Highlands. The rockiness of the river's bed, the briskness of its current, the pureness of its waters, and, above all, the endless combinations of slope and precipice, of scaur and grassy knoll and mimic haugh, with shrubs and coppices on its richly sylvan banks, produce many a scene of picturesqueness and romance. To its other attractions it adds that of being an excellent trouting-stream.

JEDBURGH, a parish in the south side of the Teviotdale district of Roxburghshire. It contains the royal burgh of Jedburgh, and the villages of Bongate, Bonjedward, Lanton, and Ulston. It consists of two sections, southern and northern, lying a mile asunder at their nearest point of mutual approach, and both stretching lengthwise from south to north. The southern division, though the smaller, is the original Jedburgh; and it is bounded on the north-east and east by Oxnam, on the south by Northumberland, and on the west by Southdean. Its form is nearly a circle of 3¼ miles in diameter, with a projection northward of irregular outline, 2½ miles long, and about ¾ of a mile in average breadth. Its surface rapidly descends from the water-shed of the Cheviots on its southern boundary to an undulating plain, shooting up occasionally in beautiful, and in some instances high, green conical hills, and ploughed toward the north by the narrow vale of the Jed. The northern and larger division has the outline of an irregular pentagon, with a small oblong figure projecting at a wide angle and from a brief line of attachment on the east; and it is bounded by Ancrum, Crailing, Eckford, Hounam, Oxnam, Southdean, and Bedrule. In extreme length, it measures 6¼ miles, and, in extreme breadth, exclusive of the eastward projection, 5¼ miles. The projecting part stretches north-west and south-east, and measures 2¾ miles by 1½. From the deep, and, in some places, furrow-like vale of the Jed, the surface rises undulatingly on both sides, in an enchanting variety of form, to the height of about 300 feet above the level of the stream, cut by numerous ravines, and exceedingly varied in the outline of its knolls and hillocks. But on its west side, first along the boundary from the southern end onward, and next in the interior, it rises into the regularly ascending and elongated Dunian, and at the site and in the vicinity of the town sends off the roots of that lofty hill almost from the very edge of the Jed, leaving hardly sufficient space for a convenient street arrangement of the burgh. See the article DUNIAN. Behind the northern part of the hill, or along the southern frontier, the surface is a level luxuriant haugh, watered by the Teviot, which here forms, for 3½ miles, the boundary-line, and spreads freely around it the wealth of soil and the mirthfulness of landscape which distinguish the lower and longer part of its course. On the east Oxnam-water, flowing northward to the Teviot, forms for a mile the boundary-line, and, for another mile, runs across the connecting part or neck of the projecting district.

About sixty years ago, not more than a fifth or a sixth part of the parish was arable ground, while all the rest was pastoral; but now the superficies of lands in tillage, in pasture, and under wood, is nearly in the proportion respectively of 29, 15, and 5. The farm buildings are neat, and, in some instances, almost elegant; the enclosures are tasteful and sheltering; the sides of the Dunian and of other lofty hills are beautified with enclosure and culture a considerable way up their ascent; and almost all the land which modern methods of improvement could reclaim have been subjected to the plough. The soil is necessarily various; in some places a toughish clay,—in others, a mixture of clay with sand or gravel,—and in the lower parts of the vale of the Jed, as well as in the valley of the Teviot, a rich and fertile loam. The higher parts of the Dunian, and especially the uplands

along the boundary with England, are the sheep-walk of the famed Cheviot breed,—browsing here, as in coterminous districts, on their original grounds. A great natural forest, called Jed forest, formerly covered nearly all this parish, together with South-dean and part of the neighbouring parishes; and the remains of it, to the extent of many hundred acres, were cut down only in the course of last century. The rocks of the parish, variously crystalline and stratified, afford a pleasing study to the geologist. Iron ore, three feet thick in the bed, occurs near the burgh. White and red sandstone, of excellent quality, is wrought in several quarries. Limestone of excellent quality is abundant at Carter-fell, on the boundary with England, and occurs at Hunthill 2 miles south-east of the burgh; but, owing to the dearth of fuel, it has not, for some time, been worked. Coal seems in one or two localities to be indicated, and even appears to have been at one time found on the Hunthill property; but it has more than once, in recent times, eluded expensive and laborious search. Two chalybeate springs well up near Jedburgh, and others seem to exist in other localities. One of the former, called Tudhope well, has been successfully tried for scorbutic and rheumatic disorders. The principal landowners are the Marquis of Lothian, the Earl of Minto, Rutherford of Edgerston, Chief-Justice Lord Campbell, Mein of Hunthill, Ormiston of Glenburnhall, and Fair of Langlee. The mansions are Edgerston, Mossburnford, Langlee, Hundalee, Hartrigge, and Bonjedward in the vale of the Jed, and Hunthill, Lintalee, and Glenburnhall in other localities. There are six corn-mills on Jed water, two of them at the burgh. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1834 at £40,310. Assessed property in 1843, £22,369 19s. 9d. The Berwick and Carlisle road traverses the northern border of the parish, up the valley of the Teviot; and the Edinburgh and Newcastle western road goes up the vale of the Jed, and over Carter-fell. Had it not been for the obstruction of the Cheviots, on the boundary with England, the vale of the Jed would have been adopted as the route of the grand railway communication between Edinburgh and the valley of the Tyne. A railway from Jedburgh to the Roxburgh station of the North British is in progress of formation. Population of the parish in 1831, 5,647; in 1851, 5,476. Houses, 775.

The name Jedburgh is popularly pronounced Jeddart; and the latter form of the word is vastly less a corruption of the true name than the former. The ancient name was Jedworth or Gedworth, sometimes spelled Jedword or Gedworde; and was formed from Jed or Ged, the name of the river, and *weorth*, the term for a hamlet which occurs in the termination of so many names of places in England. But the earliest form of the name of the river was, not Jed, but Gad; and a conjecture has thence been generally entertained that the district was the principal seat of the Gadeni, a British tribe who inhabited the whole tract of country lying between Northumberland and the Teviot. Its position on the Borders, its forming often a debateable territory between conflicting powers, its facilities of fortification and entrenchment, the shelter of its forest and the seclusion of its glens, occasioned it to be the rendezvous of armies, the arena of baronial gatherings and feuds, and the scene of conflicts both national and predatory, from the earliest period of authentic Scottish history down to an epoch immediately succeeding the Reformation. The last onslaught on its soil, though little else than the hasty squabble of irascible men at a Border tryst, was followed by consequences of pacification which invest it with interest and importance. On the 7th of July, 1575, some Scotsmen, resenting the unprovoked or unjustifiable slaughter of one of their countrymen, made a vengeful attack on the offenders, and were repulsed. But meeting in their flight a body of the men of Jedburgh who joined them, they wheeled round on their pursuers, completely routed them, killed Sir George Heron, an eminent Northumbrian, and carried prisoners to Dalkeith, Sir John Forster, the warden, and some considerable persons, his attendants. Elizabeth of England being enraged at the event, the Earl of Huntington as her envoy, and the Regent Morton on the part of Scotland, met at Foulden in Berwickshire, and arranged a general pacification. The scene of the conflict was the Reid Swire, a projecting part of Carter-fell,—the word 'swire' meaning 'a neck,' and being used in the nomenclature of Scottish topography to denote the neck of a hill. The skirmish has supplied the Border minstrels with a subject for song, entitled 'the Raid of the Red Swire,' which says, in reference to the part which the men of Jedburgh acted,—

> "Then raise the Slogan with ane shout,—
> Fy Tyndale to it! Jeddart's here!'
> * * * *
> And surely then the game gaed right,
> Frae time the foremost of them fell:
> Then ower the knowe without good night
> They ran with many a shout and yell."

An interesting object on the Jed, linking together ancient and modern times, is Fernihirst Castle: which see. The parish appears to have been at one time thickly dotted with peels, and towers, and minor strengths,—several of which were massive and formidable; but all, except a tower at the village of Lanton, and the ruins of a stronghold at Timpan, in the vicinity of Lanton, have disappeared. Vestiges of artificial caves exist on the banks of the Jed, particularly of two large ones excavated in rock at Hundalee and Lintalee. They recede in such a manner from the face of precipices as to be now inaccessible; but they were described to Dr. Somerville by aged persons who had entered them when a degree of access existed, as consisting of three apartments, one on each side of the entrance, and another of larger dimensions behind; and they seem, without a doubt, to have been used as hiding-places or strongholds in cases of emergency from invasion. On the summit of the bank above the Lintalee cave, are the remains of a famous camp, which Douglas formed for the defence of the Borders during Bruce's absence in Ireland, and which is described in Barbour's Bruce. Richmond, the English warden, having crossed the Border at the head of 10,000 men provided with hatchets to destroy Jed forest, fell, in a personal rencounter with Douglas, in the vicinity of the camp. Near Monklaw is a Roman camp, which seems to have been about 160 yards square. At Scarsburgh is a well-defined circular camp, about 180 feet in diameter, with ramparts nearly 20 feet in height. At Fernihirst, Howdean, Camptown, and Swinnie, are vestiges of other camps which have been greatly defaced. An ancient military road passes over the Dunian from Ancrum bridge toward the town. The Roman causeway passes along the north-eastern district at the distance of 2 miles from the burgh, and is here paved with whinstone, and almost entire. At Old Jedworth, on the Jed, 4 miles above the town, and at the northern extremity of the southern section of the parish, are situated, amidst a little grove, the ruins, or rather vestiges, of a chapel founded by Eegred, bishop of Lindisfarn, who died in the year 845. Verdant mounds and carpetings of

ank grass respectively indicate the position of the hapel walls, and almost conceal from view the omb-stones of the cemetery. Flint arrow-heads re sometimes found in various localities. Ancient oins and medals—particularly the former—have been found in almost incredible numbers. At Stewartfield, at Bongate, at Swinnie, and in other ocalities, but especially at a place on the side of he Jed near the burgh, where deposits were made of rubbish from the town and its abbey, coins have been picked up of the reigns of Canute, Edred, Edwy, Ethelred, Edward I., Edward III., and of later monarchs both Scottish and English.

Jedburgh is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £323 14s. 5d.; glebe, £48 13s. Unappropriated teinds, £2,069 17s. 1d. The parish church consists of the western half of the nave of the abbey of Jedburgh, and was fitted up about the year 1793, and contains about 1,000 sittings. The district around Edgerston, comprising the southern section of Jedburgh parish and portions of Southdean and Oxnam, was recently constituted a quoad sacra parish. The church was built in 1838, and is under the patronage of the four chief heritors. There is a Free church in the burgh, containing 750 sittings; and the receipts of it in 1855 amounted to £265 7s. 8½d. There are two United Presbyterian churches, —Blackfriars church and High-street church; both built in 1818, and containing respectively 1,200 and 1,100 sittings. There are also in the burgh an Independent chapel, with 300 sittings, and an Episcopalian chapel, with 150 sittings; and in Bongate a small Roman Catholic chapel. There is a parochial school in the burgh, united to a grammar school which, even so early as the commencement of the 17th century, had attained considerable eminence; and the joint institution affords a wide range of education. There are also parochial schools at Lanton and at Rink; and the three parochial schools have divided amongst them the maximum salary. There are likewise an Episcopalian school, a sessional school, an Educational society school, two schools supported by the Marquis of Lothian, and several adventure schools.

The present parish of Jedburgh comprehends the ancient parishes of Jedworth, Old Jedworth, and Upper Crailing. Old Jedworth is the southern section of the present parish; and Upper Crailing is what we have described as the eastern wing of the northern section. The two Jedworths are the earliest Scottish parishes distinctly noticed in history. So early as the record of the year 882, they are mentioned by Hoveden; and two centuries later, Eadulfus, a younger son of one of the Earls of Northumberland, is recorded by both Simeon and Hoveden to have been buried in the church of Jedworth,—a fact which shows how early these powerful Earls had connection with the manor of Jedburgh. As appears from the charters of David I., one of the Earls, amid the darkness which preceded the dawn of record, laid out on and around the site of the present burgh, a manor on which were built a castle, a church, and a mill. When David I. founded the monastery of Jedburgh, he gave its monks the churches of the two parishes, and also a chapel which then existed at Scarsburgh, in a recess of the forest east of the Jed. In 1147, Gospatrick, the "vicecomes," granted to the same monks the tithes of the church of Upper Crailing. In 1754, the Relief denomination of dissenters mainly originated in Jedburgh under Mr. Boston; and a curious manuscript was prepared by the kirk-session of the epoch, narrating the rise of the new sect. Dr. Macknight, the critical commentator, and Dr. Somerville, the historian of Queen Anne, were ministers of Jedburgh, the former during 3 years, and the latter during 57. John Rutherford, principal of St. Salvator's college, St. Andrews,—Andrew Young, regent of philosophy in the University of Edinburgh,—John Ainslie, the eminent land-surveyor,—and Sir David Brewster, the distinguished living philosopher, are all claimed by the parish as natives. Samuel Rutherford, the pious principal of St. Mary's college, St. Andrews, and Thomson the poet, whose father was minister of the conterminous parish of Southdean, are believed to have been educated at the grammar-school of the town.

JEDBURGH, a post and market town, a seat of manufacture, the centre of traffic to a considerable extent of country, a royal burgh, the county town of Roxburghshire, and the seat of the south-eastern circuit court of justiciary, occupies a picturesque site on the river Jed, 10 miles north-east of Hawick, 10 south-south-west of Kelso, 12 north-north-west of the nearest part of the English border, and 46, by way of Lauder, south-east of Edinburgh. A correct idea of the town cannot be conveyed but through the medium of a previous idea of its site. The Jed, in approaching it, has a due north direction; and after running alongside of it for 230 yards, it bends round, flows 250 yards due east, again bends and flows 800 yards due north and about 660 yards north-east, and, now resuming its northerly course, takes leave of the town and its suburbs. The east or right bank of the river, while traversing this aggregate distance, is remarkably varied in appearance; but, in general, may be described as a glen or narrow vale, with a scaured and richly-wooded back-ground of rising bank or undulating hill. The west or left bank may be compared to a stupendous wedge, with its hither edge rounded off, laid close along the margin of the early part of the river, the head or thick end being on the south, and the point, or end which subsides into a level, lying about two-third's way down the river's long northerly stretch of 800 yards. What the figure of the wedge illustrates is a spur or projection of the Dunian; but the main body of this vast though beautiful hill swells up at an average distance of about ¼ of a mile from the river, along the whole extent of the town, and over a considerable distance both above and below it, and forms a gigantic natural screen in its rear, adorned as it recedes with hanging gardens and orchards. A quarter of a mile east of the southern termination of the town or of its suburb, stands the elegant mansion of Stewartfield in the midst of a little grove; and leading up to it north-eastward from a bridge opposite the middle of the town, is a wooded avenue, whose trees, as well as those around the mansion, are of great age and dimensions, and might almost vie with the sylvan constituents of the vast American forest. The disclosures northward and southward of the winding vale of the Jed, though not extensive, are singularly picturesque. Altogether, the site and the environs of the burgh are as exquisitely attractive as they are singularly peculiar.

At the south end or highest ground of the town, at the distance of only about 110 yards from the river, stands the castle, afterwards to be described, appearing, from its size and its position, like the head of the scorpion-formed streets and back lanes which stretch away from it down the hill to the plain, and, owing to the elevation of its site, presenting a conspicuous appearance from every point of view whence the burgh is visible. Close to the castle, on the north-west side, comes down the turnpike, from Hawick, after surmounting the Dunian at a point 2 miles distant, and making rapid slant-

ing descent on its hither side. Immediately in front of the castle commences the town, in the street called Townhead. This street runs almost due north-east down the hill, over a distance of 370 yards to the cross; and has, in general, especially in its upper part, a dingy, antiquated appearance. At the cross is an open area, extensive enough to give the core of the town an airy pleasant appearance; while both in itself, and in the parts of concentric thoroughfares adjacent to it, are many good houses, some of which have neat shops on the ground story. From the south-east corner of this area a thoroughfare goes off, running 120 yards south-eastward, and about the same distance southward to a bridge across the Jed, where the river has an easterly direction; and there it points the way up the vale of the parish toward Newcastle. This thoroughfare, over most of the way before reaching the bridge, is only partially edificed; but it has on the west side the superb ruin of Jedburgh abbey, and commands in the finest perspective the views along the Jed. From the north-east corner of the area at the cross, a street called Canongate runs down 260 yards eastward to a very ancient and curious bridge of three semicircular ribbed arches, across the Jed. Spanning the roadway of the bridge at its centre, was formerly a gateway which some modern Goths who happened to have authority in the burgh caused to be destroyed. On the north-west side of the area at the cross, at a point directly opposite the commencement of Canongate, a street 110 yards in length files off north-westward leading up to an acclivitous roadway over the Dunian to the village of Lanton. Bisecting this short street nearly at its middle, is a streamlet, called Larkhall burn, which, though only about a mile in length of course, comes down through a wooded vista, and, flowing parallel to the main street line of the town over its whole length, greatly enriches the orchard scenery with which it is flanked. Continuous of Townhead, and nearly on a line with it, the High-street runs down the hill north-eastward over a distance of 360 yards, and, having gained the plain, leads over a few additional yards eastward to the Townfoot-bridge, a neat modern erection pointing the way to Kelso and Edinburgh. A street of 250 yards in length, only partially edificed, goes off at right angles from the north side of Canongate, and, running parallel with the Jed, joins the High-street at a very acute angle about 100 yards above its termination. The entire length of the town, along Townhead and High-street, is almost exactly half-a-mile; and its greatest breadth from Canongate bridge upward is about 380 yards, or something less than ¼ of a mile. Two inconsiderable suburbs stand on the right bank of the Jed; one diverging in three brief lines from near the end of Canongate bridge; and the other called Bongate, straggling upwards of 500 yards alongside of the turnpike to Edinburgh and Kelso, from near the east end of Townfoot-bridge to a point where, by another bridge, the turnpike passes to the left bank of the river.

The general appearance of the town is good. The streets are airy; the environs are charming; and the buildings, public and private, in spite of intermixtures of the old and the shabby, are substantial and aggregately pleasant. The county jail is a large, conspicuous, massive, modern pile; and bears the name of Jedburgh castle, partly because it is in the castellated style of architecture, and partly because it occupies the site of a very ancient and famous stronghold. It comprises neat capacious erections, for the prison accommodation, and spacious attached courts for ventilation and exercise, and is surrounded by high walls surmounted by chevaux de frise. The massiveness of the encompassing walls and the air of seeming comfort and baronial splendour which, as seen from vantage-ground higher up the Dunian, is possessed by the enclosed area and erections, suggest ideas widely different from the real moral associations of the place; and the contrast is singularly heightened by the magnificence, and the hundred features of minute beauty, which emblazon the landscape beheld from the great gateway or place of public execution. The county hall, situated between the Abbey and the lower end of the Townhead, very near the area at the cross, is a neat modern edifice. The dispensary is a commodious edifice, with rooms and baths for patients from a large section of Roxburghshire; and was built at the expense of the Marquis of Lothian, in 1822. The two United Presbyterian churches, the one in a recess off the High-street, and the other presenting its front to that street, are large tasteful structures, ornamental to the town. The Episcopalian chapel is a small but beautiful modern building. At one end of the suburb of Bongate is a large stone, sculptured with figures of animals and some indistinct characters, which seems to be part of an ancient obelisk, probably the cross of the suburb.

The ancient castle of Jedburgh is of unknown origin; and figures in the earliest records of the country. It was occasionally a royal residence, and for centuries a place of great strength, and an object of sharp contest between antagonist kingdoms. In 1165, Malcolm IV., who had adopted it as his favourite home, died within its walls. During the reigns of William the Lion and Alexander II., it was frequently honoured with the royal presence. In 1263, it was the birth-place of a son of Alexander III., and, several years later, the scene of that bereaved monarch's festive rejoicings on occasion of his marriage to Jolande, the daughter of the Count de Dreux. After the battle of Durham, it passed into the possession of the English; and in 1409 it was captured and laboriously demolished by the Scots. Of so great importance did the Scottish court esteem the demolition of a strength which was liable to be seized by the enemy, and powerfully used by them in purposes of mischief, that it proposed, for the complete accomplishment of the object, the imposition of a tax of two pennies upon every hearth in Scotland. Such few and slight vestiges of it as remained till modern times, were all removed at the erection of the present jail.

After the demolition of the ancient castle, the town was defended by six bastel-houses or towers. The Earl of Surrey, writing to his master, Henry VIII., says respecting it: "There was two times more houses therein than Berwick, and well-builded with many honest and fair houses in garrison, and six good towers therein." The towers, however, have all disappeared. Both the ruins of the Abbots' tower, on the site of which now stands the dispensary, and a tower which was used as the jail, and which stood in the middle of the street near the cross, were destroyed in the course of the last century. The other towers probably were demolished, or at least much injured, when, just before writing his account of it to Henry, the Earl of Surrey set fire to the town. A house, however, in which Queen Mary lodged and spent a period of sickness after her visit to Bothwell at Hermitage castle, still stands entire. It is a large building, situated in a back street, has small windows and very thick walls, with a sort of turret behind, and resembles a mansion-house of the reign of Charles II. The apartment occupied by the Queen is a small two-windowed room on the third story, reached from

e second floor by a narrow winding stair, and ither from the ground by a broad stone stair. he house is called, in the record of the privy coun-l, "the house of the Lord Compositor," and was ng in the possession of the family of Scott of An-um. "With its screen of dull trees in front," ys the author of the Picture of Scotland, "the use has a somewhat lugubrious appearance, as if nscious of connexion with the most melancholy le that ever occupied the page of history." In an joining orchard is a group of pear trees, sprung from the inhumed branches of a tree which is aditionally reported to have been blown down on ie night of James VI.'s entering England to assume ne crown.

A Maison Dieu anciently existed in the town, but as left no vestiges. A convent of Carmelites was, 1513, founded in the town by the inhabitants; at it also has utterly disappeared. In this convent, ved and died the writer of a History of Scotland om remote antiquity to the year 1535, — Adam ell, the author of 'Rota Temporum.' The exist-nce of other ecclesiastical institutions, and the en-re ascendency of ecclesiastical influence, are indi-ated by the names of various localities in the town. a garden behind the north-west side of High-reet, which is designated in some old documents Temple Garden,' the lower works of ancient build-gs have been found at a considerable depth be-eath the surface; and here, about 40 years ago, as dug up a stone sarcophagus, containing a large rn, three small urns, and fragments of human skulls nd bones.

But the grand antiquity of Jedburgh, and, to the resent hour, its prime architectural ornament, is ie ruin of its ancient abbey. "This venerable ructure," says the New Statistical Account of cotland, "stands on the south side of the town on ie declining bank of the river, which winds past in front, washing some remnants of its outworks. he chapter-house, cloisters, and other appendages ave perished; and nothing remains but the church, hich, in the form of a cross, extends from east to est 230 feet. The choir is much dilapidated, bear-g marks of great antiquity. The two lower stories onsist of massive pillars and semicircular arches, ith the diagonal or zigzag mouldings of Saxon chitecture, whilst the upper windows and some her parts are Gothic, evidently added at a more cent period. The north transept is entire, pre-nting traceried Gothic windows, especially one of reat size and beauty. The south transept has dis-ppeared. Above the intersection of the transepts ith the nave and choir, a large square tower rises four pillars to the height of 100 feet, surmounted y a projecting battlement, and crowned with tur-ts and pinnacles. The nave, measuring 130 feet ng, presents on each side three tiers of arches; ie first opening into the aisle consists of pointed ches, deeply recessed and richly moulded, sup-orted by clustered columns with sculptured capi-ls; the second, which opened into the galleries, onsists of beautifully moulded semicircular arches, ith two pointed arches inserted in each; and the ird, of elegant pointed windows. The lofty west-n gable possesses a Norman door of uncommon eauty, the archway exhibiting a profusion of orna-ented mouldings, supported by slender pillars to ie depth of 7½ feet. Above it is a large window, ith a semicircular arch flanked by small blank ointed arches, in long slender shafts, and this is rmounted by a beautiful St. Catherine's wheel. n the south side of the choir, there is a chapel hich was once appropriated to the use of the gram-ar-school. * * But the chief object of architectural interest in this abbey is the Norman door, which formed the southern entrance to the church from the cloisters. This, for the elegance of its work-manship, and the symmetry of its proportions, is unrivalled in Scotland. Its sculptured mouldings springing from slender shafts, with capitals richly wreathed, exhibit the representations of flowers, men, and various animals, executed with surprising minuteness and delicacy. 'This venerable pile,' says the late Archibald Elliot, architect, in his re-port to the heritors respecting some of its projected repairs, 'in my opinion, is the most perfect and beautiful example of the Saxon and early Gothic in Scotland.' Its grand appearance is imposing, and admirably accords with the scenery of the romantic valley in which it is situated."

St. Kennoch is reported to have been abbot of Jedburgh in the year 1000, and to have laboriously but effectually exerted his influence, during a con-siderable period, for the conservation of the inter-national peace. The traditional history respecting him, and the apparently high antiquity of the re-mains of the choir, would seem to indicate that the abbey had a very early existence. But the Melrose Chronicle, under the year 1174, has the entry, "Obiit Osbertus *primus* abbas de Jeddewrtha;" and, on this and other grounds, the abbey is per-haps regarded correctly, by the author of Caledonia, and other writers, as having been, not re-edified or extended, but originally founded in the year 1147, by David I. Its monks were canons-regular, brought, in the first instance, from Beauvais. The abbey was endowed, by its royal founder, with the tithes of the two Jedworths, of Langton, of Nisbet, and of Crailing, and with other important property; by Malcolm IV., with the churches of Brandon and Grendon in Northamptonshire, and with some lands and a fishery on the Tweed; by Ranulph de Soulis, with the church of Dodington, near Brandon, and the church in the vale of the Liddel; and by William the Lion, and various barons, with many other churches and lands. During 20 years from the commencement of the 13th century, the abbot was embroiled with the bishop of Glasgow, fighting a stiff battle for the prerogatives of the crosier; and he was eventually compelled to acknowledge more of the bishop's authority than comported with the loftiness of his own pretensions. During the early wars of the succession, the abbot and his canons were involved in ruin,—their house becoming so unsafe that they could not inhabit it, and their pos-sessions so wasted that they could not enjoy them; and, at the end of the year 1300, they threw them-selves on the bounty of Edward I., and were billeted by him on some religious houses in England. Ro-bert I. tried to restore by his generosity what the hostility of his antagonist had destroyed, and granted to the canons the hospital of St. Mary Magdalene at Rutherford, and apparently also the priories of Restenet in Forfarshire and Canonbie in Dumfries-shire. The canons, at all events, pos-sessed these priories during the best days of their prosperity, sent off some of their number to occupy their cells, and used that of Restenet as a place of custody for their records and other valuable docu-ments against the depredations of the Border ma-rauders. During the long succession of international conflicts which followed the peace of Northampton in 1328, the abbey rocked under the violent rush of invasion and repulse, and underwent many a deso-lating change. In 1523, it was pillaged and partly burnt by the Earl of Surrey; and, in 1545, it was extensively dilapidated by the Earl of Hertford. Even in very recent times, portions of it have been demolished by some worthies of that class who

sagaciously calculate the worth and beauty of an old ornate building by the number of shillings which they can procure for its stones. But now a better taste prevails, and what remains of the old pile is carefully preserved. After the Reformation, the abbey became vested in the Crown by annexation. As the Kers of Fernihirst had long been the bailies of Jed Forest, they, after a while, became bailies of the canonry of Jedburgh. In March, 1587, Sir Andrew Ker obtained from James VI. a grant of the bailiary of the lands and baronies of the abbey; and—the transition being easy in those times from connexion of any sort with ecclesiastical property to entire possession of it—he afterwards obtained a charter converting the whole into a lordship, by the title of Lord Jedburgh.

The town, proportionately to its size, makes a conspicuous figure in manufacture. Its staple produce is in woollens, akin to that of Hawick and Galashiels, with a trifling addition in linens. The principal fabrics are checked woollens for trousers and for shepherds' plaids, woollen shawls with fringe, coarse and large check pattern, a fine tartan, coarse Scotch blankets, coarse white plaiding for drawers, carpets, druggets, and hosiery. There are three large factories. The number of hand-looms, in 1828, was 20; and, in 1838, had increased to 75. There are also an establishment for the making of printing-presses, an iron and brass foundry, some business in the dressing of leather, and a full proportion of most of the ordinary branches of artificership. But bread, which is sent hence in considerable quantities to the north of England, and is in much request for the excellence of its quality, may be viewed as an additional manufacture; and the produce of the orchard, which is raised and sold in greater quantities here than in any district of Scotland except Clydesdale, must be regarded as an important article of commerce. The ecclesiastics of the abbey appear to have been fully aware of the peculiar adaptation of the soil and site of Jedburgh to the growth and luxuriancy of fruit-trees, and to have introduced at various periods such species as their deep practical insight into the pleasures of the palate pointed out as most grateful. A peculiarly fine species of apple, and not a few kinds of luscious pears, are plentifully grown in the very numerous private orchards and gardens of the inhabitants. Many of the existing pear-trees are supposed to be three centuries old; and individuals of them have occasionally produced, in one year, from 50 to 60 imperial bushels.

A weekly market is held on Tuesday, when much grain is sold by sample; and another weekly market is held on Friday. Fairs for cattle and horses are held on the first Tuesday after Whitsunday; on the second Tuesday of August, old style; on the 25th of September, if not a Saturday, a Sabbath, or a Monday, and if otherwise on the first Tuesday after; and on the first Tuesday of November, old style. Monthly markets for sheep and cattle are held on the third Saturday of every month, from January till May. Hiring markets for servants are held at Whitsunday and Martinmas. The town has a savings' bank, a number of insurance agencies, and branch-offices of the Royal Bank, the City of Glasgow Bank, the National Bank, and the British Linen Company's Bank. Public coaches run in connexion with the North British railway. Among the public institutions are two reading-rooms, a very large public library, several smaller public libraries, a farmers' club, a horticultural society, and some philanthropic and religious associations.

Jedburgh is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 15 councillors. It had property in lands, houses, and mills which used to yield a rental of about £500 a-year; but this was sold, under legal proceedings, in 1845 to pay the burgh debts. In 1833, the total income from all sources was £650 14s. 9d.; the expenditure was £599 4s. 2¾d.; and the debt was £5,223 18s. 4d. In 1854, the income was £37 2s. 3d. There are eight incorporated trades, smiths, weavers, shoemakers, masons, tailors, wrights, fleshers, and glovers; and they used to make a very rigid exaction of entrance dues, with no advantage to themselves, and with much injury to the community. The magistrates claim a right of jurisdiction over a tract beyond the burgh, and are also the ruling authority over the great St. James' fair held in the vicinity of Kelso; and by a late act of parliament they are likewise commissioners of police within the burgh. The sheriff court for the county, and the commissary court, are held on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday during session. The sheriff small debt court is held on the third Tuesday of every month. The court of quarter sessions is held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. The justice of peace court for the Jedburgh district is held on the last Tuesday of every month. Jedburgh unites with Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Lauder in sending a member to parliament. The parliamentay burgh is more extensive than the municipal burgh, and includes all the suburbs. Municipal constituency in 1854, 163; parliamentary constituency, 187. Population of the municipal burgh in 1841, 2,697; in 1851, 2,948. Houses, 311. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 3,615. Houses, 402.

The council-records of Jedburgh extending back to only 1619, and all the ancient charters having been destroyed during the wars with England, neither the date of the origin of the town, nor that of its erection into a burgh, can be ascertained. All earlier charters were renewed and confirmed by Queen Mary, in 1556. A fac-simile of a charter granted by William the Lion, in 1165, to the abbot and monks of the town, was published at Edinburgh in 1771. The town—in connexion with its castle and its abbey, the courts of the kings of Scotland, and the influence of a very wealthy fraternity of priests—must, so early as the 12th century, have become a place of very great consequence. During the festal scenes which occurred in its castle, in 1285, on occasion of Alexander III.'s second marriage, a masker dressed so as to resemble the skeleton figure of Death, glided among the dancers at the ball, and struck such terror into the Queen and the other revellers, that they fled to their retirements. Though this monstrous piece of foolery was intended merely as a joke, it excited a sensation throughout the kingdom, and was afterwards gravely regarded as an omen of the King's childlessness and early death, and of the consequent disasters which accrued to the country. After the close of the 15th century, Jedburgh figures prominently in the history of the international wars; and partly after, partly before that date, is said to have been seven times burnt, and to have as often risen like a phœnix from the flames. In 1523, the Earl of Surrey, at the head of 6,000 men, marched against the town, and was so obstinately resisted by the inhabitants in his attempts to take it, that, in hostile guerdon of their bravery, he no sooner got it under his power than he gave it up to plunder and the faggot. In the civil contentions which followed the expulsion of Mary from the throne, the people of Jedburgh espoused the cause of the infant James, in opposition to their powerful neighbour,

Ker of Fernihirst, the ancestor of the Marquis of Lothian, who declared for the captive Queen; and when a pursuivant was sent to them to proclaim the nullity of all proceedings against her while she was in Loch-Leven castle, they publicly inflicted on him some acts of contempt scarcely more insulting to his person, than offensive to private modesty and public decency. Ker of Fernihirst, in revenge, captured and hanged ten of the burghers, and destroyed by fire the whole stock of provisions laid up by the inhabitants for a winter's consumption. During the rebellion of 1745, the Pretender and his army of Highlanders created an alarm in the town, which was long remembered by the inhabitants. Though the town is now eminently prosperous—or prosperous beyond most towns of its class—in the achievements and results of industry, it threatened, for some time, to pine away to ruin. After the age of cattle-lifting and forays came to an end, the inhabitants availed themselves of the unequal taxation of England and Scotland, to drive a quiet and very advantageous contraband trade. Into England they carried salt, skins, and malt, which, till the Union, paid no duties in Scotland; and from England they imported wool, to be shipped, at a great profit, from the frith of Forth to France. But the commingling of the legislatures of the two kingdoms drove the ladder from the feet of the contraband Border trader, and left him dangling perilously in the air. "The vestiges of 40 malt barns and kilns," says Dr. Somerville, in the Old Statistical Account, "are now to be seen in the town of Jedburgh, while at present there are only 3 in actual occupation; and the corporation of skinners and glovers, formerly the most wealthy in the town, have, since the Union, greatly diminished, both in regard to opulence and number." In 1833, the corporation of glovers had become reduced to *two* members.

Such renown as expertness in fight is fitted to give, belongs in no stinted degree to the inhabitants of Jedburgh during Scotland's fighting period. The proud war-cry of the burghers, "Jeddart's here!" and their recorded dexterity in wielding a dangerous tool of strife which earned the designation of "the Jeddart staff," are no mean evidences of their general prowess. Their bravery is believed to have decided in favour of Scotland the last, though comparatively unimportant, feat of arms which she tried with England,—the skirmish mentioned in our notice of the parish as bearing the name of 'the Raid of the Reid Swire.' "I assure your grace," says the Earl of Surrey, in his letter to Henry VIII. respecting his attack on Jedburgh, "that I found the Scots at this time the boldest men and the hottest that ever I saw in any nation, and all the journey. Upon all parts of the army, they kept up with such continued skirmishes, that I never beheld the like. If they could assemble 40,000 as good men as the 1,500, or 2,000 I saw, it would be hard to encounter them." The corporation of shoemakers still possess a trophy taken from the English at the battle of Newburn; while the weavers possess two trophies, carried off from the celebrated fields of Bannockburn and Killiecrankie. "Jeddart justice," a phrase familiar throughout the Lowlands of Scotland, means the summary execution of a criminal previous to his trial, and is supposed to have been originally and solely practised by the reckless and tyrannical Dunbar, in his lording it over the Jedburgh courts of justice. But the phrase, even legitimately rendered, and seen in the light of equitable and modern administration, appears rapidly to be losing all meaning. Scarcely a town in quiet and loyal Scotland is so exemplarily peaceful as Jedburgh, or environed far and wide with so well-toned and tranquilly industrious a country.

JEMIMA, or JEMIMAVILLE, a village in the parish of Kirkmichael, within the original district of Cromartyshire. Fairs are held here on the first Tuesday of April, the first Wednesday of August, and the last Tuesday of October. An urn of very antique form was found, about 25 years ago, within an earthen tumulus here. Population, 139. Houses, 28

JERICHO, a hamlet on the south-western border of the parish of Tinwald, at the confluence of the two rivulets which form Lochar Water, in Dumfriesshire.

JERUSALEM. See PENCAITLAND.

JERVISWOOD. See GORDON.

JESUS (ISLAND OF). See ISSAY.

JOCK'S GILL, a ravine in the parish of Carluke, Lanarkshire.

JOCK'S LODGE, or PIERSHILL, a village in the parish of South Leith, Edinburghshire. It stands on the road from Edinburgh to Berwick, ½ a mile south-west of Restalrig, and nearly midway between Edinburgh and Portobello. Its site is on the low ground at the north-east base of Arthur's seat, immediately above the subsidence into meadow; and is surrounded with a rich variety of pleasant scenery. A principal feature of the village is a neat and spacious cavalry barrack, forming three sides of a large quadrangle, and presenting a wall, perforated with a high gateway, to the line of the turnpike. This barrack was built in 1793, and called Piershill in honour of Colonel Piers, who occupied a villa on the spot in the reign of George II., and at the same time commanded a regiment of cavalry stationed in Edinburgh. Behind the barrack, on lower ground, contiguous to the Restalrig meadows, are the engine depot and coking establishment of the North British railway. These features, together with the size and character of the private dwellings, give the village the appearance of a small town. To the east of it, along the road toward Portobello, are a number of ornate cottages and neat villas; and all around, except on the adjacent meadows, which are redolent of foul-water irrigation, lie features of culture and ornamentation suitable to the near vicinity of the magnificent metropolis. The name Jock's Lodge occurs as early as the time of Cromwell, but is of uncertain origin. Population, 449. Houses, 51.

JOHN KNOX'S. See EDINBURGH and ABERDEEN.

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, a quondam famous domicile, in the parish of Canisbay, on the flat downy shore of the Pentland frith, about 1½ mile west of Duncansby-head, in Caithness-shire. Not a fragment of the building remains, except a few of the lower stones of the foundation, or, if Dr. Macculloch is to be credited, not even that, but only "a piece of green turf, as flat and as bare as the back of one's hand." John O'Groat's house is said to have been founded under the following circumstances:—During the reign of James IV., a Lowlander of the name of Groat—or, according to some versions of the legend, a Dutchman of the name of John de Groot—along with his brother, arrived in Caithness, bearing a letter from the King, which recommended them to the gentlemen of the county. They procured land at this remote spot, settled, and became the founders of families. When the race of Groat had increased to the amount of eight different branches, the amity which had hitherto characterized them was unfortunately interrupted. One night, in the course of some festivity, a quarrel arose as to who had the best right to sit at the head

of the table next the door. High words ensued, and the ruin of the whole family, by their injudicious dissension, seemed at hand. In this emergency, one of them, named John, rose, and having stilled their wrath by soft language, assured them that at their next meeting he would settle the point at issue to the satisfaction of all. Accordingly, he erected upon the extreme point of their territory an octagonal building, having a door and window at every side, and furnished with a table of exactly the same shape; and when the next family festival was held, he desired each of his kin to enter at his own door, and take the corresponding seat at the table. The perfect equality of this arrangement satisfied all, and the former good humour of the fraternity was restored. There are many different versions of this story, but all bearing a resemblance to the well-known fable of the knights of the round table.

JOHN'S (St.). See Covington, Edinburgh, Forfar, Glasgow, Haddington, Leith, and Montrose.

JOHN'S CLACHAN (St.), the original name, now entirely disused, of the village of Dalry in Kirkcudbrightshire. See Dalry.

JOHN'S LOCH (St.). See Dunnet.

JOHNSHAVEN, a post-office village and small sea-port in the parish of Benholme, Kincardineshire. It stands on a small bay of its own name, 4 miles south-south-west of Bervie, 9 north-north-east of Montrose, and 29 south-south-west of Aberdeen. Its harbour is very small, but could be, readily enough, enlarged and improved. Several small sloops belong to it, and are employed chiefly in importing coal and exporting grain. A fishery of some local importance is carried on, but is not now so extensive as formerly. The manufacture of linen for the Forfarshire merchants employs a good number of the inhabitants. But the village on the whole has, for a long time, been remarkably stationary. Here is an United Presbyterian church. The coast in the vicinity is rocky and desolate. Population, 1,172. Houses, 312.

JOHNSTONE, a parish, containing the post-office station of Johnstone-Bridge, in Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It is bounded by Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Wamphray, Applegarth, Lochmaben, and Kirkmichael. It has a somewhat triangular outline, and measures 7½ miles in length southward, and 3 miles in average breadth. The river Annan traces all the eastern boundary; and the Kinnel runs partly in the interior, and partly on the western boundary. Along the Annan stretches a belt of level land, carpeted with loam and gravel. Thence the surface gradually rises till it attains a height of 700 or 800 feet; and then it slowly subsides towards the Kinnel, forming a broad-based hilly ridge between the rivers. Westward of the Kinnel are between 2,000 and 3,000 acres, which ascend from its banks till, at Mallin's hill, and Deer-edge, on the extremity of the parish, they attain the height of probably 1,300 or 1,400 feet. Across the Kinnel, about a mile after it enters the interior, stretches St. Ann's bridge, commanding nearly as delightful a view of glen and sylvan scenery as any other in Scotland. Three-quarters of a mile north of this bridge, a little west of the river, stands the magnificent mansion of Raehills, the seat of J. J. Hope Johnstone, Esq. of Annandale. Mr. Johnstone counts ancestors who were proprietors of his own estates and of others in Dumfries-shire up to the epoch of record, and who, as the leaders of a border-clan, waged constant warfare, during the 15th and 16th centuries, with the Douglases and the Maxwells. The whole parish, with a small exception, is his property; and it exhibits in many respects, and in all parts, but particularly on his own pleasure-grounds, the results of a liberal and skilful expenditure of capital. Only the general poverty of the soil, or the difficulty of keeping up its fertility when reclaimed, seems to have prevented the district from affording an eminent instance of agricultural improvement. About 1,500 acres are under wood; about 700 or 800 are waste lands, chiefly mosses; and the remaining 10,700 or 10,800 acres are very nearly distributed in moieties of arable land and pasture. Much of the wood is oak and ash, very ancient, and exhibiting specimens of great girth and height. The mosses have all a substratum or ramified under-bed of timber, principally oak, and seem to have grown up, like some more notable mosses in the country, from the wreck of the Caledonian forest. The arable grounds, except in a few instances, are not powerful enough to yield a remunerating produce in wheat, and are laid out chiefly for oats and barley. Sandstone is quarried on a small scale in the south. Lead ore occurs in circumstances to have induced a search, but has not answered expectations. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1834 at £12,000. The real rental, according to the new valuation in 1855, is £5,706. Population in 1831, 1,234; in 1851, 1,261. Houses, 214.

Three-quarters of a mile from the northern boundary, and mid-way between the Annan and the Kinnel, at a mile's distance from each, stand the ruins of Lochwood's 'lofty towers, where dwelt the Lords of Annandale.' Lochwood castle is said to have been built in the 14th century. It commands a very extensive prospect, especially toward the south, and has a retinue of ancient forest trees, one of which, an oak, measures 17½ feet in circumference. The castle is immediately environed with almost impassable marshes; and, both from the nature of its position and the enormous thickness of its walls, must have been a place of great strength. James VI., alluding to its inaccessibility and its capacities of resistance, said that "the man who built Lochwood, though outwardly honest, must have been a knave in his heart." About the year 1593, Robert, the natural brother of Lord John Maxwell, fired the castle, exclaiming, when it began to belch aloft the flames, "I'll give Dame Johnstone light enough to show her to set her silken hood." In revenge of the deed the Johnstones inflicted the fearfully sanguinary castigation on the Maxwells at Dryfe-sands, which is noticed in our article on Dryfesdale. The castle, having been fully repaired, continued to be inhabited till 1724,—three years after the death of the first Marquis of Annandale. The Glasgow and London road, the Edinburgh and Dumfries road by way of Moffat, and a turnpike between Moffat and Lochmaben, all traverse the parish south and north,—the first and second each 5 miles, and the third 6 miles. These roads, and their bridges, are kept in prime repair. One of the bridges spans the Annan at Johnstone mills, a little above the parish-church, in a single arch 80 feet in width. The Caledonian railway traverses the near vicinity of the eastern boundary, and is readily accessible at its stations of Wamphray, Dinwoodie, and Nethercleugh. Dr. Rogerson and Dr. Matthew Halliday, successively first physicians to the Empress Catherine of Russia, were natives of Johnstone. A large proportion of the inhabitants of the parish are Johnstones by name, and a considerable number are Hallidays.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, Johnstone of Annandale. Stipend, £165 13s. 2d.; glebe, £10. Parochial schoolmaster's salary, £26, with £21 10s. fees, and £5 10s. other emoluments. The

parish church was built in 1733, and enlarged in 1818, and contains 500 sittings. There is a Free church for Johnstone and Wamphray, with an attendance of 200; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £114 2s. 9½d. There are three non-parochial schools and two public libraries. The present parish of Johnstone comprehends the whole of the ancient parish of Johnstone, and part of the suppressed parishes of Dungree and Garvald. See Dungree and Garvald. The ancient parish was a rectory in the deanery of Annandale.

JOHNSTONE, a post-town and seat of manufacture in the Abbey parish of Paisley in Renfrewshire. It stands on the right bank of the Black Cart, and on the road from Paisley to Lochwinnoch, 3¾ miles west by south of Paisley, 10½ west by south of Glasgow, and 14 south-east by east of Greenock. Previous to 1781 its site was occupied by the dwellings of only ten persons, near the bridge over the river, called "the Brig o' Johnstone," which is still a popular appellation of the town itself; but in that year there was erected on it a large mill for the spinning of cotton; and thenceforth it acquired habitations and factories with a rapidity which passed in a few years from the bulk of a village to that of a small town. The same gentleman who built the mill also planned the town; and being the superior of the ground, the proprietor of the estate of Johnstone, George Houston, Esq., he had large influence, and used it well, both to give the place a graceful form and to infuse into it an animus of prosperity. The town is regularly built, consisting of one main street from east to west, with several other streets branching at right angles from both its sides. There are also two squares, namely, Houston-square in the centre of the town, which is now built up on every side, and another to the southward, partially enclosed with houses, and intended for a market-place. The houses are built of stone, for the most part two stories high, with garden ground attached to each. From an eminence on the Paisley road, a quarter of a mile eastward, the place has a picturesque appearance. So many cotton mills have been built in the town and its vicinity as to give employment to upwards of 2,000 persons. There are also extensive foundries, extensive machine manufactories, large saw-mills, and a variety of establishments and workshops in minor departments of industry. In the neighbourhood, also, mining is done to a great extent. The town has offices of the Union bank, and the City of Glasgow bank, six insurance agencies, a gas-light company, two news-rooms, a subscription library, a mechanics' institution, and several religious and benevolent societies. A fair for horses is held on the Friday before the second Wednesday of January; and one for horses and cattle on the Thursday after the second Monday of July. There are also great cattle shows. The canal from Glasgow, intended to have been cut to Ardrossan, terminates at Johnstone; and luggage boats on it arrive and depart three times a-day. The Glasgow and South-western railway passes the town, and has a station at it. A chapel of ease in the town, containing 995 sittings, was built in 1793, at the cost of about £1,400; and a light elegant spire was added to it in 1823. The right of electing the minister is vested in the congregation. There is also a Free church, with an attendance of 320; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £238 9s. 3d. There are likewise two United Presbyterian churches,—the one built in 1791, at the cost of about £900, and containing 616 sittings,—the other built in 1829, at the cost of about £1,500, and containing 810 sittings. The civil affairs of the town are managed by a committee elected annually by the feuars. A justice of peace court is held on the third Monday of every month. About a mile to the south-east of the town is Johnstone-castle, a splendid modern mansion, the seat of Mr. Houston, surrounded by pleasure-grounds and plantations; and about a mile to the west is Milliken-house, an elegant mansion in the Grecian style, the seat of Sir R. J. Milliken Napier, Bart. Population of the town in 1851, 5,872. Houses, 311.

JOHNSTONE-BRIDGE, a post-office station in the parish of Johnstone, Dumfries-shire.

JOHNSTONE LOCH, a lake about a mile in circumference, in the east end of the parish of Cadder, and about a mile south of the village of Chryston, Lanarkshire. It belongs to the Forth and Clyde Canal company.

JOPPA, a modern village on the road from Edinburgh to Berwick, and on the shore of the frith of Forth, within the boundaries of the parliamentary burgh of Portobello, situated a little eastward of that town, and almost compact with it, in the parish of Duddingston, Edinburghshire. It extends about 300 yards along the highway, but has buildings on the west both close on the shore and northward of the road. Part of the village consists of very neat villas. A mineral well gives it importance with invalids, and attracts to it a share of the patronage so profusely heaped on Portobello. It has a station on the North British railway, 3¾ miles from Edinburgh. The beach at Joppa exhibits successive layers of shale, sandstone, and coal, in nearly vertical strata. Population, 275.

JOPPA, a village in the parish of Coylton, Ayrshire. Population, 168. Houses, 40.

JORDAN. See Blackford Hill.

JORDANHILL. See Govan.

JORDANSTONE. See Alyth.

JUNIPER-GREEN, a post-office village in the parish of Colinton, Edinburghshire. It stands on the road from Slateford to Currie, in the vicinity of the King's-Knowe station of the Caledonian railway. Population, 325. Houses, 74.

JURA, one of the Hebrides belonging to Argyleshire. It extends from the vicinity of Scarba on the north-east to the vicinity of Islay on the south-west, being separated from the former by the narrow gulf of Corrievrekin, and from the latter by the narrow sound of Islay; and it lies opposite the southern extremity of Lorn and the greater part of Knapdale, being separated from them by the sound of Jura, which varies in width from 3½ to 7½ miles. Its length is about 20 miles; its breadth, over much of the north-east end, is only about 2 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 7 miles. It is the most rugged of the Western islands, and sends up its highest ground to the altitude of about 2,500 feet above sea-level. It is composed chiefly of huge rocks, piled on one another in the utmost disorder,—naked and incapable of cultivation, and presenting "one continued tract of brown and rocky mountain pasture." The mountains extend in the form of a ridge from north-east to south-west nearly in the middle of the island. Three of them rising near the south-west end, of an irregular conoidal form, and termed the Paps of Jura, are conspicuous at a great distance. The southernmost one is termed Benachaolais, 'the Mountain of the Sound,' as being near to the sound of Islay; the next and highest, Benanoir, 'the Mountain of Gold;' the third, Benshianta, 'the Consecrated mountain.' There are five conical peaks, but only three of them are distinguished as the Paps. Corrabhain, or 'the Steep peak,' is the most precipitous but lowest of the cluster. See Benanoir. Loch-Tarbet, a long narrow arm of the sea, opening on the west coast,

nearly divides the island into two. There are some small lakes in the vicinity of the Paps; and a few streams, descending from the mountains, flow into the sound of Jura. The west side of the island is altogether wild and rugged, and is intersected by numerous torrents. It presents only rocky abrupt shores; and has been deemed so inhospitable that very few person choose to reside in it. The bulk of the inhabitants live on the east side. Here, along the margin of the sea, the coast is level; but, at a little distance from the shore, there is a gradual ascent. The whole of this side forms a pleasant scene; the coast, in several places, is indented with bays and harbours; and the arable and pasture grounds extend from the shore to the summit of the gentle acclivity, terminating at the base of the huge rocky mountains, which form a romantic and awful background. A principal rock of the mountains is white or red quartz, some of which is brecciated, or filled with crystalline kernels of an amethystine colour. The other rocks of the island are a bluish coloured slate, veined with red, and so fine as to be used as a whetstone; a micaceous sandstone; and, at the northern extremity, a quarry of micaceous granite. There is great abundance of iron ore, and a vein of the black oxide of manganese. On the west coast there is a fine kind of sand, which is used in the manufacture of glass. The climate of Jura is very healthy, owing to its high situation, and its exposure to the winds. Deer were anciently so abundant as to have given the island its name, which is simply a corruption of the word Dhuira, 'a deer;' and they still exist here to the number of from 400 to 500; but the principal tenants of the mountains now are goats, grouse, black game, and eagles.

Only about 4,000 acres are arable. The soil along the shore is thin and stony; higher up it becomes moory, with patches of improveable moss; and along the foot of the mountains, it is spouty and unworkable from numerous springs. Great georgic improvements have been effected, not on the arable lands only, but also on the pastures. Extensive tracts have been changed from heath to verdure; much draining has been done; much enclosure has been made; roads and bridges have been constructed; and good farm steadings have been erected. The landowners are Campbell of Jura and Lord Murray of Ardlussa; and both have good mansions on the island. The blackfaced breed of sheep were introduced about 55 years ago, and the Cheviots about 15 years ago. So many as from 1,000 to 1,200 black cattle are exported from the island yearly. Fairs are held on the second last Friday of May, on the Friday after the last Tuesday of June, on the Friday after the last Thursday of July, on the Tuesday in August before Islay, and on the second last Friday of October. There are two good roadsteads on the east coast,—the one 3 miles from the southern extremity, called the harbour of Small Isles, from the number of islets which shelter it,—the other a few miles to the north, called Lowlandman's bay. There are also some anchoring places on the west coast. There are three regular ferries, all provided with quays and slips, two of them communicating with the mainland at Craignish and North Knapdale, and the third communicating with Islay at Port-Askaig, and there linking Jura to the benefits of steam communication with the Clyde. Miltown, including Craighouse, is the only village; and here are a large inn and a distillery. There are several barrows and duns in the island; and on the coast, near the harbour of Small-isles, are the remains of a very considerable encampment. It has a triple line of defence, with regular bastions towards the land; and near the east end is a pretty large mound, seemingly formed of the earth thrown out in forming the ditches. Population in 1831, 1,312; in 1851, 1,064. Houses, 200.

JURA AND COLONSAY, a parish, containing the post-office station of Jura, in the Argyleshire Hebrides. It comprehends the islands of Jura, Colonsay, Oronsay, Scarba, Lunga, Balnahuagh, and Garvelloch. It was originally called the united parish of Killearnadale and Kilchattan; Jura forming the former, and Colonsay the latter. The islands of Gigha and Cara were disjoined from it about the year 1729.—This parish is in the presbytery of Islay and Jura, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £12. The parish church was built in 1776, and enlarged in 1842, and contains 249 sittings. There is an assistant minister in Colonsay, with a salary of £50. There is a Free church preaching station in Jura; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £20 18s. 0½d. There are two parochial schools in Jura and one in Colonsay, which have among them a salary of £34 4s. 4½d. There are also in the parish two Society's schools, and three private schools.

JURA (SOUND OF), a belt of the sea, about 20 miles in length and from 3½ to 7½ miles in breadth, separating the island of Jura on the west from the southern extremity of Lorn and the greater part of Knapdale on the east, in Argyleshire. It is narrower in the north than in the south, and merges there into the careering waters of the gulf of Corrievrekin. The parts of its eastern shore adjacent to the mouths of Loch Craignish and Loch Swin are considerably variegated with offsets and islets; but most of the other parts of its shores are pretty regular.

JUXTA KIRKPATRICK. See KIRKPATRICK JUXTA.

K

KAIL. See KALE.

KAILZIE, a suppressed parish lying on both sides of the Tweed in Peebles-shire. Two-thirds of it lying on the south bank are annexed to Traquair, and one-third lying on the north bank is annexed to Innerleithen. The parish was suppressed in 1674. The ruins of Kailzie church stand on a streamlet which is called from it Kirkburn, and which falls into the Tweed from the south.

KAIM, any ridge of ground, either moundisu or mountainous, with enough of sharpness and zigzag in its outline to give it some resemblance to a cock's comb. The name occurs pretty frequently in Scottish topography, both in the singular form and in the plural; and is applied very variously to ridges of small or of great length, of small or of great height, of artificial appearance or of grandly natural character. Instances of it will be found mentioned in our articles CYRUS (ST.), DUFFUS, ECCLES, FOWLA, GREENLAW, KINGOLDRUM, and some others. The name occurs also in application to a rivulet, probably in apposition from the character of the screening heights. See DURA DEN.

KAIMES BAY, a pleasant small bay, with flat sandy shores, on the south-east of the island of Big Cumbray, adjoining the east end of the village of Millport, in Buteshire.

KAIMES BAY, the beautiful bay on which Port-Bannatyne is situated, 2½ miles north-north-west of Rothesay, in the island of Bute. See PORT-BANNATYNE.

KAIMES CASTLE, the ancient seat of the Bannatyne family, but now the property of Mr. Hamilton, within a mile of Kaimes bay, in the island of Bute. It stands in the low fertile valley which extends across the island from Kaimes bay to Etterick bay. One part of it is a tower which was built probably in the 14th century, and was long surrounded by a ditch; and another part is a modern house added to the tower by the late Lord Bannatyne. In the neighbourhood of it are the ruins of Wester Kaimes castle, formerly the seat of the Spences.

KAINAULD. See DORNOCH.

KALE (THE), a rivulet of Roxburghshire. It rises among the Cheviots, at the south-western verge of the parish of Oxnam, adjacent to the boundary with England. It runs first 2 miles north-eastward, and next 11 miles northward, bisecting the parishes of Oxnam, Hounam, and Morebattle; and then it flows 5 miles westward, tracing the southern boundary of Morebattle parish, sweeping past Morebattle village, bisecting the parish of Eckford, and falling into the Teviot about a mile below Eckford village. From near its source till a short way after it takes a westerly direction, it flows through "ferny howms," along a narrow vale, generally pleasing and frequently romantic, whither come laterally down among the Cheviots delightful dells and picturesque ravines, ploughed by tributary rills. It is an excellent trouting-stream, and long gave the name of 'Kale Water Sheep' to the peculiarly fine breed of Cheviots pastured within view of its banks. Miss Baillie, in supplementing a fine fragment of the Scottish Doric muse, which opens thus,—

"O the ewe-bughting's bonny, baith e'ening and morn,"—

in the true spirit of the original sings:—

O the sheep-herding's lightsome amang the green braes
Where Kale wimples clear 'neath the white-blossomed slaes—
Where the wild-thyme and meadow queen scent the saft gale,—
And the cushat croods leesomely down in the dale!
There the lintwhite and mavis sing sweet frae the thorn,
And blithe lilts the laverock aboon the green corn,
And a' things rejoice in the simmer's glad prime—
But my heart's wi' my love in the far foreign clime!

KALLIGRAY. See CALLIGRAY.
KAME. See KAIM.
KAMES. See KAIMES.
KANNOR. See CANNOR.
KATERLINE. See KINNEFF.
KATRINE. See CATRINE.

KATRINE (LOCH), a celebrated Highland lake, lying partly within the parish of Buchanan in Stirlingshire, but extending mainly, east and west, along the mutual border of the parishes of Aberfoil and Callander in Perthshire. It is about 10 miles in length and 1 in breadth. In its whole extent it is surrounded by lofty mountains; and it forms a receptacle for the hundreds of streams which, after rain, foam down their rugged sides, "white as the snowy charger's tail." It discharges its waters by a stream at its eastern extremity, which runs into Loch-Achray, afterwards into Loch-Vennachoir, and ultimately into the Forth, about 3 miles above the bridge of Stirling. The greatest depth of the lake is 78 fathoms, and occurs about its middle; nearly opposite the farm of Letter. Only small portions of the lake have ever been known to freeze. Its name is written Loch-Katrine by the inhabitants of the Lowlands, who have adopted this spelling on the authority of Sir Walter Scott, the minstrel of the lake; but it is pronounced Ketturn or Ketturin by the natives of the district. The latter portion of the name, when thus pronounced, bears a near resemblance to that of many other places in the Highlands, the appearance of which is wild and savage. Thus in Inverness-shire, we have Loch-Urn, or Loch-Urrin, which signifies 'the Lake of Hell;' and in Cowal, Glenurrin, or 'Hell's Glen.'

The scenery of Loch-Katrine was, comparatively speaking, but little known, notwithstanding its magnificence, till the publication of 'The Lady of the Lake;' but the splendid descriptions of that fine poem soon spread its fame as far as the English language is understood; and the lake is now visited by almost every stranger who makes the tour of Scotland. It may be approached in different directions; but the principal road, and that by which it is oftenest visited, is from the east, by the way of Callander. This enters upon the eastern extremity of the lake, where its finest scenery is situated, and where occur the principal localities of Sir Walter's poem. As has been the case with every poem or tale from the graphic pen of this gifted man, the world has given almost a reality to the characters and incidents of 'The Lady of the Lake;' and the Highlanders now point out the scenery of this poem to strangers, as if it had formed one of the ancient traditions of their romantic father-land.

"Oh! who would think, in cheerless solitude,
Who o'er these twilight waters glided slow,
That genius, with a time-surviving glow,
These wild lone scenes so proudly hath embued!
Or that from 'hum of men' so far remote,
Where blue waves gleam and mountains darken round,
And trees with brown boughs shed a gloom profound,

A poet here should from his tractless thought
Elysian prospects conjure up, and sing
Of bright achievements in the olden days,
When chieftain valour sued for Beauty's praise,
And magic virtues charmed St. Fillan's spring;
Until in worlds, where Chilian mountains raise
Their cloud-capt heads, admiring souls should wing
Hither their flight to wilds, whereon I gaze."

The Trosachs—[which see]—form a main point of attraction with strangers visiting Loch-Katrine. The road from Callander passes through the Trosachs; and they are first entered upon by the traveller, about half-a-mile west of Loch-Achray. The access to Loch-Katrine is through a narrow pass of half-a-mile in length, where the rocks are of a stupendous height, in some places seeming to close above the traveller's head, in others, ready to fall down and bury him in their ruins. The sides of the heights are in many places covered with aged weeping birches, which hang down in waving ringlets, as if to cover the bare rocks out of which they seem to grow. Before the present road was formed, the lake could be approached in this direction only by what was generally termed 'the Ladders.' These consisted of steps very imperfectly cut out of a precipitous rocky bank, by means of which, and with the aid of ropes suspended from trees to be grasped by the hand, the intrepid natives of this romantic land were accustomed to pass—often laden with considerable burdens—from the lower district of the Trosachs to its more elevated parts. The road was formed with incredible labour, partly by encroaching on the eastern end of the lake, and partly by blasting the solid rock, which rises to a great height, particularly in one place, where it shoots up perpendicularly from the water to a height of scarcely less than 150 feet. The traveller approaching from Callander, passes through the narrow defile of the Trosachs, where Fitz-James's "gallant horse exhausted fell;" and will mark the "narrow and broken plain" where Sir Walter represents the Scottish troops under the Earls of Mar and Moray to have paused ere they entered "the dangerous glen." Nor will the vivid description of the scene which took place when the archers entered the defile be forgotten. No trace of a foe could at first be seen; but

"At once there rose so wild a yell
Within that dark and narrow dell,
As all the fiends, from heaven that fell,
Had pealed the banner-cry of hell!
Forth from the pass in tumult driven,
Like chaff before the wind of heaven,
The archery appear:
For life! for life! their flight they ply—
And shriek, and shout, and battle-cry,
And plaids and bonnets waving high,
And broadswords flashing in the sky,
Are maddening in the rear.
Onwards they drive in dreadful race,
Pursuers and pursued."

Although this is the description of a merely imaginary fight between the Scottish troops and the men of Clan-Alpine, yet it has become so familiar to every reading mind as almost to be considered the account of a real transaction; and we believe few pass through the Trosachs without thinking of Roderic Dhu and his Macgregors, and those days when their cliffs oft-echoed to "dying moan and dirge's wail." The first appearance of the lake at this extremity gives little promise of the wide and varied expanse to which it stretches out as the traveller proceeds. Sir Walter has indeed well-described it here as

"A narrow inlet still and deep,
Affording scarce such breadth of brim,
As served the wild duck's brood to swim."

In advancing onwards, the lake is lost for a few minutes, but it again opens with increasing grandeur, and presents new and picturesque views at almost every step as we advance. Helen's isle will immediately arrest attention. It was from this "isle, rock" that, at the blast of the Knight of Snowden's bugle, started forth the little skiff which brought Helen Douglas to the "beach of pebbles bright as snow;" and on the island was the rustic retreat where Fitz-James spent the night. It was to the same island that the women and children of the Clan-Alpine are represented to have fled for refuge:—

"Moray pointed with his lance,
And cried—'Behold yon isle!—
See! none are left to guard its strand
But women weak that wring the hand,
'Tis there of yore the robber-band
Their booty wont to pile;—
My purse, with bonnet-pieces store,
To him will swim a bow-shot o'er
And loose a shallop from the shore.
Lightly we'll tame the war-wolf then,
Lords of his mate, and brood and den!'
Forth from the ranks a spearman sprung.
On earth his casque and corslet rung,
He plunged into the wave
* * * * *
He nears the isle—and lo!
His hand is on a shallop's bow.
I marked Duncraggan's widowed dame,
Behind an oak I saw her stand
A naked dirk gleamed in her hand;
It darkened; but amid the moan
Of waves I heard a dying groan."

When the Clan-Gregor, or Clan-Alpine, held the surrounding district, there can be no question that on this island their wives and children often sought shelter from the numerous enemies of their name; and it is said that during Cromwell's usurpation, one of his soldiers who had swam to the island, and was about to seize one of the boats, met his doom from the hand of a woman in the manner described in the poem. But, whatever be the truth of the legends connected with it, "the mighty minstrel" has "waved his visioned wand," and they have now obtained an absolute and permanent existence in the imagination.

Having now fairly opened up the lake, we have more than 6 miles of water in length under the eye. Benvenue rises high over head to the left; and the mountains of Arroquhar terminate the prospect to the west. Gazing from some of the heights or promontories which here surround him, the stranger must, like Fitz-James, feel "raptured and amazed," and with him, may well exclaim,—

"What a scene were here
For princely pomp or churchman's pride!
On this bold brow a lordly tower,
In that soft vale a lady's bower,
On yonder meadow far away,
The turrets of a cloister grey.
How blithely might the bugle-horn
Chide, on the lake, the lingering morn!
How sweet at eve, the lover's lute
Chime, when the groves were still and mute!
And when the midnight-moon should lave
Her forehead on the silver wave,
How solemn on the ear would come
The holy matin's distant hum;
While the deep peal's commanding tone
Should wake in yonder islet lone,
A sainted hermit from his cell,
To drop a bead with every knell,—
And bugle, lute, and bell, and all,
Should the bewildered stranger call
To friendly feast, and lighted hall!"

Whether the stranger pursues his route by the road along the northern shore of the loch, or embarks upon its placid bosom, he will continue to be delighted. Now he will behold bluff headlands, where the black rocks dip down into unfathomable water; and now deep retiring bays, their beaches covered with white sand and gravel which has been

eached for ages by the waters. Rugged and stu-endous cliffs rise on every hand, waving with wood hich seems to grow from the solid rock; every evice or cavern returns its echo; every grove is lled with the melody of birds; and from the far ights or distant valleys is heard the melancholy eating of the sheep, the cry of the careful shepherd, the barking of his dog. Benvenue, the highest ountain which rises from the lake, is probably one the most picturesque mountains in Great Britain. n its northern side it presents immense masses of ocks which appear to have been torn by some con-ulsion of nature from its summit, and hurled below. t one time it was finely covered for about two-hirds of its height, with alders, birches, and moun-ain-ashes of ancient growth; but much of these as cut down about 40 years ago. The Coir-nan-riskin, or 'Cave of the Goblins,' which has been endered venerable from Highland tradition and superstition, is situated at the base of Benvenue, here it overhangs the lake in solemn grandeur. t is a deep circular amphitheatre in the mountain, bout 600 yards in diameter at the top, but narrow-ng towards the bottom, surrounded on all sides ith stupendous rocks, and overshadowed with irch trees, which render it impenetrable to the rays f the sun. On the south and west. it is bounded y the precipitous shoulder of the mountain, to the eight of 500 feet; and towards the east, the rock ppears to have tumbled down, strewing the whole lope with immense fragments, which now give helter to foxes, wild cats, and badgers. Farther p the mountain than Coir-nan-Uriskin is Bealoch-am-bo: which see.

Loch-Katrine, in its upper part, or as first seen y a traveller approaching it from Inversnaid, does ot present such picturesque or romantic scenery as t its eastern end; but there is a rude grandeur, a uely sublimity about it, which at least inspires we, and fills the mind with pleasing melancholy. When we look upon the utter desolateness which preads around, the bluff headlands which project heir weather-beaten fronts into the water, the noble utline of the lofty mountains, the bare and rugged ocks with which they are covered, the deep ravines raversed by the many streams which flow down heir sides, the heath-covered moors that intervene, nd the contrasted stillness and purity of the trans-arent lake, we feel that it is altogether highly haracteristic Highland scenery. This upper end f the loch is within that extensive district which as anciently the country of the Macgregors; but rom the greater portion of which they were, from ime to time, dispossessed by their more crafty eighbours. In the fastnesses at the head of Loch-Katrine they often sought refuge from oppression; nd to these they usually retired after those preda-ory excursions into the Lowlands, to which they ere prompted alike by the cravings of hunger and he desire of vengeance. A small iron steamer of ix horse power was started on Loch-Katrine in the ummer of 1843. An act of parliament was ob-ained by the town-council of Glasgow in 1855 for upplying that city with water from Loch-Katrine.

KEACLOCH, a magnificent mountain, between och Greinord and Little Loch Broom, on the west oast of Ross-shire. It consists wholly of sand-tone, but has the general aspect of granite. Mac-ulloch says, "it overtops all the neighbouring land, nd commands a wide extent of the interior country, isplaying all the details of Loch Broom and Loch reinord, and losing itself eastward in a series of eep valleys, ridges, and ravines, of bare white rock, haracterized by an aspect of desolation not easily xceeded. Of its height I cannot speak with pre-cision, having forgotten to bring up the barometer. But though it seems to have been completely over-looked by mapmakers and travellers, it must be among the highest mountains of the west coast, if not of Scotland; while, as it rises immediately from the sea by as steep an acclivity as is well possible, and without competitors, its apparent altitude is greater than that of any single mountain in Scot-land excepting perhaps Ben Nevis."

KEALLIN, a harbour at the southern extremity of North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides. It is formed by a headland of its own name and by the island of Ronay. It is considered safe for small vessels.

KEAN, or Kin, a prefix in Celtic names of places signifying "a head" or projecting piece of land. The "head" which it designates may be either small or great, either inland or maritime. Thus Kinkell, or "the head of the church," is a small local projection into the river Earn; and Kintyre, or "the head of the country," is a great peninsular projection into the sea. The most proper spelling of the prefix is Kean; and either that or Cean or Can is the spelling used by almost all Celto-English writers; but the spelling now generally in use in the Scot-tish Lowlands is Kin.

KEANLOCH. See Kinloch.

KEANNOATH. See Oa.

KEARN. See Auchindoir and Forbes.

KEAVIL. See Dunfermline.

KEBAT (The), a small tributary of the Aven, in the parish of Kirkmichael, Banffshire.

KEDSLIE. See Earlston.

KEEN (Mount), one of the central Grampians, to the west of Mount Battock, and on the mutual border of Forfarshire and Aberdeenshire. Its alti-tude above sea level is 3,010 feet.

KEEN OF HAMMER, a high headland on the east side of Unst, screening one side of the north entrance to Balta sound, in Shetland.

KEENY (The) a small tributary of the North Esk, in the parish of Lochlee, Forfarshire.

KEESHORN (Loch). See Ross-shire.

KEIG, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the Alford district of Aberdeen-shire. It is bounded by Leslie, Premnay, Oyne, Monymusk, Tough, Alford, and Tullynessle. Its length southward is about 5¼ miles; and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. It is traversed in the south by the river Don, and skirted on the west by a tribu-tary of that river. Its surface is a picturesque as-semblage of haugh, plain, arable acclivity, and pas-toral height. The haugh along the Don lies at a height of from 350 to 400 feet above sea-level; the plain, in the central part of the parish, lies pro-bably, on the average, about 70 feet higher; the arable acclivities ascend the sides of the hills on the east and the north nearly 300 feet higher; and the pastoral heights are offshoots or connexions of con-spicuous hills in neighbouring parishes, particularly Bennochie, Mothertop, and Menaway. The total area, according to the New Statistical Account, comprises 3,039 acres of arable land, 2,488 of pasture, moor, and waste, 2,278 under wood, and 93 in roads, rivers, &c. The principal landowners are Lord Forbes, the Master of Forbes, Sir Andrew Leith Hay of Rannes, and Mr. Farquharson of White-house. Castle-Forbes, the seat of Lord Forbes, is an elegant, large, modern, castellated edifice, on the left bank of the Don, on the slope of the south-west corner of Bennochie, at the termination of the valley of Alford, commanding a brilliant view along the Don for nearly 20 miles. The real rental of the parish is about £3,177. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1842 at £7,041. Assessed property in 1843, £2,563. The chief antiquities are

two Druidical circles. Population in 1831, 592; in 1851, 772. Houses, 146.

This parish is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 13s. 6d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary, £36, with £40 fees, and a share of the Dick bequest. The parish church is a neat Gothic structure, built in 1835, and containing about 490 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 350; and its receipts in 1855 were £110 14s. 7d. There are a Free church school and a girls' school. Keig first belonged to the priory of Monymusk, and afterwards formed part of a regality in which the Archbishop of St. Andrews sat as supreme judge in criminal causes. The bailie of this regality was first Lord Forbes and afterwards the Marquis of Huntly. The Bishop of St. Andrews was anciently called to parliament as Lord Keig and Monymusk.

KEIL, an estate in the parish of Southend, opposite the island of Sanda, and 7½ miles south-south-west of Campbelton, in Kintyre, Argyleshire. Here are a modern mansion, an ancient ecclesiastical ruin, and some large and remarkable caves.

KEILLOR. See Fowlis (Wester).

KEILLOR (Chapel of). See Chapel of Keillor.

KEILLOR BURN, a brook of about 3 miles in length of course, running south-eastward, chiefly on the boundary between the parishes of Collessie and Monimail, to the river Eden in Fifeshire.

KEILLOR BURN, Forfarshire. See Inverkeillor.

KEILLS, a promontory and a hamlet on the west coast of the parish of North Knapdale, Argyleshire. The promontory is situated between Loch Swin and the Sound of Jura; and all the coast adjacent to it is bold and rocky, rising murally in many places to the height of about 300 feet. The hamlet is connected by road with Lochgilphead, and is the ferry station to Lagg in Jura, whence communication is maintained with all the central parts of Jura, with the north of Islay, and with Oronsay and Colonsay. At Keills are an ancient cross and the ruins of an ancient chapel.

KEIL'S DEN. See Largo.

KEIR, a parish in the centre of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. It is bounded by Penpont, Closeburn, Kirkmahoe, Dunscore, Glencairn, and Tynron. Its length south-eastward is 6¼ miles; and its greatest breadth is 2½ miles. Its post-town is Thornhill, 2½ miles north-east of the parish church; but the post-office stations of Penpont and Auldgirth-bridge adjoin respectively its northern and south-eastern extremities. Shinnel water, coming in from Tynron, forms for 1⅝ mile the north-western boundary. Scaur water, drinking up the Shinnel, and flowing between picturesque banks, forms for 2⅓ miles the boundary on the north and north-east. The river Nith, absorbing the Scaur, and strong in the attractions of river-beauty, traces the north-eastern boundary over 4⅝ miles to the south-eastern extremity. Allanton burn rises in the interior, flows a mile southward, traces over 2½ miles the southern boundary, and then loses itself in the Nith. Six rills, each about 1½ mile in length, rise in the interior, and flow almost in parallel lines, and nearly at regular intervals, eastward or north-eastward, to the Nith and the Scaur. All the rills beautify the face of the country, and fling verdure and herbage on their banks; and one of them traverses a romantic wooded ravine, and forms, during its course, a remarkably beautiful cascade. Springs are everywhere abundant; and two small lakes, both nearly drained, and converted into luxuriant meadow, spread out their treasures on the opposite side of the parish to that watered by the Nith. Along the south-western verge of the parish stretches, for 4 miles, a height called Keir hill, having an altitude of 1,172 feet above sea-level. A continuation of it, called Capenoch hill, trends a little into the interior on the north. South-east of the southern extremity of Keir hill rise the short parallel ridges of Kilbride and Blackwood hills. Along the banks of the Scaur and the Nith the surface is a rich fertile holm; and thence it ascends in a steep wooded-bank, in a table land, and in a somewhat rapid acclivity to the summit of Capenoch and Keir hills. The table-land over most of the distance is of considerable breadth and, being all of alluvial soil, appears to have been anciently the bed of a large lake, formed by the Nith before the river ploughed its way through a hilly obstruction on the south; and afterwards it glides up into the gentle slope of Kilbride hill, and finally—along with the holm and the intervening bank—becomes lost in Blackwood hill, which presses close upon the Nith. Most of the parish is thus a variegated and regular descent from a hilly summit over a base of 2½ miles to the Nith; and seen from the highway between Thornhill and Closeburn, it presents a picture of no common beauty; and when the continuation of that road closes in upon the river, and at last crosses into the parish at its southern extremity along Auldgirth bridge, the scenes of picturesqueness presented by Blackwood hill, and the narrowed vale of the river, are singularly varied and delightful. But fine as the landscapes are within the parish, they are very second rate both in power and in expansiveness to those which its own higher grounds command. Blackwood hill, in particular, lifts the eye along the brilliant valley of the Nith from Drumlanrig castle to the Solway, giving to the view all the richest part of both upper and lower Nithsdale, screened at one extremity by the central mountain-chain of the lowlands of Scotland, and, at the other by the mountains of Cumberland. The lower grounds of the parish are abundantly tufted both with natural wood and with plantation. Sandstone and limestone are abundant; and the latter is worked at Barjarg and Porterstown. Leeches were found in a lochlet lately drained. One-half of the parish is arable; and the other half is distributed into pasture, meadow, and woodlands. The mansions are Capenoch on the north; Blackwood on the Nith, at the base of Blackwood hill; and Barjarg, 2½ miles above the latter, and half-a-mile from the Nith. There are five principal landowners. The real rental, according to the new valuation in 1855, is £4,999. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836, at £15,682. Two hamlets, Keirmill and Barjarg, stand in the vicinity respectively of the parish church and Barjarg house. The Glasgow and South-western railway runs near the south-eastern extremity of the parish, and has a station there at Auldgirth bridge. The road from Dumfries to Penpont traverses the whole length of the parish, and that from Thornhill to Minnyhive impinges on its northern end. Population in 1831, 987; in 1851 960. Houses, 164.

This parish is in the presbytery of Penpont, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £233 1s. 7d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated teinds, £87 18s. 5d. There are two parochial schools; each having a salary of £25 13s. 4d., and the two together about £43 fees, besides some other emoluments. The parish church is situated on the Scaur, a mile from the northern boundary, was built in 1814, and contains about 450 sittings. The ancient church appears to have belonged to some monastery. On Kilbride hill once stood a chapel every vestige of which has disappeared. A rankl

luxuriant spot, very distinguishable from the circumjacent ground, is believed to have been the site of the cemetery. There are several small antiquities, of some local interest.

KEIR, or KEIR-HILL, any locality taking name from the ancient existence upon it of an artificial military strength; the word Keir being simply an ill-spelled form of the ancient word Caer. See the article CAER. Various kinds of localities of the name of Keir occur in the parishes of Keir, Penninghame, Dunblane, Lecropt, and others; and heights of the name of Keir-hill occur in the parishes of Keir, Dolphinton, Skene, Kippen, and Gargunnock.

KEIRMILL. See KEIR.

KEISS, an estate in the north-east extremity of the parish of Wick, Caithness-shire. It comprises part of the coast of Sinclair bay, and has, as an inlet thence, a small bay and harbour of its own name. A government church, containing 338 sittings, was built in 1827, at the cost of £1,500, on a rising ground on the north side of the bay of Keiss; and a quoad sacra parish was assigned to it by the General Assembly in 1833, out of the parishes of Wick and Canisbay. The stipend is £120. There is also a small Baptist congregation of Keiss. See WICK.

KEITH, a parish partly in Elginshire, but chiefly in Banffshire. It contains the post-office station of Keith, and the villages or small towns of Old Keith, New Keith, Fife-Keith, and Newmill. It lies at one of the narrowest parts of Banffshire, extending from side to side of that county; and is bounded by the parishes of Rathven, Deskford, Grange, Cairney, Glass, Botriphnie, and Boharm. It has an elliptical outline, with an average diameter of about 6 miles. The river Isla enters it from Botriphnie, and runs northward through the interior, between Old Keith and Fife-Keith, to an artificial cut; and, passing along that cut, it proceeds in an easterly direction onward to a confluence with the Altmore burn on the boundary with Grange. The parochial surface, though not generally of an attractive appearance, contains fine tracts of corn-land along the Isla, and comprehends the greater part of the fertile district of Strathisla. It anciently extended from Fordyce to Mortlach, and comprised all the good lands in the Isla's basin; and, even within its present limits, it excels most parishes in the North of Scotland in large expanse of fertile arable surface. It anciently belonged to the abbots of Kinloss, to whom it was granted by William the Lion; and it yielded them a heavy rental, even in the 16th century, when it was very ill cultivated. The soil is chiefly loam and clay, with some of a lighter quality. It is almost all in a high state of cultivation, chiefly effected since the period of the revolutionary wars. There are fine plantations on the estates of some of the principal proprietors. Near Old Keith the Isla forms a fine cascade, called the 'Linn of Keith.' In this vicinity are the ruins of a castle once the seat of the family of Oliphant. Several Druidical circles have been found; and near two of these are fountains of excellent water, formerly supposed to be possessed of sanative properties,—to one of which, in the memory of individuals living at the date of the Old Statistical Account, the superstitious resorted, and made offerings, for the restoration of health. Limestone is worked at Blackhillock, Douglasbrae, and Maisley, to a great amount; and a grey variety of fluor spar has been found, associated with green antimony, in calcareous spars. Edintore-house, a good modern mansion, is the seat of the only resident heritor. The real rental is about £6,500. Assessed property in 1843, £8,001 5s. 8d. There are in the parish a tannery, a distillery, a tobacco work, two woollen-mills, a flax-mill, a dye-work, a brewery, and eight grain-mills. The parish is traversed by the great road from Aberdeen to Inverness. Population in 1831, 4,464; in 1851, 4,986. Houses, 1,084. Population of the Banffshire section in 1851, 4,690. Houses, 1,026.

This parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend, £243 5s. 3d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £558 6s. 2d. The parish church is an elegant edifice, built in 1816, at the cost of £6,223; it has a square tower 120 feet high, with clock and bell; and it contains 1,650 sittings. The Free church was built at the period of the struggle preceding the disruption, and contains 700 sittings. The United Presbyterian church was built in 1853, and is a handsome symmetrical structure, in the Gothic style, containing 500 sittings. The Independent chapel contains 240 sittings. The Episcopalian chapel contains 150 sittings, and has a fine organ. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1828, and contains 340 sittings. It is an elegant and much admired edifice, in the Roman Doric style of architecture, after the beautiful model of St. Maria-de-Vittoria, at Rome; and its interior is tastefully ornamented, and contains a splendid altar-piece, on the incredulity of St. Thomas, presented by Charles X. of France, by whose principal artist it was painted on purpose. The parochial school is a large building, erected in 1833, for the accommodation of two teachers and about 260 scholars. The salary connected with it comprises £34 from the heritors, a share of the Dick bequest, and upwards of £40 from two endowments, besides a large amount of fees. There are in the town a neat Free church school, and an endowed seminary for young ladies. There is a large endowed school at Newmill. There are public schools also at Achanacy, Tarrycroys, and Oldmore; and there is a number of private schools.

KEITH, a post-town and seat of considerable traffic, in the Banffshire section of the parish of Keith. It stands on the banks of the Isla, on the great road from Aberdeen to Inverness, environed by a semicircle of hills, 9 miles south-east of Fochabers, 10 north-west of Huntly, 12 south-south-west of Cullen, 20 south-west of Banff, and 48 north-west of Aberdeen. It consists of three parts, or rather comprises three mutually contiguous towns, Fife-Keith, Old Keith, and New Keith. Fife-Keith is situated on the left bank of the Isla, and has already been described in the article FIFE-KEITH. Old Keith and New Keith are situated on the right bank of the Isla, the former north-west of the latter; and they will be successively described in the two following paragraphs.

OLD KEITH is at least 500 years old; but its origin is unknown. By its trade and jurisdiction of regality, it was, at one period, superior in consequence to Banff, Cullen, and Fordyce, then the only other towns in the county. The court-of-regality sat in the church, and judged of pleas in general, civil or criminal, even including the four Crown pleas. Some of the regality barons generally assisted the bailie, as his assessors. The panels were put for trial into a window called 'the Boss window;' and were committed, on conviction, to the steeple, as a jail. In capital convictions they were executed on the hill where New Keith has since been built. The old town appears to have corresponded in magnitude to the extent of its judicial authority, stretching along the Isla to a considerable length. Early in last century it was celebrated for 'the Summer-eve fair,' still held, but then one of the

greatest fairs in Scotland, lasting a week in the middle of September, and resorted to by multitudes so great, "that the place was by no means fit to contain them, and they lay by dozens, male and female together, for miles round the whole country." Being built in a very irregular and inconvenient manner, the old town was gradually abandoned; dwindling, latterly, into a mean village. During the civil wars of 1645 and 1745, Old Keith was the scene of events meriting some notice. On the 30th June, 1645, the army of Baillie occupied an advantageous position near the old church, which then stood at the south-western extremity of the town. Montrose endeavoured to draw him from this position by offering to fight 'on fair ground;' but the Covenanter declined the proposal. In 1745 Captain Glasgow, an Irishman in the French service, encountered a Government party stationed here, defeated them, and carried off 150 prisoners. The only other skirmish recorded by tradition to have occurred in this vicinity, was about a century before this period, when Peter Roy Macgregor, a Highland free-booter who infested this part of the country with an organized gang of robbers, was taken by Gordon of Glengerack, after a desperate resistance, and executed at Edinburgh.

New Keith was begun to be built about the year 1750, on the eastern declivity of a gentle eminence south-east of Old Keith, on the same side of the Isla, and then forming part of a barren moor. It is built on a regular plan, consisting of three principal streets, intersected by lanes, with the market-place, a spacious square, near the centre of the town. The town-house, situated in the market-place, is a plain building. In 1823 the Earl of Seafield, superior of the barony of Keith, erected a commodious inn, containing a large hall for the courts. The several places of worship, and the parochial school, are ornamental to the town. A large excellent subscription library was established in 1810. The town has offices of the Union bank, the Aberdeen Town and County bank, and the North of Scotland bank. It has also a savings' bank, several insurance agencies, a total abstinence society, and a literary association. The town is lighted with gas. Several of the manufactories, noticed in our account of the parish, are situated in it; and, previous to the general introduction of the cotton trade, considerable work was done in yarn and linen manufactures. A weekly market is held on Friday for grain and other agricultural produce; and fairs are held on the first Friday of January, the first Friday of March, the first Tuesday of April, old style, the Friday after the 22d of May, the first Tuesday of June, old style, the Friday after the 1st of July, the Wednesday after the first Tuesday of September, old style, the third Tuesday of November, old style, and the Friday before Martinmas. Several of these fairs are large cattle markets. Public coaches pass through, connecting Elgin and Inverness with the Great North of Scotland railway at Huntly; and an extension of that railway is at present in course of construction to Keith. Population of New Keith and of Old Keith, in 1841, 1,804; in 1851, 2,101. Houses, 446.

KEITH, in Haddingtonshire. See Humbie.

KEITH (Inch). See Inchkeith, and Keithinch.

KEITH (The). See Blairgowrie and Humbie.

KEITH-HALL and KINKELL, an united parish in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire. It contains the post-office station of Keith-hall, and is adjacent on the west side to the burgh of Inverury, and at the south-west extremity to the burgh of Kintore. It is bounded by the parishes of Chapel of Garioch, Bourtie, Udny, New Machar, Fintray, Kintore, and Inverury. Its length southward is about 5½ miles; and its greatest breadth is about 5 miles. The rivers Ury and Don trace the whole of the western boundary. Keith-hall was anciently called Montkeggie, and took its present name after the greater part of it became the property of Keith, the Earl Marischal. Kinkell took its name, which signifies "the head church," from the circumstance that six subordinate churches anciently belonged to its parsonage. In 1754, the Lords Commissioners for the plantation of kirks annexed about one-third of the parish of Kinkell to Kintore, annexed the remainder of it to the parish of Montkeggie or Keith-hall, and ordained that the latter, with its annexation, should thenceforth be called the united parish of Keith-hall and Kinkell. The parochial surface is hilly, though not mountainous; and the soil is various, being generally fertile on the western side, towards the rivers, but inferior towards the east. There are several extensive mosses; but some parts otherwise unfruitful are now under thriving plantations; and agriculture is in an improved state. The total extent of land under the plough is about 5,000 acres; of land under wood, about 400 acres; of waste land, about 2,000 acres. The Earl of Kintore is proprietor of about three-fourths of the united parish; and Gordon of Balbithan and Irvine of Kinmuck are the other principal proprietors. Keith-hall house, the residence of the Earl of Kintore, is a magnificent edifice. The parish was much facilitated in its georgic improvements by the Aberdeen and Inverury canal; and now it enjoys ready access to the Kintore and Inverury stations of the Great North of Scotland railway. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1842 at £13,750. Assessed property, in 1843, £4,067. Cairns were formerly numerous, but have been all swept away. Druidical temples also occurred; but only one stone of one of them now remains. There are vestiges of an encampment on Kinmuck moor, where a great battle is traditionally said to have been fought between the Danes and the Scotch. Many persons who fell at the battle of Harlaw are said to have been buried at Kinkell. The estate of Keith-hall was the birthplace of the distinguished scholar, Arthur Johnston; and it lays claim, as do some places far distant from it, to "the Lass o' Patie's mill." Population of the united parish in 1831, 877, in 1851, 920 Houses, 167.

This parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Kintore. Stipend, £216 17s. 11d.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £42 14s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with a share of the Dick bequest and about £15 fees. The church was built in 1771, and repaired in 1823, and contains 600 sittings. There is a Quaker's meeting-house at Kinmuck. A fair for cattle and horses, called the Michael fair, is held at Kinkell on the Wednesday after the last Tuesday of September, old style.

KEITH-HUNDEBY. See Humbie.

KEITHICK. See Coupar-Angus.

KEITHINCH, the small island between the town of Peterhead and the sea, in Aberdeenshire; and the town itself, in the charter-of-erection by George Earl Marischall, in 1593, is named Keith-Inch, alias Peterhead.

KEITH-MARSHALL. See Humbie.

KEITHNIE WATER. See Inverkeithnie.

KEITHTOWN, a modern village in the parish of Fodderty, Ross-shire. Population, 64. Houses, 17.

KELBURN. See Largs.

KELHEAD, a village connected with the lime-works in the parish of Cummertrees, Dumfries-shire.

KELLAS, a hamlet in the parish of Murroes, Forfarshire. Population, 25.

KELLES. See Dallas.

KELLIE. See Fifeshire and Carnbee.

KELLO WATER, a rivulet of Dumfries-shire. It rises on the north side of Torryburnrig on the boundary with Ayrshire, traces that boundary 1¼ mile northward, and then runs 4½ miles eastward, and 1¼ north-eastward, between the parishes of Kirkconnel and Sanquhar, and falls into the Nith 1½ mile below the village of Kirkconnel. Over its whole course it is strictly a mountain-stream.

KELLOCK BURN, a tributary of the Ury, in the upper part of the district of Garioch, in Aberdeenshire.

KELLOE. See Edrom.

KELLS, a parish, containing the post-town of New Galloway, in Kirkcudbrightshire. It forms the south-western part of the Glenkens; and is bounded by Carsphairn, Dalry, Balmaclellan, Parton, Balmaghie, Girthon, and Minnigaff. Its length south-eastward is 16½ miles; and its breadth is 9½ miles at one part in the north-west, but gradually tapers to an acute angle in the south-east. The Ken and the Dee, the former on the east and the latter on the west, trace all the lateral boundaries, to a mutual confluence at the south-eastern extremity; and they are joined by many brooks from all parts of the interior. In the north are three lakes —Loch-Harrow, Loch-Minnick, and Loch-Dungeon, the last and largest ¾ of a mile in length. In the south are Stroan-loch, formed by the expansion of the Dee, Black-loch in the interior, and Loch Ken, formed by expansion of the Ken, for about 5 miles, to a width of from ¼ to ¾ of a mile. The flat expanse of land at the head of Loch-Ken, enriched by the overflowings of the river—which here diffuses its alluvial wealth in the manner of a mimic Nile—is probably unsurpassed in its fertility by any 'perpetual soil' in Scotland. So late as 65 years ago, when it owed comparatively little to the dressings of modern improvements in agriculture, some of it had been cropped 25 years successively without other manure than the Ken's deposits. The whole vale of the Ken, in the hills of its background, in the undulations and ravines of its slopes, in the verdure and wood of its plain, in the sumptuousness of its mansions, and in the meanderings of its river, affords a series of scenic views abundantly rich enough to vindicate the fame which the district of Glenkens has acquired for its landscapes. Over 5 miles from the southern extremity is the fine scenery which overhangs Loch-Ken. Over another mile northward are the brilliant groupings around Kenmore-Castle, and the burgh of New-Galloway. Two miles to the north is a richly cultivated tract, enclosed in the form of an amphitheatre by the circumjacent hills. Here, amid other attractive features, are the beauteous grounds of Glenlee-park, the fine modernly enlarged mansion-house of these grounds, a pleasing variety of wooded decoration and natural feature, and, at the northern boundary of the grounds, a romantic defile, with two picturesque waterfalls. Three miles north of Glenlee, the houses of Barskeoch, Stranfasket, and Knocknalling in Kells, and that of Earlston in Dalry, with their surrounding pleasure-grounds, lie under the eye, all very nearly from one point; Polharrow burn, the largest of the minor streams of the parish, comes down with wooded banks between two of these seats; the Ken, rippling along its narrow plain, displays new attractions; and the back-ground of upland scenery recedes in the north-west into the cloud-cleaving Rhinns of Kells, the highest mountains in Galloway. North-west of this spot, but south of the Rhinns, and in the interior of the parish, are stinted remains of an ancient and very large forest, supposed to have been originally a hunting-ground of the lords of Galloway, and adopted as a royal forest by the dynasty of Bruce. Two large farms on the locality have the names of the Upper and the Nether Forest; and remaining patches of wood, and a large expanse of meadow, are still called respectively the King's forest and the King's holm.

The surface of the parish, in most other parts than those we have noticed, is either dismally moorish, sequesteredly pastoral, or grandly upland. On the south-west side, from the old bridge of Dee, 5 miles south-eastward to a point opposite the head of Loch-Ken, stretches a range of high hills, which press close upon the Dee, and have a breadth or base of 3 miles inland. These hills consist of granite, almost naked, but occasionally patched with heath; and on their slopes, as well as on the flat grounds at their base, for about a mile on the south-west, are detached blocks, many of them 10 tons in weight, and all lying so thickly that a pedestrian might almost make his way along the surface by stepping from stone to stone. On the north-west and north sides of the parish extend for about 9 miles the Rhinns of Kells, visible at 40 miles' distance, capped with snow during eight and sometimes nine months in the year. On the side of one of them is a rocking-stone 8 or 10 tons in weight, so poised that the pressure of a finger may move it, and so positioned that the united force of a considerable number of men could not hurl it from its place. To effect the agricultural improvement of various districts, but chiefly of Kells, in the latter part of last century, Mr. Gordon of Greenlaw, the sheriff of the county, not only encouraged the draining of Castledouglas-loch, which lies 7½ miles distant from the confluence of the Ken and the Dee, and was surpassingly rich in its store of shell marl, but at his own expense cut a canal of 3 miles in length to the Dee, and constructed a number of flat-bottomed boats for the portation of the valuable manure. Nearly the whole improveable part of the parish began suddenly to wear a totally renovated aspect; and when marl could no longer be obtained, so aroused were the population to the enterprising habits of keen improvers, that they found means, in the form of lime and other aids, to maintain a luxuriance in the arable stripes among their wild hills, which might almost compare with the fertility of the best cultivated districts of Scotland. There are eight principal landowners. The real rental is about £5,000. Assessed property in 1843, £5,246. Iron ore abounds in one locality, but is not worked. Lead ore occurs on the estates of Glenlee and Kenmure; and at a place where that ore was formerly mined to some extent, there are appearances of copper. Excellent slates were formerly quarried in the north-eastern district. The turnpike from Kirkcudbright to Ayrshire traverses the whole length of the parish up the vale of the Ken, and that from Dumfries to Newton-Stewart traverses 6½ miles from east to west,—the roads intersecting each other at the burgh of New Galloway. Population in 1831, 1,128; in 1851, 1,091. Houses, 187.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £299 9s. 8d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary £34, with £30 fees. The parish church was built in 1822, and contains 560 sittings. The ancient church was given in free alms by Robert Bruce to Gilbert, archdeacon of Galloway, and appended to the archdeaconry; but early in the 16th century, it was transferred by James IV. to the chapel-royal of

Stirling; and it continued to be one of its prebends till the Reformation. In 1640 a large section of the ancient parish on the north was detached, and, along with a section from Dalry, erected into the parish of Carsphairn. New Galloway in Kells was the birth-place of Robert Heron, the editor of Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland, and the author of numerous works.

KELLY BURN, a small tributary of the Ythan, in the parish of Methlick, Aberdeenshire.

KELLY BURN, a brook of about 4 miles in length of course, running westward, on the boundary between Ayrshire and Renfrewshire, to the frith of Clyde.

KELLY BURN, a small tributary of the Devon, running on the boundary between the parish of Dollar in Clackmannanshire and the parish of Muckhart in Perthshire.

KELLY-CASTLE. See ARBIRLOT.

KELLYHEADS, a range of hills in the parish of Newlands, Peebles-shire, extending parallel to the range of the Pentlands.

KELLY-HOUSE. See INNERKIP.

KELSO, a parish, containing the post-town of Kelso, and the suburban village of Maxwellheugh, in the north-east of Roxburghshire. It is bounded by Nenthorn in Berwickshire, and by Stitchel, Ednam, Sprouston, Eckford, Roxburgh, Makerston, and Smailholm. Its length southward is 4¾ miles; its greatest breadth is 4¼ miles; and its average breadth is not more than 2¼ miles. The Tweed comes in on the west, forms for a mile the boundary with Roxburgh, makes large bends for two miles till it passes the town, and then goes away 1¼ mile north-eastward to the point of its leaving the parish. The Teviot, after tracing for ¾ of a mile the western boundary, comes in at a point only ¼ of a mile south of the Tweed, and, vying with it in the curving beauty of its course, and the sumptuous richness of its scenery, so coyly approaches as not to make a confluence till opposite the town, a mile below the point of entering. At the average distance of 1¾ or 2 miles from the Tweed, and nearly parallel with it, runs the Eden; but it merely touches a projecting angle, and passes on, serving chiefly to give the northern division of the parish a peninsular character. The Tweed, in its transit, averages about 440 or 450 feet in width, and the Teviot about 200. The two rivers are sometimes simultaneously flooded, and run riotously into confluence, combining the might of their swollen waters to introduce to the generally tranquil scene the elements of sublimity and terror. The peninsula at their point of confluence, is one of the loveliest in Scotland; but is marred in its beauty by a mill-lead carrying off from the Teviot a considerable body of its wealth, just where all its opulence is most needed, to make a suitable approach to the magnificent monarch-river to which it pays tribute. Half-a-mile south of the town, the Wooden, a rill of about a mile in length of course, joins the Tweed from the south, making at one point a tiny but very beautiful cascade, and flowing along a romantic ravine. Seen from the heights of Stitchel 3 miles to the north, the whole parish appears to be part of an extensive fertile strath,—a plain intersected by two rivers, and richly adorned with woods; but seen from the low grounds close upon the Tweed, near the town, it is a diversified basin,—a gently receding amphitheatre,—low where it is cut by the rivers, and cinctured in the distance by a boundary of sylvan heights. On the north side of the Tweed it slowly rises in successive wavy ridges, tier behind tier, till an inconsiderable summit-level is attained; and on the south side, while it generally makes a gradual rise, it is cut down on the west into a diverging stripe of lowland by the Teviot, ascends, in some places, in an almost acclivitous way from the banks, and sends up in the distance hilly and hard-featured elevations, which, though subject to the plough, are naturally pastoral. The whole district is surpassingly rich in the features of landscape which strictly constitute the beautiful,—unmixed with the grand, or, except in rare touches, with the romantic. The views presented from the knolly height of Roxburgh castle, and from the immediate vicinity of the ducal mansion of Fleurs, are so luscious, so full and minute in feature, that they must be seen in order to be appreciated. The view from the bridge, a little below the confluence of the rivers, though greatly too rich to be depicted in words, and demanding consummate skill in order to be pencilled in colours, admits at least an easy enumeration of its leading features. Immediately on the north lies the town, with the majestic ruins of its ancient abbey, and the handsome fabric of Ednam-house; 1¼ mile to the north-west, rises the magnificent pile of Fleurs castle, amidst a profusion of park-scenery, coming down to the Tweed in wooded decoration; in front are two islets in the Tweed, and between that river and the Teviot the peninsula of Friar's or St. James' Green, with the fair green in its foreground, and the venerable ruins of Roxburgh castle, 1¼ mile distant; on the south-west, within a fine bend of the Teviot, are the mansion and park of Springwood, and away behind them, in far perspective, looking down the exulting vale of the Tweed, the Eildon hills lift up their triple summit; a little to the east, close upon the view, rises the fine form of Pinnacle-hill; away in the distance behind the town, appear the conspicuous ruin of Hume castle, and the hills of Stitchel and Mellerstain; and, in addition, are the curvings and currents of the rivers,—the beltings and clumps and lines of plantation,—the precipices of Maxwellheugh and Chalkheugh,—exuberant displays of agricultural wealth and social comfort,—and reminiscences, suggestible to even a tyro in history, of events in olden times which mingle delightfully in the thoughts with a contemplation of the landscape. Sir Walter Scott—who often revelled amidst this scenery in the latter years of his boyhood—ascribes to its influence upon his mind the awakening within him of that "insatiable love of natural scenery, more especially when combined with ancient ruins or remains of our fathers' piety or splendour," which at once characterized and distinguished him as a writer, and imparted such a warmth and munificence of colouring to all his literary pictures. Leyden, too—who had around him in the vale of the Teviot, and the "dens" of its tributary rills in the immediate vicinity of his home at Denholm, quite enough to exhaust the efforts of a lesser poet, sung impassionedly the beauties of Kelso:—

> "Bosom'd in woods where mighty rivers run,
> Kelso's fair vale expands before the sun;
> Its rising downs in vernal beauty swell,
> And fringed with hazle, winds each flowery dell;
> Green spangled plains to dimpling lawns succeed,
> And Tempe rises on the banks of Tweed:
> Blue o'er the river Kelso's shadow lies,
> And copse-clad isles amid the water rise."

About 19 parts in 22 of the parish are arable ground; and the rest of the surface is disposed in plantation, pasture, and the site of the town. On the banks of the rivers is a rich deep loam, on a subsoil of gravel; in the north-western division, it is a wet clay; and in the south, it is thin and wet, upon a red aluminous subsoil. Before the general manurial use of lime and marl, the district was remarkably poor, scarcely yielding to the farmer—

especially on the wet soils—a compensation for his labour. So grossly was the land neglected, too, and so sluttishly were all the present meadows allowed to exist as marshes and stagnant pools, luxuriant only in reeds and flags, and the resort of the wild duck and the sea-mew, that the very climate was rendered pestilential. But nowhere in Scotland does the practice of agriculture now exist in more skill, or achieve higher results proportionately to the capabilities of the soil. The Duke of Roxburgh owns about nine-sixteenths of the valued rental; and there are six other principal landowners. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1838 at £19,330. Assessed property in 1843, £19,754 18s. 11d. Besides the mansions already incidentally noticed, are Pinnacle-hill on the south bank of the Tweed, seated, opposite the east end of Kelso, on the summit of the precipitous eminence from which it derives its name, and sending down its attendant woods to the edge of the river, —Wooden, within whose grounds is the exquisite scenery of Wooden-burn,—and Rosebank, on the north side of the Tweed, opposite Wooden. Turnpikes radiate in various directions from the town toward Edinburgh, Greenlaw, Leitholm, Coldstream, Sprouston, Yetholm, and Hawick,—two of these lines being part of the great road from Berwick up the Tweed and the Teviot leading onward to Carlisle. The Kelso branch of the North British railway enters the parish from Roxburgh, crossing the Teviot on a viaduct of 15 arches, and pursuing an embankment for about 1¼ mile along the course of that river, then enters a deep cutting, and arrives at the Kelso station in the suburb of Maxwellheugh; and the Kelso branch of the English North-eastern railway commences at the same station, in strict continuity with the preceding branch, and passes down the right bank of the Tweed, by way of Sprouston, into England toward Tweedmouth. Thus has the parish direct railway communication, on the one hand with Edinburgh, and on the other hand with Berwick. Population in 1831, 4,939; in 1851, 5,634. Houses, 628.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Roxburgh. Stipend, £320 13s. 6d.; glebe, £54 15s. The parish church was built in 1773, altered in 1823, and enlarged in 1833, and contains 1,314 sittings. The Free church, originally intended to be a quoad sacra parish church, was built in 1838, at the cost of £3,460, defrayed by subscription, and contains 800 sittings. Its receipts in 1855 were £633 18s. 6d. The Sprouston Free church also groups with the town of Kelso. The first United Presbyterian church was built in 1788, and contains 955 sittings. The East United Presbyterian church was built in 1793, and contains 768 sittings. The Reformed Presbyterian church was built about 1785, and contains 320 sittings. The Episcopalian chapel was built about 17 years ago, to supersede a former one built in 1763. There are also a Baptist chapel and an Independent chapel. Of the schools in the parish one is a classical school, whose teacher employs an assistant, and has £34 4s. 4½d. of salary, with £80 fees, and £10 other emoluments; one is an English school, ranked, jointly with the former, as parochial, whose teacher has £5 11s. 6d. of salary, with fees; two are boarding schools for young ladies; one is the Friendly school, whose teacher is guaranteed £40 a-year by a voluntary association; three are schools variously receiving some public aid; two are Free church schools; one is a private commercial and classical academy; and the rest are common adventure schools.

The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Kelso or St. Mary's, Maxwell, and St. James. The first of these lay on the north side of the Tweed, and was within the diocese of St. Andrews; and the second and third lay on the south side, and were within that of Glasgow,—the river being here the boundary. David I., at his accession to the throne, witnessed the existence of St. Mary's church of Kelso; and, in 1128, with the consent of the bishop of St. Andrews, he transplanted to it the monks of Selkirk. The church became now identified with the monastery, and was henceforth called the church of St. Mary and St. John,—the Tyronensian monks being accustomed to dedicate their sacred edifices to the Virgin and the Evangelist. In the church were anciently several altars dedicated to various saints and endowed for the support of chaplains. When the Scoto-Saxon period began, the ancient parish of St. James, or of Old Roxburgh, was provided with two churches,—the one dedicated to St. James for the use of the town, and the other dedicated to St. John for the use of the castle. Malcolm IV. granted both churches and their appurtenances to Herbert, bishop of Glasgow. But the monks of Kelso—to whom David I. made mention of it in their charter —considered that of St. James as part of their property, and drew from it a considerable revenue; and, being little attentive to it except for its ministrations to their avarice, they, in 1433, received a mandate from the abbot of Dryburgh, as delegate of the Pope, commanding them to provide it with a chaplain. The parish of Maxwell, or according to its ancient orthography, Maccuswell, derived its name from the proprietor of the manor, Maccus, the son of Unwein, who witnessed many charters of David I. Herbert de Maccuswell gave the church to the monks of Kelso; and he built a chapel at Harlaw, about a mile from it, dedicated it to St. Thomas the martyr, and gave it also to the monks. —On the left bank of the Teviot stood anciently a Franciscan convent, consecrated by William, bishop of Glasgow, in the year 1235. Till near the end of last century, a fine arch of the church of the convent, and other parts of the building, were in preservation. On the right bank of the Teviot, nearly opposite to Roxburgh castle, stood a Maison Dieu, an asylum for pilgrims, and for the infirm and the aged. On the estate of Wooden were, till lately, vestiges of a Roman tumulus, consisting of vast layers of stone and moss, both of a different species from any now found in the parish; and near Wooden-burn stone-coffins were dug up which enclosed human skeletons.

KELSO, a post and market town, a burgh of barony, the second largest town in the eastern borders of Scotland, is situated near the centre of the parish of Kelso, 4½ miles west of the boundary with England, 9 south-west of Coldstream, 10 east-north-east of Jedburgh, 23 south-west of Berwick, and 42 by road, but 52¼ by railway, south-east by east of Edinburgh. It stands on the left bank of the Tweed, opposite the influx of the Teviot; and stretches along a plain in the centre of the gently rising and magnificent amphitheatre formed by the basin-configuration of its parish, commanding from every opening of its streets bird's-eye views of exquisitely lovely scenery, and constituting in its own burghal landscape an object of high interest in the midst of its beautiful environs. The sumptuous architectural character of its venerable abbey,—the air of pretension worn by its public buildings,—the light-coloured stone and the blue slate roofs of its dwelling-houses,—the graceful sweep and the tidy cleanliness with which it winds along the river,—and the airiness and generally pleasing aspect of its

streets,—all impress upon it, as seen either from without or from within, a city-like character, and combine with the teeming beauty of its encincturing landscapes to vindicate, in a degree, the enthusiasm of tasteful natives who exhaust their stock of superlatives in its praise. Patton, so far back as the reign of Edward VI., described it as "a pretty market-town,"—an eulogium of no mean measure in an age when most British towns were characterizable only by their various degrees of meanness, lumpishness, and filth.

The town consists of a central square or market-place, and divergent streets and alleys. The square is spacious and airy, very large for a provincial town, presided over on the east side by the elegant Townhouse, and edificed with neat modern houses of three stories, some of which have on the ground-floor good and even elegant shops. From the square issue four thoroughfares—Roxburgh-street, Bridge-street, Mill-wynd, and the Horse and Wood markets. Roxburgh-street goes off from the end of the Townhouse, and runs sinuously parallel with the river, sending down its back-tenements on one side to the edge of the stream. Though irregular, and not anywhere elegant in its buildings, it has a pleasing appearance, and bears the palm of both healthiness and general favour. At present, it is upwards of ¼ of a mile in length; but formerly it reached to what is now the middle of the Duke of Roxburgh's garden, having been curtailed at the further end to make way for improvements on the pleasure-grounds. Bridge-street goes off from the square opposite the exit of Roxburgh-street; and though inferior to it in length, is superior in general appearance, and contains many elegant houses. This street sends off Ovan-wynd, leading to Ednam-house, and the Abbey-close, anciently the thoroughfare to the old bridge. Mill-wynd leaves the square, and pursues a course, parallel with Bridge-street. The street called the Horse and Wood markets goes off in a direction at right angles with the other thoroughfares, and points the way to Coldstream and Berwick. At one time it was, over part of its extent, very narrow and inconvenient; but about 35 years ago it was widened, and otherwise improved.

The Townhouse is a large edifice of two stories; the ground-floor open in piazzas; the front adorned with a pediment supported by four Ionic pillars; the summit displaying a handsome balustrade, and sending aloft a conspicious lanthorn and cupola, surmounted by a vane. The bridge, leading off from the end of Bridge-street to the suburb of Maxwellheugh, was commenced in 1800, and finished in 1803, at a cost of about £18,000. Its length, including the approaches, is 494 feet; its width between the parapets is 25 feet; and its height above the bed of the river is 42 feet. It consists of 5 elliptical arches, each 72 feet in span, with intervening piers each 14 feet. The bridge is built of beautiful light-coloured polished stone, exhibits on each side six sets of handsome double columns, as well as ornamented parapets, and, for general elegance and effect, whether in itself or grouped with the rich picture in the core of which it stands, is unsurpassed by any structure of its class in Scotland. The design was furnished by the late Mr. Rennie, and was afterwards repeated or adopted by that distinguished artist as the design for Waterloo-bridge at London. The pontage and management of Kelso bridge recently gave rise to riotous disputes, but are now placed on a new footing. Materials are at present in preparation for an iron suspension bridge to connect Fleurs castle with St. James' green. The dispensary occupies a healthy and airy site near the Tweed at the upper end of the town. It was founded in 1789, enlarged and provided with baths in 1818, and annually admits from 600 to 800 patients. The Kelso library is a handsome building, on the Chalkheugh or Terrace overlooking the river; and contains a valuable collection of books, first formed in the year 1750, and now comprising about 8,000 volumes. The Tweedside physical and antiquarian society's museum is a tasteful edifice of two stories, adjoining the Kelso library, and fronting toward Roxburgh-street. Though the society was formed so lately as 1834, the museum has for years past been rich in both extent and variety, eminently honouring to the town, and well worth the attention of visitors. The parish church is an octagonal edifice nearly 90 feet in diameter within the walls, and built originally with a concave or cupola roof, for the accommodation of about 3,000 persons. The Free church stands in an open space on the north side of the town, and, surmounted by an elegant Gothic tower, is a conspicuous and pleasing object in the burghal landscape. The First United Presbyterian church is a piece of architectural patchwork; yet, with the accompaniments of its neat large manse, and a fine open area, it makes an agreeable impression. The East United Presbyterian church is ornamental to the Horse market. The Reformed Presbyterian church is plain. The Episcopalian chapel, though small, is a tasteful Gothic building, snugly ensconced on the skirt of the pleasure-grounds of Ednam-house, overlooking the Tweed.

The grand architectural attraction of Kelso, and one which would be highly prized in any city, is the ruinous abbey. Viewed either as a single object or as a feature in the general landscape, the simply elegant, unique, tall, massive pile, presents an aspect too imposing and too untiringly interesting to be adequately depicted in description. Though built under the same auspices, and nearly about the same period, as the abbeys of Melrose and Jedburgh, it totally differs from them in form and character, being in the shape of a Greek cross. "The architecture is Saxon or early Norman, with the exception of four magnificent central arches, which are decidedly Gothic; and is a beautiful specimen of this particular style, being regular and uniform in its structure. The nave and choir are wholly demolished. The north and south aisles remain, and are each nearly 20 paces in length. False circular arches intersecting each other, ornament the walls round about. The ruins of the eastern end present part of a fine open gallery; the pillars are clustered, and the arches circular. Two sides of the central tower are still standing, to the height of about 70 feet; but they must have been originally much higher. There is an uniformity in the north and south ends each bearing two round towers, the centres of which sharpen towards the roof. The great doorway is formed by a circular arch, with several members falling in the rear of each other, and supported on fine pilasters. It is not certain when this abbey was first used as a parish-church after the Reformation; but the record informs us that it was repaired for the purpose in the year 1648, and that it is very little more than half-a-century since, on account of its dangerous state, public worship was discontinued in it. The buildings of the abbey must at one time have occupied a very considerable space of ground, as not many years ago they extended as far east as the present parish-school; and, from appearance, they must originally have reached a considerable way towards the banks of the Tweed, near which it is situated. In three upper windows were hung the

same number of bells, which are now removed; and when the old Townhouse was taken down, the clock was put up in another window of this building, where it remained for several years; but is now also removed, and placed on the front of the new Townhouse. The ruins of the abbey were, till lately, greatly disfigured by several modern additions; but of these, part were removed by order of the late Duke William, in 1805, and the remainder were taken down by the last Duke, James, in 1816, by which the ruins were restored to their original simplicity. By the removal of these excrescences, the noble transept, together with several windows and side-arches, which were by them hid, are now restored to view." [Haig's 'Account of the Town of Kelso.' Edinburgh, 1825.]

The establishment was originally settled in Selkirk for monks of the order of Tyrone; but after a few years, was, in 1128, removed by David I. to its site at Kelso, in the vicinity of the royal residence of Roxburgh-castle. David, and all his successors on the throne till James V., lavished upon it royal favours. Whether in wealth, in political influence, or in ecclesiastical status, it maintained an eminence of grandeur which dazzles and bewilders a student of history and of human nature. The convent of Lesmahago, with its valuable dependencies, —33 parish-churches, with their tithes and other pertinents, in nearly every district, except Galloway and East-Lothian, south of the Clyde and the Forth, —the parish-church of Culter in Aberdeenshire,— all the forfeitures within the town and county of Berwick,—several manors and vast numbers of farms, granges, mills, fishings, and miscellaneous property athwart the Lowlands,—so swelled the revenue as to raise it above that of all the bishops in Scotland. The abbots were superiors of the regality of Kelso, Bolden, and Reverden, frequent ambassadors and special commissioners of the royal court, and the first ecclesiastics on the roll of parliament, taking precedence of all the other abbots in the kingdom. Herbert, the first abbot, was celebrated for his learning and talent, filled the office of chamberlain of Scotland, and in 1147 was removed to the see of Glasgow. Ernold or Arnold succeeded him; and in 1160, was made bishop of St. Andrews, and the following year the legate of the Pope in Scotland. In 1152, Henry, the only son of David, and the heir-apparent of the throne, died at Roxburgh-castle, and was, with pompous obsequies, interred in the abbey. In 1160, John, a canon of the monastery, was elected abbot, and, arriving in 1165 mitred from Rome, held the abbacy till his death in 1178 or 1180. Osbert, who succeeded him, and was in repute for his eloquence, was despatched at the head of several influential ecclesiastics and other parties, to negociate with the Pope in a quarrel between him and William the Lion, and succeeded in obtaining the removal of an excommunication which had been laid on the kingdom, and in procuring for the King expressions of papal favour. In 1208, a dispute between the abbeys of Kelso and Melrose respecting property, having excited sensations throughout the country, and drawn attention to the papal court, was by injunction of the Pope formally investigated and decided by the King. In 1215, the abbot Henry was summoned to Rome, along with the Scottish bishops, to attend a council held on the affairs of Scotland. In 1236, Herbert, who, a short time before, had succeeded to the abbacy, performed an act of abdication more rare by far among the wealthy wearers of mitres than among the harassed owners of diadems; and solemnly placing the insignia of his office on the great altar, he passed away into retirement. In 1253, the body of David of Bernham, bishop of St. Andrews, and lord-chancellor of Scotland, a man remarkable for his vices, was, in spite of the refusal and resistance of the monks, interred in the abbey.

Edward I. of England having seized all ecclesiastical property in Scotland, received in 1296 the submission of the abbot of Kelso, and gave him letters ordering full restitution. In consequence of a treaty between Robert Bruce and Edward III., Kelso abbey shared, in 1328, mutual restitutions with the English monasteries of property which had changed owners during the international wars. In 1420, the abbots, having their right of superiority over all the other abbots of Scotland, which they had hitherto uniformly possessed, now contested by the abbots of St. Andrews, and brought to a formal adjudication before the King, were compelled to resign it, on the ground of the abbey of St. Andrews being the first established in the kingdom. In 1493, the abbot Robert was appointed by parliament one of the auditors of causes and complaints. On the night after the battle of Flodden, in 1513, an emissary of the Lord of Hume expelled the abbot, and took possession of the abbey. In 1517 and 1521, the abbot, Thomas, was a plenipotentiary to the court of England; and in 1526, he was commissioned to exchange with Henry or his commissioners ratifications of the peace of the previous year. In 1522, the English demolished the vaults of the abbey and its chapel or church of St. Mary, fired all the cells and dormitories, and unroofed all the other parts of the edifice. Other inroads of the national foe, preventing immediate repair or re-edification, the abbey, for a time, crumbled toward total decay, and the monks, reduced to comparative poverty, skulked among the neighbouring villages. From 1537 till his death in 1558, James Stuart, the illegitimate son of James V., nominally filled the office of abbot, and was the last who bore the title. The abbeys of Melrose, Holyrood, St. Andrews, and Coldingham, were, at the same date as the abbey of Kelso, bestowed on James' illegitimate offspring; and, jointly with it, they brought the royal family an amount of revenue little inferior to that yielded by all the possessions and resources of the Crown. In 1542, under the Duke of Norfolk, and again in 1545, under the Earl of Hertford, the English renewed their spoliations on the abbey, and almost entirely destroyed it by fire. On the latter occasion, it was resolutely defended by about 300 men who had posted themselves in its interior, and was entered only after the corpses of a large proportion of them formed a rampart before its gates. In 1560, the monks were expelled in consequence of the Reformation; and both then and in 1580, the abbey was despoiled of many of its architectural decorations, and carried far down the decline of ruin. Its enormous possessions becoming now the property of the Crown, were, in 1594, distributed among the King's favourites.

Kelso is as poor in the aggregate productiveness of its manufactures, as it is showily rich in their variety. The dressing of skins, the tanning of hides, the currying of leather, the weaving of flannel, woollen cloth, and linen, the making of hats and of stockings, the working of iron, and the manufacture of candles, shoes, tobacco, and other articles, all have a place in the town; but they do not jointly employ 200 workmen, and are all, with the exception of currying, stationary or declining. The number of looms in 1828 was 70; and in 1838, it had become reduced to 41. Yet the place has a very important trade in corn and cured pork. A weekly market, crowdedly attended from Roxburgh-

shire and parts of Berwickshire and Northumberland, is held on Friday for the sale of corn by sample. A handsome corn-exchange, for the uses of this market, was lately erected by subscription, at the cost of £3,000. It is in the Elizabethan style, after a design by Mr. Cousins, measures 124 feet in length by 57 in breadth, and contains 60 stalls. Twelve "high markets" are annually held on the day of the weekly market, for the hiring of servants and hinds, and for the sale or exchange of horses. A market is held on every alternate Monday for cattle and sheep. Fairs are held on the second Friday of May, the second Friday in July, the 5th of August, and the 2d of November. That on the 5th of August is called St. James' fair, and is the greatest in the Border-counties except that of St. Boswell's. Originally it belonged to Roxburgh; but owing to the extinction of that burgh, it counts as a fair of Kelso. The town has insurance agencies, a savings' bank, and offices of the Bank of Scotland, the Commercial Bank, the National Bank, the City of Glasgow Bank, and the British Linen Company's Bank. Kelso also has considerable rank in matters connected with publication and literature. It was the birth-place of the famous Ballantyne press, and has given a considerable number of books to the world. Two newspapers are at present published in it,—the Kelso Chronicle and the Kelso Mail. It has, as already noticed, a great public library and a scientific museum. It has likewise two other public libraries, two newsrooms, an agricultural society, and several philanthropic and religious institutions; and it is the scene or centre of meetings of various kinds for athletic exercises and public sports.

By a charter of James VI., dated 2d July, 1607, the abbacy of Kelso was erected into a temporal lordship and barony, called 'the lordship and barony of Halidean,' comprehending the town and lands of Kelso. The governing charter is considered to be one dated 8th November, 1634, by which the town is specially erected into a free burgh-of-barony, and the power of incorporating it is conferred on Robert, Earl of Roxburgh, and his heirs. A peculiar kind of government was established over it; but now, by the adoption of the police act for Scotland, a body of commissioners chosen by the rate-payers manage all police affairs, and three bailies preside in the burgh courts. The property of the burgh consists of various items, and yields about £300 a-year. The customs and market dues belong to the superior. A sheriff's small debt court is held on the second Tuesday of February, April, June, August, October, and December; and a court of quarter sessions is held on the first Friday of every month. Kelso is the seat of a union poors' house for 16 circumjacent parishes. The building was recently erected, and is plain, substantial, and commodious. A spacious public park, situated to the east of the town, was recently presented to the inhabitants by Mrs. Robertson of Ednam-house. From her nephew, who perished in the search for Sir John Franklin, it is called Shedden park. A noble gateway to it was erected by subscription of the inhabitants to mark their gratitude. Population of the town in 1841, 4,594; in 1851, 4,783. Houses, 491.

Kelso was originally called, or rather had its modernized name originally written, Calchow,—a word identical in meaning with Chalkheugh, the existing designation of one of the most remarkable natural objects in its landscape. In its ancient history it figures as a rendezvous of armies, as a place of international negociation, as a scene of frequent conflict, and as a spot smiled upon by kings and nobles. Of events not identified with the history of its abbey, the earliest noticeable one on record occurred in 1209, when, on account of a Papal interdict being imposed on England, the Bishop of Rochester left his see, and took refuge in Kelso. Ten years later William de Valoines, Lord-chamberlain of Scotland, died in the town. In 1255, Henry III. of England and his queen, during the visit which they made to their son-in-law and daughter, Alexander III. and his royal consort, at Roxburgh-castle, were introduced with great processional pomp to Kelso and its abbey, and entertained, with the chief nobility of both kingdoms, at a sumptuous royal banquet. In 1297, Edward I., at the head of his vast army of invasion, having entered Scotland, and relieved the siege of Roxburgh, passed the Tweed at Kelso, on his way to seize Berwick. Truces, in the years 1380 and 1391, were made at Kelso between the Scottish and the English kings. On the death of James II. by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh-castle, his infant son, James III., being then with his mother in the camp, was carried by the nobles, in presence of the assembled army, to the abbey, and there pompously crowned, and treated with royal honours. In 1487, commissioners met at Kelso to prolong a truce for the conservation of peace along the unsettled territory of the Borders, and to concoct measures preliminary to a treaty of marriage between the eldest son of James III. and the eldest daughter of Edward IV. The disastrous results of the battle of Flodden, in 1513, seem—in consequence of James IV.'s death, and of the loss of the protection which his authority and presence had given—to have, in some way, temporarily enthralled the town to the Lord of Hume, and occasioned, as we have already seen, the expulsion of the abbot from his monastery,—the first of a series of events which terminated in the ruin of the pile. In 1515, the Duke of Albany, acting as regent, visited Kelso in the course of a progress of civil pacification, and received onerous depositions respecting the oppressive conduct of Lord Hume, the Earl of Angus, and other barons. In 1520, Sir James Hamilton, marching with 400 men from the Merse, to the assistance of Andrew Ker, baron of Fernihirst, in a dispute with the Earl of Angus, was overtaken at Kelso by the baron of Cessford, then warden of the marches, and defeated in a brief battle.

In 1522, Kelso and the country between it and the German ocean, received the first lashings of the scourge of war in the angry invasion of Scotland by the army of Henry VIII. One portion of the English forces having marched into the interior from their fleet in the Forth, and having formed a junction with another portion which hung on the Border under Lord Dacres, the united forces, among other devastations, destroyed one moiety of Kelso by fire, laid bare the other moiety by plundering, and inflicted merciless havoc upon not a few parts of the abbey. So irritating were their deeds, that the men of Merse and Teviotdale came headlong on them in a mass, and showed such inclination, accompanied with not a little power, to make reprisals, that the devastators prudently retreated within their own frontier. After the rupture between James V. and Henry VIII., the Earl of Huntly, who had been appointed guardian of the marches, garrisoned Kelso and Jedburgh, and, in August 1542, set out from these towns in search of an invading force of 3,000 men, under Sir Robert Bowes, fell in with them at Haldon-Rigg, and, after a hard contest, broke down their power and captured their chief officers. A more numerous army being sent northward by Henry, under the Duke of Norfolk, and James stationing himself with a main army of defence on

Pala-moor, the Earl of Huntly received detachments which augmented his force to 10,000 men, and so checked the invaders along the marches as to preserve the open country from devastation. In spite of his strenuous efforts, Kelso, and some villages in its vicinity, were entered, plundered, and given up to the flames; and they were eventually delivered from ruinous spoliation, only by the foe being compelled by want of provision, and the inclemency of the season, to retreat into their own territory. When Henry VIII.'s fury against Scotland became rekindled about the affair of the proposed marriage of the infant Queen Mary and Prince Edward of England, an English army, in 1544, entered Scotland by the eastern marches, plundered and destroyed Kelso and Jedburgh, and ravaged and burned the villages and houses in their neighbourhood. This army having been dispersed, another, 12,000 strong, specially selected for their enterprise, and led on by the Earl of Hertford, next year trod the same path as the former invaders, and inflicted fearful devastation on Merse and Teviotdale. They plundered anew the towns of Kelso and Jedburgh, wasted their abbeys, and also those of Melrose and Jedburgh, and burnt 100 towns and villages. While Kelso was suffering the infliction of their rage, 300 men, as was mentioned in our notice of the abbey, made bold but vain resistance within the precincts of that pile. The Scottish army shortly after came up, and took post at Maxwell-heugh, the suburb of Kelso, intending to retaliate; but they were spared the horrors of inflicting or enduring further bloodshed, by the retreat of the invaders.

In 1553, a resolution was suggested by the Queen-Regent, adopted by parliament, and backed by the appointment of a tax of £20,000, leviable in equal parts from the spiritual and the temporal state, to build a fort at Kelso for the defence of the Borders; but it appears to have been soon dropped, or not even incipiently to have been carried into effect. In 1557, the Queen-Regent having wantonly, at the instigation of the King of France, provoked a war with Elizabeth, collected a numerous army for aggression and defence on the Border. Under the Earl of Arran, the army, joined by an auxiliary force from France, marched to Kelso, and encamped at Maxwell-heugh; but, having made some vain efforts to act efficiently on the offensive, was all withdrawn, except a detachment left in garrison at Kelso and Roxburgh to defend the Borders. Hostilities continuing sharp between the kingdoms, Lord James Stuart, the illegitimate son of James V., built a house of defence at Kelso, and threw up some fortifications around the town. In 1557, a great altercation took place at Kelso between the Queen Dowager and some of her principal nobles, respecting the invasion of England, she urging that measure, and they opposing it. In 1558, the detachment of the army stationed at Kelso, marched out to chastise an incursion, in the course of which the town of Dunse was burnt, came up with the English at Swinton, and were defeated. In 1561, Lord James Stuart was appointed by Queen Mary her lieutenant and judge for the suppression of banditti on the Borders, and brought upwards of 20 of the most daring freebooters to trial and execution; and, about the same time, he held a meeting at Kelso with Lord Grey of England, for pacificating the affairs of the Borders. In 1566, in the course of executing the magnanimous purpose of putting down by her personal presence the Border maraudings, from which she was wiled by her romantic and nearly fatal expedition to the Earl of Bothwell at Hermitage-castle, Queen Mary visited Kelso on her way from Jedburgh to Berwick, spent two nights in the town, and held a council for the settlement of some dispute. In 1569, the Earl of Moray spent five or six weeks in Kelso, in attempts to pacificate the Borders, and in the course of that period had a meeting with Lord Hunsdon and Sir John Foster, on the part of England, and made concurrently with them arrangements for the attainment of his object. In 1570 an English army entered Scotland in revenge of an incursion of the Lords of Fernihirst and Buccleuch into England, divided itself into two co-operating sections, scoured the whole of Teviotdale, levelled fifty castles and strengths, and upwards of 300 villages, and rendezvoused at Kelso preparatory to its retreat. The Earl of Bothwell, grandson to James V., and commendator of Kelso, made the town his home during the concocting of his foul and numerous treasons; and during 10 years succeeding 1584, deeply embroiled it in the marchings and military manœuvrings of the forces with which first his partisans, and next himself personally, attempted to damage the kingdom.

Kelso, in 1639, made a prominent figure in one of the most interesting events in Scottish history,—the repulse of the armed attempt of Charles I. to force Episcopacy upon Scotland by the army of the Covenanters under General Lesley. This army, amounting to 17,000 or 18,000 men, rendezvoused at Dunse, and marching thence, established their quarters at Kelso. The King, personally at the head of his army of prelacy, got intelligence at Birks, near Berwick, of the position of the Covenanters, and despatched the Earl of Holland, with 1,000 cavalry and 3,000 infantry, to try their mettle. General Lesley, however, easily repelled the Earl of Holland from Kelso, made a rapid concentration of all his own forces, and next day, to the surprise of the royal camp, took up his station on Dunse-hill, interposing his arms between the King and the capital, and exhibiting his strength and his menaces in full view of the royal army. The King, now fully convinced of the impracticability of his attempt on the public conscience of Scotland, held a consultation two days after with the leaders of the Covenanters, made them such concessions as effected a reconciliation, and procuring the dispersion of their army, returned peacefully to England.—The Covenanters of Scotland and the Parliamentarians of England having made common cause against Charles I., Kelso was made, in 1644, the depot of troops for reinforcing General Lesley's army in England. Next year the detachment under the Marquis of Douglas and Lord Ogilvie, sent by Montrose to oppose the operations of Lesley in the Merse, marched to Kelso on their way to the battle-field at Selkirk, where they were cut down and broken by the Covenanters. Two years later, the town was the place of rendezvous to the whole Scottish army after their successes in England, and witnessed the disbandment of six regiments of cavalry after an oath having been exacted of continued fidelity to the covenant.

In 1645, Kelso was visited and ravaged by the plague. In 1648, an hundred English officers arrived at Kelso and Peebles, in the expectation—which happily proved a vain one—of finding employment by the breaking out of another civil war. In 1684, the town was totally consumed by an accidental fire; and sixty years later it suffered in the same way to nearly the same extent. On the former occasion, a proclamation called upon the whole kingdom to make contributions to alleviate the sufferings of the unhoused inhabitants, and to aid the rebuilding of the town. However severe and awful the calamities were at the moment, they

were the main, perhaps the sole, occasion of Kelso wearing that uniformly modern and neat aspect which so singularly distinguishes it from most other Scottish towns of its class. In 1715, the whole of the rebel forces of the Pretender, the Highlanders from the north, the Northumbrians from the south, and the men of Nithsdale and Galloway under Lord Kenmure, rendezvoused in Kelso, took full possession of the town, formally proclaimed James VIII., and remained several days making idle demonstrations, till the approach of the royal troops under General Carpenter incited them to march on to Preston. In 1718, a general commission of Oyer and Terminer sat at Kelso, as in Perth, Cupar, and Dundee, for the trial of persons concerned in the rebellion; but here they had only one case, and even it they found irrelevant. So attached were the Kelsonians to the principles of the Revolution, that, though unable to make a show of resistance to the rebel occupation of their town, they, previous to that event, assembled in their church, unanimously subscribed a declaration of fidelity to the existing government, and offered themselves in such numbers, as military volunteers, that a sufficient quantity of arms could not be found for their equipment. In 1745, the left of the three columns of Charles Edward's army, on their march from Edinburgh into England,—that column of nearly 4,000 men, which was headed by the Chevalier in person, spent two nights in Kelso, and, while here, suffered numerous desertions. In 1797, a flood, extraordinary both in bulk and duration, came down the Tweed and the Teviot, and swept away the predecessor of the present bridge. From November, 1810, till June, 1814, Kelso was the abode of a body, never more than 230 in number, of French prisoners on parole, who, to a very noticeable degree, inoculated the place with their follies.

Kelso counts, either as natives or as residents, very few eminent men. One of its monks called James, who lived in the 15th century, was one of the most celebrated Scottish writers of his very incelebrious age. Its prior Henry, who flourished about 1493, was the translator into Scottish verse of Palladius Rutilius on Rural Affairs, and the author of some literary performances. The chief names which have graced the town in modern times are those of Dr. Andrew Wilson, author of the treatise on Morbid Sympathy, Morton, author of the Monastic Antiquities, Stoddart, the writer on angling, the Rev. James Ramsay, long a leader in the ecclesiastical judicatories, the Rev. John Pitcairn, famous for contributing to reform pulpit oratory, and among living authors, the Rev. Dr. M'Culloch, the Rev. Dr. Horatius Bonar, and the Rev. Mr. Jarvie.

KELSO RAILWAY. See North British Railway.

KELTIE, a village partly in the parish of Cleish, Kinross-shire, and partly in that of Beath, Fifeshire. It stands on Keltie Burn, and on the road from Edinburgh to Perth, 5 miles south by east of Kinross, and 10 north of North Queensferry. There is a colliery in the vicinity. Population of the Kinross-shire section, 164. Houses, 39. Population of the Fifeshire section, 257. Houses, 57.

KELTIE BURN, a rivulet of Fifeshire and Kinross-shire. It rises in the north-west corner of the parish of Dunfermline, and runs 7 miles eastward, chiefly within Fifeshire, but partly on the boundary with Kinross-shire, to a disemboguement into Loch-Orr.

KELTIE WATER, a romantic stream in the parish of Callander, Perthshire. It rises on the west side of the mountain Stuic-a-chroin, and flows first 6 miles south-eastward through the eastern division of the parish, then 2 miles southward along the boundary with Kilmadock; and falls into the Teith 2¾ miles below the village of Callander. In its progress it is swollen by several tributary torrents. Flowing for 5 miles among wild hills, it emerges through the romantic glen and down the singular waterfall of Bracklin, [which see,] and afterwards skirts the park of Cambusmere, and makes its confluence with the Teith in front of Cambusmere mansion.

KELTNIE BURN, a rivulet of the Breadalbane district of Perthshire. It rises in the south-eastern part of the parish of Fortingal, and flows south-eastward to the boundary with Dull, and along that boundary, to a confluence with the Lyon, a little above the latter's confluence with the Tay. The scenery along the Keltnie is wild, rugged, and romantic; and at one place, in the vicinity of Coshieville inn, the stream makes a series of beautiful falls, the highest of which issues from a dark narrow opening, and leaps sixty feet over perpendicular rocks into a deep gloomy dell.

KELTON, a parish nearly in the centre of the southern half of Kirkcudbrightshire. It contains the post-town of Castle-Douglas, the post-office village of Kelton-hill or Rhonehouse, and the village of Gelston. It is bounded by Crossmichael, Buittle, Rerwick, Kirkcudbright, Tongueland, and Balmaghie. Its length, south-westward, is 6½ miles; its greatest breadth is 5¾ miles; and its medium breadth is under 3 miles. The river Dee divides the parish 5¾ miles from Balmaghie and Tongueland. Doachburn rises on the north side of Dungyle, a small hill near Gelston, on which there are remains of a Roman encampment, and traces the boundary with Buittle over a distance of 3¾ miles. Carlinwark or Castle-Douglas loch, ⅔ of a mile in length, lies near the northern extremity; and formerly yielded up, at the expense of diminishing its own bulk, a very large quantity of shell marl, the aspersion of which over the face of various parishes formed an era in the history of Galloway agricultural improvements. North-westward from it, over a distance of 1½ mile to the Dee, is a canal, traced most part of the way along the boundary with Crossmichael. This was formed for the purpose of offering transit to the marl of the lake, but afterwards became the mere channel for the superfluence of Carlinwark loch to the Dee. Toward the southern and south-eastern extremities of the parish, steep and rocky hills, chiefly clad in heath, exhibit an aspect of desolation,—the highest of them rising 1,100 feet above the level of the sea. Elsewhere the surface displays a singularly knobbed or knolly appearance, sending up tumours, or abounding in little round hills. But over the oddly rolling surface, as well on the rising grounds as in the hollows, the parish, though not luxuriant, is arable. The soil is generally thin; in some places is a fine loam; and in others, especially on the little hills, is a deep watery till. About 2,721 imperial acres of the total parochial area are under cultivation; about 1,327 are waste or pastoral; and about 570 are under wood. There are about twenty landowners; and five of them are resident. The old valued rental was £3,528 Scots. Assessed property in 1843, £9,170. Real rental in 1855, £8,157. Estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1844, £22,771. The modern mansions are Gelston-castle, Carlinwark-house, and Daldawn. There are three corn-mills within the parish. The famous piece of ordnance called Mons Meg, is believed to have been made at Buchan's-croft, in the vicinity of Castle-Douglas. The parish is traversed by the great road from Dumfries to Portpatrick.

opulation in 1831, 2,877; in 1851, 3,186. Houses, 27.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, nd synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Sti-end, £252 17s. 4d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated inds, £187 14s. 7d. The parish church stands on he east side of Kelton-hill, was built in 1806, has ndergone recent repairs and increase of accommo-ation, and contains about 1,000 sittings. There is a ree church in Castle-Douglas, built in 1844; and he receipts connected with it in 1855 amounted to 217 2s. 2d. There is also a Reformed Presbyte-ian church in Castle-Douglas. There are three arochial schools at respectively Castle-Douglas, Rhonehouse, and Gelston. The salary of the Castle-Douglas schoolmaster is £17 2s., with about £120 ees, and £22 10s. other emoluments; and that of each f the other two schoolmasters is £17 2s., with about 32 fees, and £10 10s. other emoluments. There re also three private schools.—The present parish omprehends the three old parishes of Kelton, Gel-ton, and Kirkcormack. Of the united parish, Kel-on forms the north corner, Kirkcormack the south-vest, and Gelston the south-east corner. The hurches of Kelton and Kirkcormack belonged first o the monks of Icolmkill, and next to those of Holy-rood; and, at the establishment of Episcopacy by Charles I., they were given to the bishop of Edin-burgh. See GELSTON.

KELTON, a village and small port, on the mutual order of the parishes of Dumfries and Caerlaverock, Dumfries-shire. It stands on the left bank of the Nith, on the road from Dumfries to Glencaple, 1½ mile north of Glencaple, and 3½ miles south of Dum-fries. As a port, it is strictly identified with Dum-fries, being visited only by vessels employed in the rade of that burgh, and unable to proceed further up the Nith. The New Quay between it and the own, Glencaple to the south, and Kelton in the entre, are simply a chain of ports to accommodate he difficult navigation of the river. Ship-building s to a small extent carried on at Kelton.

KELTON-HILL, a post-office village in the par-sh of Kelton, 2½ miles south of Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire. Here is annually held on the irst Tuesday after the 17th of June, old style, one of the largest horse-fairs in Scotland. Here also used to be held six other fairs. See CASTLE-DOUGLAS. The village likewise bears the name of Rhonehouse.

KELTY. See KELTIE.

KELVIN (THE), a river of Stirlingshire, Dum-bartonshire, and Lanarkshire. It rises in the great strath of the Forth and Clyde canal, at a point about 3 miles east of the town of Kilsyth, and runs west-south-westward to a confluence with the Clyde op-posite the town of Govan. It is very slow and slug-gish over a number of miles from its head. It for-merly was choked there with aquatic vegetation, and often dispread itself far and wide in a manner be-twixt lake and morass. But it was straitened, deepened, and embanked; and now it crawls along with the appearance of a large ditch. It is for sev-eral miles one of the tamest lines of water in the kingdom; but afterwards it has green and wooded banks; further on, it is winged with luxuriant haughs, and overlooked by pleasant braes or hang-ing plains; and all along till near its entering its far-famed dell, it borrows much interest from Camp-sie fells, which flank the north side of its basin. The affluents which come down to it from these fells contribute the larger portion of its volume; and at least two of them are better entitled than itself to rank as the parent stream. See GARVALD and CAMPSIE.

At Kirkintilloch, the Kelvin receives on one hand the stream of the Finglen coming down from the fells, and on the other hand the Luggie creeping in from a region of moors and knolly flats. But it still continues languid, and can boast no higher ornament for several miles than the luxuriant Balmore haughs. Below these it is joined on its right side by the Al-lander, and passes into a total change of scenery. Its basin is henceforth a rolling surface of diluvium, a region of earthy swells and knolls, with no overhanging fells and few extensive prospects, but with intricate and endless series of winding hollows, abrupt diversities, and charming close views. And here at Garscube, 4½ miles by the road from Glas-gow, the Kelvin awakens into activity, and com-mences a romantic career. Its path thence to Par-tick, about ½ a mile above its influx into the Clyde, lies generally along a dell of similar character to that of the North Esk between Hawthornden and Dalkeith-park, but with less brilliance and more diversity. Some parts contract into gorges, and others expand into bits of vale; some wall in the water-course between steeps or precipices, and others flank it with stripes of meadow or with shelving descents; some also are comparatively tame and soft, while others are wild and harsh. But the dell, as a whole, is all feature, all character,—most of it clothed with trees as thickly as a fowl's wing is with feathers—some parts finely streaked with cascades or other natural markings, and many picturesquely studded with mansions, mills, bridges, and artificial decora-tions. The wings of the vale, too, or lands impin-ging on the top of the banks, are highly ornate, have generally a knolly surface, and often wind and un dulate with a face of beauty and a richness of garment which rival those of the vale itself. The tract al-together exults in many charms which the author of the well-known lyric on "Kelvin grove" seems not to have observed; and it as certainly knows nothing of the fairies, mountains, and lofty water-falls which form his main machinery; so that his descriptive touches are more poetical than graphic, and have passed muster with the public only amid the rolling music of his appeal to the passions. Says he,—

> "Let us haste to Kelvin grove,
> Through its mazes let us rove,
> Where the rose in all its pride
> Decks the hollow dingle's side,
> Where the midnight fairies glide.
>
> We will wander by the mill,
> To the cove beside the rill,
> Where the glens rebound the call
> Of the lofty water-fall,
> Through the mountain's rocky hall."

The lower rocks of the district belong to the coal formation, and possess all the interest of the mines of central Clydesdale. Some of the shales are rich in vegetable fossils; and some of the sandstones, of buff or cream colour, possess celebrity among builders. The upper strata, and those which constitute most of the knolls, are chiefly diluvial, and afford distinct evidence of having been deposited and contoured by currents from the north-west. Many boulders lie embedded in them, which must have been brought thither from distances of 25 or even 70 miles; and occasional blocks exhibit scratches and grooves, which indicate the presence of heavy icebergs on the depositing currents. The district likewise con-tains a very fair proportion of simple minerals, and of wild plants and animals. The lower part of it, for about 1½ mile from the Clyde, comprises beauti-ful suburban extensions of Glasgow, together with the Botanic garden and the new West-end park; and as a whole, with its wealth of scenery and its warbling of birds, it forms as charming a stroll for

an intelligent population as could well exist in the vicinity of a great city.

KELVIN-GROVE. See KELVIN (THE), and GLASGOW.

KELVIN-HAUGH, a post-office station subordinate to Glasgow.

KEM (THE). See DURA DEN.

KEMBACK, a parish, containing the village of Blebocraigs, in the Stratheden district of Fifeshire. Its post-town is Cupar, 3 miles west of its parish church. It is bounded by the parishes of Dairsie, Leuchars, St. Andrews, Ceres, and Cupar. Its length east-north-eastward is about 3 miles, and its breadth rarely exceeds 1½ mile. All its northern boundary is traced by the Eden. Its surface, at the west end, is level, with a gentle declination toward the Eden; but about the centre it becomes varied and beautifully picturesque. Here it is intersected by DURA DEN: which see. East of this, the surface rises into a beautifully formed and now finely wooded hill, formerly called Nydie hill, but now more generally Kemback hill. This hill runs from north to south, or at right angles to the range of hills which bound the How of Fife, and thus terminates this valley on the east. The entire area of the parish comprises about 2,200 imperial acres; of which about 1,700 are in cultivation or pasture, and about 320 are under wood. The soil exhibits every variety, clay, black loam, light sandy soil with a dry bottom, and thin gravel; and is upon the whole very fertile. The rocks are sandstone, ironstone, shale, and trap. Lead ore occurs on the lands of S. Blebo, and was at one time attempted to be worked. There are five principal landowners; the most extensive of whom is Bethune of Blebo. The real rental in 1841 was £3,889. Assessed property in 1843, £3,512 2s. At Yoolfield is a spinning mill, built in 1839; at Blebo-mills are a spinning mill, a scutching mill, a meal mill, and a barley mill; and at Kemback-mills is a saw mill, and were lately two other mills. All these places are on the Kem burn, which traverses Dura Den. The parish is intersected in the south by the road from Ceres to St. Andrews; and has ready access on the west and north to the Cupar and Dairsie stations of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. Population in 1831, 651; in 1851, 956. Houses, 165.

This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, the United College of St. Andrews. Stipend, £157 7s.; glebe, £24. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £16 fees. The parish church was built in 1814, at the cost of about £700. There is a Free church preaching station in Dura Den; the receipts of which in 1855 amounted to £30 6s. There are two private schools. The ancient parish was a rectory belonging to the bishopric of St. Andrews, and was bestowed by Bishop Kennedy on the College of St. Salvator at the founding of that institution. The name Kemback was probably derived from the rivulet Kem.

KEMNAY, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Inverury, Kintore, Skene, Cluny, Monymusk, and Chapel of Garioch. Its length southward is between 4 and 5 miles, and its breadth is about 3 miles. The burn of Ton traces part of the western boundary, to the river Don; and that river itself traces the rest of the western boundary, and all the northern boundary. The surface of the parish, on the whole, is rather flat; and is intersected, for about 2 miles, by a furzy alluvial ridge, called the Kembs. On the banks of the Don there are beautiful fertile haughs; but the soil is elsewhere a very stony light mould on sand. The low grounds, in general, are arable. There are two mineral springs, the Kemb well and the Spa well, at the foot of the Kembs. Kemnay-house is beautifully situated amongst plantations, and tasteful pleasure-grounds, on the banks of the Don. There are three principal landowners. The Inverury and Kintore stations of the Great North of Scotland railway are within easy reach. Population in 1831, 610; in 1851, 680. Houses, 134. Assessed property in 1843, £2,340.

This parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Kintore. Stipend, £158 19s. 2d.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with a share in the Dick and Milne bequests, and £50 other emoluments, besides fees. The school-house and its appurtenances are remarkably spruce; and the school attained, some years ago, a singularly high character. The parish church is an elegant structure, lately erected on the site of the former one. The ancient church was a dependency of the parsonage of Kinkell. There is a parochial library.

KEMPOCH-POINT. See GOUROCK.

KEMPSTANE-HILL. See FETTERESSO.

KEN-, a prefix in many Celtic names of places; signifying, in some instances, "white" or "clear," and then applied generally to a stream; and signifying, in other instances, "a head" or "promontory," and then being only an orthographical variety of KEAN: which see.

KEN (LOCH), an expansion of the river Ken, immediately above its confluence with the Dee, in Kirkcudbrightshire. It is about 5 miles long, and from ½ to ⅝ of a mile broad. On its west side a range of hills comes down from the interior, terminates abruptly at its southern corner in a huge rock called Benin-hill, and over the central and northern part of the lake presses almost close upon its edge. Loch-Ken, approached from the south by a road leading up from Kirkcudbright along its left bank into the interior of the Glenkens, offers delightful scenery to the view. Some islets, wholly or partially covered with wood, are sprinkled on its surface. Its shores are occasionally fringed and tufted with plantation. At its head, a little westward of the river, appear Kenmure-castle, and the small burgh of New Galloway,—with an intervening grove of stately elms, beeches, and pines.

KEN (THE), a river of the district of Glenkens, Kirkcudbrightshire. It rises between Blacklarg hill and Longrig hill on the boundary with Ayrshire, and, after a course of 1½ mile south-eastward, and of 2 miles south-westward through the northern extremity of Dalry, begins to be, over all its extent, the boundary-line between Carsphairn and Kells on the west, and Dalry, Balmaclellan, and Parton on the east, cutting the district of Glenkens, formed by all these parishes except the last, into two not very unequal parts. Its length of course, while dividing the parishes, is 21 miles; and over this distance it describes the figure of the segment of a circle, running, in its upper part, toward the south-west, and, in its lower part, toward the south-east. At the southern extremity of the parish of Kells, it forms a confluence with the Dee. The streams which flow into it, though numerous, are small. But one of them, Deugh or Carsphairn water, which joins it at the point of its first touching the parish of Kells, is of longer course than itself, rising in three headwaters in Ayrshire, and draining in two main basins nearly the whole of the extensive parish of Carsphairn. The Ken, over most of its length, is singularly rich in the landscape-features, both of its immediate banks, and of its mountain-basin. See articles CARSPHAIRN, GLENKENS, KELLS, and KEN (LOCH).



Loch Ness & Castle

KENDAR (Loch). See Kinder Loch.
KENDLUM. See Rerrick.
KENDROCHAD. See Bridgend.
KENEDAR. See King-Edward.
KENLOCH. See Kinloch

KENLOWIE, or Kenly (The), a rivulet of Fifeshire. It rises in two head-streams in the south-west of the parish of Cameron, and runs eastward through the parish of Dunino, and along the boundary between the parishes of St. Andrews and Kingsbarns, to the southern part of St. Andrew's bay. Its length of course is about 8 miles. It abounds with excellent trout. It is sometimes called Pitmilly burn.

KENMORE, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kenmore, and the villages or hamlets of Acharn, Bridgend, Blairmore, and Sronfernan, in the district of Breadalbane, Perthshire. It comprises a main body and two detached sections. The main body, in a general view, may be regarded as forming the frame-work of the beautiful mirror of Loch-Tay, and as bounded on the north by Fortingall, on the east by Dull, and by detached parts of various parishes, on the south by Comrie, and on the west by Killin. But it embosoms a detached part of Weem, 3 miles by 1¼, in the north; it is intersected by parts of Weem and Killin, with the effect of having very nearly cut off a district of 6½ miles by 3 in the west; and it is extruded from connexion with the upper part of Loch-Tay, by the intervention of parts of other parishes, over a distance of 6 miles on the south. One of its detached sections, 8½ miles by 6, lies between Fortingall and Killin, on the confines of Argyleshire; and the other, 3½ miles by 2½, lies 1¾ mile eastward of the nearest point of the main body. The greatest length of the whole parish, exclusive of intervening territories, is about 20 miles; its greatest length, measured across these territories so as to include them, is 30 miles; its greatest breadth is 7 miles; and its superficial area is about 62 square miles

The main body of the parish has been fashioned by the upheaving of mountains on its sides, and by the passage of a river through its centre, expanding over most of the way into lake. The features of its scenery are well known to fame, and attract many tasteful visitors during the months of warmth and verdure. But nearly all are either identified or grouped with Loch-Tay, the river Tay, and the noble park of Taymouth-Castle, and properly occur to be noticed under these heads,—which see. The Lochy rises in several head-streams in the western detached portion of the parish, and afterwards intersects a small part of the main body, before uniting with the more impetuous Dochart in the haughs of Killin, at the head of Loch-Tay. That lake, stretching from south-west to north-east, runs through the centre of the main body; but, at the lower end, is subtended by three or four times more breadth of surface on its south-east than on its north-west side. Tay river, emerging from Loch-Tay, a few yards above the village of Kenmore, has a course of 2 miles within the parish, and at the point of leaving it, is joined by the Lyon, after the latter having run 1½ mile along the north-east boundary. Numerous streamlets come down on both sides of the intersecting stripe of water—whether lake or river—but are all of brief course, and in no instance come from beyond the boundary. The district is thus, with some exceptions, an elongated basin, sending up, either at or within its lateral boundaries, a water-shedding line of heights, and draining off the produce of its own springs by one central and continuous channel. At the upper end of Loch-Tay, in the centre of the glen, is some rich meadow-land. At the lower end of the lake, from the narrow efflux of Tay river, the surface gradually expands into a beautiful plain, about a mile wide, occupied by the park of Taymouth-castle. At the points where the larger lateral streamlets enter Loch-Tay, are deltas or little plains, rich in their soil, and lovely in their aspect, but inconsiderable in extent. With these exceptions, the whole surface rises in a not very gentle ascent from both sides of the long belt of water. In most parts, it is all, for nearly a mile, either arable land, green pasture, or woodland; but behind this verdant zone, it generally ascends in bleakness and heath to the boundary, attaining in one place, at the summit of Benlawers, an altitude of 3,944 or 4,015 feet above the level of the sea.

The western detached section, besides being cut with the head-streams of the Lochy, is bounded for 5½ miles by Loch-Lyon and the main stream which that lake receives and disgorges, and is traversed on its north-west side by three rills tributary to the Lyon; and it is all a mountainous district, cloven in very various directions by ravines and glens. The eastern detached section forms the basin of the chief and lower part of the Quaich, before its entrance into Loch-Fraochy; and, consisting of the wider portion of Glenquaich, with its screen of flanking heights, it considerably resembles, in the configuration of its surface, the main body of the parish; but for upwards of a mile at its lower extremity, it has on the banks of the Quaich, a dull flat face of morass, which seems to offer defiance to the agriculturist's arts of improvement. The total surface of the parish—main body and detached parts—is classified by the writer of the New Statistical Account, into 5,400 acres in tillage, 8,600 in pasture, 21,000 in moor and mountain, and 5,000 under wood. Excepting the property of Shian in Glenquaich, the whole parish belongs to the Marquis of Breadalbane. The real rental in 1838 was £9,360. Assessed property in 1843, £8,265 18s. 2d. Yearly value of agricultural produce, inclusive of live stock, as estimated in 1838, £34,073. The principal rocks are mica, clay, and chlorite slates; and some of them make excellent building-stones, and are worked as such. Primitive limestone and white quartz rock also occur, and are worked. Appearances of lead, iron, and other ores exist among the mountains.

The only antiquity worth notice is the ruins of a priory, founded in 1122 by Alexander I., and situated on a picturesque islet at the north-east end of Loch-Tay, a few yards above the bridge. "The ruins on the isle," says Sir Walter Scott, "now almost shapeless, being overgrown with wood, rose at one time into the towers and pinnacles of a priory, where slumbered the remains of Sibilla, daughter of Henry I. of England, and consort of Alexander I. of Scotland. It was founded by Alexander, and the care of it committed to a small body of monks." But these monks appear to have been expelled, or to have found occasion to retire; for the last residents of the place, according to Sir Walter, were three nuns, distinguished by a very singular species of recluse habits. Shutting themselves professionally out from society, they periodically rushed into its embrace; and then they "seemed determined to enjoy it in its most complicated and noisy state; for they came out only once a-year, and that to a market at Kenmore. Hence that fair is still called, *Feill nam ban naomha*, 'the Market of the Holy women.' There are no precise data by which to determine the time of the existence of these nuns. It must have been subsequent to the year 1565, for that was the year when a market was

for the first time held at Kenmore." In after times this island wore another face. When the bravery of Montrose carried every thing before him in defence of the royal cause, which was nearly in its wane in England, a numerous body of Campbells, against whom the rigour of Montrose was chiefly directed, took possession of this island, where they fortified themselves among the ruins. Montrose took, and garrisoned it; and it continued in the hands of the loyalists till 1654, when Monk retook it.—An elegant monumental structure, called the Cross, on the left bank of the Tay, midway between Taymouth-castle and Loch-Tay, is constructed of a beautiful kind of talcose chlorite slate, and exhibits exquisitely fine chisellings.—A few coins of Edward I. of England and Alexander III. of Scotland have been found in the parish, in situations where they could scarcely have been expected. Population in 1831, 3,126; in 1851, 2,257. Houses, 449.

This parish is in the presbytery of Weem, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Marquis of Breadalbane. Stipend, £253 14s. 9d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £20 fees, and at least £13 10s. other emoluments. The parish church is a handsome, substantial, cruciform structure, with a tower at the east end; and it was built in 1760, and contains about 700 sittings. There is a Free church of Kenmore, with an attendance of 400; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £204 18s. 7¾d. There are Free churches also at Ardeonaig and Lawers, the one on the north side of Loch Tay, the other on the south side of the lake, the receipts of which in 1855 were respectively £68 0s. 6d. and £66 8s. 1¾d. There is a Baptist chapel at Lawers, with 150 sittings. There are within the parish five non-parochial schools, upheld by public bodies or by endowment, and one or two private or adventure schools. The chief historical occurrences connected with the parish are some provincial events, which have been noticed in the article Breadalbane, and the visit of Queen Victoria in 1842, which will be noticed in the article Taymouth-Castle.

The Village of Kenmore stands on a peninsula projecting into the north-eastern extremity of Loch-Tay, on the south side of the river, at the point of its efflux, 16 miles east-north-east of Killin, and 23 miles west-north-west of Dunkeld. The village, with its neat white cottages, its commodious inn, its parish-church, its handsome bridge of 5 arches across the river Tay, and its close proximity to the Taymouth pleasure-grounds, is well-known to tourists as one of the most beautiful in Scotland. Fairs are held at it on the first Tuesday of March, old style, on the 28th of June, on the 26th of July, on the 17th of September, on the Friday in November before Martinmas, and on the 22d of December. In the neighbourhood of the village are a saw-mill and a small woollen manufactory. The poet Burns wrote over the parlour mantel-piece of the inn at Kenmore what Lockhart pronounces to be among the best of his English heroics:—

"Poetic ardours in my bosom swell,
Lone wandering by the hermit's mossy cell,
The sweeping theatre of hanging woods,
The incessant roar of headlong-tumbling floods,
Here Poesy might wake her heaven-taught lyre,
And look through nature with creative fire;
Here to the wings of fate half reconciled,
Misfortune's lightened steps might wander wild;
And disappointment in these lonely bounds,
Find balm to sooth her bitter rankling wounds.
Here heart-struck grief might heavenward stretch her scan,
And injured worth forget and pardon man."

KENMORE, Argyleshire. See Inverary.
KENMURE (Mains of.) See Galloway (New).

KENMURE CASTLE, the quondam residence of the Viscounts Kenmure, about ½ a mile south of the burgh of New Galloway, in the parish of Kells, Kirkcudbrightshire. It stands on an insulated circular mount, which, previous to observing the rocky texture of one of its sides, an observer would suppose to be artificial; and it appears to have been anciently surrounded by a fosse, supplied with water from the Ken. The castle is approached by a beautiful avenue, has around it a fine plantation, and forms a conspicuous feature in one of the most picturesque landscapes in the south of Scotland. See articles Ken and Kells. The edifice is an assemblage of several buildings of different ages; the older parts exhibiting the turreted character which distinguished the 15th century, and all of it having a castellated form and imposing aspect. When or by whom the original portion of the present pile, or rather the whole of a previous one which it must have supplanted, was built, is a matter not known. In early times, and even at a comparatively modern date, it suffered much from the ravages of war, having been burnt both in the reign of Mary and during the administration of Cromwell. Originally, it is said to have been a seat or stronghold of the Lords of Galloway. John Baliol, who succeeded to a great part of the estates of those feudal princes, is reported to have often made it his residence; and omitting to reserve it when he resigned his Scottish possessions to the English king, he had it restored to him by a special deed. Kenmure, after the triumph of the dynasty of Bruce, passed into the possession of the Douglases; upon their forfeiture, it was granted by the Crown to the Maxwells of Caerlaverock; and in the end of the 14th century, or the beginning of the 16th, it was purchased, along with the lands of Lochinvar, by a younger brother of Sir Alexander de Gordon of Berwickshire, the ancestor of the Dukes of Gordon.

The Gordons of Lochinvar or of Kenmure claim strictly the same stock as the Gordons of the north, and were originally from Normandy; and after sitting down at Kenmure, they gradually acquired, by grant, purchase, or marriage, the greater part of the lands in Kirkcudbrightshire. They were distinguished by the confidence of their sovereigns, and by extreme hereditary attachment to their persons and fortunes. Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar was an unswerving follower of Mary, and ran serious hazards in her cause. His son and successor was one of the most distinguished Scotsmen in the court of James VI. In May, 1633, Sir John Gordon, the contemporary of Charles I., was raised by that monarch to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of Viscount Kenmure. This nobleman singularly combined attachment to the house of Stuart with unflinching fidelity in the profession of the Presbyterian religion; and, much as he is known for the honours conferred upon him by Charles, he is greatly better known for his intimacy with John Welsh and Samuel Rutherford, for the important services he did the latter, and for the tone of deep religiousness which flung its melody over the closing scenes of his life. His lady, too—the third daughter of Archibald, 7th Earl of Argyle, and the sister of Lord Lorn—is intimately known to a numerous class in Scotland as the correspondent of the pious Rutherford. In 1715, William, the 6th Viscount, took an active part in the Rebellion, and next year was beheaded on Towerhill in London, entailing upon his family the forfeiture of their title. His descendants, inheriting his estates—which by prudent management were purchased from the Crown—endeavoured, by serving in the army, to make amends for their ancestor's error, and distinguished

hemselves by patriotic concern for the interests of heir tenants, and for the general welfare; and, in 1824, they were, in the person of the forfeited Viscount's grandson, restored, by act of parliament, to heir ancient honours. He who thus became the 7th Viscount, was born in 1750, and continued to enjoy his title and estates till his 91st year. He was succeeded by his nephew, Adam Gordon, Esq., a brave naval officer, who displayed great gallantry in many severe actions on the American lakes during the war; and at the death of this 8th Viscount in 1847, the peerage became extinct.

KENMURE-HILL. See Castle-Semple Loch.

KENNET, a village and an estate, in the parish of Clackmannan. The village stands about a mile east of the town of Clackmannan, and about the same distance north of the frith of Forth. It is a neatly edificed place, inhabited principally by colliers; and has an exceedingly handsome schoolhouse, built and endowed by Mr. Bruce, the proprietor of the estate. Population, 288. Houses, 60. Two large collieries are contiguous. The mansion-house of Kennet, though a mile distant from the Forth, perfectly overlooks it, and commands a charming view. It is externally handsome, and internally very elegant. The famous Thomas Boston of Etterick, the author of several well-known theological works, acted for some time as tutor here when a young man. See Clackmannan.

KENNETHMONT, a parish on the western border of the district of Garioch in Aberdeenshire. It has a post-office station of its own name; and it is situated about seven miles south-south-east of the town of Huntly. It is bounded by Gartly, Insch, Leslie, Clatt, and Rhynie. Its length eastward is 6 miles; and its breadth is 3 miles. The river Bogie traces the western boundary; and the Malshach hill, on which is a medicinal spring of some local repute, stands on the mutual border with Gartly. The general surface of the parish is much diversified with high ground and low ground; but with the exception of two or three eminences, none of it can be properly called hilly. During the last fifty years, several hundred acres of marsh have been converted into arable land, many acres of moor have been subjected to the plough, and agricultural improvement, in the general treatment of all the farms, has been very largely effected. Sir Andrew Leith Hay of Rannes owns upwards of one half of the valued rent; and is the only resident heritor. The other principal proprietors are the Duke of Richmond, Gordon of Wardhouse, and Grant of Drumminer. The chief antiquities are remains of two Druidical temples. Several annual fairs, chiefly for cattle, have long been held in the parish, and monthly markets, of much promise, have lately been established. The north-eastern part of the parish has a station of its own name on the Great North of Scotland railway; and the south-eastern part is within easy distance of the Insch station. Population in 1831, 1,131; in 1851, 1,108. Houses, 235. Assessed property in 1843, £4,578.

This parish is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Hay of Rannes and Leith-Hall. Stipend, £195 2s. 1d.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 4d., with a share of the Dick bequest, and about £35 fees and other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1812, and contains about 600 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 320; sum raised in 1855, £101 12s. 4d. There are two non-parochial schools, and a small public library. The name Kennethmont is said to have been derived from the circumstance that one of the Kings Kenneth, according to tradition, was buried in what became the churchyard, and which is a small mount. An ancient parish, called Christ's Kirk, was at some remote period, of which history has taken no note, annexed to Kennethmont. Here, on the green surrounding the site of the church of that ancient parish, a fair was at one time held in the night, and by the people hence called Sleepy-market. It is contended, from these curious circumstances, that this was the scene of 'Christ's-kirk on the Green,' ascribed to James I. of Scotland. Among distinguished persons connected with Kennethmont, as natives or otherwise, must be named General Hay of Rannes, Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith, Rear-Admiral Sir James A. Gordon, and the still surviving Sir Andrew Leith Hay.

KENNETH'S ISLE. See Inchkenneth.

KENNETPANS, a small village, with a harbour, in the parish of Clackmannan, 1¼ mile south of the village of Kennet, and 1¾ west of the town of Kincardine. It is a creek of the port of Alloa: which see. A railway, about a mile in length, connects it with the distillery of Kilbagie. Adjacent to it is the mansion of Kennetpans, commanding a fine view of the Forth.

KENNETSIDE. See Eccles.

KENNIL-HOUSE. See Earn (Loch).

KENNOT WATER. See Douglas (The).

KENNOWAY, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kennoway, the village of Baneton, and part of the village of Star in the centre of the south of Fifeshire. It is bounded by Kettle, Scoonie, Wemyss, and Markinch. It forms an irregular parallelogram, 3½ miles in length from east to west, and rather more than 2 miles in breadth from north to south; ascending gradually from the south towards the north. The prospect from almost every part of it is extensive and beautiful; comprising a distinct view of the island of May, the Bass rock, Inchkeith, and the coast south of the Forth, from Dunbar to the west of Edinburgh, including the Lammermoor hills. From the northern part, the view likewise embraces almost all Fifeshire, and great part of the counties of Angus, Perth, and Stirling, and of the Grampian mountains. The streams which water the parish are all mere burns, either tributary to the Leven, or pursuing an independent course through Scoonie to the Forth; and one of them which passes close to the village of Kennoway flows there in a sweetly picturesque ravine. About 30 acres in the parish are waste or pastoral; about 250 are under wood; and all the rest of the surface is in tillage. There are twelve principal landowners. The mansions are Auchtermairnie, Kingsdale, and Newtownhall. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1838 at £14,400. Assessed property in 1843, £4,653 13s. 1d. There are in the parish two grinding mills for oats and barley, a saw-mill, and a small tow-spinning mill. A good many of the inhabitants are weavers. Coal is wrought in the eastern district. The southern border is near the Cameron-Bridge station of the Leven railway; and all the rest of the parish has good roads. In the southern district is a round hill called the Maiden-castle, which seems to have been the site in ancient times of a British fort. Tradition points it out as having been a castle belonging to Macduff, Earl of Fife; but this does not appear to be probable, nor is there the slightest evidence of the fact. In the village of Kennoway is an old house in which it is said Archbishop Sharp passed the night previous to his being murdered. The village of Kennoway stands in the southern district of the parish, on the road from Dysart to Ceres, and on that from Largo to Leslie, 2½ miles west-north-west of Leven. Two fairs were formerly

held in it; but they have fallen into disuse. The village is lighted with gas; and, were it situated in a sequestered region, is both large and bustling enough to rank as a town. Here are the parish church, and the other places of worship. Population of the village, 1,101. Houses, 234. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,721; in 1851, 2,257. Houses, 486.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £242 17s.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £9 13s. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d. with about £35 fees. The parish church is in the old Norman style, was erected in 1850, after a design by T. Hamilton of Edinburgh, and contains 650 sittings. There is a Free church, also a new building; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £111 12s. 2d. There is an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of about 330. There are several benefit and religious societies. The name Kennoway signifies "the head of the den," and alludes to the situation of the village along the top of a ridge at the head of a ravine of the kind provincially called a den.

KENNOX WATER. See Douglas (The).

KENRIVE. See Kilmuir Easter.

KENTAILEN BAY, a small bay on the north coast of Appin, about 2½ miles from the mouth of Loch Leven, Argyleshire. It is well sheltered by high wood-clad lands, and affords the safest retreat to small vessels.

KENTURE BAY, a small bay on the east side of the island of Islay, about 4 miles from the south end of the Sound of Islay.

KEOLDALE BAY, a bay, or small sea-loch, with rugged precipitous screens, midway between Loch Eriboll and the bay of Durness, on the north coast of the parish of Durness, Sutherlandshire.

KEPP, a hamlet in the Perthshire section of the parish of Kippen. Population, 43. Houses, 11.

KEPPELMOUNT. See Glenmuick.

KEPPING BURN, a streamlet running westward into the frith of Clyde, north of the village of Fairley, in the parish of Largs, Ayrshire.

KEPPOCH. See Cardross.

KEPTY HILL. See Vigeans (St.).

KERBET BURN. See Glammis.

KERERA. See Kerrera.

KERILAW. See Stevenston.

KERLOAK, a mountain spur, deflecting from the general Grampian range in the parish of Strachan, and trending eastward to the coast in the parish of Banchory-Devenick, Kincardineshire. Its highest point has an altitude of 1,890 feet above sea-level.

KERNIGERG, two islets, united at low water, lying between Coll and Tiree, in the Argyleshire Hebrides.

KERRERA, an island in the parish of Kilbride, district of Lorn, Argyleshire. It extends from north-east to south-west, with a length of 3½ miles and a breadth of nearly 2 miles, parallel to the mainland, at an average distance from it of less than 1 mile, and contributes to form the excellent and romantic harbour of Oban. Its west side is about 4 miles distant from Mull, and communicates with it by a ferry. Its surface is very hilly, and many of the rocks have a volcanic appearance. Kerrera possesses two good harbours, called the Ardintraive and Horse-shoe bays. "Kerrera," says an intelligent tourist, "excepting on its shores, has no features of any kind to attract attention, unless it be the inequality and confusion of the surface, which is extreme. Not only is there nothing like level ground, but the hilly parts are so steep and frequent, the valleys so deep, and the whole so intermixed, that the toil of walking over it is incredible. Its want of beauty is, however, much recompensed by the noble prospects which it affords of the bay of Oban, and of that magnificent range of mountains which encloses the Linnhe-loch, with all the islands that are scattered about its variegated sea. The southern shore of the island affords one very wild and picturesque scene, of which Gylen-castle proves the chief object. On the margin of a high cliff impending over the sea, is perched this tall grey tower; the whole bay, rude with rocks and cliffs, presenting no traces of land or of verdure,—appearing as if it had, for uncounted ages, braved the fury of the waves that break in from over the whole breadth of the inlet and far out to the sea. It was in Kerrera that Alexander II. died, when preparing to invade the Western islands, then under the supreme dominion of Norway and of Haco." Population in 1841, 187; in 1851, 164. Houses, 24.

KERROCHTREE. See Minnigaff.

KERRYCROY, a small neat village, at the bay of Scoulag, in the parish of Kingarth, 2½ miles south-south-east of Rothesay, in the island of Bute. Population, 97. Houses, 18.

KERSE-HOUSE. See Falkirk and Grangemouth.

KERSE-LOCH. See Dalrymple.

KERSHOPE (The), a rivulet of the mutual border of Scotland and England. It rises on the east side of Whiteknowe, within a few yards of one of the chief head-waters of the English Tyne, within the limits of Liddesdale; and, after flowing half-a-mile eastward, it forms over its whole remaining course of 8 miles, during which it generally runs south-westward, the boundary-line between Liddesdale on its right, and Northumberland and Cumberland on its left. It falls into the Liddel 2¾ miles below the village of New Castleton, and the same distance above the point where the stream leaves Roxburghshire.

KERSHOPE-HILL, a pastoral hill in the parish of Yarrow, about 9 miles west-south-west of Selkirk. On the top of it stood a monumental stone called Tait's cross. Chalmers informs us, from a manuscript description of the shire of Selkirk by John Hodge, in 1722, "that there was then to be seen, at Tait's cross, boughted and milked, upwards of 12,000 ewes, in the month of June, about eight o'clock at night, at one view." *Boughted* is a verb, from the substantive *bought* or *bught*, which in the speech of shepherds means 'a fold for ewes,' while they are milked. Every one knows the old song,—

"Will ye go to the ewe-bughts, Marion,
And wear in the sheep wi' me?"

KERSLAND. See Dalry, Ayrshire.

KERWIC BAY, a small bay near Cape Wrath, in the parish of Durness, Sutherlandshire. Here are vast stacks, resembling Gothic pillars, and forming a most romantic scene.

KESSOCK FERRY, a ferry between Inverness-shire and Ross-shire, across the strait between the Moray frith and the Beauly frith, immediately north of the mouth of the river Ness, forming the main thoroughfare from the town of Inverness to the Black Isle, Dingwall, and the west of Ross-shire. The strait is about ⅔ of a mile broad; and the ferry is one of the safest and most facile in the north of Scotland. The view from the middle of it, particularly about the time of high water, is exceedingly fine.

KET (The), a streamlet of 5½ miles length, c

course, in Wigtonshire. It describes the figure of a semicircle, having a point a little north of Burrow-head for its centre. Rising near the sea in the parish of Glasserton, it flows through the burgh of Whithorn; and, driving a corn-mill near its mouth, enters the sea at the little bay called Port-Yarrock.

KETLAND-GLEN. See GLENKETLAND.

KETLOCHY (THE). See DUNKELD.

KETTINS, a parish, comprising a main body on the south-west border of Forfarshire, and a detached district, 6 miles south-west of the nearest part of the main body, in Perthshire. It contains the villages of Kettins, Peatie, Campmuir, Ford of Pitcur, and Ley of Haliburton. Its post-town is Cupar-Angus. The main body measures 4 miles from east to west, and 3 miles from north to south; and is bounded on the north-east by Newtyle, on the east by Lundie, on a small part of the north-west by the Forfarshire portion of Cupar Angus, and on all other sides by Perthshire. The detached district measures 1 mile in length and ¾ of a mile in breadth; and is surrounded by Collace, Kinnaird, Kilspindie, and St. Martins. The main body commences at the water-shedding line of the Sidlaw hills, descends all the slope of these hills, and glides gently down into the plain of Strathmore. Its greater or western part is nearly level, well cultivated, and thoroughly enclosed. The lesser or upland part is partly heathy, partly covered with plantation, and partly disposed in pasturage. The soil throughout the low-grounds is in general fertile; but in the uplands it is thin and light. The total extent of arable land in the parish is 6,182 imperial acres; of pasture land, 180 acres; of plantations, 1,579 acres; and of space miscellaneously occupied by roads and otherwise, 297 acres. The real rental, according to the new valuation in 1855, is £9,609. The most extensive landowners are Lord J. F. G. Hallyburton, Lord Wharncliffe, and Murray of Lintrose. Two rivulets—one of 6 miles length of course, which comes in from Perthshire and flows partly on the boundary and partly in the interior, and one of 4 miles length of course, which issues from a lochlet in the south-east extremity of the parish, and cuts it north-westward into two nearly equal parts—unite a few hundred yards above Cupar-Angus, or the point of their parsing into Perthshire, and, in their progress, drive a considerable number of mills. A proportion of the population are employed in the weaving of linen fabrics, subordinately to the manufacturers of Dundee. The village of Kettins stands about a mile south-east of Cupar-Angus, on one of the rivulets, embosomed in a magnificent wood, and consists of neatly kept cottages and gardens, with a central village green. Half-a-mile east of it stands the modern mansion of Haliburton-house, situated in a plain, surrounded with stately plantations, and formerly the ordinary residence of the family whose name it bears; a family well known in connection with the distinguished figure which they made in the scenes of the Scottish Reformation. Nearly 2 miles south-east of the village are the ruins of the castle of Pitcur, whence the chief branch of the family derived their title. A mile south-west of the village, environed by fine plantations, is Lintrose-house, formerly called Todderance, and once the seat of a lateral branch of the Haliburton family, one of whose offshoots had a seat in the college-of-justice, under the title of Lord Todderance. The other mansions are Newhall and Baldowrie, in the main body of the parish, and Bandirran in the detached district. At Campmuir, close on the boundary with Cupar-Angus, are vestiges of a camp supposed to have been Roman. On the summit of a hill at the southern extremity of the parish stood the castle of Dores, traditionally reported to have been the residence of Macbeth. At Baldowrie, near the northern extremity, is an erect Danish monument, six feet high. On the estate of Lintrose, about 15 years ago, there was discovered a cave about 50 feet long, with built sides, paved floor, and two fire-places, supposed by some to have been a winter-retreat of the ancient Caledonians, and by others a hiding-place of the persecuted Covenanters. The parish is traversed by the road from Cupar-Angus to Dundee, and enjoys ready access to the Scottish Midland and the Newtyle railways. Population in 1831, 1,193; in 1851, 995. Houses, 228.

This parish is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £235 13s. 5d.; glebe, £10 1s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with £32 fees, and about £11 11s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1768, and has an attendance of about 320. The ancient church had six subordinate or dependent chapels, situated respectively at Peatie, South Coston, Pitcur, Muiryfaulds, Denhead, and Kettins, and most of them surrounded with cemeteries; and it belonged to the ministry of the Red Friars at Peebles.

KETTLE, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kettle, and the villages of Balmalcolm, Bankton-park, Coalton, Holekettle, Muirhead, and Myreside, in the centre of Fifeshire. It is bounded by Collessie, Cults, Ceres, Scoonie, Kennoway, Markinch, and Falkland. Its length, eastward, is about 8½ miles, and its breadth is nearly 3 miles at the middle, but contracts exceedingly toward the ends. The river Eden traces the western half of the northern boundary, but is rapidly receded from by the eastern half of that boundary. The parochial surface, in the parts not adjacent to that river, ascends and goes over the hills which flank the south side of Strath-eden. The arable land, both in the flat tract upon the Eden, and in the skirts and ascents of the hills, is very various in soil; but even the highest grounds in the parish are clothed with verdure, and afford excellent summer pasture for all sorts of cattle. The rocks are chiefly of the coal formation. Sandstone, limestone, coals, and a fine kind of whinstone are worked; and some ironstone is found. There are sixteen principal landowners; but only six of them are resident. The yearly value of raw produce, inclusive of woods and mines, was estimated in 1836 at £20,676. Assessed property in 1843, £8,674 14s. 8d. A considerable number of the parishioners, perhaps about 400, are linen weavers. On the lands of Clatto, at the south-eastern extremity of the parish, there are remains of an old tower which is said to have anciently belonged to a family of the name of Seaton, of whom tradition says that they were very notorious robbers and murderers. The old road from Cupar to Kinghorn passed through Clatto-den; and in the face of the hill, which forms its boundary, there is alleged to be a cave, which communicated with the tower of Clatto and had another opening to the road, from which the bandits rushed out upon the unsuspecting passengers, and dragging them into the cave, robbed and murdered them. The other principal antiquities are eight barrows and two eminences which are supposed to be remains of circumvallations. The parish is traversed by the road from Kirkcaldy to Newburgh, by the road from Leven to Auchtermuchty, and by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway; and it has a station on that railway, of the name of Kingskettle, 6 miles from Cupar, 12 from Kirkcaldy, 18 from Tayport, and 19 from Perth.

The village of Kettle stands adjacent to the railway station, on the low ground of Stratheden; and its skirts are reached by the freshets of the river. Two of the other villages of the parish may be regarded as mere appendages to this; and two more are distant from it respectively ¼ a mile and 1 mile. Population of the village of Kettle, 480. Houses, 128. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,071; in 1851, 2,601. Houses, 536.

This parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £268 15s.; glebe, £8. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £65 fees and other emoluments. The parish church is a Gothic structure, with elegant tower and pinnacles, built in 1834, and containing nearly 1,200 sittings. There is a Free church for Kettle and Cults, with an attendance of 170; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855, was £197 5s. 7½d. There is an United Presbyterian church in the village of Kettle, a neat edifice built in 1853, and having an attendance of about 450. The parochial schoolhouse is an excellent modern building. There are three private schools. The ancient name of the parish was Lathrisk, or, as it is sometimes spelt in old charters, Lorresk, from the circumstance of the parish-church being formerly situated on the lands of that name at the west end of the parish. The church, manse, and glebe, having been removed about 1636 to the village of Kettle, the parish has from that time received the name of the village. In old deeds the name of the village is sometimes written Catul, sometimes Katul. In consequence of that portion of the lands of Kettle on which the village is situated having belonged anciently to the Crown, the village as well as the parish is often called Kingskettle. The ancient church was a vicarage, belonging to the priory of St. Andrews; and there were two chapels, respectively at Chapel and at Clatto.

KETTLETOFT. See Sanda, in Orkney.

KEVOCH BURN, a brook of about 4 miles in length of course, running east-north-eastward to Mains water, in the parish of Eaglesham, Renfrewshire.

KIEL BURN, a small brook, running southward to the Forth, in the parish of Largo, Fifeshire.

KIEM (The). See Esk (The North). Forfarshire.

KIER. See Keir.

KIL, or Kill, a prefix, of very frequent occurrence, in Scottish topographical nomenclature. Some antiquaries derive it from the Saxon *king;* others, from the Latin *cella;* others, from the Gaelic *cill*—pronounced *keel*—which means 'a circle,' and in which some etymologists have found the radix of the Latin *cælum*. According to the latter, all places in Scotland having the prefix *cill* or *kill*, originally derived their names from the proximity of a Druidical circle. It is, however, an historical fact, that a place whose name begins with this prefix, is generally found to have been originally the cell or hermitage of a saint, whose name usually forms the second half of the appellation; and the presumption is that the word was borrowed by the Gaels from the old Monkish Latin *cella*. In the Highland districts, *Kil* often implies 'a burial-place,' probably from there having been originally a cell or chapel, or station of an early Christian missionary, in the neighbourhood.

KILARROW. See Killarrow.

KILBAGIE. See Kennetpans.

KILBARCHAN, a parish, containing the post-town of Kilbarchan, the village of Linwood, and part of the village of Bridge of Weir, in the centre of Renfrewshire. It is bounded by Houston, Erskine, Inchinnan, Renfrew, Abbey-Paisley, Lochwinnoch, and Kilmalcolm. Its length eastward is upwards of 7 miles; and its average breadth is about 2 miles. The Gryfe forms its boundary-line on the north; the Black Cart on the east and south; and the Locher and Bride's burn, on the south-west. The lower district, towards the east, is flat, partly fertile land, and partly unreclaimed moss. Towards the west the surface becomes diversified with gentle risings, of which a great portion is cultivated. The whole abounds in beautiful scenery, and is much embellished with plantations. There are several pretty cascades on the rivulet Locher, which, after bounding the parish for a short distance, enters it and runs nearly its whole length, finally falling into the Gryfe. Coal and limestone are wrought to a great extent; and clayband ironstone has lately begun to be worked. The low part of the parish contains excellent freestone, and the north-west *osmond stone*, which is in great request for ovens. The principal freestone quarry is one of great depth on the western declivity of an eminence called the Barr-hill, adjacent to the town of Kilbarchan, on the east; and from it the houses in the town were mostly built. The stratification of the rocks in this quarry has attracted much attention, being scarcely in accordance with the prevailing theories. Over the freestone there is a stratum of coal; and above this, next the surface, there is whinstone. On the north side of this hill there is a precipice of perpendicular trap rocks, nearly basaltic, incumbent on coal. The rising grounds to the westward of the town, though of inconsiderable elevation, command a brilliant panoramic prospect, over a great extent of rich low country, away to Ailsa Craig, to the Argyleshire and Perthshire Grampians, and to the bounding heights on the upper part of the basin of the Clyde.

On an elevated plain about 2 miles west of the town is a fragment of rock, about 22 feet long, 17 broad, and 12 feet high, called the Clochodrick stone, and supposed to have formed part of a Druidical temple. On the top of Barr-hill are remains of an encampment, supposed from its form to be Danish, consisting of a semicircular parapet of loose stones towards the south, and defended on the north by the precipice already mentioned. In the north-east of the parish are the ruins of a narrow castle, called Ranfurly, anciently the residence of the Knoxes. About 120 yards south-east of this, on an elevated rock, overtopping the castle, is a green mound, all of forced earth, named Castle-hill, of a quadrangular form, 330 feet in circumference at the base, 70 feet in diameter at the summit, and 20 feet high. This may have been an outpost of the Roman camp at Paisley, distant 6 miles, of the site of which it commands a full view. From the Knoxes of Ranfurly were descended John Knox, the Reformer, and Andrew Knox, who was appointed Bishop of the Isles on the restoration of Episcopacy, in 1606, and was transferred to the see of Raphoe in Ireland, in 1622. From them are also sprung the Irish family of Knox, Viscounts Northland, who, although not possessed of any property here, took from this place their British title of Baron Ranfurly, and their Irish one of Earl, conferred, respectively, in 1826 and 1831. The estate of Ranfurly remained in possession of the Knoxes till 1665, when it was sold to the Earl of Dundonald, from whose family it was not long afterwards acquired by the Hamiltons of Aitkenhead, now Holmhead. Another old baronial castle stood on the estate of Auchinames, but was demolished in 1762. Auchinames belonged to a branch of the Crawfords from the 14th century till the 18th, when it was sold in portions to different

persons. The most extensive present proprietor in the parish is Sir Robert John Milliken Napier, Bart., of Milliken, the direct male representative of the distinguished family of Napier, who first flourished in the reign of Alexander III. The mansion-house of Milliken, a handsome structure in the Grecian style, situated near the left bank of the Black Cart, was built in 1829. The chief part of this estate formed a barony called Johnstone, belonging to a branch of the family of Houstoun, from whom it was purchased in 1733, by the present proprietor's ancestor, who gave to it his own name of Milliken, while the name of Johnstone was transferred by the Houstouns to their estate of Easter Cochrane, on the opposite side of the river. The other mansions in Kilbarchan are Blackstone-house, Glentyan-house, Craigends, and Clippens. A very large proportion of the parishioners are employed in cotton-mills and in handloom weaving. The Glasgow and South-western railway traverses the south-west border of the parish, and has a station there at Milliken-park, 11½ miles from Glasgow; and is also readily accessible at Johnstone. Population in 1831, 4,806; in 1851, 5,474. Houses, 464. Assessed property in 1843, £17,394 7s. 9d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Sir R. J. M. Napier, Bart. Stipend, £300 2s.; glebe, £32. Unappropriated teinds, £1,553 2s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £15 10s. fees, and £9 other emoluments. The parish church, situated in the town, is a structure in the form of a St. George's cross, built in 1724, and containing about 620 sittings. But this edifice being too small to accommodate the congregation, and at the same time not in sufficient disrepair to be legally condemnable, a subscription of upwards of £2,000 was recently raised to erect a new and more commodious church; and it was said, though incorrectly, that the old edifice would be used as a missionary church, at the expense of the Dowager Lady Napier. There is a Free church at the Bridge of Weir, formerly an Original Burgher church, built in 1826; and the attendance at it is about 230,—the sum raised in 1855, £200 18s. 11½d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Kilbarchan, built in 1788, and containing 906 sittings. There is a Chartist place of meeting at Kilbarchan, with 136 sittings. There are five non-parochial schools. The ancient church of Kilbarchan was dedicated to St. Barchan, and was a dependency of the monastery of Paisley. In 1401, King Robert III. conferred an endowment made by Thomas Crawfurd of Auchinames for the support of a chaplain to officiate at the Virgin Mary's altar in the parish-church of Kilbarchan, and also in a chapel dedicated to St. Catherine, which had been erected by Crawfurd within the churchyard. On a farm, still called Prieston, a little to the east of the castle of Ranfurly, there was another chapel which was founded by the proprietor of the estate. It was dedicated to the Virgin; and the property called Kirklands was annexed to it.

The Town of Kilbarchan stands near the centre of the parish, 1½ mile west of Johnstone, 5½ miles west by south of Paisley, and 12½ west by south of Glasgow. Its site is a gentle rising ground, sloping gradually to the south, and terminating on a plain watered by a clear brook called Kilbarchan burn. It is sheltered on three sides by eminences finely wooded, and rising in some parts to the height of nearly 200 feet. Kilbarchan was made a burgh-of-barony shortly before the year 1710; but it had no trade till 1739, when a linen-manufactory was established; and three years afterwards the manufacture of lawns, cambrics, &c., for the Dublin market, was introduced. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is now the weaving by handloom, of silk and cotton goods. In the centre of the town is a steeple, erected in 1755, with a schoolhouse of later date. In a niche of the steeple there was placed, in 1822, a statue of Habbie Simpson, piper of Kilbarchan, who died about the beginning of the 17th century, and on whom Robert Sempill, of Beltrees, wrote a well-known poem. The town has a public library, several friendly societies, a masons' lodge, bearing the name of St. Barchan, instituted 1784, an agricultural society, and a curlers' society. Two annual fairs are held here; the one on Lillia's day, the third Tuesday of July, old syle: and the other on Barchan's day, the first Tuesday of December, old style. The public affairs of the town are managed by a committee. Robert Allan, weaver in Kilbarchan, wrote a number of songs, and other poetical pieces of merit, which have been published. Population of the town in 1838, 2,333; in 1851, 2,467. Houses, 220.

KILBAG-HEAD, a headland in the parish of Lochs, east side of the island of Lewis.

KILBERRY. See Kilcalmonell.

KILBIRNIE, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, in the north-west of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded by Renfrewshire, and by Beith, Dalry, and Largs. Its length south-eastward is about 7½ miles; and its average breadth is about 2½ miles. Garnock water bisects it lengthwise through the middle. Routen-burn comes in from Renfrewshire, traces the north-eastern boundary over a distance of 3½ miles, and falls into Kilbirnie-loch. Several rills rise in the western division, and flow eastward or southward to join the Garnock. Kilbirnie-loch, a beautiful sheet of water 1½ mile long and half-a-mile broad, stored with pike, perch, trout, and eel, stretches from south-west to north-east on the boundary with Beith. Upwards of 250 acres of excellent land have been reclaimed from this ancient lake. More than a third of the parish on the north and north-west is wildly pastoral, running up to the water-shedding line of division with Renfrewshire, coming down thence in a congeries of heathy hills, separated from one another by moorland and moss, and altogether fit only for the purposes of the sportsman and the rearer of stock. About a third declines gently from the hills with a southern exposure, and presents soils of sand, clay, and earth, which are far from being infertile, and admit of transmutation into rich loam. The remaining part of the surface—considerably less than one-third—lies low along the Garnock, and is carpeted with some of the finest and most fertile deep moulds of earth and clay in Scotland. Except near the southern extremity, there is little or no plantation. The New Statistical Account, written in 1840, distributes the entire surface into 1,280 Scotch acres under crop, 2,200 in cultivated grass lands and meadows, 1,000 in green hill pasture, 4,000 in heath, moss-land, water, &c., and 78 under wood. The lowest ground in the parish is about 93 feet above the level of the sea; and the highest ground, which is the summit of the Hill of Staik on the north-west boundary, is 1,691 feet above that level, and commands one of the most extensive and most brilliant panoramic views in Scotland.

An interesting and valuable district of the parish has been noticed in our article Glengarnock. The whole parish is nominally composed of the three baronies of Kilbirnie, Glengarnock, and Ladyland, which anciently belonged to three different families, though the latter two have come to be distributed among no fewer than about twenty proprietors.

Kilbirnie barony is much the most extensive of the three, and also comprises the southern or most fertile district. It belonged anciently to a branch of the Barclays of Ardrossan; but passed in the 15th century, by marriage, to a branch of the family of Crawford; and was latterly inherited in 1833 by the fourth Earl of Glasgow. Kilbirnie castle, situated about a mile west of the town, and once surrounded by fine gardens and beautiful policies, was built by the Crawford family nearly 360 years ago, and long inhabited by them as Viscounts of Garnock; but, along with a modern adjoining mansion erected about 160 years ago, and soon after being repaired and beautified by the Earl of Crawford, it was destroyed by fire, and became a roofless ruin. The barony of Ladyland occupies the northern part of the parish, to the extent of upwards of 1,800 acres; nearly one half of which are arable. The old house of Ladyland, described in 1609 as "a strong tower," was, with the exception of a fragment, all demolished in 1815; and the present mansion, an elegant and commodious edifice, was built by the late Mr. Cochran in 1816. Coal, ironstone, and limestone are extensively worked in the parish; and building sandstone and flagstone are quarried. The average yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1840 at £14,898. Assessed property in 1843, £7,677 19s. A very large proportion of the inhabitants are employed in mining operations, in things connected with these operations, in three spinning factories, in two net manufactories, in a rope-work, and in hand-loom weaving. The parish is traversed by the Glasgow and South-western railway, and has a station on it contiguous to the town. Population in 1831, 1,541; in 1851, 5,484. Houses, 458. The increase in the population has arisen from the prosperity of trade and manufactures, the extension of mining operations, and the facilities of communication afforded by the railway.

This parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend, £192 12s. 10d.; glebe, £18. Parochial schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 4d., with fees. The parish church stands about ½ a mile south of the town, and is an old building of various dates, repaired in 1855, comprising an oblong standing east and west, with wings or aisles transverse at its east end, and a plain square tower at its west end. It is remarkable for profuse carvings in oak on the pulpit and on the Crawford gallery; and it contains about 500 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 375; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £217 2s. 7d. There is also a Reformed Presbyterian church in the town, built in 1824, and containing 480 sittings. There are a Free church school and an adventure school in the town, and a company's school at Glengarnock. There are also in the town a subscription library, a total abstinence society, and a friendly society. The St. Birnie or Birinus to whom the original church of the parish was dedicated, and from whom it had its name, is said to have been a bishop and confessor, who was the instrument of converting the West Saxons, and who died in the year 650. Other churches or chapels in Scotland seem to have been dedicated to him. The church of Kilbirnie belonged anciently to the monks of Kilwinning, and was served by a vicar.

The Town of Kilbirnie is pleasantly situated on the Garnock, 9¾ miles, by railway, north of Irvine, 12¾ south-south-west of Paisley, and 19¾ south-west of Glasgow. It consists principally of a long street, extending north and south on the right bank of the river, and of a shorter street extending westward from the upper end of that street; but comprises also a suburb, containing two of the public works, together with rows of dwelling-houses, on the left bank of the river. Many of the houses being new or recent, and built of a light-coloured sandstone, the town has a cleanly and cheerful aspect. In 1742, it contained only three houses; in 1792, it contained only about 80 families; and even in 1831, it had less than 1,000 inhabitants; while in 1851, it had 186 houses and 3,399 inhabitants; so that it is one of the most prosperous small seats of population in Scotland. It was long ago lighted with gas. The manor on which it stands was made a free burgh of barony before even the germ of the town had any existence. Here is now a branch of the City of Glasgow bank, and a fair is held in May.

KILBLANE. See Greenock, Inverary, and Kirkmahoe.

KILBRANDON, a parish in the district of Nether Lorn, Argyleshire. It contains the post-town of Easdale, and the villages of Ellen-a-baich, Colipole, and Toberonochy. It consists of a portion of the mainland, 4 miles long and 2 miles broad, and a group of islands, five of which, Seil, Luing, Easdale, Torsay, and Shuna, are inhabited. It is bounded, on the north-west, by the south end of the Sound of Mull; on the north-east, by the Sound of Clachan; on the east, by the parish of Kilninver; on the south-east, by Loch-Melfort; on the south, by the north end of the Sound of Jura; and on the west, by the Atlantic ocean. Its length, from north to south, inclusive of the belts of sea which intersect it, is 10 miles; and its breadth is 6 miles. Its inhabited islands will be noticed in their respective alphabetical places. Its mainland district consists chiefly of hill pasture. A bridge connects that district with the island of Seil. The highest grounds in either islands or mainland have not an altitude of more than from 600 to 800 feet above sea-level. Agriculture has been greatly improved; and much waste land has been reclaimed. A chief feature of the parish is the extensive slate quarries of Easdale, Seil, and Luing. Marble also has been quarried in one place; and ores of silver, copper, lead, zinc, and iron are found. The coasts possess several excellent harbours, and abound with fish. The Marquis of Breadalbane is proprietor of three-fourths of the parish; and Macdougall of Ardincaple, Campbell of Melfort, and the Town-council of Glasgow are the other proprietors. Ardmaddy-castle, a very old building, situated on an eminence on the main-land, at the head of a fine bay, commanding an extensive prospect, is a seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane. The only other mansion is Ardincaple-house, built about 60 years ago. Population of the mainland district, together with Seil, Luing, and Torsay, in 1841, 2,002; in 1851, 1,765. House, 393. Population of the whole parish in 1831, 2,833; in 1851, 2,375. Houses, 512. Assessed property in 1843, £4,928 3s. 6d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lorn, and synod of Argyle. Patrons, the Duke of Argyle, and the Marquis of Breadalbane. Stipend, £173 7s. 1d.; glebe, £14 10s. There are two parochial schools. The salary of one master is £34, with £26 fees, and a house and garden; of the other, £25, with £25 fees, but no other emolument. The parish church is situated at the south end of the island of Seil, was built about 112 years ago, and contains about 600 sittings. There is a Free church; and its receipts in 1855 amounted to £73 1s. 1½d. There are also a F. c. school, a Reformed Presbyterian church, and an Independent chapel. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Kilbrandon, Kilchattan, Kilbride, and Kilchoan; and it is commonly called, in ecclesiastical usage, the united

parish of Kilbrandon and Kilchattan,—and, by its own inhabitants and those of the surrounding country, the parish of Choan or Cuan.

KILBRANDON SOUND, the belt of sea which separates the island of Arran from the peninsula of Kintyre. It is 21 miles long, with a breadth of from 4 to 8 miles; and merges, at the north end, into the mouth of Loch Fyne. It is usually a good herring fishing station.

KILBRIDE, a post-office station, subordinate to Lochmaddy, in the Outer Hebrides.

KILBRIDE, a post-office station, subordinate to Lochgilphead, Argyleshire. It is often designated, for distinction's sake, Kilbride-Lochswein. See GLASSARY.

KILBRIDE, an ancient chapelry in the parish of Strath, in the island of Skye.

KILBRIDE, an ancient chapelry in the south-east of the parish of Kirkmabreck, Kirkcudbrightshire. Its chapel stood near the shore of Wigton bay; where there is still a hamlet bearing the name of Kirkbride.

KILBRIDE, an ancient chapelry in the parish of Inverary, Argyleshire. See INVERARY.

KILBRIDE, an ancient chapelry in Nether Lorn, Argyleshire, now incorporated with the parish of KILBRANDON: which see.

KILBRIDE, a parish on the east side of the south end of the Sound of Mull, in Argyleshire. It comprises the island of Kerrera, the burgh of Oban, and a part of the mainland south-east and south of these; but it is conjoined to the parish of Kilmore, forming with it the united parish of Kilmore and Kilbride; so that our description of it, except so far as given in the articles KERRERA and OBAN, must be reserved for the article KILMORE. It was anciently a vicarage; and is supposed to have been united to Kilmore soon after the Reformation. Population in 1831, 2,109; in 1851, 2,579. Houses, 312.

KILBRIDE, a parish comprising the east side of the island of Arran, except about 2 miles at the south end of the island, in Buteshire. It has the post-office station of Loch-Ranza at its north-west extremity, and contains the post-office villages of Corrie, Brodick, and Lamlash, at nearly regular intervals on its coast. It extends from Loch-Ranza on the north-west to Dippin-point on the south-east, a distance, in a direct line south-south-eastward, of about 20 miles; and from the shore to the mountain watershed, a distance varying from about 2 miles to upwards of 4½ miles. It has been fully described, in a general way, in the article ARRAN; and some of its principal features or parts form the subject of the articles GOATFELL, GLENSANNOX, GLENROSA, GLENSHERRIG, GLENCLOY, BRODICK, HOLY ISLE, LAMLASH, and others. All of it, except one farm, belongs to the Duke of Hamilton. The real rental in 1840 was £4,512. Assessed property in 1843, £4,547 14s. 7d. Population in 1831, 2,656; in 1851, 2,533. Houses, 520.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kintyre, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton. Stipend, £273 10s. 8d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £72 8s. 3d. The parish church is situated in Lamlash, was built in 1773, and contains 560 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Brodick; built as an extension church in 1839. There are a Free church of Kilbride, and a Free church of Loch-Ranza; the former with receipts, in 1855, of £149 14s. 11d.,—the latter with £6 10s. There is an Independent chapel at Glensannox, containing 260 sittings. There are 3 parochial schools. The schoolmaster at Lamlash receives £19; at Currie £4; and at Loch-Ranza £6 per annum. There are an Assembly's school at Whiting bay, and a very handsome, recently erected, endowed school at Brodick. There are public libraries at Brodick and at Lamlash.

KILBRIDE (EAST), a parish, containing the post town of East Kilbride, the villages of Aldhouse, Crosshill, Jackton, Braehead, Kittockside, Nerston, and Maxwelltown, and part of the post-office village of Busby, on the west border of the middle ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded by the counties of Ayr and Renfrew, and by the parishes of Carmunnock, Cambuslang, Blantyre, Glassford, and Avondale. Its length southward is nearly 10 miles; and its breadth varies from 2 to 5 miles. In general it is a high-lying district. Crossbasket, the least elevated ground, is about 200 feet above the level of the sea; and the summit of Eldrig, nearly 7 miles south of Crossbasket, is computed to be, at least, 1,600 feet. From Crossbasket to Eldrig there is a gradual ascent, formed by a regular succession of little hills, with very little expanse of level ground between them. A moorland tract commences about 2 miles to the north of Eldrig, and continues a considerable way down the south side of the ridge, where Kilbride borders with Ayrshire. Four streams rise in the parish, and run divergently to effect its drainage;—the Powmillon, south-easterly and for about 2 miles on the southern boundary, to fall afterwards into the Avon, the White Cart, north-westerly for more than 4 miles, chiefly along the western boundary; the Kittock, north-westerly through the centre, past the town of East Kilbride and the village of Kittockside, to fall afterwards into the Cart; and the Rotten Calder, north-westerly for upwards of 7 miles, chiefly along the eastern boundary, to fall afterwards into the Clyde. Coal exists only to a limited extent, and is of very indifferent quality. Limestone and freestone, however, both of excellent quality, abound in the parish, and are carried in large quantities to other places. The principal lime-works are at Blackbraes, Thornton-hall, Braehead, and Buchandyke; and there are extensive freestone quarries at Lawmuir, Bogton, Benthall, and Torrance. There is an ironstone mine at Basket, and tile-works at Springbank and Millhouse. Roman cement is extensively found and worked in the parish. Agricultural improvement has been very extensive and successful. Dairy produce, in particular, is at least four times greater than it was 55 years ago. Planting, however, has been much less extensive than in many a similar district. There are 18 landowners of above £100 of old Scotch valuation; and a very great number of smaller valuation. The parish is traversed by the road from Glasgow to Muirkirk, and by that from Eaglesham to Hamilton; and the lower part of it is not far distant from the stations of the Clydesdale Junction railway. Population in 1831, 3,789; in 1851, 3,760. Houses, 325. Assessed property in 1843, £24,190 5s. 6d.

Nearly two-thirds of this parish belonged anciently to the powerful family of the Comyns, but were forfeited by them in the time of Bruce. Hamilton of Wishaw says, "This baronie and paroch was given by King Robert Bruce as ane part of the mariage portion of his daughter Marjorie, to Walter, the Great Stewart of Scotland; and heth been alwayes reckoned since as a part of the Principalitie." These lands afterwards passed into the possession of Lindsay of Dunrod, whose predecessor assisted the King at the killing of the Red Comyn at Dumfries. This family, once a potent one in the district, has long been extinct, and they have left a very unenviable reputation behind them. "They flourished in great wealth and splendour," says Ure's History of East Kilbride, "till little more

than a century ago, when the estate was sold to pay the debt which the extravagance of its owner forced him to contract. It is reported that the last proprietor in the Dunrod family greatly exceeded all his predecessors in haughtiness, oppression, and vice of every kind. He seldom went from home unless attended by 12 vassals well-mounted on white steeds." The Maxwells of Calderwood, who are still connected with the parish, have been connected with it since the reign of Alexander III.; the Stuarts of Torrance also have been very long connected with it; and these two families have frequently given to the nation men of distinguished ability. The ruins of Mains-Castle, once the splendid residence of the Comyns and the Lindsays, and afterwards the property of the Stuarts, are still seen about a mile distant from the town. Calderwood-house, the seat of Colonel Sir William A. Maxwell, Bart., is a splendid edifice, enlarged and beautified in 1840. Torrance-house is an assemblage of buildings of various dates, the oldest about 500 years old. The other mansions in the parish are Crossbasket-house, Lawmuir-house, Limekilns-house, Kirktonholm, and Cleughern-lodge. The celebrated Mrs. Jean Cameron resided for several years in East Kilbride. She was of an ancient and distinguished family; and her enthusiastic attachment to the cause of the exiled royal house of Stuart, with the efforts which she made to sustain its fortunes in 1745, made her name well-known in Britain. She kept the farms of Blacklaw and Roddenhead in her possession, died in 1773, and was buried amid a clump of trees, near the solitary house of Blacklaw at which she resided. The place has since been called Mount Cameron.—A peculiar interest also attaches to this parish as being the birth-place of the celebrated Hunters,—Dr. William Hunter, eminent as a physician and a scientific inquirer, and Dr. John Hunter, eminent for his medical investigations, and his munificent bequests to aid the cause of science. They were born at Long-Calderwood, a place about 1½ mile north of the town of East Kilbride.

This parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £339 13s. 4d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated teinds, £1,212 12s. 9d. The parish church is situated in the town, was built in 1744 and repaired in 1838, and contains 900 sittings. Attached to it is a small steeple which belonged to its predecessor. There is a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £216 10s. 3½d. There is an United Presbyterian church; which was built in 1791, and contains 913 sittings. It formerly belonged to the Relief. There are a principal parochial school in the town, with a salary of £34, and two side parochial schools at Aldhouse and Jackton, with each a salary of £8 10s. There are a private school in the town, and an endowed school at Maxwellton. There are a parochial library, a subscription library, and several friendly societies.—The parish is called East Kilbride to distinguish it from West Kilbride in Ayrshire. Its ancient church belonged to the Bishops of Glasgow. The present parish comprehends also the ancient parish of Torrance, whose church stood about ¼ a mile from the mansion of Torrance, adjacent to the boundary with Blantyre.

The Town of East Kilbride stands in the north-eastern part of the parish, on the road from Glasgow to Muirkirk, 6 miles west of Hamilton, 7¾ south-south-east of Glasgow, and 8½ north-west of Strathaven. It is a poor place, with no considerable trade or manufacture, and largely dependant on mere handloom weaving. It was erected into a burgh-of-barony in the reign of Queen Anne; and the burghers were authorised to hold a weekly market and four fairs in the year. The market was discontinued seventy years ago; three of the fairs have fallen into desuetude, and the fourth, which is held in June, is not regarded as of much importance to the surrounding country. Population in 1841, 926; in 1851, 1,113. Houses, 128.

KILBRIDE (West), a parish, containing a small post-town of its own name, on the coast of the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded by Largs, Dalry, Ardrossan, and the frith of Clyde. Its length southward is about 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 3½ miles. A continuation of the rolling ridge of hill which commences at Greenock, and forms a sea-screen down the coast of Renfrewshire, comes boldly in upon the parish, especially on its eastern verge, and undulates over its whole area, softening in character as it approaches the south. Along the east, the hills form a natural boundary, and send up one summit—that of Kaim—nearly 1,000 feet above sea-level. In the interior, they are in some instances concatenated, in others insulated; and, in general, they decline in height as they approach the frith. Many of them are green to their summit, and command magnificent views of the frith of Clyde, with both its eastern and its western screens; and they embosom various romantic little vales. Five burns, with their tiny tributaries, all begin and end their course within the parish, and are the only streams by which it is watered; but, in rainy weather, they sometimes come down with much bulk and power. Kilbride-burn, the largest of them, rises on the west side of Glenton-hill, flows past the town of West Kilbride, and enters the frith at Sea-Mill. Southannan-burn, near the northern boundary, pursues its course through a romantic glen, and forms a series of beautiful cataracts. The coast-line of the parish, owing to the advantage gained by peninsularity of form, is about 7 miles in extent. At the angle, or south-west extremity, projects the promontory of Portincross, terminating in a wall of rock 300 feet high, called Ardneil bank, or Goldberry-head, separated from the margin of the sea only by a very narrow belt of verdant land, and extending in a straight line of about a mile in length. Natural wood, consisting of oak, hazel, ash, and hawthorn, runs in thick tuftings along the base of the precipice; and ivy, with gray and golden coloured lichens, impresses a beautiful tracery athwart its front. Everywhere, except at this remarkable headland, the coast of the parish is low and shelving. From the northern boundary to a point about two miles south, stretch the sands of Southannan, of half-moon form, sheltered by a curving recess in the land, measuring at their centre, when the tide is out, about a mile in breadth, rich in their beds of shell-fish, and in flocks of wild fowl. The prevailing rock of the parish is coarse sandstone, with veins of basaltic and porphyritic trap. Excellent millstones have long been quarried on the Kaim. The soil, over nearly four-fifths of the parish, or up the sides and over the summits of its almost incessant heights, is poor, mossy, and moorland, on a subsoil of coarse till, yet admitting, around the bases and on the lower sides of the heights, not a few patches of loamy and calcareous land of kindly and fertile character. About two-thirds, or a little more of the entire area, is regularly or occasionally subjected to the plough; and nearly one-third is pastoral. Large attention is given to the dairy. Only about 150 acres are under wood. The parish comprises seven estates or baronies, all of ancient formation, but two of them now much divided. The road from

Saltcoats to Greenock traverses the parish; the harbour and the railway of Ardrossan are within easy access; and at Portincross is a small quay, offering accommodation at high water to vessels of 40 or 50 tons burden, and used in making shipments for the Clyde. Population in 1831, 1,675; in 1851, 2,021. Houses, 261. Assessed property in 1851, £9,805 2s. 8d.

On a ledge of rock, close upon the sea, under Ardneil bank, stand the ruinous yet tolerably complete walls of the very ancient castle of Portincross. The promontory here being one of the most westerly points of the Lowlands of Scotland, and lying conveniently between Edinburgh and Iona, and between Dundonald and Rothesay, the castle was probably a halting-place of the Scottish kings on embarking either for Bute or for the burying-place of their early ancestors. Some charters of the first and the second Stuarts purport to have received the sign-manual at "Arnele," and may possibly evince this castle—however small and incommodious—to have worn, in a limited degree, similar honours to those of the castle of Dundonald. A brief distance seaward from the promontory, at a spot where the depth of water is 10 fathoms, sunk a principal ship of the famous Spanish armada. The most remarkable of the hills of the parish, especially Tarbet-hill, the Law, Auld-hill, and the Kaim, were used as signal-posts during the period of the Danish invasions. On Auld-hill are remains of a circular building, which probably was occupied as a watch-tower. On the Law, overlooking the village, are the ruinous walls of Law-castle, a stately and very ancient tower, formerly one of the seats of the Earls of Kilmarnock. Near a fine cascade of Southannan burn, stand the ruins of a very elegant mansion, formerly the residence of the family of Semple, and now the property of the Earl of Eglinton. The house was built in the reign of James VI. by a Lord Semple, who brought the model of it from Italy. Immediately adjoining the ruin stands a neat modern cottage ornée. Near the coast about 1 or 1¼ mile south of Southannan, in a position which originally was a narrow small peninsula running into a morass, stands the ancient mansion of Hunterston, now occupied as a farm-house, and sending up a square tower of apparently high antiquity. The modern mansion, a handsome new edifice, is nearer the sea.—Dr. Robert Simson, the well-known professor of mathematics in the university of Glasgow and the translator and editor of Euclid, and General Robert Boyd, Lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar during the notable siege of that great fort in 1782, were natives of West Kilbride.

This parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend, £259 15s. 1d.; glebe, £13 12s. Unappropriated teinds, £258 4s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £28. The parish church was built in 1732, and contains about 800 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 240; sum raised in 1855, £240 6s. There is an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of about 135. There are a Free church school, a public library, and three friendly societies. The ancient church belonged to the monks of Kilwinning, and was served by a vicar. In the parish there were, previous to the Reformation, several chapels. One stood on the coast, 1¼ mile south of the church, at a place to which it gave the name of Chapelton. Another stood at Southannan, in the immediate vicinity of the ancient mansion of the family of Sempell; and was built by John, Lord Semple, in the reign of James IV., and dedicated to Saint Inan,—reported to have been a confessor at Irvine, and to have died in the year 839.

The Town of West Kilbride stands on the road from Saltcoats to Greenock, ¾ of a mile from the nearest part of the coast, 4½ miles north-west of Ardrossan, and 7¼ south of Largs. Its site is a finely sheltered depression, on the course of the Kilbride burn, which has a south-south-westward direction, and on which are two mills for grinding oats,—on which likewise were formerly a number of other mills and works of various kinds, which have all now disappeared. The chief employments are weaving and hand-sewing in subordination to the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley. In 1838, 85 harness-looms and 5 plain looms were employed on fabrics in all the three departments of cotton, silk, and woollen. The condition of the weavers, as in most other places, is painfully depressed. Near the centre of the town, on a gentle rising ground, stands the parish-church, a long narrow mean-looking edifice, low in the walls and deep-roofed. In the town also are the other places of worship, the schools, and the library. Population, about 1,030.

KILBRIDE-BAY, a small bay near the southern extremity of the parish of Kilfinan, district of Cowal, Argyleshire.

KILBRIDE-CASTLE, the seat of Sir James Campbell, Bart., in the parish of Dunblane, Perthshire. The old valued rent of the estate connected with it is £754 Scotch.

KILBRIDE-HILL. See Dumfries-shire.

KILBUCHO, a parish on the west border of Peebles-shire, united to Broughton and Glenholm. See Broughton. It is bounded by Lanarkshire, Skirling, Broughton, and Glenholm. It has a triangular outline, measuring 4¼ miles on the north side, the same on the south-east side, and 3¾ on the south-west side. Biggar-water, coming in from the north-west, traces nearly the whole of the northern boundary. Kilbucho-water rises on the side of Cardon-hill at the southern angle, runs 1¼ mile due north, and thence flows north-eastward parallel with the south-east boundary, till it falls into Biggar-water. Cardon-hill rises 1,400 feet above the level of the Tweed, which is at 3 miles' distance. From this hill a chain runs north-eastward till it strikes Biggar-water; and over the whole distance it forms a water-shedding line, constitutes the boundary, and consists of heights whose sides and summits are covered with heath and grass. At the base of this ridge is a narrow and pleasant vale watered by the Kilbucho. Screening this vale on the north-west side, and parallel with the first ridge, is a broader and less strongly featured stretch of heights, also clothed in mingled russet and green. Beyond this ridge, a beautiful valley, comparatively broader and finely decorated with wood on the west, somewhat contracted as it advances eastward, and again expanding as it forms an angular junction with the former valley, stretches along Biggar-water. In the north-east angle stands the church of the united parishes; and 1¼ mile inward, from the southern angle is the site of the ancient church of Kilbucho. The saint from whom the parish has its name was either a female called Bega, of whom nothing is known, or, more probably, by a corruption of the orthography, the celebrated Bede. Tradition reports that a number of monks of Bede's order settled in the parish, and that they raised some beautiful banks which still exist. A well of excellent water, also, bears the name of St. Bede's well. The parish was anciently a rectory in the deanery of Peebles. The barony of Kilbucho belonged, at the accession of Robert I., to the Grahams of Dalkeith and Abercorn; it passed, in the reign of David II.,

to the Douglases; it afterwards passed successively to Lord Fleming and the Earl of Morton; and was acquired, during the reign of Charles I., by John Dickson, whose descendants continue to possess it. Population in 1831, 353; in 1851, 345. Houses, 57. Assessed property in 1843, £3,229 13s. 10d.

KILCADZOW, a village in the parish of Carluke, Lanarkshire. Population, 160. Houses, 40. Kilcadzow-law, contiguous to it, is the highest ground in the parish, and has an altitude of 150 feet above the gate of Cleghorn avenue, and about 895 above the level of the sea.

KILCALMONELL AND KILBERRY, an united parish in Kintyre and Knapdale, Argyleshire. It contains the post-town and sea-port of Tarbert, and the post-office village of Clachan. Kilcalmonell is in Kintyre, and comprehends the whole breadth of that peninsula, from Loch Tarbert on the west to Loch-Fyne on the east, till separated from the latter by the narrow but long parish of Skipness. Its western side extends the whole length of Loch-Tarbert, which is about 12 miles, and stretches 4 miles beyond it, along the coast of the Atlantic ocean. Its breadth is from 3 to 5 miles. Kilberry lies in Knapdale; is bounded on the south by Loch-Tarbert, on the west by the Atlantic ocean, and on the northeast by South Knapdale; and has a somewhat triangular outline, measuring about 7 miles along each of its sides. "Kilcalmonell rises sometimes with a gentle acclivity, at other times with greater abruptness from the sea to its greatest elevation. The general altitude of the range of hills in which it terminates on the south-east, does not exceed 1,500 feet; whilst the few valleys by which the uniformity of the acclivity is disturbed, rise not more than 100 or 150 feet above the level of the sea. Kilberry is bisected from west to east by a ridge of hill which rises gradually till it is lost in the cloud which frequently envelopes the lofty Sliobh-ghoil, one of the two bases of which extends out into considerable breadth of soil, well fitted to reward the labours of the husbandman; while the other possessing equal extension, is of a more moorland character. The coast of Kilcalmonell is not remarkable for variety of aspect, excepting along the shore of Loch-Tarbert, which is overhung along a considerable portion of it, by the birch, the alder, and the oak, growing in careless profusion towards the summit of the abruptly ascending hills. The shore is chiefly sandy. The sea coast of Kilberry presents a bold front to the billows of the Atlantic. The only bay worth noticing in the united parish is Stornoway, in the neighbourhood of which is the headland of Ardpatrick, where tradition affirms Saint Patrick to have landed on his way from Ireland to Iona." The principal landowners are Campbell of Stonefield, Campbell of Kilberry, and Macdonald of Lorgie; and there are six others, of above £50 of annual valuation. Limestone occurs, and seaware is plentiful. There are several harbours with fishing-villages, from which busses are sent out to the herring fishery. The entrance to Kintyre was formerly defended by a chain of forts, one at each side of the isthmus of Tarbert, and one in the centre. The principal of them, the castle of Tarbert, is a fine old ruin, surmounting the rocks at the entrance of the harbour. There are remains of many other old forts in the parish, particularly one with vitrified walls, and another with a very thick wall of dry stones, both built on the hill of Dunskeig, which commands the opening of Loch-Tarbert. There are also numerous cairns. Sliabh Gaoil or 'the Hill of Love' is celebrated in ancient story as the scene of the death of Diarmid, the Achilles of the Fingalian heroes, and the great progenitor of the family of Campbell, who are known to this day by the name of Clann Dhiarmaid, 'the Children of Diarmid.' Population of the united parish in 1831, 3,488; in 1851, 2,859. Houses, 497. Population of Kilcalmonell in 1831, 2,495; in 1851, 2,170. Houses, 375. Assessed property of the united parish in 1843, £7,563 9s. 2d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kintyre, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend, £218 5s. 11d.; glebe, £17 10s. There are two parish churches; and service is performed in them alternately. Kilcalmonell church was built about the year 1760, and enlarged in 1828; sittings 600. Kilberry church was built in 1821; sittings 700. There is a chapel at Tarbert, which was built in 1775, and contains 400 sittings, and is served by a missionary of the Royal bounty. There is a Free church at Tarbert: attendance, 400; sum raised in 1855, £84 16s. 3½d. There is a Free church preaching-station in Kilberry; sum raised in 1855, £16 5s. 4d. There is an Independent chapel at Clachan, erected about the year 1815. There are two parochial schools, with each a salary of £25, and five or six non-parochial schools. The name Kilcalmonell signifies the burying-place of Malcolm O'Neill; and the name Kilberry probably signifies the burying-place of Mary.

KILCHATTAN, a parish in Argyleshire, united to KILBRANDON: which see.

KILCHATTAN, a post-office village in the parish of Kingarth, in the island of Bute. It stands on a bay of its own name, 6 miles south of Rothesay. The bay has a semicircular outline, measures about 1½ mile across the mouth, and looks eastward opposite the south end of the Big Cumbray. Population of the village, 167. Houses, 44.

KILCHENZIE. See KILLEAN.

KILCHERAN. See LISMORE.

KILCHOAN. See ARDNAMURCHAN and KILBRANDON.

KILCHOMAN, a parish, containing the post-office village of Port-Charlotte and the fishing villages of Portnahaven and Port-Wemyss, in the Islay district of Argyleshire. It comprises the south-western peninsula of the island of Islay, between Loch-Gruinard and Lochindall, two farms on the north side of that peninsula, the islets near the mouth of Loch Gruinard, and the islets adjacent to the Rhinns of Islay. Its length, north and south, is 14 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 6 miles. A sufficient general description of it is contained in our article on Islay. The New Statistical Account classifies its surface into 4,500 imperial acres of cultivated land, 20,000 capable of being cultivated, 20 under wood, and 25,480 in pasture. Sunderland-house, the mansion of one of the landowners, was built about 33 years ago, and stands on an elevated declivity about a mile from Lochindall. A lighthouse was built on Isle-Orsay, adjacent to the Rhinns, in 1824. The yearly value of the raw produce of the parish was estimated in 1844 at £23,428. Assessed property in 1843, £7,430 3s. 5d. Population in 1831, 4,822; in 1851, 4,142. Houses, 713.

This parish is in the presbytery of Islay and Jura, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary £25 13s. 4d. The parish church was built in 1825 and contains 608 sittings. There is a parliamentary church, with the usual government provision at Portnahaven; and in May, 1849, it was constituted by the Court-of-Teinds a quoad sacra parish church. There are a Free church of Kilchoman and a Free church preaching-station of Portnahaven; and the receipts of the former in 1855 were

£46 7s. 5d.—of the latter, £21 1s. 8d. There is an Independent chapel at Port-Charlotte, built in 1830, and containing 200 sittings. There are ten non-parochial schools; four of them maintained by public bodies. There are within the parish ruins of five ancient churches, all with attached burying-grounds. In the parochial church-yard is a very fine ancient cross. There are also in the parish several ancient obelisks.

KILCHREGGAN. See KILCREGGAN.

KILCHRENAN AND DALAVICH, an united parish, containing the post-office station of Kilchrenan, in the district of Lorn, Argyleshire. It is entirely inland, and lies along both sides of the south-west arm of Loch-Awe. Its length is 15 miles, and its medium breadth is 8. The surface rises by a gradual ascent, on each side of the lake, to a line of watershed at the distance of about 4 miles, yet is much diversified with heights and hollows, and with the beds of streams. The general scenery, as may be inferred from our article on Loch-Awe, is brilliantly picturesque. Heath abounds on the uplands; but, since the introduction of sheep-farming, the pasture is more luxuriant, and the hills have assumed a greener hue. On the shores of the lake are some excellent arable land, natural pasturage, and much valuable wood. The principal landowners are the Marquis of Breadalbane, Malcolm of Poltalloch, Campbell of Sonachan, and Campbell of Monzie. The mansions are Eridine-house and Sonachan-house. There are interesting antiquarian recollections connected with DALAVICH: see that article. Population of the united parish in 1831, 1,466; in 1851, 776. Houses, 162. Population of Kilchrenan in 1831, 851; in 1851, 494. Houses, 105. Assessed property of the united parish in 1843, £4,279 14s. 7d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lorn, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend, £170 15s.; glebe, £11. There are two parish-churches, about 9 miles distant from each other, both erected about 84 years ago; and service is performed in them on alternate Sabbaths. There is a Free church preaching-station in Kilchrenan; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £5 14s. There are three parochial schools,—one of them in Kilchrenan, with £17 2s. salary, £3 fees, and £11 10s. other emoluments,—the other two in Dalavich, with respectively £17 4s. salary, £10 fees, and £1 15s. other emoluments, and £17 10s. salary, £7 fees, and £1 other emoluments. There are a female school of industry and a parochial library.

KILCHRIST. See CILLIECHRIST.

KILCHURN-CASTLE, a noble relic of feudal ages, in the parish of Glenorchy, Argyleshire. It stands near the head of Loch-Awe, under the impending gloom of the majestic Bencruachan, which rises in rocky masses abruptly from the opposite shore of the lake. Amid the grandeur and variety which that fine lake derives from its great expanse, and the lofty mountains with which it is surrounded, Kilchurn-castle forms a leading and most picturesque object.

> "It is paramount, and rules
> Over the pomp and beauty of a scene
> Where mountains, torrents, lakes, and woods unite
> To pay it homage."

No other ancient castle in the Western Highlands can compete with it in point of magnitude; and none, even throughout Scotland at large, can be compared with it for the picturesque arrangement of its buildings, the beauty and fine effect of its varied and broken outline, or its happy appropriateness to its situation. Its site is a rocky elevation, at the mouth of the water of Orchy, alternately a peninsula and an island as the lake and river are low or in flood, and evidently altogether an island when the castle was built. The oldest part of the castle is said to have been erected by the lady of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, the ancestor of the noble family of Breadalbane. Sir Colin, who was a Knight-Templar, was absent on a crusade at the time; and for seven years the principal portion of the rents of his lands is said to have been expended in its erection by his lady. The great tower was five stories in height, the second story being entirely occupied by the baronial hall. That necessary appendage of a feudal castle, the dungeon, is on the ground-floor, and appears to have been sufficiently dark, damp, and wretched to render utterly miserable the unfortunate beings who, from time to time, were forced to tenant it. The remaining portions of the castle, which form a square enclosing the court-yard, though of considerable antiquity, are certainly not so ancient as the tower, and doubtless were added at some more recent period. The second Sir Colin of Glenorchy, surnamed *Dubh*, or Black, son of the Knight-Templar, was proprietor of seven different castles,—a sufficient evidence of the great wealth which must have been possessed, even at that early period, by the ancestors of the now powerful family of Breadalbane. So late as 1745, Kilchurn-castle was garrisoned by the King's troops; and at a much more recent period, it was fit to be inhabited. One of the factors of the Breadalbane estates caused the roof to be taken off, merely to obtain an easy supply of wood, to the irreparable injury of the castle, and the unavailing regret of its noble proprietor, who was then absent. The greatest care is now taken of its preservation; but open and exposed as it now is, time and the winter-storms will soon work its decay. Wordsworth has addressed some fine lines to Kilchurn-castle, concluding thus:—

> "Shade of departed power,
> Skeleton of unfleshed humanity,
> The chronicle were welcome that should call
> Into the compass of distinct regard
> The toils and struggles of thy infancy!
> Yon foaming flood seems motionless as ice;
> Its dizzy turbulence eludes the eye,
> Frozen by distance; so, majestic pile,
> To the perception of this Age appear
> Thy fierce beginnings, softened and subdued,
> And quieted in character—the strife,
> The pride, the fury uncontrollable
> Lost on the aerial heights of the Crusades!"

KILCHUSLAND. See CAMPBELTON.

KILCOLUMKILL. See MORVEN.

KILCONQUHAR, a parish in the south-east of Fifeshire. It contains the post-town of Colinsburgh, the royal burgh of Earlsferry, and the villages of Kilconquhar, Barnyards, Williamsburgh, and Liberty. It extends in a stripe north-north-westward from the frith of Forth; and is bounded by that frith, and by the parishes of Elie, Newburn, Largo, Ceres, Cameron, Carnbee, and St. Monance. Its length is about 9 miles; and its average breadth is about 2 miles. The surface is highly diversified. Immediately from the beach at the lower end of the parish, Kincraig hill rises to the height of about 200 feet above the level of the sea. Its southern front presents a perpendicular rugged wall of trap rock, of picturesque appearance. From the summit of this hill the ground gradually descends towards the north, till it becomes nearly level, and then gently ascends to Reres and Kilbrackmont, where it is 600 feet above the level of the sea. North of this it descends into a deep ravine, and from thence it again rises for two miles till it reaches its greatest elevation, about 750 feet, at DUNNIKIER-LAW: which see. From thence it again declines for two

miles; and then again ascends to Bruntshields, at the northern extremity of the parish. Copious springs of excellent water everywhere occur. The largest stream, though a mere brook, drives five corn-mills and a flax-mill, and falls into Largo bay at Shooter's-point, on the boundary between Kilconquhar and Newburn. The tract north of Dunnikierlaw belongs to the basin of the Eden. Kilconquhar loch, lying immediately south of the village of Kilconquhar, is a beautiful sheet of water, about two miles in circumference, fringed on three of its four sides with wood. It has long been a favourite haunt of swans; and a famous reputed witch of Pittenweem is said to have been drowned in it. Hence the lines,—

"They took her to Kinniuchar loch,
And threw the limmer in;
And a' the swans took to the hills,
Scar'd wi the unhaely din."

The soil of the parish is considerably various, but generally fertile, and nearly all under cultivation. Coal and lime are worked, to the value of about £6,000 a-year. There are in the parish nearly 1,000 imperial acres under wood. The most extensive landowner is Sir John Trotter Bethune, Bart.; whose seat, Kilconquhar-house, is situated immediately east of the village of Kilconquhar. It is a handsome edifice, surrounded by beautiful pleasure-grounds. Sir John is a lateral descendant of the noble family of Crawford, and represents the Lindsays of Pyatstone; and his predecessor, Sir Henry Lindsay Bethune, was created a baronet for distinguished services in Persia. The next most extensive landowner is Sir Coutts T. Lindsay of Balcarres, Bart., also a descendant of the noble family of Crawford, and whose seat of Balcarres is situated immediately north of Colinsburgh. See BALCARRES, The other mansions in the parish are Lathallan, Charleton, Falfield, and Cairnie. The family of Gourlay have been proprietors of the estate of Kincraig for about 600 years. Anciently it formed a barony, and included many other lands in various counties. The original of the family was Ingelramus de Gourlay, who came from England, and settled in Scotland during the reign of William the Lion. There are altogether thirteen landowners of the parish; and the real rental is nearly £10,000. Assessed property in 1843, £10,997 14s. 1d. Estimated average yearly value of raw produce in 1837, £30,632. The parish is traversed in all directions by excellent turnpike roads. The village of Kilconquhar stands in the southern part of the parish, 1 mile south-east of Colinsburgh, and 4½ miles east of Largo. Population of the village, 334. Houses, 77. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,540; in 1851, 2,489. Houses, 528.

This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. Stipend, £314 16s. 8d.; glebe, £27. Unappropriated teinds, £246 11s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d. The parish church is a handsome Gothic building, with a tower 80 feet high, situated on a small knoll in the middle of the village of Kilconquhar, built in 1821, and containing 1,035 sittings. A chapel of ease at Largoward, in the part of the parish contiguous to Carnbee and Cameron, was built in 1835, and contains 400 sittings; and is in the presentation of the seatholders. There is an United Presbyterian church in the village of Kilconquhar, built in 1795, and containing 270 sittings. There is also an United Presbyterian church in Colinsburgh, built about the year 1800, and containing 300 sittings. There is an Independent chapel on the southern border of the parish, often spoken of by mistake as being in Elie, built in 1851, and containing 160 sittings. There are five non-parochial schools. The ancient parish of Kilconquhar comprehended also the parish of Elie and the barony of St. Monance. There are in the rocks of Kincraig hill several caves, called Macduff's cave, Hall cave, and the Devil's cave; and tradition says that Macduff concealed himself in that which bears his name, when fleeing from the jealous rage of Macbeth.

KILCOY, an estate in the parish of Killearnan, contiguous to the Beauly frith, on the south-east border of Ross-shire. It comprises 977 imperial acres of arable land, 881 of wood, and 1,182 of pasture. Here is an old castle, now a ruin, once the seat of the family of Mackenzie of Kilcoy, and the birthplace of the distinguished Lieutenant-General Mackenzie Fraser. A fair is held at Kilcoy in the month of May.

KILCREGGAN, a post-office village in Roseneath, Dumbartonshire. It is situated on the coast at the south-west extremity of Roseneath, at the east side of the entrance into Loch Long, about 3 miles east of Strone, and about the same distance north-north-west of Gourock. It has recently become one of the fashionable watering-places of the Clyde, and now makes a display of numerous neat new houses along the shore. Steamers ply to it daily, or several times a-day, direct from Greenock. It takes its name from an ancient chapel, of which no ruins remain.

KILDA (ST.), or HIRTA, an island belonging to the parish of Harris in Inverness-shire. It is situated in north latitude 57° 29′ and west longitude 8° 32′, nearly due west of North Uist, and 37 miles south-west of the Flannan Isles; and, though classed with the Hebrides, lies far distant from even their outer main group, and is much the most westerly piece of Scottish ground,—

"Whose lonely race
Resign the setting sun to Indian worlds."

It measures about 3 miles from east to west, 2 from north to south, and 9½ in circumference. Its coast is all faced with perpendicular rock, of prodigious height, except a part of the bay or landing-place on the south-east; and even there the rocks are of great height, and the narrow passage to the top is so steep, that a few men armed only with stones could prevent any hostile multitude from landing. The bay is also of difficult access, as the tides and waves, except in a calm, are impetuous. The surface of the island is rocky, rising into four distinct summits. The highest of these, called Conachan, was estimated by Dr. Macculloch to be 1,380 feet above the sea-level; and presents on one side a precipice of nearly this elevation. "It is a dizzy altitude," says Macculloch, "to the spectator who looks from above on the inaudible waves dashing below. There are some rocky points near the bottom of this precipice,—one of them presenting a magnificent natural arch, which, in any other situation, would be striking, but are here lost in the overpowering vicinity of the cliffs that tower above them. In proceeding, these soon become low; but at the north-western extremity, the island again rises into a hill nearly as high as Conachan, terminating all round towards the sea by formidable precipices, which are continued nearly to the south-eastern point of the bay. Here a rock, separated by a fissure from the island, displays the remains of an ancient work; whence it has derived the name Dune." Other insulated rocks, at greater distances, flank other parts of the island; the chief of which are called Soa and Borera.

All the inhabitants of St. Kilda live in a village, on the sloping base of a steep ascent, about ¼ of a mile from the landing-place. Their houses are mere huts, built of large stones, nearly flat in the roofs, miserably furnished, and kept in a very filthy condition. All the men are both tillers of the ground and catchers of birds; and the whole population subsist chiefly on the coarse produce of the soil and on sea-fowl eggs. The crops of oats and bere are much better than might be expected on such high, bleak, insulated ground, but are often destroyed by terrific storms; and were it not that the landowner sends annually to the island a supply of meal, the inhabitants might be in risk of starving. They are a diminutive but most hardy race, cherishing strong attachment to their natal spot and its characteristic pursuits; and they carry on their occupation of bird-catching among the cliffs in so perilous a manner as to live in a kind of constant romance, and at the same time so successfully as to obtain from it enough of feathers and fowls wherewith to purchase all the sum of small articles they require by import. "The air here," says Macculloch, "is full of feathered animals, the sea is covered with them, the houses are ornamented by them, the ground is speckled by them like a flowery meadow in May. The town is paved with feathers, the very dunghills are made of feathers, the ploughed land seems as if it had been sown with feathers, and the inhabitants look as if they had been all tarred and feathered, for their hair is full of feathers, and their clothes are covered with feathers."

The rent is paid in the produce of the soil and of the cliffs,—principally in sheep, butter, and wild-fowl. A kind of rude justice is maintained by a resident baron bailie. A church and a manse, both respectable buildings, are remarkable features of the village; but for a number of years past there has been no minister; neither is there any medical man. Yet St. Kilda had in former times no fewer than three chapels; and has been the scene of some remarkable religious imposture. Who the St. Kilda was from whom it takes name does not seem to be known. The language spoken is Gaelic. Population in 1851, 110. Houses, 32.

KILDALLOIG. See Campbelton.

KILDALTON, a parish in the Islay district of Argyleshire. It comprises the south-eastern part of the island of Islay, together with the adjacent islets, the chief of which are Texa, Cavrach, Inersay, the Ardelister islands, and those off the point of Ardmure. Its length north-eastward is 14 miles; and its breadth is about 6 miles. It contains the village of Port-Ellen; and its post-town is Bowmore. A sufficient general description of it is contained in our article on Islay. The whole of it belongs to the Islay estate. There are remains of four old places of worship, and three ancient forts. Two of the forts appear to have been Danish; and the third was built by the Macdonalds, and was their last stronghold in Islay. There is a handsome light monumental tower, 80 feet high, erected by Mr. Campbell to the memory of his lady. Population in 1831, 3,065; in 1851, 3,310. Houses, 498. Assessed property in 1843, £4,562 6s. 8d.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Islay and Jura, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £25. Schoolmaster's salary, £25, with about £20 fees. The parish church was built about 1824, and contains 450 sittings. There is a government church at Oa; which was constituted quoad sacra parochial, by the Court of Teinds, in May 1849. There is a Free church of Kildalton and Oa; whose receipts in 1855 amounted to £135 2s. 0¾d. There are ten non-parochial schools, some of them adventure schools, and others supported by public bodies.

KILDAVIE GLEN. See Southend.

KILDEAN, the site of a famous bridge on the Forth, the spot where the English army crossed to the fatal battle of Stirling, about half-a-mile above the present bridge of Stirling. Here probably stood one of those numerous cells or chapels which existed throughout Scotland before the Reformation, but of which the name alone has survived to the present day.

KILDINGUIC. See Stronsay.

KILDONAN, a parish, containing the post-office village of Helmsdale, in the north-east of Sutherlandshire. It is bounded by Caithness-shire, the German ocean, and the parishes of Loth, Clyne, Farr, and Reay. Its length east-south-eastward is about 25 miles; and its breadth varies from 4 to 16 miles. Nearly all its inland boundary-line is a mountain watershed. The strath of Helmsdale, or the strath of Kildonan, as it is sometimes called, comprises the principal arable land. Into the head of this strath a number of minor straths run down from the high grounds, giving to the whole parish a configuration somewhat resembling the form of a tree, of which Strath-Helmsdale forms the trunk, and the minor diverging straths the branches. The general appearance is mountainous; but on the haughs, or low grounds, the soil is light, fertile, and productive of tolerable crops. The most elevated mountain, Bengrianmore, has an altitude of nearly 2,000 feet. In the upper part of the parish are several small lakes, all abounding with trout, and some of them with char. The principal of these are Lochnacuen, Lochleamnaclavan, Lochbadanloch, and Lochinruar. Red deer, grouse, ptarmigan, and black-cocks, are plentiful on the moors. The district contains numerous Pictish castles or towers; and there are said to be three subterranean passages under the Helmsdale, from fortifications on one side to fortifications on the opposite side of the river. The parish is subject to inundations from the sudden risings of the river, and has been occasionally inundated by water-spouts. By the introduction of sheep-farming between 1811 and 1831, the great bulk of the population, which amounted in the former of these years to 1,574, was removed to the coast district, which then belonged to the parish of Loth; but, by the annexion of that district to Kildonan previous to 1851, the balance of population became more than restored. Population in 1831, 257; in 1851, 2,288. Houses, 374. Assessed property in 1843, £28.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dornoch, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. Stipend, £158 5s. 2d.; glebe, £40. Schoolmaster's salary, £27 13s. 4d. The parish church is a recent erection, situated at Helmsdale. There is likewise a Free church at Helmsdale: attendance, 900; sum raised in 1855, £335 16s. 6½d. There is also a Free church preaching station of Kildonan: sum raised in 1855, £34. There are three public schools in Helmsdale, and several private schools in other places. The church of Kildonan, previous to the Reformation, belonged to the abbot of Scone.

KILDONAN CASTLE, an old square tower, at the south-eastern extremity of the island of Arran. It crowns a precipitous sea-cliff, nearly opposite the island of Pladda. It was originally the residence of a branch of the clan Macdonald, but seems to have served mainly as one of a line of watch-towers, extending along the margin of the frith of Clyde. Around it is a comparatively extensive plain, called

the plain of Kildonan, and traversed by the glen of Auchinchew.

KILDRUMMY, a parish in the district of Alford, Aberdeenshire. Its post-office station is Mossat, situated on Mossat-water, which forms the eastern boundary south-eastward to the Don. The parish is bounded by Auchindoir, Tullynessle, Alford, Leochel-Cushnie, Towie, and Cabrach. Its length south-south-eastward is 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. It is situated on the Don, about 20 miles from its sources; and is surrounded on all sides by hills, but comprises a level valley, between 2 and 3 miles square, with a narrow strip stretching between the north side of Auchindoir and the mountains, in an easterly direction, for 3 or 4 miles, "suggesting by its form, to a fanciful imagination,"—such as that of the author of the Old Statistical Account of it himself, it would appear,—"the idea of the pasteboard kite which Dr. Franklin first raised into the thunder-cloud." The soil is for the most part a rich deep gravelly loam, supposed to be amongst the most fertile in the county, and well cultivated. The hills around afford excellent pasturage. There are plantations of forest and fir trees at Clova, Brux, &c.; and a considerable extent of natural birch-wood covers a bank overhanging a rivulet winding near Kildrummy castle. There are four landowners. The real rental is about £1,500. The mansions are Clova-house and a cottage in the Elizabethan style in the immediate vicinity of the castle. Population in 1831, 678; in 1851, 643. Houses, 119. Assessed property in 1843, £2,282.

Kildrummy castle stands on an eminence in the south-west of the parish, about a mile from the Don. That river's basin is here dotted with knolls, some of which are covered with wood; while on every side, lofty mountains form such a barrier that the eye can discover no passage out of the strath. Two small deep ravines flank the eminence on which the castle stands, and rendered the place naturally strong. The original castle, it is said, consisted only of one great circular tower, five stories high, the foundation of which alone now remains; but the work was early extended into a system of seven towers, of different form and magnitude, with intermediate buildings, all arranged on an irregular pentagonal outline, with enclosed court, and occupying a space of about a Scotch acre; at the same time having attached outer fortifications, occupying an additional space of about two Scotch acres. The chapel, situated in the middle of one of the sides, is supposed to have been occupied as a magazine of forage during a great siege by the forces of Edward I. in the year 1306; and it is said that the besiegers despaired of success until a piece of red-hot iron, thrown through one of the windows of the chapel into the forage, occasioned such distraction by the conflagration, that the castle was won by surprise and storm. This castle at an early period was the property of the royal family. David, the brother of William the Lion, and grandson of David I., was at the same time Earl of Huntington in England, and of Garioch in Scotland; and Kildrummy castle was then the capital mansion of Garioch. With the daughter of David, it went to the family of Bruce; and from them, with the sister of Robert I., to the family of Marr, when it became the capital of Marr, as well as of Garioch; and thenceforth till it became a final ruin in the time of Cromwell's wars, it partook largely in the hot events and changing fortunes of the house of Marr.

Kildrummy parish is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £159; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s 4d., a share in the Dick bequest, and about £11 or £12 fees. The parish church is situated in the south-east of the parish, contiguous to the Don and has an attendance of about 250. The name Kildrummy signifies "the little burial mount," and probably alludes to the site of the castle. The Kildrummy oat is well known in many parts of Scotland as a light thin oat, with abundance of straw, ripening comparatively early, and very suitable to high situations.

KILFINAN, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in Cowal, Argyleshire. It is bounded by Stralachan, Kilmodan, Loch Riddon, the West Kyles of Bute, and Loch-Fyne. Its length southward is about 17 miles; and its breadth in general, is from 3 to 6 miles, but contracts at the south end to the narrow peninsula terminating in the headland of Ardlamont. The surface, for the most part, is very rugged; yet the hills, though numerous, are not remarkable for height. The highest ground is on the boundary with Kilmodan and commands splendid views of the Kyles of Bute, the lower reaches of Loch-Fyne, and the lower parts of Knapdale across to the Hebrides. The southern division is called Kerriff or Kerry, which is from a Gaelic word which signifies a quarter or fourth-part of any thing. As it is by far the most extensive division, and the parish church is within it, the whole parish often goes by the name of Kerry. The northern division is called Otter, which is also a Gaelic word, descriptive of a shallow place over which runs a gentle current. This division of the parish is so called from a beautiful sand bank, which juts out into Loch-Fyne, in a serpentine form, near the seat of Campbell of Ballimore. This bank is 1,800 yards long, from water-mark to its remotest extremity at low water, and forms, with the land on the south side, an oblique, and on the north an obtuse angle. In time of spring-tides, it is entirely covered at high-water; but about three hours after the turn of the tide, the whole appears to within a few yards of its extremity. On the north side of the bank the water is very deep; on the south side—where, according to conjecture, the surface has been peeled off by the united force of storms and a strong current—it is very shallow, and ebbs a great way out in spring-tides. There are several small lakes, which abound with trout; and the district is beautified by a considerable extent of natural wood. Mica slate is the prevailing rock; but trap occurs in two or three places, and stratified limestone in the north. The soil is various; for the most part, thin and sharp. A considerable extent of moorland has recently been brought under the dominion of the plough. The principal landowners are Lamont of Lamont, Campbell of Ballimore, Rankin of Otter, Nicol of Ardmarnock, and M'Allister of Loup; the first of whom is proprietor of about one-third of the parish. The mansions are Ardlamont-house, Ballimore-house, Otter-house, and Ardmarnock-house. There are two corn-mills and a gunpowder manufactory. About 65 boats are employed in the herring fishing of Loch-Fyne. Ample communication with the Clyde is enjoyed by means of the Loch-Fyne steamers. Population in 1831, 2,004; in 1851, 1,695. Houses, 321. Assessed property in 1843, £5,545 16s. 4d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunoon, and synod of Argyle. Patron, Lamont of Lamont. Stipend, about £221; glebe, £8. The parish church was rebuilt in 1759, and contains 450 sittings. There is an accommodation church, built 20 years ago, with 400 sittings. There is a Free church, with 330 sittings; and the amount raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £64 14s. 10½d. There are a pri-

cipal parochial school, with a salary of £28 4s. 4½d., together with considerable other emoluments, and two subordinate parochial schools, with each a salary of £3. There are also three non-parochial schools.

KILFINICHEN AND KILVICEUEN, a parish in the Mull district of Argyleshire. It comprises the islands of Iona, Eorsa, and Inchkenneth, several small contiguous islets, and the south-western part of the island of Mull; and it contains the post-office villages of Iona and Bonessan. Its boundaries within Mull are Loch-na-Keal, separating it from Kilninian, and a mountain watershed, separating it from Torosay; and its boundary everywhere else is the ocean. Its length, within Mull, or exclusive of the islands, and east-north-eastward, is about 22 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 12 miles. The principal islands are separately described; and the general features of the main body, also, will be indicated in the article on Mull. The main body is intersected 8 miles east-north-eastward from the west by an arm of the sea, called Loch-Scridain; and is divided into the three districts of Ross, Brolass, and Ardmeanach. The districts of Ross and Brolass are nearly of equal extent, and separated from each other by a ridge of hills of no great height. They stretch in a line from the sound of Iona to the boundary with Torosay, 22 miles, which, as already mentioned, is the greatest length of the main body of the parish. Their breadth is from 3 to 6 miles. Ardmeanach joins Brolass at the head of Loch-Scridain, and is about 12 miles in length, and from 3 to 6 miles in breadth. The parish, in general, presents a very barren aspect. Part of it is flat, but the greater part of it is hilly, and only calculated for grazing. Ross is flat, except where it marches with Brolass; and the greater part of the surface is moss and heath. Brolass has a northern exposure, rising in a gentle ascent from Loch-Scridain. The soil is light and dry, and the greater part of the surface consists of heath and rocks. Ardmeanach faces the south, rising to a considerable height from Loch-Scridain. Its soil and surface are similar to Brolass. A part of this district, called Gribun, presents some good arable land. The only mountains in the parish are those along the boundary with Torosay; the chief of which is the monarch height of BENMORE: see that article.

There are three lakes in Ross; the largest of them not above 1½ mile in length, and about ½ a mile in breadth. In times of rain a thousand streams fall down the rocks of Burg, and the rocks at Inimore and Carsaig. These rocks being in some places perpendicular, and in all places nearly so, and some hundreds of feet in height, the streams rushing down them form very magnificent cascades; and when a high wind blows against them, the water is raised up in columns like smoke to the skies. The shores of the parish may be called bold and rocky throughout almost their whole extent. Upon the south side there is only one creek in Ross, called Portnisgen, where a vessel of about 30 tons may anchor, but not in safety if the weather be stormy. Upon the Ross side of the sound of Iona there are two creeks,—one called the Barachan, and the other Polltarve, or the Bull-pond,—where vessels of considerable burden may anchor in safety, with proper pilots. Loch-Lahich, about 3 miles east of the sound of Iona, runs two miles into Ross, and is one of the safest anchorages about the island of Mull. A small arm of it running west, and called Loch-Coal, is too shallow for any vessel to anchor in. The whole of Loch-Scridain may be called a road; but the best anchoring-grounds in it are at Kilfinichen church on its north side, and at the Narrows at its head, where vessels may ride in safety from all storms. Brown coal occurs in several places, and has drawn much attention. There are eight principal landowners; but the Duke of Argyle alone owns considerably more than one half of the valued rental. The mansions are Kilfinichen-house, Pennycross-house, and the house of Inchkenneth. The chief antiquities are small round watchtowers, of the period of the Norsemen, and a number of standing stones. Population in 1831, 3,819; in 1851, 3,053. Houses, 570. Assessed property in 1843, £4,568 16s. 10d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Mull, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend, £180 10s. 3d.; glebe, £15. There are two parochial churches, the one on the southern border of Ardmeanach, the other at Bonessan in Ross, both built in 1804 and repaired in 1828, the former containing about 300 sittings, the latter about 350. The island of Iona and part of the district of Ross have separate ecclesiastical provision as a quoad sacra parish. See IONA. There is a Free church preaching station in Kilfinichen, and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £23 3s. 2d. There is also a Free church in Iona. There is a small Baptist meeting-house in Kilviceuen. There are two parochial schools, with salaries of respectively £30 and £21 6s. 6d.; and there are seven non-parochial schools,—most of them supported by public bodies.

KILFINNAN. See KILFINAN.
KILGOUR. See FALKLAND.
KILGRASTON. See DUNBARNIE.
KILKADZOW. See CARLUKE.
KILKERRAN. See DAILLY.
KILKIVAN. See CAMPBELTON.
KILL-. See KIL-.
KILL, or COYL, (THE). See COYL.
KILLACHONAN. See FORTINGAL.
KILLALLAN. See HOUSTON.
KILLANTRINGAN BAY. See PORTPATRICK.

KILLARROW, a parish comprising the central and northern parts of the island of Islay in Argyleshire. It extends from Laggan Bay on the east side of Lochindaal to the northern extremity of the island; and contains the post-town of Bowmore, the village of Bridgend, and the post-office village and small sea-port of Port-Askaig. Its length northward is about 15 miles; and its breadth is about 8 miles. A sufficient general description of it is contained in our article on Islay. It all belongs to the Islay estate, and contains the mansion of Islay-house. The real rental of it in 1843 was £8,400; and the value of assessed property, £8,888 8s. 8d. Population in 1831, 4,898; in 1851, 3,469. Houses, 605.

This parish is in the presbytery of Islay and Jura, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £10. The parish church was built in 1767, and enlarged in 1828, and contains 831 sittings; and it is situated at the town of Bowmore,—from which circumstance the parish is often popularly called Bowmore. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Killarrow and Kilmeny; but the latter, which is the eastern district, and had been provided with a government church, was created into a quoad sacra parish, by the Court of Teinds, in May 1849. There is a Free church of Kilarrow and Kilmeny, with an attendance of about 300; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £164 10s. 5½d. There are in the parish a small Independent chapel and a small Baptist meeting-house. There are a parochial school in Bowmore, with £34 4s. 4d. of salary, and about £25 fees, and a parliamentary school in Kilmeny, with £35 of salary. There are also three

other schools, variously supported by salary or endowment, and several adventure schools, most of them of a temporary character.

KILLEAN, a beautiful secluded vale on the river Foyers, in Inverness-shire. It is encompassed on all sides by steep mountains; but at the north end there is a small lake about 1¼ mile in length, and half-a-mile in breadth, from which the river sweeps to the northward, through richly birch-clad hills. The remainder of the glen is a perfectly level tract, of the same width with the lake, and about 2½ miles in length, covered with rich herbage, and traversed by a small meandering river which flows into the lake. See FOYERS.

KILLEAN AND KILCHENZIE, an united parish, containing the post-office village of Tayinloan, in Kintyre, Argyleshire. It occupies the west side of the peninsula, Killean on the north and Kilchenzie on the south, from a point opposite the north end of the island of Gigha to a point within 4 miles of the burgh of Campbelton. Its length is 18 miles; and its breadth is about 4 miles. Runahaorine point in the north is a narrow neck of mossy land projecting about a mile into the sea. The coast southward of this is an alternation of small sandy bays and low rocky headlands, till, toward the southern extremity, it first admits the bay of Bealochintie, about 2 miles in circuit, and then becomes comparatively bold and rugged. A narrow stripe of low alluvial land every where lies along the coast. The surface inward gradually rises from that stripe to an upland watershed along the eastern boundary, diversified by tumulations, and intersected by three narrow glens. The skirts of the hills, occasionally to the extent of half-a-mile, are everywhere cultivated; but the upper parts are prevailingly heathy, and altogether pastoral or waste. The height of the summit line is generally about 700 or 800 feet above sea-level, but rises in Benantuirc, at the head of Barr glen, to 2,170 feet. There are nine principal landowners; and the Duke of Argyle is the most extensive. The real rental in 1843 was £9,483; the value of assessed property, £9,533 7s. 3d. There are in the parish several Danish forts, some rude obelisks, and the remains of a vitrified tower. One of the obelisks measures 16 feet above ground, and is 4 feet broad, and 2½ thick. The parish is traversed lengthwise by the west road from Tarbet to Campbelton. Population in 1831, 2,866; in 1851, 2,219. Houses, 377.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kintyre, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend, £178 9s.; glebe, £10. There are two churches,—one in Killean, and the other in Kilchenzie, in which service is performed alternately. There is a Free church in Killean; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £206 17s. 2d. There are two parochial schools, with salaries of respectively £31 6s. 6d. and £20, three schools supported by public bodies, and several private or subscription schools. An annual fair is held in the parish, but the chief business done in it is the hiring of servants for the harvest.

KILLEARN, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the west of Stirlingshire. It is bounded by Dumbartonshire, and by the parishes of Drymen, Balfron, Fintry, and Strathblane. Its length westward is nearly 7 miles, and its breadth, for the most part, does not exceed 3¾ miles, but suddenly expands by a southerly projection at the west end to nearly 7 miles. The river Endrick, for about 8 miles, traces the northern and the western boundary; the Blane, coming in from Strathblane, flows 2 miles north-westward to a confluence with the Endrick, at the point where the latter deflects into Drymen; and several streamlets flow into these rivers from the interior. The parochial surface consists of beautiful valley along the Endrick and the Blane, and of picturesque flanking portions of the Lennox hills. The lowest part of the valley ground has an elevation of about 40 feet above the level of the sea; the highest part of the arable land, with one small exception, about 500 feet; and the highest summit of the hills, about 1,200 feet. The general landscape exhibits exquisite blendings of lowland and upland, of park and pasture, of wood and water; and both the courses of the streams and the glens among the hills disclose some fine close scenes. On Endrick-water, where it traces the western boundary, is the Pot of Gartness, a deep linn shaped like a caldron, into which the river makes a tumbling descent over a rock of three or four times alternated precipice and ledge. On the estate of Croy, south of the Blane, and on the western verge of the parish, are two attractive objects, Dualt glen, and the waterfall of Ashdow. The sides of the glen are very steep, and, for a long course, exhibit a great variety of trees and shrubs grouped in almost every conceivable form; and they are at last connected by a breastwork of freestone rock, which rises perpendicularly to the height of 60 feet at their end, over which the rivulet Dualt makes an unbroken leap. Half-a-mile from this place is a narrow, winding, and remarkably picturesque ravine, about 70 feet deep, through which the rivulet Carnock has worn a passage. The overhanging rocky banks are wild beyond description, nearly meeting in some places at the top, widening below into beautiful curvatures, and everywhere romantically adorned with wood. The rocks of the low grounds of the parish belong to the old red sandstone formation; and those of the hills are eruptive. Sandstone is quarried in several places for building, and in one place for an inferior kind of millstones. The soil of the arable lands is principally argillaceous or loamy. The total area under the plough is about 7,000 acres; in hill pasture, 8,860 acres; and under planted wood, 1,140 acres. There are eleven principal landowners. The real rental in 1841 was £6,900; the estimated value of raw produce, in the same year, was £18,008; and the value of assessed property in 1843 was £6,850.

The greater part of the parish anciently belonged to the family of Montrose; and the old mansion of Killearn, built in 1688, and situated a little south of the village of Killearn, was a seat of theirs. The modern estate of Killearn was purchased in 1814 by John Blackburn, Esq., of Jamaica, who afterwards built an elegant mansion on the Blane. One of the most extensive estates is Carbeth; on which a showy castellated mansion was erected in 1840. The other chief mansions are Ballikinrain, Boquhan, and Moss. On the estate of Balglass, in the north-east corner of the parish, is an antiquated castle, or large dwelling-house, said to have anciently been well-fortified, and to have, on one occasion, offered Sir William Wallace a safe retreat from danger. A small farm-house on the estate of Moss, part of which with a thatched roof stood till 1812, was the birth-place of the famous George Buchanan. In the village of Killearn, and commanding an extensive prospect, stands a monument to his memory, erected by the gentlemen of the parish and neighbourhood in 1788. It is a well-proportioned obelisk, 19 feet square at the base, 103 feet high, having a cavity which diminishes from 6 feet square at the ground to a point at the height of 54 feet, whence a Norway pole is continued to the top. At Blairessan Spout-head, a little north of the village, tradition reports a sanguinary battle to have



W. Forrest.

Killiecrankie

been fought between the Romans and the Scots. So late as 1743, the parish was subjected to the incursions of Highland freebooters, and paid exactions of black mail. But only 49 years later it partook so largely in the effects of the social revolution which passed over Scotland, as to become the seat of a cotton-mill and of a printfield. The mill, indeed, was burnt in 1806, and never rebuilt; the printfield also was, about the same time, given up; but a small woollen factory continues to be in operation. The parish is traversed by the south road from Stirling to Dumbarton, and will be largely benefited by the opening of the Forth and Clyde railway. The village of Killearn stands on the road from Balfron to Glasgow, midway between the Endrick and the Blane, 2¾ miles south of Balfron, 16¾ north-north-west of Glasgow, and 20 south-west of Stirling. Population of the village, about 400. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,206; in 1851, 1,176. Houses, 201.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, Patron, the Duke of Montrose, Stipend, £152 4s. 9d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary, £31, with fees, and £14 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1826, and contains 500 sittings. There is a Free church of Killearn and Balfron; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £152 9s. 9½d. There are three private schools. The ancient church of Killearn was erected in 1429 into a prebend of the cathedral of Glasgow, and was thenceforth till the Reformation served by a vicar.

KILLEARNADALE. See Jura.

KILLEARNAN, a parish on the south-east border of Ross-shire. Its post-town is Inverness, separated from its east end by little more than Kessock ferry. It is bounded on the south by the Beauly frith, and on other sides by the parishes of Urray, Urquhart, and Kilmuir-Wester. Its length eastward is 5 miles; and its greatest breadth is from 2 to 3 miles. Its shore is sandy and clayish, without any bays or headlands; and its interior rises gradually to the summit of the Millbuy. It is all comprised in the two estates of Redcastle and Kilcoy; and it contains 2,453 imperial acres of arable land, 2,533 of woodland, and 1,760 of pasture. The prevailing rock is the old red sandstone; and the quality of the soil is various. The yearly value of raw produce was recently estimated to amount to £7,632. Assessed property in 1843, £4,275 9s. 11d. There were formerly two castellated mansions on the two estates, and that of Redcastle has been modernized in the interior, and is still habitable, but that of Kilcoy is a ruin. There is on each of the estates a grain mill. The parish is traversed by the great north road from Kessock ferry. Population in 1831, 1,479; in 1851, 1,794. Houses, 326.

This parish is in the presbytery of Chanonry, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Marchioness of Stafford. Stipend, £199 16s. 7d.; glebe, £9. Schoolmaster's salary, £27 11s. 5½d. The parish church is an old cruciform structure, repeatedly altered and repaired, of large capacity, but very uncomfortable. There is a Free church, with a very large attendance; and its receipts in 1855 amounted to £153 13s. There are two non-parochial schools. Two fairs are held in the parish in March and July.

KILLELLAN. See Houston.

KILLERMONT. See Kilpatrick (New).

KILLEVIN. See Glassary.

KILLIECRANKIE, a celebrated mountain-pass on the river Garry, 1½ mile above the point of its confluence with the Tummel, 15 miles north-north-west of the town of Dunkeld, and on the western verge of the parish of Moulin, in the district of Athole, Perthshire. The dark lofty hills which fall abruptly or precipitously down on both sides of the narrow vale of the Garry, approach here so close that the shadow of the one range flings a perpetual night over the face of the other. From the present road, which is carried along a sloping part of the ridge on the left side of the river, the traveller looks up, on the one hand, to the bare acclivitous ascent of the hills toward their summit, and listens, on the other, to the tumultuous roar of the Garry storming its angry way along the bottom of the deep gorge below. But the place is so tufted with birch-trees clinging to the clefts of the rocks, that the river is, in most places, invisible, and makes its presence known only by its deafening noise; and, when it does come into view, it appears rolling headlong over a precipice, lashing the waters of a deep pool into a little sea of foam, and expending its energies in throwing up amid the romance around it a scene of awful magnificence. The pass is between two and three miles in length, and, previous to the era of laying open the Highlands by the construction of military roads, was the most wild and perilous of all the inlets to that vast fortress of mountains, or to any of its interior retreats. A footpath, hanging over a tremendous precipice, and threatening destruction to the pedestrian as the result of the least false step, was then the only facility which it offered; but now an excellent road is carried along in such safety as to occasion no uneasy emotion to persons acquainted with even the turnpikes of Wales and of the Southern Highlands of Scotland, and sends off, at the south end of the defile, another road, by a picturesque arch across the Garry, to run up the glen of the Tummel.

On some rough ground on the left bank of the river, at the north-western extremity of this pass, was fought, on the 27th July, 1689, the celebrated battle of Killiecrankie. General Mackay, the Covenanters' leader, marched through the pass on the morning of that day, at the head of 4,500 men, and debouched on the haugh at its head. Viscount Dundee, "the bloody Clavers," who had long been notorious as the chief leader of the Jacobites, was at Blair castle, with 2,000 Highlanders and 500 Irish, when Mackay approached the pass; and, instead of descending right down to meet the foe, he went up the water of Tilt, fetched a compass round the hill of Lude, and made his appearance in battle order on the hill side about the position of the house of Urrard. Mackay immediately pushed forward his main body to a terrace midway between his antagonist and the haugh, forming them there in battle-line three deep, with his cavalry in the rear, and leaving his baggage in the glen. The two armies observed each other in silence till late in the afternoon, when, after a small preliminary skirmish, and only about half an hour before sunset, Dundee's army broke simultaneously into motion, and marched slowly down the hill. The Highlanders, who stript themselves to their shirts and doublets, and whose appearance resembled more a body of wild savages than a race of civilized men, advanced, according to their usual practice, with their bodies bent forward, so as to present as small a surface as possible to the fire of the enemy, the upper part of their bodies being covered by their targets. To discourage the Highlanders in their advance by keeping up a continual fire, Mackay had given instructions to his officers commanding battalions, to commence firing by platoons, at the distance of a hundred paces; but this order was not attended to. The Highlanders having come close up, halted for a moment, and having levelled and discharged their pistols, which did little execution, they set up a loud shout and

rushed in upon the enemy sword in hand, before they had time to screw on their bayonets to the end of their muskets. The shock was too impetuous to be long resisted by men who, according to their own general, "behaved, with the exception of Hasting's and Leven's regiments, like the vilest cowards in nature." But even had these men been brave, their courage would not have availed them, as their arms were insufficient to parry off the tremendous strokes of the axes, and the broad and double-edged swords of the Highlanders, who, with a single blow, either felled their opponents to the earth or struck off a member from their bodies, and at once disabled them. At the same time with this overthrow of Mackay's infantry, and immediately under his own eye, there occurred a crash upon his artillery and his cavalry. At this critical moment Mackay, who was instantly surrounded by a crowd of Highlanders, anxious to disentangle his cavalry, so as to enable him to get them forward, called aloud to them to follow him, and putting spurs to his horse galloped through the enemy; but, with the exception of one servant, whose horse was shot under him, not a single horseman attempted to follow. When he had gone sufficiently far to be out of the reach of immediate danger, he turned round to observe the state of matters; and to his infinite surprise he found that both armies had disappeared. To use his own expression, "in the twinkling of an eye in a manner," his own men as well as the enemy were out of sight, having gone down pell-mell to the river where his baggage stood. Hence has Professor Ayton made the victors say,—

"Like a tempest down the ridges
Swept the hurricane of steel,
Rose the slogan of Macdonald,
Flash'd the broadsword of Lochiel!
Vainly sped the withering volley
'Mongst the foremost of our band;
On we poured until we met them,
Foot to foot, and hand to hand.
Horse and man went down like driftwood,
When the floods are black at Yule;
And their carcasses are whirling
In the Garry's deepest pool.
Horse and man went down before us;
Living foe there tarried none
On the field of Killiecrankie
When that stubborn fight was done."

Mackay hastened across the river, collected as many fugitives as he could, led them precipitately over the hills, and succeeded, after a perilous retreat, in conducting about 400 of them to Stirling. But had not his baggage at the foot of the battle-field arrested the attention of most of the victors, and had not the ground over which he retreated been impracticable for pursuing horsemen, he might not have been able to lead away from the scene of his defeat scarcely a man. If the importance of a victory is to be reckoned by the comparative numbers of the slain, and the brilliant achievements of the victors, the battle of Killiecrankie may well stand high in the list of military exploits. Considering the shortness of the combat, the loss on the part of Mackay was prodigious. No fewer than 2,000 of his men fell under the swords and axes of Dundee's Highlanders, and about 500 were made prisoners. But as the importance of a victory, however splendid in itself, or distinguished by acts of individual prowess, can be appreciated only by its results, the battle of Killiecrankie, instead of being advantageous to the cause of King James, was, by the death of Dundee, the precursor of its ruin. After he had charged at the head of his horse, and driven the enemy from their cannon, he was about to proceed up the hill to bring down Sir Donald Macdonald's regiment, which appeared rather tardy in its motions, when he received a musket-shot in his right side, immediately below his armour. He attempted to ride a little, but was unable, and fell from his horse mortally wounded, and almost immediately expired. He and his friend Pitcur, who also fell in the engagement, were interred in the church of Blair-Athole.

KILLIECUMING. See Angustus (Fort).

KILLIEDRAUGHT, a small bay in the parish of Eyemouth, about a mile north-west of the town of Eyemouth, in Berwickshire.

KILLIESMONT. See Keith.

KILLIGRAY. See Calligray.

KILLIN, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Killin and Tyndrum, also the village of Clifton, in the district of Breadalbane, Perthshire. It consists of two detached sections and a large main body. One of the detached sections, measuring 3½ miles by 4, stretches southward from Loch-Tay at the distance of 3¼ miles from the eastern extremity of the main body; and is bounded by portions of Kenmore, and by Comrie. This tract partakes strictly of the beautiful and romantic character of the parts of Kenmore which contribute to form the basin of Loch-Tay; possessing at the edge of the lake a broad belt of gently rising arable ground, embellished with plantation, and rising up toward the southern boundary in grand mountainous elevations. See Kenmore. The other detached portion, a square of 1½ mile deep, lies on the north side of the river Lochy, 2½ miles north of the nearest point of the main body, is bounded by Fortingall, Kenmore, and a part of Weem, and partakes the general character of Glenlochy. The main body of the parish extends, in a stripe averaging about 7 miles in breadth, from the head of Loch-Tay to the boundary with Argyleshire,—a distance or extreme length of 22 miles. It is bounded on the north by detached parts of Kenmore and Weem; on the east by the main body of Kenmore, by Loch-Tay, and by a part of Weem; on the south by Comrie and Balquidder; and on the south-west, west, and north-west by Argyleshire. The district is strictly Highland, and takes its configuration mainly from the course of the chief head-water of the Tay. This stream—which rises on the extreme western boundary, bears for 8 miles the name of the Fillan, expands for 3 miles into a series of lochlets which assume the general name of Loch-Dochart, and then runs 10½ miles farther under the name of Dochart river—bisects the district through nearly the middle over its whole length, and gives it the aspect of a long glen, bearing the designation first of Strathfillan, and next of Glen-Dochart, and flanked by lofty hills, covered with grass and heath, and ascending on both sides to a water-shedding line along the boundaries. But from a point 1½ mile south-west of the head of Loch-Dochart, a glen 4½ miles in length, and watered by the romantic, rock-strewn Falloch, descends south-westward toward the head of Loch-Lomond; and—with the exception of a brief part at its lower end—this, with its flanking hills, and two or three tiny later glens, also lies within the district. See articles Strathfillan, Dochart, and Falloch. Over a distance of 3 miles above the confluence of the Lochy and the Dochart, just before the united stream enters Loch-Tay, the district includes likewise the glen of the former river; though here it has embosomed within it a small detached part of Kenmore, stretching from the side of the Lochy to near the Dochart. Numerous rills or mountain-torrents, all, from the nature of the ground, brief in length, rise near the northern and southern boundaries, and run down to swell the

bisecting central stream. High hills, few or none of them rocky, and almost all available for pasturage, extend in ridges on nearly all the boundaries except the eastern, and roll down in congeries or in insulated heights as they approach the central glen. The highest is the well-know Benmore, of a fine conical form, with an elevation of 3,903 feet above the level of the sea. It ascends from the pass between Glendochart and Strathfillan, on the south side of Loch-Dochart, and was, in former times, a deer-forest, but is now occupied as a sheep-walk.

The soil of the arable lands, at the west end of Loch-Tay, and in the bottoms of Glenlochy and Glendochart, where it suffers from frequent overflowings of the rivers, is wet and marshy; but, in other parts it is in general light and dry, and, in favourable seasons, abundantly fertile. The bottoms of the valleys are disposed chiefly in meadows and arable grounds; the hills rise with a gentle slope, and are cultivated and inhabited to a considerable height; and the summits of the hills and the heights of the mountains, in places where grass gives place to rank heath, have been extensively improved into available sheep-walks. About 2,500 acres of the entire area are in tillage, about 1,000 under wood, and about 86,000 in pasture. The Marquis of Breadalbane owns more than one half of all the land; and the other heritors are Campbell of Glenfalloch, Campbell of Coninish, Place of Glenure, Macnaughton of Suie, and Shaw of Craignasie. The real rental in 1843 was about £8,640; the value of assessed property, £18,136 16s. 11d. Mica slate, in great variety of mineral character, is the predominating rock. Crystalline limestone abounds. Lead ore is plentiful, and is worked at Tyndrum. Cobalt is found in an ore every ton of which yields 60 ounces of silver. A rich vein of sulphuret of iron occurs near the village of Killin. Several kinds of gems and other rare minerals are found. There are in the parish two saw-mills, two grain mills, and a spinning and carding wool mill. The mansions are Kinnell-house, Achlyne, Glenure, and Boreland. Objects of antiquarian interest will be found noticed in the articles Finlarig and Strathfillan. In the west end of the parish is a convergence of roads from respectively Aberfeldy, Fort-William, and Oban toward the head of Lochlomond, whence there is daily communication by steamboat with the Dumbartonshire railway at Balloch. Population in 1831, 2,002; in 1851, 1,608. Houses, 308.

This parish is in the presbytery of Weem, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Marquis of Breadalbane. Stipend, £240 19s. 5d.; glebe, £13 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £566 19s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d. with about £9 fees, and £10 other emoluments. The parish church is situated at the village of Killin, was built in 1744 and repaired in 1832, and contains 905 sittings. There are Free Churches at Killin, at Strathfillan, and at Ardeonaig. The attendance at the first is about 40, —at the second, about 140; and the receipts of the first in 1855 were £166 16s. 8d.,—of the second, £78 2s. 9d.,—of the third, £68 0s. 6d. There is also in Killin a Baptist place of worship. There are in the parish eight non-parochial schools; most of them supported by public bodies or by the Breadalbane family. A small rising-ground in the neighbourhood of the village of Killin is pointed out by tradition as the grave of Fingal, and was the site of the ancient church and burying-ground of the parish; and it is supposed, by some antiquaries, to be the spot strictly designated by the name Killin, which they interpret to signify "the burial place of Fingal." The parish was visited, in September, 1842, by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, on their way from Taymouth-castle to Strathearn.

The Village of Killin stands on the road from Aberfeldy to Oban and Loch-Lomond, about ½ a mile from the head of Loch-Tay, within the peninsula formed by the confluent rivers of Dochart and Lochy, 15¾ miles south-west of Kenmore, 18¼ east-north-east of Tyndrum, and 40 north-north-west of Stirling. The windings of the rivers in the plain around it,—the precipitate advance of the Dochart, over a ledgy bed in a profusion of little cascades,—the calm gliding movement of the gentler Lochy,—the aspect of the surrounding hills, frilled in many places with wood,—and the long expanse of the exulting Loch-Tay, with its magnificent heights of flanking hills,—serve to render the site and neighbourhood of this village grandly picturesque. So pleased was Mr. Pennant with the scenery around it, that he gave a view of it in his tour. "Killin," says Dr. M'Culloch, "is the most extraordinary collection of extraordinary scenery in Scotland,—unlike everything else in the country, and perhaps on earth, and a perfect picture-gallery in itself, since you cannot move three yards without meeting a new landscape. A busy artist might here draw a month and not exhaust it. Fir-trees, rocks, torrents, mills, bridges, houses, these produce the great bulk of the middle landscape, under endless combinations; while the distances more constantly are found in the surrounding hills, in their varied woods, in the bright expanse of the lake, and the minute ornaments of the distant valley, in the rocks and bold summit of Graig-Cailliach, and in the lofty vision of Ben-Lawers, which towers like a huge giant in the clouds,—the monarch of the scene." A bridge which bestrides the Dochart, with five unequal arches, offers good vantage-ground for surveying some of the most striking features of the landscape. Immediately below the bridge is a picturesque island formed by the Dochart, covered with a fine verdant sward, and richly clothed with pine-trees, in the dim centre of which is the burial-place of the Macnabs, once the potent chieftains of this district, but whose lineal representative emigrated to Canada, with a number of his clansmen. The village, though straggling and small, is a place of considerable importance. It has three places of worship, three schools, a public library, a savings' bank, an office of the Union Bank, an office of the Central Bank of Scotland, an insurance agency, a resident sheriff's officer, and two inns. Fairs are held on the third Tuesday of January, on the 5th and 12th of May, on the 27th of October, and on the first Tuesday, old style, of November. There is a daily mail to Crieff; and coaches run daily in summer to Dunkeld, Callander, and Loch-Lomond. Population, about 400.

KILLINESS, a headland and a small bay, on the east side of the parish of Kirkmaiden, 3½ miles north by west of the Mull of Galloway, Wigtonshire.

KILLOCK. See Edzell and Glenkilloch.

KILLOE. See Kello.

KILLYHOUNAM (The). See Fortingall.

KILMACOLM. See Kilmalcolm.

KILMADAN, or Kilmodan, a parish, containing the post-office station of Glendaruel, in Cowal, Argyleshire. It is bounded by Loch-Riddan, and by the parishes of Kilfinan, Strachur, Dunoon, and Inverchaolain. It consists chiefly of a glen, flanked by high hills, and extending southward; and is about 12 miles long. The river Ruel traverses the upper part of the glen, and falls into the head of Loch Riddan. The extent of coast is upwards of 3 miles. The scenery is of the grandest description,—

opened up by the recent formation of a road through it, and by the erection of a stone pier, suitable for steamers, near the mouth of the loch. The mountains are broken by crags, all shaggy with wood; and the glen has a rich alluvial soil, in a high state of cultivation, and well adorned with wood. Agriculture has been much improved. Limestone is abundant. There are six landowners. The mansions are Glendaruel, Ormidale, and Dunans. The rental, according to the new valuation, is £3,222. Assessed property in 1843, £3,439 4s. 3d. Population in 1831, 648; in 1851, 500. Houses, 83.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunoon, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend, £173 18s. 5d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £27 10s., with about £10 fees, and £4 other emoluments. The parish church is situated in the glen, about 3 miles from Loch Riddan. There is a Free church: and the sum of its receipts in 1855 was £70 14s. 5d. There are two non-parochial schools. Colin Maclaurin, professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, was a native of Kilmadan.

KILMADOCK, a parish, containing the post-towns of Doune and Deanston, and the villages of Buchany, Drumvaich, and Delvorich, nearly in the middle of the southern border of Perthshire. It is bounded by Stirlingshire, and by the parishes of Port-of-Monteith, Callander, Strowan, Dunblane, Lecropt, and Kincardine. Its length southward is 10 miles; and its breadth is 8 miles at the middle, but averages only from 2 to 3½ toward the ends. The Forth runs in serpentine folds along the southern boundary, making a distance of 3 miles in a straight line from the point of touching to that of leaving, but probably 6 miles along its channel. The Teith runs diagonally from north-west to south-east, through nearly its broadest part, tracing the boundary ⅝ of a mile before entering, and 2½ miles before leaving, flowing 5 miles in a direct line within the boundaries, and bisecting the parish into nearly equal parts. Goodie water comes in from the west near the southern extremity, and runs 2½ miles eastward to the Forth. Keltie water comes down from the north, and runs 1¾ mile along the western boundary to the Teith. A stream rises in the northern extremity, flows 4 miles in the parish, makes a detour of 3¾ miles into Dunblane, and then flowing 2 miles, chiefly westward, falls into the Teith in the vicinity of Doune. Four other considerable streamlets, one of them about 6 miles in length of course, rise in the north, and disgorge themselves into the Teith. Springs are numerous and good; and one in the side of Uaighmore in the north, leaps out from the solid rock in the manner of a jet or spout. Three lochlets also make their contribution to the general wealth of waters,—Lochanaghaig, or 'the Lake of the level field,' in the centre of the northern division; Loch of Watston, on the boundary, 1¼ mile south-west of Doune; and Loch-Daldurn, near the south bank of the Teith, 1¼ mile after it receives the Keltie. The general appearance of the parish is variedly and beautifully picturesque. The surface, for a considerable way upward from the Forth, is level. From a point 2 miles west of Doune, and 2½ north of the Forth, a gentle hilly ridge runs parallel with the Teith, 4 miles north-westward to the extreme western point of the parish. Parallel to this ridge, at a distance from it of 3 miles, runs another and similar ridge, quite across the parish,—the two ridges forming in their interior sides the basin of the Teith. Up the whole north corner of the parish rise the Braes of Doune, till at the boundary they send up considerable elevations. The low grounds near the streams abound in rich close scenes; and almost every eminence commands superb views of the basin of the Forth, the Stirling hills, and the frontier Grampians. The soil exhibits every variety, from the richest carse clay on the plains of the Forth, to the poorest heath-clad moor on the hills of the north. The whole vale of the Teith, the carse-grounds on the south, and much of the other sections, are highly cultivated. Georgic improvements have here been effected in a style to give lessons to all Europe. See DEANSTON. The principal landowners are the Earl of Moray, Drummond of Blair-Drummond, Murdoch of Gartincaber, Jardine of Lanrick, Buchanan of Cambusmore, Graham of Coldoch, Stirling of Keir, and Home of Argate. There are fine mansions on most of the estates; and among interesting modern structures may be mentioned Deanston-house, and Lanrick-castle and suspension bridge. The chief antiquities, manufactures, and communications are noticed in our accounts of Doune and Deanston. Population in 1831, 3,752; in 1851, 3,659. Houses, 409. Assessed property in 1843, £18,200.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Lady Willoughby d'Eresby. Stipend, £288 7s. 1d.; glebe, £7. Unappropriated teinds, £625 2s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d. The parish church was built in 1822, and contains 1,121 sittings. There are two Free churches, designated the Kilmadock church and the Doune church; and the receipts of the former in 1855 were £665 3s. 7d.—of the latter, £73 12s. 2½d. All these places of worship, and also an Independent chapel and a Methodist chapel, are in Doune. There is an United Presbyterian church, a neat modern structure, at Bridge of Teith. There are in the parish six non-parochial schools; and at Doune and Deanston are various institutions. The ancient parish church, which continued to be in use till 1746, stood at a place which properly bore the name of Kilmadock, where there was, in remote times, a mission of St. Madoc, a Culdee evangelist, with six dependent chapels. The hill Uaighmore in the north of the parish—whose name signifies 'the great cave'—is the Uamoar of the Lady of the Lake; whose surface is a series of "heights" and "wild heaths," and whose rocky side is deeply pierced

> "With the cavern where 'tis told
> A giant made his den of old."

KILMAHOG, a pleasant village in the parish of Callander, Perthshire. It is situated on the left bank of the northern head-stream of the river Teith, immediately above its point of confluence with the southern head-stream, and ¾ of a mile south-east of the celebrated pass of Leny. Here is a cemetery in which formerly stood a chapel dedicated to St. Chug. Population, 116. Houses, 25.

KILMAICHLIE. See INVERAVEN.

KILMALCOLM, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the lower ward of Renfrewshire. It is bounded by the frith of Clyde, and by the parishes of Erskine, Houston, Kilbarchan, Lochwinnoch, Largs, Innerkip, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow. Its length eastward is 7½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 6½ miles. A great part, particularly on the south and west sides, is moorish land, rising to a considerable height, and very bleak and barren. On the south side is the extensive moss of Kilmalcolm. The greatest expanse, of a uniform feature, is a hollow plain, shelving from both south and north, towards the Gryfe and its tributary streamlets in the centre. This is thickly scattered with farm-hamlets; whilst the soil, which is incumbent on rotten rock, is naturally fine pasture-land. Much of it, indeed, is in cultiva-

tion, and produces good crops. There are altogether in the parish about 8,000 acres in tillage, 22,000 constantly waste or in pasture, and 225 acres under wood. About 1,000 acres of the waste or pasture-lands might be profitably cultivated, and about 5,800 are in undivided common. There are five principal landowners. The houses of Duchall, Finlayston, Carruth, and Broadfield are elegant modern mansions; and there are some pleasant villas on the north side toward the Clyde. There are three meal and barley mills. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £17,930. Assessed property in 1843, £9,024 12s. The parish is traversed across its sea-board by the Glasgow and Greenock railway, and has ready access to the Port-Glasgow and Langbank stations.

An extensive estate in the parish is Duchall, watered by a stream of its own name. See DUCHALL (THE). The barony of Dennistoun originally belonged to a family of the name of Dennistoun, from whom it passed, about the end of the 14th century, to Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs, ancestor of the Earls of Glencairn, by marriage with Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Dennistoun. Finlayston, surrounded by extensive woods and plantations, on the banks of the Clyde, is the mansion-house of this estate, and was long the chief residence of the noble family of Glencairn. On the death of John, the 15th Earl, in 1796, it and the barony of Dennistoun (long better known by the name of Finlayston), devolved on Robert Graham, Esq., of Gartmore, who was son of Margaret, eldest daughter of William, the 12th Earl. In the time of that Earl of Glencairn, who was among the first of the nobility that made profession of the Protestant religion, his house of Finlayston was a place of refuge for those of that faith, and there John Knox dispensed the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The greater part of the barony of Newark is in this parish, but the ancient castle is in that of Port-Glasgow. Newark also belonged to the Dennistouns. On the death of Sir Robert Dennistoun, it devolved on Sir Robert Maxwell, of Calderwood, who had married his second daughter, Elizabeth. It long afterwards passed to a family named Cochran, then to the Hamiltons, and then to the family of Shaw Stewart. The village of Kilmalcolm stands on the east border of the parish, about a mile from the left bank of the Gryfe, 4 miles south-east of Port-Glasgow, on the road from that town to Johnstone. Population of the village, about 400. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,613; in 1851, 1,399. Houses, 225.

This parish is in the presbytery of Greenock, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patrons, the heirs of Dr. Anderson. Stipend, £246 3s. 2d.; glebe, £16. Unappropriated teinds, £634 8s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £10 fees. The parish church is situated in the village, was built in 1833, and contains about 1,000 sittings. There is a Free church preaching station; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £26 11s. 6d. There are also a Reformed Presbyterian church and a Baptist meeting-house. There are five non-parochial schools. The ancient parish church was dedicated to King Malcolm III.

KILMALIE, a Highland parish, partly in Inverness-shire and partly in Argyleshire. It contains the post-town of Fort-William, the post-office villages of Corpach and Ballachulish, and the post-office station of Corran-Ardgour. It is bounded on the south-east by Perthshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Appin, Morven, Ardnamurchan, Glenelg, and Kilmanivaig. Its length from north-west to south-east is about 60 miles; and its greatest breadth is 30 miles. It has an irregular outline, and is intersected by the three arms of the sea, Loch Linnhe, Loch Leven, and Loch Eil. Much of its character is depicted in our articles on these lochs, on the Caledonian canal, on Loch Lochy and Loch Archaig, and on Ben-nevis, Glen-nevis, Lochaber, Ardgour, and Fort-William. Not one acre of it in 300 is cultivated or capable of cultivation. The greater part of it consists of mountains and lofty hills, extensively covered with heath, yet affording excellent pasture for numerous flocks of sheep. The most conspicuous of the mountains is Ben-nevis. The arable lands lie chiefly in stripes in the bottoms of the glens, or on the margins of the waters; and their soil, though various, is for the most part shallow and sandy. The lakes Archaig and Lochy are most interesting sheets of fresh water; and the rivers of their own name flowing from them, together with the Nevis, are the principal streams. An aggregate extent of about 14,000 acres is covered with wood. Gneiss and mica slate are the predominating rocks; granite, syenite, porphyry, quartz rock, and hornblende rock are also common; transition rocks likewise occur; limestone is plentiful; marble, of beautiful colours, is quarried; and roofing slate, in the tract around Ballachulish, is worked. There are several veins of lead ore, with a comparatively large proportion of silver. The fisheries are various and good.

The landowners are Cameron of Lochiel, Sir Duncan Cameron, Bart., Maclean of Ardgour, and, to a very small extent the Board of Ordnance. Achnacarry-house, the ancient seat of the Camerons of Lochiel, is a large and handsome mansion. Ardgour-house, situated near Corran-ferry, was burnt about 30 years ago, but afterwards rebuilt and enlarged. There are several extensive caves in the parish, particularly one about 8 miles up the river Nevis, known by the name of 'Samuel's Cave.' It is of difficult access. In 1746, this cave afforded a safe retreat to some Highlanders who had been engaged in the rebellion. Immediately opposite to it is a beautiful cascade, formed by a small rivulet, which, falling down the side of Ben-nevis, forms an uninterrupted torrent for half-a-mile, before it joins its waters to the Nevis in the bottom of the valley. Upon the banks of the Lochy, on the top of a picturesque rock, are the remains of an ancient castle, around which are the distinct traces of fortifications. On the summit of a green hill, 1,200 feet in height, are the remains of a vitrified castle, long forgotten in the annals of fame, and of which even tradition has preserved nothing but its name. It is supposed to have been a sort of out-work for strengthening Inverlochy-castle, when that ancient edifice was a royal seat. The parish abounds with traditions respecting the rebellion of 1745, in which many of its sons acted a conspicuous part. It served also as a nursery for the Highland corps of the royal army in the great continental war which terminated at Waterloo; and it contains an obelisk to the memory of Colonel John Cameron who fell at the head of the 92d Highlanders at Quatre Bras. It is traversed by the road from Dumbarton and Oban to Inverness; and enjoys large facilities of communication by means of the Glasgow and Inverness steamers. Population in 1831, 5,566; in 1851, 5,235. Houses, 886. Population of the Argyleshire section in 1831, 2,821; in 1851, 2,369. Houses, 437. Assessed property of the whole in 1843, £8,078 15s. 11d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Abertarff, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, Cameron of Lochiel. Stipend, £287 15s. 8d.; glebe, £40. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £50 fees. The

parish church is situated at Corpach, was built in 1783, and contains about 700 sittings. There are two government churches, respectively at Ballachulish and at Corran of Ardgour, served by one minister, under the patronage of the Crown, and endowed in the same manner as other government churches. There are also two missionary churches, respectively at Fort William and at Loch Archaig, upheld by the Committee for managing the royal bounty. There are three Free churches, of respectively Kilmalie, Fort-William, and Ballachulish. The attendance at the first is about 350,—at the second, about 460; and the receipts of the first in 1855 were £85 13s. 3d.,—of the second, £258 19s. 6d.,—of the third, £106 10s. 8½d. There are Episcopalian chapels at Fort-William and Ballachulish, and a Roman Catholic chapel at Fort-William. There are in the parish 12 schools belonging to the Establishment, 2 to the Free church, and 1 to the Episcopalians. Kilmalie and Kilmanivaig anciently formed one parish, under the name of the parish of Lochaber; but they were disunited upwards of 220 years ago.

KILMALUAG. See LISMORE.

KILMANIVAIG, a Highland parish a little west of the centre of Inverness-shire. It contains the post-office station of Invergarry; and its west side is adjacent to the post-town of Fort-William,—its east side, to the post-town of Fort-Augustus. It extends quite across the country, from Fortingall in Perthshire to Kintail in Ross-shire; and is elsewhere bounded by the parishes of Kilmalie, Glenelg, Boleskine, and Laggan. Its length from south to north is about 60 miles; and its greatest breadth is 20 miles. It contains nearly 15 miles of the Great glen of Scotland, from the west end of Loch Lochy to the east end of Loch Lochy; and comprises the district of Glengarry on the north-west side of that glen, and great part of the district of Lochaber on the south-east side. Either its principal parts, or some of its most interesting features, will be found fully noticed in our articles on Loch Lochy, Loch Oich, the Caledonian canal, Lochaber, Glenspean, Glenroy, Glengloy, Glengarry, Glenquiech, Inverlochy, and Inverness-shire. An enormous aggregate of it is wild lofty mountain. Its south-east side, in particular, is occupied by alpine masses, over a space of nearly 20 miles in length and from 10 to 15 miles in breadth, frequently rising to an altitude of about 4,000 feet or upwards above sea-level, and cloven only by a few narrow, profound, gorge-like glens. The aggregate of arable land is remarkably small. There are eight landowners. The only mansions are Invergarry-house and the cottage-ornée of Letterfinlay. The real rental in 1842 was £10,717 15s. 8d. Assessed property in 1843, £12,745 7s. 7d. The salmon fishings of the river Lochy are rented at £320. There is a distillery on the western border. Large communications are enjoyed by the roads along the Great glen, and by the Caledonian canal. Population in 1831, 2,869; in 1851, 2,583. Houses, 449.

This parish is in the presbytery of Abertarff, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, Walker of Crawfordton. Stipend, £303 19s. 11d.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £275 12s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £8 fees, and other emoluments. The parish church is situated in the Great glen at the mouth of Glenspean; and was built about the year 1812, and contains 300 sittings. There is a mission church of the Royal bounty in Glengarry. There are two preaching stations of the Free church, at Kilmanivaig and Glengarry; and the sum raised in connexion with them in 1855 was £29 8s. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in the Braes of Lochaber, built about the year 1826, and containing 400 sittings. There are in the parish an Assembly's school, a Society's school, and several private schools. The parish of Kilmanivaig was so prominently concerned in the events of 1745 that it got the name of "the cradle of the rebellion."

KILMANY, a parish in the Cupar district of Fifeshire. Its post-town is Cupar, 2 miles south of its south-west corner, and 5 south-south-west of its church. It is bounded by Balmerino, Forgan, Logie, Dairsie, Cupar, Moonzie, and Criech. Its length east-north-eastward is 6 miles; its greatest breadth, near the middle of its western half, is 3½ miles; and its average breadth, throughout its eastern half, is less than 1 mile. It is traversed lengthwise by the road from Edinburgh to Newport; and contains on that road the two hamlets of Rathillet and Kilmany, the former 3½ miles, the latter 5 miles, from Cupar. In the west, it is a succession of softly swelling hill and pleasant valley; and towards the east, it occupies the southern slope of a range of hills, and a portion of the bottom of a valley through which the water of Motray seeks its way to the sea. Immediately north of the hamlet of Kilmany, in the course of the Motray, is a romantic dell which appears to have been formed first by a trap-rock disruption and next by the action of running water. Its banks have been planted with trees, and walks made through it, which render it of easy access; and assuredly, though on a small scale, it is eminently picturesque, and its little waterfalls and overhanging rocks present a variety of scenes of great interest. Excepting about 190 acres of woodland in this dell and on the hill-top, the whole area of the parish is arable. The most extensive landowner is Gillespie of Montquhany,—whose mansion of Montquhany and Rathillet-house form interesting features in the landscape; and there are nine other landowners. The real rental is about £9,000. The yearly value of raw produce in 1838 was £20,240; and the value of assessed property in 1843, £7,937 5s. 8d. A few of the inhabitants are weavers; and there is a sawmill. The lands of Rathillet were the property of the Crown till the reign of Malcolm IV., when, on the marriage of Duncan, Earl of Fife, sixth in descent from Macduff, with Ada, niece of Malcolm, the crown-lands of Strathmiglo, Falkland, Kettle, and Rathillet in Fife, and of Strathbran in Perthshire, were conferred upon him by a charter, which is quoted by Sibbald. The lands of Rathillet formed a portion of the lands belonging to the earldom at the time of the forfeiture, when of course they again reverted to the Crown. They afterwards became the property of a family of the name of Hackston or Halkerston. One of this family, David Hackston, proprietor of Rathillet, was a leading man among the Covenanters during the latter part of the 17th century; and obtained a great and permanent notoriety. Population of the parish in 1831, 707; in 1851, 662. Houses, 148.

This parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patron, the United College of St. Andrews. Stipend, £225 7s. 11d.; glebe, £30. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £19 fees, and £5 10s. other emoluments. The parish church stands on a pleasant rising-ground at the hamlet of Kilmany, was built in 1768, and is a very plain structure, containing about 320 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church, also a very plain building, at Rathillet. There are two private schools. Kilmany is famous as the scene of the ministry of the celebrated Dr. Chalmers, previous to his removal to Glasgow.

KILMARIE. See Ardnamurchan.

KILMARNOCK (The), a considerable rivulet of the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. Over most part of its course it is a double stream, or flows in two head-waters. Both of these rise in the south-east corner of Renfrewshire, 1½ mile beyond the limits of Ayrshire, and at points 3½ miles asunder; and they pursue a course respectively of 9 and 10 miles, in a direction west of south, gradually approaching each other as they advance, till they unite at Dean-castle. The western or shorter branch flows past Kingswell inn, and the village of Fenwick, and very generally is called Fenwick-water; and the eastern branch, after having received from the east a tributary nearly equal in length and bulk to itself, is overlooked by the fine mansion and demesne of Crawfurdland. The united stream has a course of only 2 miles, flows past the town of Kilmarnock, and falls into the Irvine 3 furlongs below Riccarton.

KILMARNOCK, a parish, containing a large post-town of its own name, in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded, on the south, by the river Irvine, which divides it from Kyle; and on other sides, by the parishes of Kilmaurs, Fenwick, and Loudoun. Its length west-south-westward is about 9 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 5 miles. Its interior parts are mainly drained by Kilmarnock water. Its surface is in general flat, with a very gentle declivity to the south. The soil is deep, strong and fertile; but runs a little into a kind of moss toward the north-east. All the area, with some trivial exceptions, is arable. Nowhere, perhaps, in Scotland, has agricultural improvement been conducted with more enterprise, or carried out into happier results. But great attention, as in other parts of Ayrshire, is paid to the dairy,—the produce in cheese alone being about equal in value to that in oats, and double the value of produce in wheat. Plantations occur around the mansion of Crawfurdland, and in some places in the east and north-east; but, in the other and aggregately large districts, they are represented by nothing better than the hedge-enclosure. Coal is very extensively worked; nearly three times more being exported than what is locally consumed. A firm and beautiful white sandstone has long been wrought, and furnishes excellent building material. Fire bricks are made. There is a number of meal and flour mills. The yearly value of raw agricultural produce in 1839 was £26,258, and the real rental, about £12,000. The value of assessed property in 1843, inclusive of the town, was £37,569 10s. 10d.

The principal landowners are the Duke of Portland, the Marquis of Hastings, Crawfurd of Crawfurdland, Blane of Grougar, Porteous of Monkland, Parker of Aisloss, and Dunlop of Annanhill. A prominent antiquity is Dean-Castle: which see. Rowallan-castle, situated on the north-west verge of the parish, about 2½ miles from the town, consists of a very ancient tower, in which Elizabeth More, the first wife of Robert II., is believed to have been born, and of large and ornamental additions erected about the middle of the 16th century; but, in all its parts, it is hastening to decay. Crawfurdland-castle, 1½ mile north-east of Dean-castle, exhibits a tower of high antiquity, and of great thickness of wall, and a central structure of quite modern erection and of fine Gothic architecture. In the outskirts or neighbourhood of the town are several mansions and mills; and in various parts are villages and hamlets, principally attached to the collieries, and containing in the aggregate at least 1 000 inhabitants. The Glasgow and South-western railway, and the Kilmarnock and Troon railway, as well as excellent roads in every direction, afford very ample facilities of communication. Population in 1831, 18,093; in 1851, 21,287. Houses, 1,720.

This parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Though only one parish quoad civilia, it contains two parochial churches, and also a chapel of ease. The charge of the Laigh kirk, or original parochial church, is collegiate. Patron, the Duke of Portland. Stipend of the first minister, £145 3s. 7d.; glebe, £20. Stipend of the second minister, £148 7s. 9d.; glebe, £11. The charge of the High kirk, or second parochial church, is single. Patron, a body of eight directors. Stipend, £150. The chapel of ease is called St. Andrews, and is under the patronage of the communicants. The Laigh kirk was built in 1802, and enlarged in 1830; the High kirk was built in 1732, at the cost of £1,000; St. Andrew's church was built in 1841; and the three jointly contain 3,502 sittings, and were attended, on the Census day in 1851, by 1,415 persons. There are three Free churches,—High, Henderson's, and St. Andrew's—whose receipts in 1855 were respectively £1,205 13s. 9d., £426 15s. 11½d., and £319 11s. 10½d.; and the three jointly contain 3,159 sittings, and were attended on the Census day by 2,030 persons. There are three United Presbyterian churches, respectively in Prince's-street, in Wellington-street, and in King-street,—the first built in last century, with about 750 sittings, the second built in 1841, with 800 sittings, and the third built in 1832, with 1,493 sittings; and the three jointly were attended on the Census day by 1,718 persons. There are also a Reformed Presbyterian church, built in 1774, and containing 730 sittings,—attendance, 150; an Original Secession place of worship, containing 70 sittings,—attendance, 60; an Independent chapel, built in 1826, and containing 600 sittings,—attendance, 70; an Evangelical Union chapel, with 875 sittings,—attendance, 790; a Baptist chapel, with 40 sittings,—attendance, 25; a Roman Catholic chapel, with 650 sittings,—attendance, 600; and places of worship of three isolated congregations, with collectively 420 sittings, and an attendance of 74. There is also standing unoccupied, an extension church, called St. Marnoch's, built in 1836, at the cost of £5,000.

The Kilmarnock academy was built in 1807, and is conducted by three teachers. The classical teacher is the parochial schoolmaster, and has a salary of £34 4s. 4½d.; each of the other teachers has a salary of £15; and all the three have comparatively large fees. The attendance at the academy is about 400. There are side parochial schools at Rowallan and at Grougar, with each a small salary, and an attendance respectively of 17 and 25. The other schools, together with the attendance at them, are the Free church school, 200; the Episcopalian, 62; the Roman Catholic, 50; the ragged school, 160; the charity school, 170; Stewart Brothers' school, 130; five adventure schools kept by ladies, including two boarding schools, 272; and nine adventure schools kept by gentlemen, including one boarding school, 1,189. A salary of £150 is attached to the ragged school, and one of £70 to the charity school; and Stewart Brothers' school is endowed.

The saint from whom the parish has its name was St. Marnock, said to have been a bishop or confessor in Scotland, and to have died in 322, and probably been interred in this parish. Yet, though he was the patron-saint of several other Scottish parishes, he is known only by vague tradition, and

cannot be referred to either in evidence of the very early evangelization of the country, or as a way-mark in the path of its ecclesiastical history. The ancient church belonged to the monks of Kilwinning, and was served by a curate. In 1619, the patronage, then held by Archbishop Spottiswood, was transferred to Robert Boyd, the ancestor of the Earls of Kilmarnock; in the 18th century, it passed to the Earl of Glencairn; and about the year 1790, it was purchased from him by Miss Scott, who afterwards became Duchess of Portland. In 1641, the northern division of the old parish was detached, and erected into the separate parish of Fenwick; and in 1811, a district in the upper part of the burgh, about ¼ of a mile in extreme length, and less than ¼ of a mile in extreme breadth, was constituted a quoad sacra parish in connexion with the High kirk.

KILMARNOCK, a post and market town, a parliamentary burgh, a seat of manufacture, the largest town in the west of Scotland south of Paisley, occupies a low site, amid a flat rich country, on both sides of Kilmarnock water, immediately above its point of confluence with the Irvine, 6½ miles east of the town of Irvine, 9½ north-north-west of Mauchline, 12 north-north-east of Ayr, and 21½ by road, but 33½ by railway, south-south-west of Glasgow. In the reign of James VI., it was a mere hamlet, dependent upon the neighbouring baronial mansion, Dean-castle; and when, through the wealth of the coal-mines in the vicinity and the enterprising pursuits which these suggested and facilitated, it rose to the stature of a town, it had all the coarseness of aspect and the meanness of dress indicative of the vocation of a collier. At the close of last century it consisted solely of narrow irregular streets, and was extensively edificed with thatched houses. But two events concurred with the influence of the improvement-spirit of the age, to effect a rapid and beautifying change on its appearance. In 1800, a fire broke out in the lower part of the town called Nethertonholm, and, aided by drought and a stiff breeze, ran rapidly along both sides of the street, and made short full work of demolishing a long array of thatched roofs; and this afforded occasion for a spirited effort, by subscription, both in the town and among patriotic persons at a distance, to replace the old roofs with improved ones of slate. About the same period, commissioners appointed by an act of parliament which had been obtained by the magistrates for improving the town, unsparingly removed nuisances, planned new streets, and speedily flung over the place a renovated, airy, and neat aspect. Yet the town is still remarkable for the utter disproportion of its breadth to its length, for the shortness, numerousness, and irregularity of the thoroughfares at its nucleus, and for the straggling and dispersed position of several of its outskirts.

At the south end of the town, on the left bank of the river Irvine, communicating with Kilmarnock by a bridge which carries over the Ayr and Glasgow turnpike, stands the suburb of Riccarton: which see. From the north end of the bridge, 700 yards above the confluence of Kilmarnock water with the Irvine, a street, bearing the names successively of Glencairn-street and King-street, runs due north, and in a straight line over a distance of 1,500 yards, or more than ¾ of a mile, gradually approaching Kilmarnock water over 1,100 yards, running alongside of it for 320 yards, and then, as the river makes a sudden bend, passing over it, and opening into an irregular area,—the market-place or centre of the town. Nearly 400 yards from its southern end, this street expands into Glencairn-square, from the sides of which East Shaw-street and West Shaw-street, each about 200 yards in length, run off at right angles with Glencairn-street respectively to the rivers Irvine and Kilmarnock. Two hundred yards north of Glencairn-square, two very brief streets go off eastward and westward, the former sending off at a short distance unedificed thoroughfares to Richarland brewery, situated on the Irvine, to Wellbeck-street, 320 yards eastward, and to a locality 120 yards to the north. Opposite the last of these points Glencairn-street sends off Douglas-street 120 yards to Kilmarnock water. A little more than 400 yards farther north, the same street, or rather the continuation of it now bearing the name of King-street, sends off a long zigzag but otherwise regular street-line 120 yards eastward, 120 southward, 320 south-eastward, and again 200 southward to Irvine water, bearing as it approaches the river the name of Wellbeck-street. All the section of the town which consists of these streets, with the exception of the north end of King-street, is quite modern, and has a neat appearance, its houses presenting fronts of polished ashler, and a building material of fine freestone; yet it is destitute of that compactness which is generally associated with the idea of a town, and exhibits mainly an elongated and slightly intersected street-line running down the peninsula formed by the two rivers, and a subtending zigzag street-line drawn across the peninsula. Portland-street, 380 yards long, Wellington-street 280, and Dean-street 450, are continuations nearly due northward of the Glencairn-street and King-street line, and, with these streets, make the extreme length of the town about 2,610 yards, or very nearly 1½ mile. The line, however, from King-street northward is but partially edificed, and for some distance, is bending and rather narrow. Nowhere, too, is the town broader than 700 yards; and over a very considerable part of its length it has but a single street. From the north side of the central area, at a point eastward of the commencement of Portland-street, and slightly radiating from that thoroughfare, High-street runs along 600 yards, till it is pent up by a small bend of the river. A brief street intersects it 150 yards from its south end, and sends off northward a thoroughfare parallel with Portland-street and High-street, and running between them. From the south side of the central area go off two brief thoroughfares respectively north-eastward and south-eastward, the latter leading down to the academy situated within a curve of the river. From the north side of the area also two streets debouch. The more southerly of these runs past the Laigh kirk 220 yards, to a point near Kilmarnock house, and the vicinity of the Kilmarnock and Troon railway, and forms the longest side of a nearly pentagonal district of buildings which has five exterior streets, and two intersecting ones, all brief and more or less irregular, and on whose outskirts are the cattle-market and the gas-works.

The town, as a whole, has a pleasing and airy aspect, abounds in good and even elegant shops, and exhibits a fair display of public buildings. At the north end of King-street is a very broad bridge over Kilmarnock water, which not only carries across a spacious roadway, but also bears aloft on its east side the town-house and the butcher-market. The town-house, built in 1805, is a neat structure of two stories, surmounted by a belfry; and contains a court-room and public offices. The Exchange buildings, erected in 1814, are of pleasing architecture, and have a large hall, which serves both as a well-furnished news-room, and as a place of mercantile resort. The principal inn erected by the merchants' society, is not a little ornamental to the town; and

the building opposite to it, originally occupied by the Ayrshire banking company, is a very fine edifice. The station-house of the Glasgow and South-western railway, a viaduct of 24 lofty arches by which that railway crosses the town, and especially the parts of that viaduct which span Soulis-street, Portland-street, and the river Irvine, are striking features both in themselves and in grouping with the circumjacent ground. The academy, two or three of the schools, the workhouse, and five bridges over Kilmarnock water, and one over the Irvine, if not elegant structures, are at least agreeable for their utility. Kilmarnock-house arrests attention and excites musing thoughts, from its having been the mansion whence the last Earl of Kilmarnock issued to take part in the enterprise which cost him his life and the forfeiture of his title and estates. The new court-house, near Kilmarnock-house, is an elegant structure erected in 1852. Shaw's monument is a fine colossal statue by Fillans, recently erected at the junction of King-street and Portland-street, in honour of Sir James Shaw of London. Soulis' cross, which gives name to a quarter of the town, is a stone pillar 8 or 9 feet high, placed at the south entrance of the High church, and erected in memory of Lord Soulis, an English nobleman, who is said to have been killed on the spot in 1444, by an arrow from one of the family of Kilmarnock. As it was mouldering to pieces in the latter part of last century, the inhabitants re-erected it by subscription, and placed a small vane upon its top with the inscription, "L. Soulis, 1444."

The Laigh kirk is remarkable for having spacious square staircases at the angles leading to the galleries, and still more so for the event which occasioned their peculiar conformation, as well as the re-edification of the entire structure. In 1801, while a crowded congregation were assembling on a Lord's day for public worship, the falling of a piece of plaster from the ceiling of the former church, excited a general and sudden fear in the masses who were already seated in the galleries that the roof was about to come down, and prompted a universal pell-mell rush to the stairs. A stream of persons who were in the act of ascending were met by the headlong torrent of the mass moving downward, precipitated to the bottom, and made the lowest stratum of a broad high pile of human beings vainly struggling to move off from the rush in the rear, and too numerous to be speedily extricated by the efforts of parties clearing the passages below. About 30 persons died from suffocation on the spot; and numbers more received serious and permanent damage to their health. The place of worship being now condemned by the heritors, its successor, the present edifice, was constructed more on the principle of securing confidence in its strength and facilities, than with a view to contribute an architectural decoration to the town. The High church aspires to be, in some degree, a counterpart of the very elegant church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, at Charing-cross, London; and, though it wants the portico, that very important part of the original, and is destitute of many of the ornaments of its model, and sends aloft a tower of only 80 feet in height, and, in general, is much curtailed in its proportions, it will pass as a decidedly fine piece of ecclesiastical architecture, and has been regarded as the most successful production of the Scottish architect, Gibb. Its roof, as to its interior ceiling, displays much taste, and is supported by two rows of very beautiful composite pillars. St. Marnock's church is a Gothic edifice, with an imposing front and a sumptuous tower. The King-street United Presbyterian church has a fine tower and spire, and is a conspicuous and arresting object in the scenic groupings of the town. The Independent chapel possesses neatness in the exterior, and some novelty and pleasing arrangement in the interior. Other edifices in the town, whether civil or ecclesiastical, suggest ideas rather of direct adaptation to their respective uses, than of accidental or ornate properties.

Kilmarnock is the well-known seat of very important manufactures. Its advantages, as to position and facilities, are abundance of coal, the circumjacency of a rich, agricultural district to supply it amply and cheaply with provisions, healthiness of climate, populousness of neighbourhood, and the current through it, or at its side, of two considerable streams; and these are so rich as very fully to compensate its only disadvantage, the necessity of land-carriage over a distance of 6 or 7 miles to a port, and were speedily seen in much if not all, of their value by the clear eye of the improvement-spirit which, during last century, peregrinated athwart Scotland. Though the incorporations of the town are of long standing—the bonnet-makers having been incorporated in 1647, the skinners in 1656, and the other bodies possessing documents which, while of later date, are ratifications of former grants—yet during many years and several generations, the manufactures were very limited as to both variety and amount. 'Kilmarnock bonnets,' and 'Kilmarnock cowls,'—the former broad flat bonnets which were extensively wore in lieu of hats by the Lowland peasantry, and the latter thick striped nightcaps which many old men loved to wear by day as well as by night—were, for a long period, the only productions by which the town's manufacturing character was known or maintained. About 100 years ago, three or four individuals conducted the principal trade, buying serges and other woollen articles from private manufacturers, and exporting them to Holland. The demand for woollen goods afterwards increasing, a company was formed, and laid the foundation of the modern and hitherto uniformly flourishing productiveness of the place, by the erection of a woollen factory. About the same time was introduced the trade for which Kilmarnock, Ayr, and Irvine, continue to be noted,—the making of shoes and boots. Some fifteen years before the close of the century, spinning-jennies for cotton, and a carding and spinning machine for coarse wool, were erected. In 1791, when the Old Statistical Account of the parish was written, there were annually manufactured, as to value, £21,400 carpets, £21,216 shoes and boots, £15,500 leather, £6,500 printed calicoes, £3,700 snuff and tobacco, £3,500 leather-gloves, £2,251 cotton-cloth, £2,000 cabinet-work, £1,200 milled caps and mitts, and £7,800 bonnets, coverlets, blankets, plaidings, serges, mancoes, saddlers' cloth, saddlery, knit stockings, iron, and dyers'-work. Since that date the town has boldly and rapidly advanced in all the ancient departments of its manufacture, and has made very important additions in the articles of printed shawls, gauzes, and muslins of the finest texture, and some small addition likewise in the department of silk fabrics. Almost a characteristic property of the town is boldness and blitheness of enterprise, issuing uniformly in success, or, at worst, in encouragement. In 1824, at a time when muslin-weaving was the work of an ill-fed drudge, the manufacture of worsted printed shawls was introduced to the Greenholm printfield of this town, by an inventive and spirited calico-printer, Mr. William Hall, and, not only at the moment greatly relieved the muslin-weavers, by providing them with remunerating employment, but almost instantaneously

grew to be one of the most important manufactures of Kilmarnock. So early as from 31st May, 1830, to 1st June, 1831, only four years after its introduction, it employed about 1,200 weavers and 200 printers, and produced no fewer than 1,128,814 shawls, aggregately worth about £200,000. In 1837, the annual aggregate value was estimated at £230,000.

The making of carpets may, amidst conflicting claims, be regarded as now the staple manufacture of Kilmarnock. This has been brought to so great perfection as to secure the liberal premium from the trustees for the encouragement of manufactures in Scotland. Even 35 or 40 years ago, it rivalled that of Kidderminster in England, and had no competitor in Scotland; and about that time, or a little later, it was greatly improved by the mechanical inventions of Mr. Thomas Morton, a citizen who gives name to a locality in the vicinity of the gas-works. During the year 1830–1, upwards of 1,000 weavers were employed in producing Brussels, Venetian, and Scottish carpets and rugs, the quality and patterns of which were not surpassed by any in the country. Three chief classes of carpets are manufactured, all of which are woven with harness,—Brussels carpets, of the kinds called "points" and "combers,"—Wilton carpets, woven exactly like the former except that the brass wires are grooved, and that the rib is cut open with a sharp knife after it has been fastened,—and Scotch carpets of three qualities, 9 porters, 10½, and 13½. With the Wilton carpets Buckingham palace was furnished. Another very beautiful fabric called Persians, is woven in the town for fire-screens, the weft being tied into perpendicular warps by the hand, after the manner of making rugs. The yearly value of the carpet manufacture was estimated, in 1855, at £100,000. The total number of hand-looms in the town, in the various departments of woollen, cotton, and silk, was, in 1828, 1,150, and, in 1838, 1,892; but since the latter year the number has greatly decreased. The carpet factories have all, in recent years, been either built, rebuilt, or very much enlarged. Six mills, five of them on Kilmarnock water, and the sixth and largest on the Irvine, are employed principally in spinning woollen or worsted yarn for the carpet factories and bonnet-makers. The annual manufacture of bonnets, chiefly forage-caps and bonnets for the army, now exceeds 18,000 dozens in number, and amounts to about £12,000 in value. The manufacture of boots and shoes was estimated, as to the annual worth of the produce, in 1837, at about £50,000, and the manufacture of leather at £45,000; and it is believed that these amounted to about the same in 1855. Mr. Thomas Morton, the same ingenious mechanist to whom the carpet manufacturers acknowledge so much obligation, introduced the rather novel manufacture of telescopes. Calico printing, though not including calicoes themselves, has of late years reached the value of about £185,000 a-year. The principal articles are shawls and plaids; and the number of printers is above 600, and of hands old and young, nearly 1,400. Of miscellaneous manufactures, including linens, cottons, silks, hose, telescopes, machinery, saddlery, hats, tobacco, and candles, the value of annual produce may range between £70,000 and £100,000. There are also in the town, or connected with it, breweries, rope-works, and iron-foundries, and in the vicinity four extensive nurseries.

Weekly markets are held on Tuesday and Friday. A grain market is held between 1 and 2 o'clock on every Friday. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday of May, on the last Thursday of July, and on the last Thursday of October. The principal inns are the George, the Black Bull, and the Turf. The banking offices are those of the Bank of Scotland, the Commercial, the Union, the Clydesdale, the Royal, and the National. There are a savings' bank, twenty-five insurance agencies, a gas company, a water company, a reservoir company, a public reading-room, a public library, an athenæum, a mechanics' institution, a philosophical institution, a farmers' club, a horticultural society, and a number of philanthropical and religious institutions. The gas company erected their works in 1823, on shares of £10; and their affairs are managed by a committee. A weekly newspaper, called the Kilmarnock Journal, is published in the town on Friday.

Kilmarnock was made a burgh-of-barony in 1591, by a charter of *novo damus* in favour of Thomas, Lord Boyd, holding of the Prince and Steward of Scotland. According to this and subsequent charters, ratified by a charter from the Crown in 1702, power was given to the inhabitants to act as in other free burghs-of-barony, and to the magistrates to present annually a leet of five persons to the superior, from which he should choose two bailies for the succeeding year. In 1700, the magistrates purchased from the superior the whole customs and common good of the burgh. After the passing of the act 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 77, on the 9th August, 1831, an invitation was given by the magistrates and town-council to the burgesses to elect annually eight persons, each rated at £12 rent and upwards in the police books for their dwelling-houses, from among whom the council should choose by ballot four new councillors; and no opposition being made by the superior, the invitation was acted on, and passed into a law. The governing body are a provost, four bailies, a treasurer, and fifteen councillors. The property of the burgh was valued to the Commissioners on municipal corporations at £3,675 5s. 9d.; and the debts due to it stated at £989 16s. 11½d. The revenue during the year preceding their inquiry was £380 11s. 6½d.; and the expenditure £256 14s. 9d. In 1839-40, the revenue was £644 18s. 10d.; and in 1853-4, it was £594 15s. 1d. The magistrates exercise the jurisdiction reserved by the jurisdiction act to burghs-of-barony then independent of the superior; they entertain civil causes to any pecuniary amount in the bailie-court, and are assisted by the town-clerk as assessor; they exercise, in the bailie-court, the functions of the dean-of-guild's jurisdiction; they exercise a criminal jurisdiction in cases of assault, but remit other cases to the sheriff; they hold in turn what is called the convenue court, which exercises a summary jurisdiction, upon a verbal citation in cases not exceeding 6s. 8d. sterling, and proceeds by poinding and arrestment; and they appoint the town-officers, and five of the fifteen directors of the academy, with whom lies the appointment of the masters. The provost, the four bailies, the baron bailie, and the town treasurer, are also ex-officio commissioners of police and act conjointly, in that capacity, with sixteen commissioners chosen by the five wards of the burgh. A sheriff ordinary court is held on every Wednesday; a sheriff small-debt-court is held on every Thursday; and a justice-of-peace court is held on every alternate Monday. Kilmarnock was constituted in 1833 a parliamentary burgh; it comprises, in that capacity, not only the town properly so called, but also a suburban tract in the parish of Riccarton; and it unites with Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1840, 630; in 1854, 600. Population of the municipal

burgh, comprising all the parts of the town within the parish of Kilmarnock, in 1841, 17,846; in 1851, 19,201. Houses, 1,374. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 21,443. Houses, 1,652.

Kilmarnock figures in the poems of Robert Burns, and is the place where the first edition of his poems was published, which realized to him £20. It figures also in published poems of considerable merit by other Ayrshire bards. Its suburb of Riccarton is intimately associated with the name and early exploits of Sir William Wallace, See Riccarton. Kilmarnock gave the title of Earl, in the peerage of Scotland, to the noble family of Boyd, descendants of Simon, brother of Walter, first Lord High Steward of Scotland. In 1661 William, 9th Lord Boyd, was created Earl of Kilmarnock. In 1745 William, the 4th Earl, took part in the rebellion under Prince Charles Edward, and on the 18th August, 1746, was beheaded, along with Lord Balmerino, on Tower-hill. The eldest of his three sons became, in right of his mother, Lady Ann Livingstone, Earl of Errol; and in 1831, his grandson, William, Earl of Errol, was created Earl of Kilmarnock in the peerage of Great Britain.

KILMARNOCK (New). See Fenwick.

KILMARNOCK AND AYR RAILWAY. See Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway.

KILMARNOCK AND CUMNOCK RAILWAY. See Glasgow and South-western Railway.

KILMARNOCK AND GLASGOW RAILWAY. See Glasgow, Kilmarnock, and Ardrossan Railway.

KILMARNOCK AND TROON RAILWAY, a railway direct from the Glasgow and South-western at the town of Kilmarnock to the harbour of Troon. It proceeds through Dundonald parish, past the seabathing quarters of Barassie, across the Glasgow and Ayr railway, and on to the peninsula of Troon. It is the oldest railway in Scotland, having been completed in 1812 at the cost of upwards of £50,000, and intended chiefly for the transportation of coals and the importation of lime, slates, timber, and grain, together with the transit of general merchandise. An attempt was made so early as 1816 to work it by means of locomotives, but was soon abandoned. It has a double line of rails; and the elevation of its terminus at Kilmarnock is only 80 feet higher than that of its terminus at Troon.

KILMARON. See Cupar-Fife.

KILMARONOCK, a parish near the centre of Dumbartonshire. Its west end is within 2 miles of Bonhill, and its east end within ¾ of a mile of Drymen; but its post-town is Dumbarton. It flanks nearly all the foot or south end of Loch-Lomond, and is elsewhere bounded by Stirlingshire, and by the parishes of Dumbarton and Bonhill. Its length west-south-westward is 7¼ miles; and its breadth, for the most part, does not exceed 3 miles, but suddenly expands at the middle to 5 miles. The river Endrick runs along the north-east boundary 5 miles in a direct line, and nearly double that distance along the sinuosities of its channel: it has a sluggish motion,—is navigable for flat-bottomed craft,—threads its mazy way along a large tract of level and very opulent land,—and occasionally comes down in such floods as convert some hundreds of acres into a lake isleted with clumps of trees. Gallangadd burn comes in on the extreme south, 1½ mile from its source in the parish of Dumbarton, flows 2 miles northward into the interior, and then runs 3¾ miles eastward to the Endrick, forming, for 2¾ miles of that distance, the boundary-line with Stirlingshire. Two rills rise in the parish and run north-eastward, the one to Loch-Lomond, and the other to the Endrick. The plain on the Endrick is upwards of 3,000 acres in extent; and is carpeted with a deep rich loam, very favourable for either meadow-ground or tillage. The southern projection of the parish is moorish upland, sending up summits about 1,000 feet above sea-level; but it contains some excellent limestone, has patches of arable ground, and affords considerable pasturage. Where it is ploughed by Gallangadd burn, it sinks into a fine glen, and is beautified by a rather large and fine waterfall on the stream. North of this hilly district, at 1¾ mile's distance, rises slowly, on the south-east, from the bosom of an opulent plain, the green and wooded hill of Duncruin, to the height of about 450 feet; and pinnacling aloft into nearly a pointed summit, it breaks abruptly down on the west and north sides into the plain. This hill occupies a central position in the parish, forms a conspicuous and romantic feature in its landscape, and commands from its summit fine groupings of the magnificent scenery of the county. On the extreme west, running from Balloch in the neighbouring parish of Bonhill, along the shore of Loch-Lomond to Ross, is a hilly ridge, called Mount-Misery, 2½ miles long, and about 1¾ broad. At the north end, and on its declivity toward the lake, it is richly planted. Sending up summits 800 or 900 feet above sea-level, and situated in the centre of scenes which description and song have laboured unsuccessfully to depict, it commands prospects of surpassing beauty. Away from its base, on the north, flaunting far onward in a contracting stripe of water, stretches Loch-Lomond, gemmed with its wooded islands, and screened with bold romantic mountains, Benlomond lifting his towering summit in the north, and the lofty Benledi breaking the sky-line in the distant north-east. On the east, and toward the south, is spread the richly tinted carpeting of the parish's own luxuriant plains, foiled in the centre by Duncruin; and farther off is seen the most part of Strathendrick, with a varied rich back-ground of hill, from the far-away Ochils on the one hand, to the neighbouring Kilpatrick heights on the other. On the south, the vale of Leven, with its thickly sprinkled objects of interest, lies expanded like a map; at its further end are seen the town and the castle of Dumbarton; and, in not very distant perspective, some of the beauties of the Clyde, and the soft hills of Renfrewshire. On the west, the eye is carried in easy and pleasing transition from the lusciousness of Lowland scenery, to the savage wildness of the scenery of the Highlands; resting for a moment on the sylvan slopes which there gird Loch-Lomond, and passing over the hills of Cardross and Row, away to the bold mountainous elevations of Cowal.

A very large proportion of the parish is arable, and well-enclosed. Nearly 670 acres are under wood. The moorland districts maintain about 500 sheep, of the black-faced breed, and some Highland black cattle. The principal landowners are the Duke of Montrose, Lady L. Buchanan, Buchanan of Ardoch, Mackenzie of Caldarvin, and Macadam of Mains. On a rising-ground about ½ a mile from Loch-Lomond, stands Batturich-castle, the seat of Findlay of Easterhill, built about 21 years ago, on part of the ruin of an ancient castle of the same name, which seemed to have been once a magnificent edifice. Two miles north of it is Ross-house, immediately on the banks of the lake. On a rising ground in the vale of the Endrick, 2¾ miles east of the nearest part of the lake, is Catter-house, a fine old mansion on the estate of the Duke of Montrose, commanding a full view of the lawn and wooded pleasure-grounds around Buchanan-house, the Duke's principal seat, on the Stirlingshire side

of the river. Another good mansion is Caldarvin, a little west of Duncruin hill. At Catter is a large artificial earthen-mound, anciently the seat of courts-of-justice. Near it the Duke of Lennox had a place of residence, no vestige of which now remains. Kilmaronock-castle, a ruin on the estate of Mains, seems the remnant of a massive and important pile. There are three meal mills, respectively at Catter, at Mavie, and at Aber. The parish is traversed by the roads from Drymen to Dumbarton and Glasgow, and has two stations on the Forth and Clyde railway. An annual fair for horses is held at Craftammie, on the 2d Tuesday of February; and another, principally for milk-cows, is held at the farm of Ardoch, on the last Thursday of April. Population, in 1831, 999; in 1851, 1,033. Houses, 167. Assessed property in 1843, £7,444 4s. 6d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Montrose. Stipend, £137 9s. 8d.; glebe, £11. Schoolmaster's salary, £31, with £26 fees, and £5 10s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1813, and contains 400 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built about three years ago. There are a parochial library and one non-parochial school. The saint from whom the parish has its name is the same as he who gives name to the parish and town of Kilmarnock. A powerful spring in the vicinity of the church still bears the name of St. Marnoch's well. The church was given, in 1325, by Robert I. to the monks of Cambuskenneth; and continued to be their property, and to be served by a vicar, till the Reformation. The parish had anciently two chapels, vestiges of which still exist.

KILMARTIN, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, on the west coast of Argyleshire. It lies in the district of Argyle proper, opposite the north end of Jura, the gulf of Corrievrekan, and the island of Scarba; and is bounded on the south-west by Loch-Crinan, on the north-west by Loch-Craignish and the parish of Craignish, on the north-east by the parish of Dalavich, on the east by Loch-Awe, and on the south-east and south by the parish of Glassary. Its length north-eastward is about 12 miles; and its breadth is about 3½ miles. But it also includes the two principal islands in Loch-Craignish, and several other islets and insulated rocks. Its mainland is exceedingly diversified with hill and vale, with wood and water, with lofty pastures and low farm-fields; and both comprises within itself, and commands from its hill-tops, a multitude of beautiful landscapes. Its north-east end skirts for 5 miles the margin of Loch Awe, and rises abruptly thence to the elevation of about 1,000 feet; and a continuous ridge of hills extends thence along the boundary with Craignish, and down the sea-board to the vicinity of the mouth of Loch-Crinan. Another range of hills extends along much of the other side of the parish; and both ranges, together with their offshoots, are beautifully featured with intersecting depressions, and with wood and verdure. The valley of Kilmartin lies between these ranges, extending from north-north-east to south-south-west, watered by the rivulet Skeodnish which runs into the head of Loch-Crinan. It is one of the most beautiful valleys in the Highlands, at first winding and narrow, but afterwards expanding into a level plain of between 5,000 and 6,000 acres, part of which passes into the parish of Glassary. The views from some of the western hills range through the frith of Clyde on the one side, and along sixty miles of the Deucaledonian sea on the other, from Islay to Appin, and are exceedingly magnificent. The poet Campbell spent some of his early years in this neighbourhood, and has commemorated these scenes as follows in his Gertrude of Wyoming;—

> "But who is he a dearer land
> Remembers, over the hills and far away?
> Green Albyn, what though he no more survey
> The ships at anchor on the quiet bay,
> Thy lone sepulchral cairn upon the moor,
> And distant isles that hear the Corrievrekan roar."

The New Statistical Account of the parish, written in 1844, distributes its total area into 3,456 acres of arable land, 396 of meadow, 19,488 of pasture, and 1,189 of coppices and plantations. There are seven principal landowners. The real rental in 1844 was £5,101; the estimated value of raw produce in that year, £10,527; the value of assessed property in 1843, £5,851 15s. 2d. An object of much interest is DUNTROON-CASTLE; which see. Kilmartin-house, the residence of Mr. Malcolm of Poltalloch, the most extensive landowner of the parish, and the proprietor of Duntroon-castle, stands about ½ a mile north-west of the village of Kilmartin. The ruins of Kilmartin-castle, anciently the residence of the rectors of Kilmartin, are situated on a bank immediately north of the village. A number of large circular stone cairns occur along the valley of Kilmartin, and in other parts of the parish. Loch-Crinan is a good harbour, affording excellent anchorage, and is much frequented by vessels, as a place of shelter, in stormy weather. The parish is traversed lengthwise, up its central valley, by the road from Lochgilphead to Oban. The village of Kilmartin stands on that road, near the middle of the valley, 8 miles north-north-west of Lochgilphead, and 29 south of Oban. It was entirely rebuilt and remodelled about 20 years ago, and is now one of the neatest and most pleasant villages in the Highlands. Its dwelling-houses are nearly all substantial slated cottages, each with a neatly enclosed garden-plot. Fairs are held here on the first Thursday of March, and the fourth Thursday of November. Fairs are held also at the Ford on the first Thursday of August, and the first Thursday of September. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,475; in 1851, 1,144. Houses, 214.

This parish is in the presbytery of Inverary, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend, £189 3s. 2d.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with nearly £3 from a bequest. The parish church was erected in 1835, is a handsome Gothic edifice with a square tower, and contains 520 sittings. There is a Free church preaching-station; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £41 6s 2d. There are two schools at the extremities of the parish, and a girls' school of industry within a mile of the village, all aided by Mr. Malcolm of Poltalloch.

KILMAURS, a parish, containing the post-town of Kilmaurs, and the villages of Knockantiber, Kirkton, Milton, and Crosshouse, in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded by Stewarton, Fenwick, Kilmarnock, Dundonald, and Dreghorn. Its length south-westward is 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is 2¾ miles. The streamlet Garrier is its boundary on the west. Carmel water—here very generally called Kilmaurs water—cuts it lengthways into two nearly equal parts; but makes a debouch to the west, and runs upwards of a mile in that direction, receiving the Garrier in its way, before falling into the Irvine. The Irvine runs on the southern boundary for nearly 2 miles. The surface of the parish is a plain, undulated at various intervals, and in various forms, with knolls and rising grounds. Its little heights are generally

tufted with plantation, and give it a pleasant appearance; and many of them command delightful prospects of Kyle and Cunningham, of the frith of Clyde, and of the Arran and Argyleshire mountains. The land is all good; the soil strong, deep, and fertile; the grazing fields very rich, and eminently suited to the dairy. Great improvements have recently been effected by means of tile-draining. The old valued rental is £5,310 Scotch. Assessed property in 1843, £12,969 19s. 11d. Coal abounds, and is extensively worked. The principal mansions are Craig, on the Irvine, the seat of W. Pollok Mounis, Esq.; Thornton, a handsome edifice on a commanding eminence, A. Cunningham, Esq.; Tour, a fine modern erection, Robert Parker Adam, Esq.; Carmel-bank, Mrs. Cunninghame; and Towerhill, Charles Forgan, Esq. Busby-castle stands on the right bank of the Carmel. The parish is traversed by the Kilmarnock and Irvine turnpike, and has ready access to stations of the Glasgow and South-western railway. Population in 1831, 2,130; in 1851, 3,144. Houses, 473. The increase of the population is owing to mining operations.

This parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend, £276 17s. 10d.; glebe, £12. Unappropriated teinds, £684 3s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34, with about £48 fees, and £22 other emoluments. The parish church is said to have been built in 1404, and was repaired in 1804, and contains 550 sittings. There is a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £88 15s. 2d. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1789, and contains 450 sittings. There are a subscription school and an adventure school, the former with a salary of £16 10s.—The saint from whom the parish has its name is variously stated to have been the Virgin Mary, or *Marie*, and a Scottish saint called *Maure*, who is said to have died in the year 899. The name of the original kirk-hamlet was Cunningham; and this, too, became, from it, the name of the family who held the manor. By the forfeitures of the heir of the Morvilles, the Cunninghams became tenants in capite under Robert I. About the year 1450, they acquired the dignity of Lords Kilmaurs; and in 1488 they rose to be Earls of Glencairn. Their cemetery occupies a place near the church, was erected in 1600 by Earl James, and contains a beautiful but defaced piece of monumental ancient sculpture, to the memory of the 9th Earl, the Lord-high-chancellor of Scotland. The name Kilmaurs superseded the ancient one in the 13th century. The church was given, during the reign of William, by Robert, the son of Wernebald, the progenitor of the Glencairn family, to the monks of Kelso; and was held by them till the Reformation, and served by a vicar. In 1633, when Charles I. erected the bishopric of Edinburgh, he granted to the dean of St. Giles the church of Kilmaurs, with all its tithes and revenues. In 1403 Sir William Cunningham founded at Kilmaurs, and endowed with lands, revenues, and a mill in the vicinity, a collegiate church for a provost, six prebendaries, and two singing boys. After the Reformation the Earl of Glencairn took possession of the property. A chapel, with an appropriate endowment for its chaplain, anciently stood at Busby.

The Town of Kilmaurs stands on the right bank of Carmel water, 2 miles north-north-west of Kilmarnock, and 6 east-north-east of Irvine. It is pleasantly situated on a gentle ascent, looking towards the south; and consists chiefly of one street, decorated at its middle with a small town-house and a steeple, and flanked by some by-lanes and backhouses. Its inhabitants are principally shoemakers, colliers, and subordinates to the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley. At one time about 30 cutlers, and a good many tinkers, gave the town its character and tone. The work of the cutlers was excellent. The breakfast-knives of their manufacture were alleged to be superior to the produce of even Sheffield or Birmingham; and were of the best metal, neatly shaped, finely polished, and set in a haft of tortoise-shell, or stained horn, girt with silver virlets. The fame of the cutlers survives in an Ayrshire proverb, "As gleg as a Kilmaurs whittle." On the left bank of the river stands an old mansion called the Place. This was the property of the Earls of Glencairn; but is only a fraction of the edifice which was intended to be erected. The 9th Earl, the chancellor, laid the foundation of a very extensive building; but, owing to pecuniary embarrassments—which he incurred in the service of Government, and from which he vainly hoped to obtain relief—he never was able to execute his plan. The Place was occupied in the latter part of last century by Lady Eglinton. A little north of it, on the farm called Jock's Thorn, are some vestiges of the original or more ancient residence of the Glencairn family. Kilmaurs had formerly a weekly market, which was swamped by the neighbouring one of Kilmarnock; and it still has annual fairs in June, August, and November. It was erected on the 2d June, 1527, into a burgh-of-barony, by James V., at the instance of Cuthbert, Earl of Glencairn, and William, his son, Lord Kilmaurs. The charter contained powers to create burgesses, and elect bailies and other officers. In November of the same year, the Earl of Glencairn granted a charter of the lands erected, consisting of 240 acres, to forty persons in equal portions, "for buildings and policy to be kept up and maintained by them and their heirs," and to be held "in feu farm and heritage and free burgage in barony for ever." This charter—so unusual in its main provisions—contains several curious particulars, especially a clause that "no woman succeeding to an inheritance in the said burgh, shall marry without our special licence." The effect of granting to each of the original settlers so large a patch of rich land as 6 acres, though intended to make the place the seat of manufacture, was to convert the next generation into a race of petty landholders, averse to sedentary employments, and contented with producing kail-plants for markets throughout Ayrshire, Clydesdale, Nithsdale, and Galloway. In 1793, the practice required by the original charter that the burgesses should be resident, and should, in no instance, possess more than one tenement, began to fall into abeyance. The burgh, therefore, no longer exhibits the curious aspect impressed by the peculiar character of its tenures, and has suffered a great reduction in the number of its burgesses. From the sale, division, and particularly the union of tenements, the number of persons entitled, in 1832, to be burgesses was only 18 or 19; and even that number was, by instances of non-residence, minority, and succession of females, reduced to 12. The burgesses are all councillors, and have the exclusive power of electing two bailies, a treasurer, a fiscal, and a clerk. The property of the burgh is very trifling. The revenue amounts to about £11 or £12, and is expended in keeping up the market-place, and the town-house with its spire and clock. Population in 1851, 1,083.

KILMAVEONAIG. See Blair-Athole.

KILMELFORT. See Kilninver.

KILMENY, a quoad sacra parish in the north-east of the island of Islay, Argyleshire. It belongs

quoad civilia to the parish of Killarrow; and was constituted a quoad sacra parish in 1826, and reconstituted in 1849. Its greatest length is from 11 to 12 miles; and its greatest breadth from 8 to 9. Its church is a government one, under the patronage of the Crown, with a stipend of £120, and a glebe worth £3 10s. There is a government school at Ballygrant, with a salary of £35.

KILMICHAEL, a locality in the parish of Glassary, Argyleshire, where formerly there was a populous village, where anciently the Campbells of Achnabreck held their baron bailie courts, and where still there are cattle fairs in May and October. See GLASSARY.

KILMICHAEL. See ARRAN, CAMPBELTON, and KILBRIDE.

KILMILIEU. See INVERARY.

KILMINSTER LOCH. See WICK.

KILMODAN. See KILMADAN.

KILMONIVAIG. See KILMANIVAIG.

KILMORACK, a parish, containing the post-office village of Beauly, in the north-east of Inverness-shire. It is bounded on the west, the north, and the north-east, by Ross-shire, and on other sides by the river Beauly and by the parishes of Kirkhill and Kiltarlity. Its length north-eastward is 34 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 13 miles. Its upper or south-western division has a rough, wild, alpine character, and comprises the glens of the Affrick, the Farrer, and the Cannich, with their many diversities of hill and lake; its middle division comprehends the rich picturesque valley of the Beauly, from the point where that river is formed by its three head streams, down to the point where it precipitates itself in the falls of Kilmorack; and the north-eastern division is a fine open plain, about 3 miles in diameter, bounded along the south side by the now placid Beauly. Many of the chief features of the parish will be found noticed in the articles GLASS (THE), FARRER (THE), CANNICH (THE), STRATHGLASS, AFFRICK (LOCH), AIGAS, ERCHLESS-CASTLE, and DRHUIM (THE). The falls of Kilmorack constitute one of the finest pieces of scenery in Scotland, yet are remarkable less for their height than for their breadth and volume, and for the beautiful assemblages of lofty rocks, green banks, and hanging woods which encircle them. The river, emerging from a narrow channel into which it has been confined by high rocky banks, suddenly expands into a fine semicircular basin, over the lower edge of which it is precipitated in a series of small cataracts. The extent of land under tillage is about 2,900 acres. The soil varies from clayey loam to gravelly sand. The old red sandstone is a prevailing rock, and is quarried. A black lead mine, in heavy spar traversing gneiss, was for some time worked, but did not prove compensating. The landowners are Lord Lovat and Chisholm of Chisholm. The chief antiquities are remains of Druidical temples, a chain of ancient forts, the ruins of Beauly priory, and two upright monumental pillars, nearly 6 feet high. These last are on the Moor of Ord, where the most important cattle market in the north of Scotland is held. See ORD. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,709; in 1851, 3,007. Houses, 539. Assessed property in 1843, £9,931 8s. 7d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dingwall, and synod of Ross. Patron, Professor Hercules Scott. Stipend, £212 5s. 6d.; glebe, £8. The parish church was built in 1786, repaired about 1835, and contains 630 sittings. There is, in the upper part of the parish, a mission station upheld by the committee of the royal bounty. There is a Free church of Kilmorack; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £135 2s. 4d. There are two Roman Catholic chapels respectively at Beauly, and near the house of Fasnakyle. There are two parochial schools and a non-parochial one; and the salary attached to each of the former is £25 13s. 3d.

KILMORE, a parish in Lorn, Argyleshire. It is united to KILBRIDE: which see. The united parish contains the post-town of Oban; and is bounded on three sides seaward by Loch-Feachan, the sound of Mull, and Loch-Etive, and elsewhere by the parishes of Muckairn, Kilchrenan and Kilninver. It comprehends the island of KERRERA: which see. Its mainland district—the eastern portion of which is Kilmore—has a somewhat circular outline, and is about 6½ miles in diameter. Its surface, in a general view, is hilly; but the hills are not high, and contain much good pasture for sheep and cattle; while the valleys are cultivated and fertile, and have for the most part a light quick soil. A considerable extent of moss lies unreclaimed. There is, near the centre of the united parish, a lake called Loch-Nell, about 2 miles in length and ½ a mile in breadth, from which a small stream runs to Loch-Feachan. The coast is of a semicircular figure, and, including creeks and bays, is nearly 20 miles in extent. In general, it is high and rocky, possessing, however, two excellent harbours,—one at Oban, and the other at Dunstaffnage, besides two in the island of Kerrera. There are three ferries, viz., Connel-ferry over Loch-Etive, Port-Kerrera, between the mainland and that island, and Mull-ferry, between the latter and the island of Mull. Slate and sandstone are quarried. The fisheries are various and valuable. There are nine principal landowners. The real rental, exclusive of Oban, is about £6,750. Assessed property in 1843, £8,744 1s. 6d. Two antiquities of great interest are noticed in our articles DUNSTAFFNAGE and DUNOLLY. Population of Kilmore in 1831, 727; in 1851, 552. Houses, 103. Population of the united parish in 1831, 2,836; in 1851, 3,131. Houses, 415.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lorn, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend, £249 8s. 6d; glebe, £30. There are two parish churches. That of Kilmore was built about 360 years ago, and repaired about 14 years ago, and contains upwards of 350 sittings; and that of Kilbride was built at a later date, and repaired about 11 years ago, and contains upwards of 300 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Oban, which was built in 1821, and contains 530 sittings, and is under the patronage of the royal bounty committee. There are also in Oban a Free church, whose receipts in 1855 amounted to £166 10s. 5d., an United Presbyterian church, built in 1838, and an Independent chapel, built in 1820. There are two parochial schools, with salaries of respectively £25 and £21. There are also an Establishment school at Oban, a Free church school, an United Presbyterian school, a ladies' school, a ladies' boarding school, and two ladies' charity female schools. The parishes of Kilmore and Kilbride are supposed to have been united soon after the Reformation. The former was anciently a rectory, and the latter a vicarage.

KILMORE, a parish in the island of Mull, united to KILNINIAN: which see.

KILMORICH. See LOCHGOILHEAD.

KILMORIE, a parish, comprehending the island of Pladda and the south end and west side of the island of Arran, in Buteshire. Its southern district contains the post-office station of Kilmorie; and its northern extremity adjoins the post-office station of Loch-Ranza. Its length south-south-eastward is 24 miles; and its breadth near the southern extremity of Arran is 8¾ miles, but does not elsewher

exceed 6 miles. Its coast-line in Arran extends semicircularly from the mouth of Loch-Ranza to the mouth of Glenashdale. Its interior line of boundary is principally the line of watershed. Its surface has been described in the article on Arran; and most of its chief features and objects of interest are the subjects of separate articles. About 6,650 Scotch acres are arable, and about 68,350 waste or pastoral. The Duke of Hamilton is proprietor of about ten-elevenths; and Mr. Westenra and Mr. Fullerton are proprietors of the remainder. The real rental is about £6,610. Assessed property in 1843, £6,806 7s. 10d. Estimated value of raw produce in 1840, inclusive of £2,200 for fish, £14,255. There are two small harbours at the south end of Arran and at Blackwaterfoot; but communication is maintained chiefly through Lamlash and Brodick on the east coast. There are several natural caves of great extent, particularly one called the King's Cove, which is said to have given shelter to Robert Bruce when in distress, previous to his ascending the throne. There are also numerous cairns and tumuli, and several rude upright stones or obelisks, which are usually attributed by the natives to Fingal and his brother heroes. Population in 1831, 3,771; in 1851, 3,414. Houses, 673.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kintyre, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton. Stipend, £242 6s. 8d.; glebe, £12. Unappropriated teinds, £263 1s. 10d. The parish church was built in 1785, and enlarged in 1824, and contains 832 sittings. There is a Free church at Shisken, built in 1805, and containing about 640 sittings; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £192 7s. 2½d. There is likewise a Free church at Loch-Ranza. There are four parochial schools, respectively at Kilmorie, with £17 10s. of salary, at Shisken, with £15, at Loch-Ranza, with £10 10s., and at Imachar, with £5 16s. There are also eight other schools, some of them supported by public bodies, and others supported wholly by fees. Two yearly fairs for horses are held at Shedog, and one at Lag.

KILMORIE-CASTLE. See Rothesay.

KILMORY. See Glassary.

KILMUIR, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, and comprehending the northern extremity of the island of Skye, together with the islets Iasgair, Altavig, Fladda, Fladdachuain, Tulm, and Trodda, in Inverness-shire. It is bounded on the south by Snizort, and on all other sides by the sea. Its outline, exclusive of the islets, is somewhat semicircular, measuring 16 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. Its coast is indented by numerous bays, and has an aggregate extent of upwards of 30 miles. Its shores abut in some grand promontories, and display some magnificent ranges of cliff scenery, particularly in the part which will be noticed in the article Staffin (Loch). The general character of the sea-board, and the main features of the interior will be described in the article Skye. The arable lands comprise the largest continuous piece of cultivated country in the island, called the plain of Kilmuir. The next best lands are congeries of little hills, principally green, many of them isolated, with intervening little glens, traversed by rivulets or occupied by lakes. The central and interior tract, down to the northern sea-board, is the extremity of a mountain range which extends through the parishes of Snizort and Portree, and which has here a maximum elevation of about 1,200 feet above the level of the sea. In the mountains, at an altitude of nearly 1,000 feet, there is a singular secluded piece of ground, called Quiraing, surrounded on all sides by high rocks, and accessible only in three or four places. This valley appears to have been a place of concealment for the natives, when obliged to leave their houses on account of invasion, and is so capacious that it could hold conveniently 4,000 head of black cattle. There is a pool of beautifully limpid water, called Loch-Shiant, or Sianta,—'the sacred lake,' long famed as a cure for many ailments; and near the church is a weak chalybeate. The total extent of arable land is 4,827 acres; of green pasture, 4,339 acres; of hill pasture, 20,120 acres. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1840 at £5,936. Assessed property in 1843, £2,883 8s. 6d. The chief antiquity, one of great interest, is noticed in the article Duntulm. There are vestiges of several old chapels and six ancient forts. The parish is divided into the three districts of Kilmuir proper, Kilmaluag, and Steinscholl; and in each of them is a meal-mill. The celebrated Flora Macdonald, the guide of Prince Charles Edward, lies buried in Kilmuir church-yard. Population in 1831, 3,415; in 1851, 3,177. Houses, 595.

This parish is in the presbytery of Skye, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £8. Schoolmaster's salary, £30. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Kilmuir, Kilmaluag, and Kilmartin. The present parish church serves only for the first and second of these; and it was built in 1810, and contains about 700 sittings. The parish of Kilmartin, together with a small part of the parish of Snizort, was erected by the Court of Teinds, in 1847, into the quoad sacra parish of Steinscholl, which has a government church, under the same provisions as other government churches. There are two Free church preaching stations, respectively in Kilmuir and in Steinscholl; and the sums raised in connexion with them in 1855 were £43 10s. 4d. and £29 18s. 6d. There are three non-parochial schools, all exteriorly supported.

KILMUIR, a district in Duirinish: which see.

KILMUIR-EASTER, a parish, containing the post-office village of Parkhill, also the villages of Barbaraville and Portlich, and partly lying in Ross-shire, partly comprising a small detached district of Cromartyshire, along the west side of the northern part of the Cromarty frith. It is bounded by Eddertoun, Kincardine, Nigg, the Cromarty frith, Rosskeen, and Logie-Easter. Its length is 10 miles; and its average breadth is about 4 miles. The coast is flat, and consists of red sandstone. The sea retires very far at the recess of the tide, and leaves an almost uninterrupted passage to the east shore. The sea-board, over a considerable breadth, is low and level,—has a sandy, but in general fertile, soil,—and is all in a state of fine cultivation, and richly adorned with wood. The surface farther inland rises, becomes poor, and passes eventually into barren moor. The entire area comprises about 2,500 acres of arable land, 4,500 of plantations and coppices, and 10,000 of meadow, pasture, and waste. There are six landowners. The mansions are Kilmount, Kindace-house, Tarbat-house, and Balnagown-castle,—the last an elegant edifice, partly ancient and partly modern, surrounded by extensive plantations. New Tarbat, once the beautiful residence of the Earls of Cromarty, has fallen to decay; and Delny, once the seat of the Earls of Ross, is also in ruins. An excellent white sandstone is quarried at Kinrive; and an inferior red-sandstone is quarried elsewhere. The yearly value of raw agricultural produce was estimated in 1838 at £9,221. Assessed property in 1843, £3,391 7s. 7d. The parish is traversed by the road from Dingwall to Tain; and there is a harbour

at Balintraid: which see. Population in 1831, 1,551; in 1851, 1,437. Houses, 288.

This parish is in the presbytery of Tain, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Marchioness of Stafford. Stipend, £211 13s. 3d.; glebe, £8 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £32 2s. 9½d. with about £12 fees. The parish church was built in 1798, and contains 900 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 700; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £158 0s. 4¾d. There are three non-parochial schools.

KILMUIR-WESTER AND SUDDY, an united parish in the south-east of Ross-shire, now generally called Knockbain. See Knockbain.

KILMUN, a parish in Cowal, Argyleshire, united to Dunoon: which see.

KILMUN, a post-office village in the parish of Kilmun, Argyleshire. It stands on the north shore of the Holy Loch, 4 miles by water north of Dunoon, and 8 west-north-west of Greenock. It was formerly a paltry clachan; but in 1829 a change was given to it by David Napier of Glasgow; and thenceforth it rapidly became one of the favourite watering-places of the Clyde, edificed with the neat villas, ornate cottages, and substantial dwellings for which these watering places are remarkable. It has an Established church, a Free church, a parochial school, and a Free church school; it enjoys frequent daily communication by steam-boat with Dunoon, Greenock, and Glasgow; and it figures prominently in the artificial accessories to the fine scenery of the Holy Loch. See Holy Loch.

"A collegiate church for a provost and six prebendaries was founded at Kilmun, by Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochaw, who was also afterwards the first of that family who assumed the title of Argyle. His grant is dated 4th August 1442; and this munificent gift to the church, stated to be 'pro salute animæ quondam Marjoriæ conjugis meæ, et modernæ consortis meæ, et quondam celestini filii mei primogeniti.' Other grants of land to the church of Kilmun by the family of Argyle are found recorded in the chartulary of Paisley, to which abbey Kilmun appears to have been ecclesiastically attached or subject. The foundation thus granted to the church of Kilmun appears to have raised it to some rank of importance in the vicinity. The tower of the church indicating it, by the style of its architecture to have been erected about or subsequently to the period of the grant constituting it a collegiate church, still stands almost entire. The plan, form, and size of the body of the church itself have been obliterated by more recent erections; but so far as can be traced, the church formed a building of pretty extensive dimensions; and to correspond with the portion of it extant, the tower, the style of its architecture must have been respectable. The tower is square, and stands about forty feet in height, and contains within a stair of peculiar construction, built on geometrical principles, of which it is thought there are but very few specimens to be found in the architecture of the period. It is partly effaced by the gradual decay of the masonry. Kilmun is also known as the place of sepulture of the Argyle family. According to Douglas, in his Peerage of Scotland, Sir Duncan Campbell, afterwards Lord Campbell, and grandfather of Colin, the first Earl of Argyle, is stated as the first of the family interred at Kilmun. But even from the terms of the grant founding the collegiate church, there is ground to believe that it had been the family's place of burial prior to the date of this grant in 1442. The place of interment was within the ancient church; and the access to it continued to be through the body of the parish church till the year 1793 or 1794, when the cemetery now standing was erected. It is a simple square building, pavilion roofed, without any architectural ornament; and the family of Argyle still continue to use it as their place of sepulture."

KILMUN, in Argyle proper. See Inverary.

KILMUNDY, a small village in the parish of Longside, Aberdeenshire. Woollen cloth was at one time manufactured here to a considerable extent.

KILMUX. See Fifeshire.

KILNENAIR. See Glassary.

KILNINIAN AND KILMORE, an united parish in the Mull district of Argyleshire. It contains the post-town of Tobermory, and the post-office stations of Aros, and Ulva. It comprehends the islands of Ulva, Gometra, Little Colonsay, Staffa, and Treshinish, and all the northern peninsula of Mull, or the part of that island lying north of Loch-nan-gaul. The separate islands will be separately described. The length of the Mull part, from east to west, is 13 miles; and the breadth is 12 miles. It marches on the south with Torosay and Kilfinichen. Its general appearance is hilly. The arable land lies generally near the shore, and is tolerably fertile. The hills are extensively covered with heath, yet contain a large aggregate of good pasture. There are five lakes, all abounding with excellent trout. The principal residences are Calgarry-castle and Torloisk-house. The whole parish is distributed among eleven landowners, and has a valued rental of £329 3s. Scotch. There are good harbours at Tobermory and Aros. The principal antiquities are a Druidical temple on a height above Kilmore, and vestiges of strong fortifications on Cairnbulg, one of the Treshinish islands. Population in 1831, 4,830; in 1851, 3,954. Houses, 674. Assessed property in 1843, £7,900 6s.

This parish is in the presbytery of Mull, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend, £230 19s. 3d.; glebe, £10. Kilninian is the southern part of the united parish, and Kilmore the northern part. They were united after the Reformation. Large portions of them were erected by the Court of Teinds, in June 1845, into the quoad sacra parishes of Ulva, Tobermory, and part of Salen. The original parish is now restricted quoad sacra to less than the western half of the Mull peninsula, and to the Treshinish islands; and it contains the original sites or kirktowns of both Kilninian and Kilmore. There are parish churches at both of these places, about 7 miles distant from each other, both built in 1754, and repaired in 1842. There are government churches, with the usual appointments, in Ulva, Tobermory, and Salen. There are a Free church preaching station in Kilmore, and a Free church regular congregation in Tobermory; and the receipts of the former in 1855 were £11 7s. 10d.,—of the latter, £103 17s. 10d. There is a Baptist place of worship in Tobermory. There are a parochial school, and four extraneously supported schools in the restricted parish of Kilninian and Kilmore, two side parochial schools and a Society's school in the quoad sacra parish of Ulva, and a parochial school, a school of industry, and three Free church schools in the quoad sacra parish of Tobermory.

KILNINVER AND KILMELFORT, an united parish, containing the post-office stations of Kilninver and Kilmelfort, in the district of Lorn, Argyleshire. It is bounded by the Sound of Mull, Loch-Feachan, and the parishes of Kilmore, Kilchrenan, Dalavich, Craignish, and Kilbrandon. Its length and breadth are each about 12 miles. Kilninver is the northern part, and Kilmelfort the southern.

The sea-coast has an extent of about 14 miles, and contains a number of bays and inlets, which afford safe anchorage. Loch-Melfort, an arm of the sea indenting Kilmelfort, gives upwards of 6 miles of coast, with large beautiful bays. The eastern and southern districts are mountainous, and exhibit a variety of feature in height and hollow, woodland and water. Gleneuchar intersects Kilninver for about 6 miles, and has good arable land along its bottom. Another glen, called the Braes of Lorn, extends parallel to Gleneuchar on the south; and, though inferior in area and in tillage, is notable for the good pasture of its hill-screens, and for abundance of limestone and peat. A tract of about 3 miles of arable land lies on the sea-board, all of good soil and highly cultivated. The highest hill in the parish bears the name of Ben-chapull, has an altitude of about 1,500 feet above sea-level, and commands a very extensive and superb prospect. The other hills are principally comprised in four ranges, extending from east to west. There are about twenty lakes in the parish, the two largest of which, Loch-Scammadale and Loch-Tralig, the former two miles long, the latter upwards of a mile long, send off respectively the rivulet Euchar and the rivulet Oude to the sound of Mull. Parsons lake, upwards of a mile in circumference, and lying about a mile from the head of Loch-Melfort, is remarkable for a beautiful wooded islet, containing the ruins of a castle or monastery. A comparatively great aggregate extent of the parish is under wood. The landowners are the Duke of Argyle, the Marquis of Breadalbane, four other gentlemen, and the Lorn Furnace company. The salmon and herring fisheries are valuable. There are large powder-works. The chief antiquities are cairns, tumuli, standing-stones, the ruins in Parson's lake, similarly situated ruins in Line lake, and a very ancient watch-tower, of unknown origin, called Ronaldson's tower, on the coast. The parish is traversed by the road from Oban to Lochgilphead; and the former of these towns is about 8 miles from Kilninver. Population of Kilmelfort in 1831, 425; in 1851, 265. Houses, 59. Population of the united parish in 1831, 1,072; in 1851, 714. Houses, 163. Assessed property in 1843, £4,882 14s. 2d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lorn, and synod of Argyle. Patrons, the Duke of Argyle and the Marquis of Breadalbane. Stipend, £165 17s. 4d.; glebe, £20 10s. There are two parish churches, about 8 miles distant from each other. The Kilninver church was built about the year 1793, and contains 450 sittings. The Kilmelfort church is a very old building, and contains about 250 sittings. There is a Free church; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £28 19s. 6½d. There are two parochial schools, and two other schools. The salary of the one parochial schoolmaster is £34 4s. with about £2 fees; that of the other, £25, with about £7 fees. Two yearly hiring markets were formerly held, but they have gone into disuse.

KILPATRICK (East or New), a parish partly in Stirlingshire, but chiefly in Dumbartonshire. Its Stirlingshire section contains the post-office village of Milngavie; and its Dumbartonshire section contains the post-office village of New Kilpatrick, and the villages of Bluerow, Craigton-Field, Dalsholm, Knightswood, and Netherton-Quarry. It is bounded on the south by Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, and on other sides by the parishes of West Kilpatrick, Killearn, Strathblane, and Baldernock. Its length southward is 7¼ miles; and its greatest breadth is 3¼ miles. Kelvin water, for 3 miles if measured in a straight line, but for about 5 miles if measured along its sinuosities, traces the southern boundary. Allander water flows partly along the northern boundary, and partly in the interior, but chiefly along the eastern boundary, to the Kelvin. There are three small lakes. The Forth and Clyde canal traverses the parish near its southern boundary, from the Kelvin bridge 4 miles westward. The northern corner of the parish, comprising an area of about 4 square miles, is occupied by part of the range of heights called the Kilpatrick hills or braes. The loftiest of them here rises about 1,200 feet above sea-level. From these heights the surface slopes in bold undulations toward the Kelvin and the Allander; almost everywhere arable, yet presenting stiff work to the plough, exhibiting a very variegated landscape, and only wanting more decoration from wood to be pleasingly picturesque. The proportions of the whole surface regularly or occasionally in tillage, and either waste or strictly pastoral, are as 12 to 5. Freestone, of a very beautiful colour, and much in request, is worked at Netherton of Garscube. Coal, on the extremity of the Lanarkshire coal-field, is mined at Garscube and four other places. Limestone is burned at Langfaulds. Clay iron-ore was worked a short time in the coal district, but proved not to be remunerating. An expensive but vain search was, at one time, made in the Kilpatrick hills for lead. The yearly value of raw produce, inclusive of minerals, was estimated in 1839 at £43,393. Assessed property in 1843, £13,893 2s. 6d. The principal residences are Garscube-house, Killermont-house, Garscadden, Maine, and Kilmardinny. In the parish, chiefly at Milngavie, and other places on Allander water, are a cotton factory, two bleachfields, three printfields, a distillery, a paper-mill, a snuff-mill, and several corn-mills,—employing aggregately about 900 persons. The portions of the wall of Antoninus which intersects this parish, remain nearly in the same distinct state as when described by Gordon in his 'Itinerarium Septentrionale.' The parish is traversed lengthways by two lines of turnpike, and across its breadth by one, and has a profusion of subordinate and connecting roads. The village of New Kilpatrick stands on the road from Glasgow to Drymen, 2 miles south-west of Milngavie, and 5½ north-west of Glasgow. A fair used to be held here on the first of May, but is now extinct. Population of the village, 40. Houses. 10. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,090; in 1851, 4,286. Houses, 555. Population of the Dumbartonshire section in 1831, 1,675; in 1841, 2,394. Houses, 406.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Montrose. Stipend, £270 3s. 10d.; glebe, £11 13s. 4d. Unappropriated teinds, £24 1s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £30 fees, and about £45 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1808, is situated at the village of New Kilpatrick, and contains 700 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Milngavie; a recent erection, under the patronage of its own male heads of families. There is also an United Presbyterian church at Milngavie, built in 1799, and containing 517 sittings. There are six non-parochial schools, and two public libraries. East Kilpatrick and West Kilpatrick were originally one parish, and continued so till the year 1649. That parish took its name from St. Patrick, the patron-saint of Ireland, and claimed him as a native. Its church before the end of the 12th century, was, in honour of St. Patrick, very richly endowed with lands by Alwin, Earl of Lennox; and soon after it was, with all its property, given by Maldowen, Earl of Lennox, to the monks of Paisley, and, till the Reformation, was served by a vicar. In the

reign of James V., Lawrence Crawford of Kilbirnie founded a chapel at Drumry, within the limits of the modern New Kilpatrick, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, endowing it with the five-pound lands of Jordan-hill in Renfrewshire. Some ruins remain on the spot; but they appear to be, not those of the chapel, but the ruins of a tower or strength.

KILPATRICK (West or Old), a parish in Dumbartonshire. It contains the post-town of Duntocher, the post-office villages of Yoker, Dalmuir, Old Kilpatrick, Dunglass, and Milton, and the villages or traffic-scenes of Faifley, Miltonfield, Hardgate, Dalmuir-shore, Bowling, Frisky, Littlemill, and Dumbuck. Its outline has four sides. One of these faces the north, measures 1⅜ mile, and is bounded by Stirlingshire; another faces the east, measures 6 miles, and is bounded by East Kilpatrick and by Lanarkshire; another faces the south-west, measures 7¾ miles, and is bounded by the river Clyde, which separates it from Renfrewshire; and the fourth faces the north-west, measures 6¼ miles, and is bounded by the parish of Dumbarton. Allander water, from a point a brief way below its source, runs across the northern border, and expands there into an elongated lake, which serves as the reservoir of the mills on the Kelvin. A stream of great value for its propelling water-power, issues from two lochlets near the boundary with Dumbarton, runs 4 miles south-eastward to Duntocher, and then 1¾ southward and south-westward to the Clyde at Dalmuir. One-half or rather more of the area of the parish, from the northern boundary downwards, is occupied by the range of variegated heights, called the Kilpatrick hills or braes. The range at the eastern boundary is upwards of 2 miles broad; it extends almost due west in undulating and parallel lines of elevation till near the western extremity; and there it converges very nearly to a point, and breaks suddenly down in the bold, beautiful, stooping brow of Dumbuck hill, which commands Dumbarton-castle. The greater part of the surface of the parish lies fully exposed to the eye of a passenger on board of a steam-boat sailing down the Clyde, and will be found described in a paragraph of our article on the Clyde on page 281 of our first volume. All the surface south of the hills, generally speaking, first subsides into inclined plane, and then spreads into low flat.

The arable lands, the pastures, and the woodlands, are respectively in the proportions to each other of about 177, 161, and 19. Whinstone for road-metal, and freestone of excellent quality as building material, are wrought in several quarries. Mines of ironstone, limestone, and coal—the last resembling the Newcastle coal in quality—are wrought in the vicinity of Duntocher. Some interesting antiquities are noticed in the articles Duntocher and Dunglass. Antoninus' wall, which came in from the east and terminated at Dunglass, can now be identified only in a few places, and even there is traceable only in its fossa, and with the aid of writings which describe it before agricultural improvement levelled its last vestiges with the ground. The principal landowners are Lord Blantyre, Dunn of Duntocher, Buchanan of Auchentorlie, Hamilton of Barnes, Stirling of Edenbarnet, Campbell of Barnhill, and Geils of Dumbuck. The real rental of the parish in 1839 was not more than £12,500; and now it is about £23,000. The estimated value of raw land produce in 1839 was £30,706; the value of assessed property in 1843, £23,523 19s. 10d. The manufactures of the parish are many, great, and various, but will be found noticed in our articles on Duntocher and some of the villages. The facilities of communication are singularly rich. All the Clyde steamers call at no fewer than five places. The Dumbartonshire railway commences at Frisky, and communicates with the vale of the Leven. Two ferries convey carriages, carts, and cattle, across the Clyde, serving in all respects as bridges; one called Erskine-ferry at Old Kilpatrick, and the other immediately beyond the eastern limit of the parish, between Yoker-toll and Renfrew. The Forth and Clyde canal, from the point of its commencement at Bowling to that of its leaving the parish, traverses a distance of 4½ miles, and offers important advantages in the transmission of coal and manure. The Glasgow and Dumbarton road traverses the parish at its greatest length near the Clyde; and another turnpike communicates between Old Kilpatrick and Glasgow, through Duntocher. The village of Old Kilpatrick stands on the Glasgow and Dumbarton road, 1 mile east of Bowling, 2 miles west by south of Duntocher, and 9 west-north-west of Glasgow. It is a neat, tranquil, pleasant place, with a prosperous appearance, but with little stir of manufacture. It was erected in 1679 into a burgh of barony, but has allowed its privileges to go into abeyance. Population of the village, 936. Houses, 201. Population of the parish in 1831, 5,879; in 1851, 5,921. Houses, 537.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Lord Blantyre. Stipend, £250 5s. 2d.; glebe, £32 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £40 fees, and £10 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1812, and contains 810 sittings. It is situated at the village of Old Kilpatrick, and has a neat square battlemented tower, which figures pleasantly in the landscape. There is a chapel of ease at Duntocher, which was built in 1836, and contains 800 sittings. There are two Free churches, respectively at Old Kilpatrick and at Duntocher; and the receipts of the former in 1855 were £273 15s. 5d.,—of the latter, £212 8s. 6½d. There are three United Presbyterian churches,—one at old Kilpatrick, with 587 sittings, one at Duntocher, with about 670 sittings, and one at Craigs, with 500 sittings. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Duntocher, with an attendance of about 400. There are 9 private schools, several public libraries, and some other institutions.

KILPATRICK BAY, a small open bay at the mouth of the Blackwater, on the west side of the island of Arran. It is also called Drimadown bay.

KILPATRICK HILLS. See Lennox Hills, and Kilpatrick (West).

KILPETER. See Houston.

KILPIRNIE. See Newtyle.

KILRAVOCK-CASTLE, an old picturesque residence, belonging to the ancient family of Rose of Kilravock, on the west border of Nairnshire. It surmounts a rocky bank, on the left side of the river Nairn, 6 miles south-west of the town of Nairn. It comprises a very ancient square keep, and a long range of high-roofed additions, most of which are said to have been designed by Inigo Jones; and is surrounded with dense woods, containing many fine old trees. In the house is one of the richest collections of old writings, old armour, and old paintings in the north of Scotland; and one of the writings, a curious diary by successive tutors and chaplains of the place, was recently published by the Spalding Club. The Roses came into possession of Kilravock about the year 1280; and they have continued in possession by uninterrupted male descent. The mother of Henry Mackenzie, the author of 'the Man of Feeling,' and the lady admired by Lord President Forbes, the heroine of his song, 'Ah Chloris, could I now but sit,' were

daughters of the house of Rose, and residents at Kilravock-castle. The name Kilravock is popularly pronounced Kilrawk.

KILRENNY, a parish, containing the post-town of Kilrenny and the large fishing-village of Cellardykes, on the south-east coast of Fifeshire. It is bounded on the south by the frith of Forth, and on other sides by the parishes of Anstruther, Carnbee, and Crail. Its length eastward is about 3½ miles; and its breadth is nearly 2½ miles. The surface rises from the shore to the northern boundary in a gentle acclivity, unbroken by any eminence deserving notice; and it presents to the eye a fertile and highly cultivated appearance. A few acres along the shore are constantly in pasture, about 10 or 12 acres belonging to the town are in wasteful commonage, and a small aggregate of the estates of Innergelly and Thirdpart are under wood; but all the rest of the land is regularly in tillage. The beach is covered with large sandstone blocks; and the interior is incumbent on rocks of the coal formation. Limestone, sandstone, and coal are worked. There are eight landowners; but the only mansions are Innergelly-house and Rennyhill. The valued rental is £8,470 Scotch. Assessed property in 1843, £5,805 4s. 10d. The parish is traversed by the road from Crail to Largo, and has ready access to the steam-boat communication of Anstruther. Population in 1831, 1,705; in 1851, 2,194. Houses, 315.

This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, William Baird of Elie. Stipend, £269 2s. 2d.; glebe, £27 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £218 13s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £40 fees. The parish church was built in 1806, and contains about 800 sittings. The ancient church was given by the Countess Ada, mother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, to the monks of Dryburgh, and was served by a vicar till the Reformation. There are in Cellardykes two boys' schools, a girls' school, and an infant school.

The Town of Kilrenny stands about ½ a mile from the nearest part of the shore, ¾ of a mile north-east of Cellardykes, and 3 miles west-south-west of Crail. It claims to be called a town only in consequence of wearing burgh honours,—for, in all other respects, it is only a small village. Even in its burgh capacity too, it shares all its honours with Cellardykes, being itself called Upper Kilrenny while that place is called Nether Kilrenny; and even the two together acquired a place among returning burghs only by an accident, and are properly no more than a burgh of regality. Kilrenny, so far as is known, never had a royal charter; and it holds feu of a subject superior, Bethune of Balfour. It appears, however, to have at one time sent a member to the Scottish parliament; and, in 1672, the magistrates presented a supplication to parliament, setting forth that it never was a royal burgh, and praying that it might no longer be considered as such, but continue a burgh-of-regality. This supplication was submitted to the privy council, and Kilrenny was expunged from the rolls. Yet, after a time, it again sent a member to parliament without being objected to; and at the Union, it was inadvertently classed with four other burghs to send a member to the British parliament; and by the reform bill, it was conjoined with Cupar, St. Andrews, Crail, Pittenweem, and the two Anstruthers for the same purpose. It was disfranchised, however, upwards of 20 years ago, and placed under the management of three persons resident in Cellardykes. Population in 1841, 1,652; in 1851, 1,862. Houses, 251. But these statistics, it will be remembered, are inclusive of Cellardykes: which see.

KILRY HILL, a hill extending east and west in the parish of Glenisla in Forfarshire, and dividing it into two districts of nearly equal size.

KILSPINDIE, a parish, containing the post-office village of Rait, and the villages of Kilspindie and Pitrodie, in the Gowrie district of Perthshire. It is bounded by St. Martin's, Collace, Kinnaird, Errol, and Kinfauns. Its length south-westward is about 5 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 3½ miles. A narrow belt on the south-east side lies in the Carse of Gowrie, and is carpeted with a deep rich soil of mixed clay and moss. All the other parts of the parish are hilly; but the slopes of the hills, toward the Carse, are cultivated to the summit, and have a very fertile soil. Among the hills, too, are many pleasant little spots in hollows and glens, where the soil is eminently good. The summits and sides of the hills in the interior, and away to the northern extremity, are generally barren, and, in many places, are covered with a wet heath sward, thickly sprinkled with whitish or grey whinstone boulders. Upwards of 200 acres are under plantation. Some interesting features have been noticed in the articles Evelick and Fingask: which see. The streams which traverse or touch the parish are all mere burns, six in number. The principal landowners are Sir P. M. Threipland, Bart. of Fingask, Moodie Stewart of Annat, Ramsay of Kinkell, Steele of Evelick, and Robertson of Tullybelton. The rental is about £6,304. Assessed property in 1843, £5,821 16s. 4d. The parish is traversed by the old road from Perth to Dundee, and has near access to stations of the Perth and Dundee railway. Population in 1831, 760; in 1851, 684. Houses, 146. The village of Kilspindie stands on the southern border of the parish, at the debouch of one of the little glens from the hills, ¾ of a mile south of Rait, and 3 miles north-north-west of Errol. It anciently had a castle, which is now extinct; and it was the place in which the mother of Sir William Wallace found refuge in the young hero's boyhood, and whence he went to attend school at Dundee, and whither he fled after one of his early exploits in that town. Says Blind Harry respecting his mother and him,—

> "To Gowrie passed, and dwelt in Kilspindie.
> The knicht, her father, thither he them sent
> To his uncle, that with full good intent
> In Gowrie dwelt, and had gude living there.
> Ane aged man, the whilk received them fair."

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patrons, the Crown and Robertson of Tullybelton. Stipend, £233 17s.; glebe, £12. Unappropriated teinds, £72 6s. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £10 fees. The parish church stands in the village of Kilspindie, and is a plain modern building, containing about 350 sittings. There is a private school in Rait; and there is a parochial library. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Kilspindie and Rait, which were united prior to 1634. The walls of the church of Rait are still standing.

KILSPINDIE, Haddingtonshire. See Aberlady.

KILSYTH, a parish, containing the post-town of Kilsyth, and the villages of Banton and Auchinmully, in Stirlingshire. It is bounded on the south by Dumbartonshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Campsie, Fintry, St. Ninians, and Denny. Its greatest length west-south-westward is 7¼ miles; and its greatest breadth is 4¾ miles. Carron water flows eastward 3¼ miles along the northern boundary. Kelvin water rises in the south-east corner, and flows westward 5½ miles, in a deep artificial channel, along the southern boundary. Several streamlets which rise in the interior, and flow southward, are remarkable for the

numerousness and variety of the cascades and cataracts which they form, and for the vast aggregate amount of machinery which they drive. Bushburn flows on the eastern boundary, and is a tributary or head-stream of Bonny-water. A mile westward of it, flows another head-stream of that water, Auchincloch-burn. Next are Shawend-burn and Garrel-burn, both natural tributaries of the Kelvin, but now collected into a large artificial lake lying about a mile east of the town of Kilsyth, covering upwards of 70 acres, shut up within romantic banks, and serving as a reservoir to the Forth and Clyde canal. Further west are Quinzie-burn and Inchwood-burn, the latter flowing for about a mile on the boundary, and then running into the interior. The southern district of the parish, comprising nearly one half of its entire area, is part of the great strath of the Forth and Clyde canal, and contains the watershed or summit-level of that strath. The surface, for a little way northward from the boundary, is nearly a dead level, little more than 160 feet above the level of the Forth at Grangemouth; and farther north it makes an undulating, broken, and rough ascent. Though very bare of trees, this district, in consequence of being well-cultivated and enclosed, presents a pleasing aspect. Between this district and a belt of meadow-land along the northern boundary, the whole area swells boldly and variedly up in wild pastoral heights, a continuation of the Campsie fells, called the Kilsyth hills, lifting their summits from 1,000 to 1,368 feet above the level of the sea. The loftiest of these hills commands a prospect which, if less beautiful and variegated than that from the top of Benlomond, is richer and more continuous. Part of at least fourteen, if not sixteen counties, is under the eye at one glance. Scotland is seen from sea to sea, and over a still more extensive area from south to north. The contrast between the Lowland and the Highland part of the vast scene, strongly arrests the attention. "If you turn your eye southward from the frith of Forth to Clyde, and from Pentland and Galloway to the Ochils and Kilpatrick hills, the whole seems one extended fertile plain, or rather like a beautiful garden sheltered on all hands by the surrounding mountains, and divided into numberless beautiful enclosures, like the compartments of a flower garden. Nothing can possibly be a more striking contrast to this than the prospect to the north. For 70 or 80 miles it appears to be an endless succession of hill upon hill, overtopping one another till they are lost in the distance of the prospect, and blended with the blue clouds or azure sky. In a foggy day, or frosty morning, the prospect is truly picturesque. Being raised entirely above the fog, the whole plain to the south appears like the sea in a calm; while the hills on the north seem to rise like islands out of the main, or like the tumultuous waves of the ocean in a storm."

The soil of the parish in that part of the southern plain which is skirted by the Kelvin, is a rich fertile loam, from 2 to 2½ feet deep; in the smaller part of that plain whose waters run eastward, it is thin, channelly, and siliceous; and in the upland districts it is in general sandy, or gravelly and light, and, in some places, almost wholly yields to a carpeting of small stones of from four ounces to two or three pounds weight. The climate, though moist, is salubrious. The agriculture of the parish probably exhibits no peculiarity except the historical one, that it introduced to Scotland the open cultivation of the potato. In 1728, when that esculent was known and treated only as a tender exotic, Thomas Prentice, a day-labourer here, set the example of raising it in the open field; and eleven years later, Robert Graham, Esq. of Tomrawer, had here brought the practice to such perfection, that he rented lands near Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Perth, and Renfrew, for supplying the public. Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, Bart., is by far the largest landowner of the parish, and resides in it at Colzium; and there are nearly twenty other landowners, but only six of them resident. The real rental in 1841 was £9,517; the estimated value of raw land produce in that year, £24,127; the value of assessed property in 1843, £9,288. A beautiful light coloured sandstone has long been quarried. Coal occurs throughout a large part of the parish, and is extensively worked. Limestone of excellent quality also is worked, but not to so great extent as formerly. Ironstone has very long been extensively worked by the Carron company; and is now extensively worked also by another party. A vein of copper ore was wrought during last century by the York Building company. Large masses of grey and variegated dull-coloured flint, and specimens of yellow and red jasper, were discovered in 1791, or rather were then brought into notice; for the jasper possessing a very fine grain, had even at that date found its way to the lapidaries and seal engravers of Edinburgh and London.

A famous battle was fought in the parish of Kilsyth, on the 15th of August, 1645, between the army of Montrose and an army of Covenanters. The scene of action was the tract immediately around the hollow which now contains the reservoir of the Forth and Clyde canal,—a field so broken and irregular, that, did not tradition and history concur in identifying it, few persons could believe it to have been the arena of any military operation. Montrose and his men took up their ground to their own liking, to abide the onset of forces specially deputed against them by the Scottish council under the command of Baillie, an officer of reputation. But when Baillie arrived to make the attack, he found his authority all but entirely superseded by a committee, headed by Argyle, and shorn of power to exert subordinating influence on the portion of the army placed specially under his control. Montrose's army consisted of only 4,400 foot, with 500 horse, while that of his antagonist amounted to 6,000 foot and 1,000 horse; but he had the high advantages of having chosen his ground, of possessing the supreme command, and of having arranged his troops in the best possible manner for confronting his opponents. The weather being very hot, Montrose bade his fellows doff their outer garments,—a circumstance which gave rise to a tradition that they fought naked; and, making a general assault, he almost instantly—aided or rather led by the impetuosity of his Highlanders—threw his antagonists, reserve and all, into such confusion, that prodigies of valour, on the part of their nominal commander, utterly failed to rally even a portion of them, and incite them to withstand the foe. A total rout taking place, Montrose's forces cut down or captured almost the whole of the infantry, and even coolly massacred many of the unarmed inhabitants of the country. Though Baillie's cavalry, for the most part, escaped death from the conqueror, very many of them met it in fleeing from his pursuit across the then dangerous morass of Dullater bog. Incredible as it may seem, only seven or eight persons in Montrose's army were slain. "It belongs not to me," says the Rev. Robert Rennie, in the Old Statistical Account, "to give any detail of that engagement, in this place. Suffice it only to say, that every little hill and valley bears the name, or records the deeds of that day; so that the situation of each army can be distinctly traced. Such as the

Bullet and Baggage-know, the Drum-burn, the Slaughter-how or hollow, Kill-e-many butts, &c. &c. In the Bullet-know and neighbourhood, bullets are found every year; and in some places so thick, that you may lift three or four without moving a step. In the Slaughter-how, and a variety of other places, bones and skeletons may be dug up everywhere: and in every little bog or marsh for 3 miles, especially in the Dullater bog, they have been discovered in almost every ditch. The places where the bodies lie in any number may be easily known; as the grass is always of a more luxuriant growth in summer, and of a yellowish tinge in spring and harvest." —In 1769–70, when the Forth and Clyde canal was cut through Dullater bog, myriads of small toads, each about the size of a nut or turkey bean, issued from the morass, hopped over all the adjacent fields northward to the extent of several miles, and were so numerous as to resemble in motion the rebound of hail-stones in a heavy shower, and to count 10, or even 20 or 30, in the space of a square yard. They all went directly north, yet were never seen beyond the summit of the hill, nor anywhere in considerable number the following spring.

The parish all lies immediately on the Caledonian side of Antoninus' wall, and possesses or has yielded up antiquities in keeping with its position. At Westerwood and Barhill, beyond the limits of the parish, are two distinct Roman forts; and corresponding to these, within the limits, are two Pictish forts, respectively at Cunny-park and at Balcastle. That at Balcastle is perhaps the most beautiful, regular, and entire of all the Pictish forts in Scotland: situated in a peninsula formed by two rills, rising on all sides at an angle of 45 degrees, 300 feet in diameter at its base, and 150 feet on its flat summit. Several circular fortifications called Chesters, the Gaelic name for camps, have a strong mutual resemblance, and bear such marks of high antiquity as to have been supposed coeval with the Roman forts, or of earlier construction than Antoninus' wall. Various tumuli once existed; but have been levelled in the course of agricultural improvement. There are also monuments of the feudal times. In the Barwood is an eminence, still called the Court-hill, where the haughty barons were accustomed to sit in judgment. Near Quinzie-burn is another eminence called the Gallow-hill, where their unrelenting sentences were put in execution. Half a mile north of the town of Kilsyth are the ruins of Kilsyth-castle, anciently the baronial residence of the junior branch of the family of Livingstone. Sir James Livingstone offered to hold out the castle against Cromwell, and otherwise maintained loyalty to the house of Stuart during the period of the interregnum, and at the Restoration was created Viscount Kilsyth, and Lord Campsie. His second son, William, the third Viscount Kilsyth, engaged in the rebellion of 1715, suffered forfeiture, and died in Holland. He married first the widow of Viscount Dundee, who brought him a son, and next Barbara, daughter of Macdougal of Mackerston, who brought him a daughter. The family burying-vault, 16 feet square, having been entered, in 1795, for the purpose of plunder, the embalmed bodies of one of these ladies—most probably the second—and her infant, were found in a state of apparently as complete preservation as immediately after death. The vault is now so closed up as to be inaccessible.

This parish is traversed along its southern border by the north road from Glasgow to Stirling; it is nowhere more than ¼ a mile, and generally not more than 200 or 300 yards distant from the Forth and Clyde canal, and it enjoys ready access to the Croy and Castlecary stations of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. There are in the parish a sickle-work at Upper Banton, a paper-mill at Townhead, a brick and tile work at Currymire, a waulking factory at Quinzie-mill, and a power-loom factory in the town of Kilsyth. Many of the parishioners are hand-loom weavers, in the employment of Glasgow manufacturers. Among distinguished natives of the parish may be mentioned Sir William Livingstone, who became a senator of the college of justice in 1609, the Rev. John Livingstone, one of the founders of the Presbyterian church in Ireland, Dr. Jeffray, professor of anatomy in the university of Glasgow, Sir Archibald Edmonstone, author of a narrative of travels in Egypt, W. A. Cadell, Esq., author of two volumes of travels in Italy, and the Rev. Dr. R. Rennie, minister of the parish from 1789 to 1820, and author of several essays on peat-moss. Population of the parish in 1831, 4,297; in 1851, 5,346. Houses, 641.

This parish is in the presbytery of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £271 6s. 7d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £78 12s. 8d. The parish church stands at the west end of the town, is an elegant structure, built in 1816, and contains 860 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Banton, a little north of Kelvinhead, a neat building, erected about 16 years ago, containing upwards of 400 sittings, and under the patronage of its own subscribers and managers. There is a Free church of Kilsyth, with an attendance of about 400; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £204 4s. 7½d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Kilsyth, built in 1768, and containing 559 sittings. There are also an Independent chapel and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. There are three parochial schools, and two non parochial, the former situated respectively in the burgh and in the west and east baronies. Salary of the burgh schoolmaster, who employs an assistant £30, with £58 fees, and £9 other emoluments; of the east barony schoolmaster, £12 6s. 3d., with £31 fees, and £1 1s. other emoluments; of the west barony schoolmaster, £9, with £23 fees, and £22 other emoluments. The east barony was formerly called Monaebrugh, and constituted the whole parish till 1649, and was a rectory. The west barony is Kilsyth proper, and, till 1649, belonged to Campsie; and it did not impose its name on the parish, to the expulsion of the ancient one of Monaebrugh, till the close of the 17th century. In this barony, at a place still called Chapel-green, there was anciently a chapel. Supposing this to have been dedicated to a Romish saint of the name of Cetae, the word Kilsyth may be derived from that name, with the prefix Cella, a church, chapel, or burying-ground. Or the word may be an abbreviation of the Gaelic *Kilabhuinnsith*, 'Church of the River of peace;' and the brook in the vicinity of the church may have been considered as haunted by the *Daoine Sith*, or Scottish fairies, called 'men of peace,' for fear of their malign influence. Kilsyth is remarkable as the scene of two religious revivals which occured respectively in the years 1742 and 1839, and excited great interest throughout the country. Narratives of them were written and published by the Rev. Mr. Robe and the Rev. Mr. Burns, the incumbents at their respective dates.

The Town of Kilsyth stands on the north road from Glasgow to Stirling, ⅜ of a mile north of the Forth and Clyde canal, 5½ miles west by north of Cumbernauld, 12 west-south-west of Falkirk, 12½ north-east of Glasgow, and 15 south by west of Stirling. Seen from the banks of the canal or from the neighbouring heights, it seems to be bleakly situ-

ated, and has a dingy appearance. Its street-arrangements are straggling and irregular; and its edifices indicate the narrow competency of a community of cotton-weavers subordinate to Glasgow. The original village ran along the banks of the Garrel, at a time, of course, when that stream was not diverted toward its present reservoir receptacle; and it then bore the name of Monaebrugh. But about the year 1665, an entirely new town was built on a small rising ground, called Moat-hill, and took the name Kilsyth from the title of the proprietor. This, for some time, derived consequence from being a stage on the great thoroughfare from Glasgow to Stirling, Falkirk, and Edinburgh; and, after being forsaken by that traffic, it continued to maintain itself by connexion with the cotton manufacturers of Glasgow. A factory was erected here about 10 years ago which itself employs a good number of weavers. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. Fairs are held on the second Friday of April, and the third Friday of November; and a large cattle-show is held in June. The town has a savings' bank, and a branch-office of the National bank of Scotland. It was erected into a burgh-of-barony in 1826. Its governing body comprises a bailie and 4 councillors; and it has also a commission of police, comprising the bailie, one of the councillors, and 5 other commissioners. Population in 1841, 4,106; in 1851, 3,949. Houses, 422.

KILTARLITY, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, and reaching on the east within 2 miles of the post-town of Beauly, in Inverness-shire. It is bounded by Ross-shire, and by the parishes of Kilmorack, Kirkhill, Inverness, and Urquhart and Glenmoriston. Its length eastward is about 37 miles; and its average breadth is about 6 miles. The water-course of Strathglass, from the head of Glenaffrick all the way down to within 2 miles of Beauly, forms, with two exceptions, the northern boundary line. The one exception gives the Davoch of Erchless and Annat, on the north side of the river, to Kiltarlity; and the other gives the three farms, called the Crochails, on the south side of the river, to Kilmorack. All our articles which give a general account of Strathglass, or an account of its most remarkable features, such as Affrick (Loch), Glass (The), Strathglass, Inverness-shire, Aigas, Erchless-Castle, and Dehuim (The), are thus descriptive of Kiltarlity. Excepting about 9 square miles of a low-lying tract at its eastern extremity, the entire parish consists of hilly and rocky upland, cut into sections by glens, and fringed on the north by one half of the valley-ground of Strathglass. Its heights are generally rounded, and do not anywhere exceed an altitude of 2,000 feet above sea-level, and yet, in the west, are almost a wilderness, and in some places inaccessible by man. There are numerous lakes; some of them grandly romantic. There are also extensive woods, chiefly recent plantations. The principal proprietor is Lord Lovat, whose residence, Beaufort-castle, stands near the eastern extremity of the parish, amid extensive wooded policies, on the site of the ancient fortress of Beaufort or Dunie, which figures in history so early as the time of Alexander I., and sustained a regular siege in 1303 by the troops of Edward of England. Another extensive landowner is J. Stewart, Esq., whose estate stretches up Glenconveth southward from Beaufort-castle, and is traversed by a new road into Glenurquhart; and whose mansion of Belladrum stands amid brilliant pleasure-grounds, and is one of the most elegant in the Highlands. Chisholm of Chisholm also owns part of the parish. The principal antiquities are Druidical temples and vitrified forts. The lower part of the parish adjoins, and the upper part is traversed by, the north road from Inverness to Skye. Population in 1831, 2,715; in 1851, 2,965. Houses, 638. Assessed property in 1843, £6,160 9s. 9d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Inverness, and synod of Moray. Patron, Professor Hercules Scott. Stipend, £283 14s.; glebe, £60. The parish church stands about 3 miles from the eastern boundary, and was built in 1829, and contains 790 sittings. The upper part of the parish is included in the Royal bounty mission of Strathglass. There are a Free church of Kiltarlity, and a Free church preaching station of Strathglass; and the receipts of the former in 1855 were £131 9s. 10d.,—of the latter, £32 10s. 10d. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, with 500 sittings, at Eskadale. There are three parochial schools at respectively Kiltarlity, Mauld, and Knockfin. Salary of the Kiltarlity schoolmaster, £25 16s.; of each of the other schoolmasters, £12 18s. by law, but £25 by voluntary gift of the Chisholm and of Mr. Marjoribanks of Guisachan. There is an endowed female school at Kiltarlity. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Kiltarlity and Conveth. When these parishes were united is not known. Conveth is the south-east portion of the united parish.

KILTEARN, a parish, containing the post-office village of Evantown and the village of Drummond, in Ross-shire. It is bounded on the south-east by the frith of Cromarty, and on other sides by the parishes of Dingwall, Fodderty, Contin, Lochbroom, and Alness. Its length south-eastward is about 20 miles; and its breadth along the coast is about 6 miles, and in the interior is variable. The huge mountain Benwyvis is on the boundary with Fodderty. All the rest of the interior, excepting a tract of from one mile to two miles in breadth along the coast, is continuous upland, wild and uncultivated, consisting of a mass of hills covered with heath, and interspersed with extensive tracts of moor and mossy ground, and valleys covered with coarse grass. Along the coast the parish is arable, and exhibits a rich appearance; the fields are regularly enclosed, and several elegant seats are seen, surrounded with thriving plantations. The total number of cultivated acres is about 3,000. The principal waters are those noticed in our articles Aultgrande and Glass (Loch). The rivulet Skiack, formed by the union of several mountain-torrents, falls into the frith about ½ a mile from the mouth of the Aultgrande; and there are several other streamlets, which take their rise from lakes among the mountains. Coal has been found, but could not be profitably worked. Lead and iron ores also occur, but have not hitherto promised or induced any attempt at mining. Sir Charles Munro of Fowlis, Bart., whose seats are Fowlis-castle and Ardullie-house, is the proprietor of about two-thirds of the parish, and counts as the thirtieth in descent from Donald Munro, to whom Malcolm II. granted the tract of country between Dingwall town and Allness water, for assisting him to extirpate the Danes; and part of that tract was afterwards erected into the barony of Fowlis. The other landowners are Munro of Novar, Mackenzie of Mountgerald, Munro of Balcony, and Davidson of Tulloch. The real rental in 1839 was about £5,300; the estimated value of raw produce in that year, £15,090; the value of assessed property in 1843, £5,106 7s. 8d. There are meal, flour, barley, carding, and saw mills on the Skiack and the Aultgrande. The chief antiquities are remains of five chapels and burying places. There was formerly, to the west of the house of Clyne, a

remarkable piece of antiquity, which the progress of the plough some 25 years ago swept away. It was an oval figure, formed with large stones set upright, similar—though on a smaller scale—to Stonehenge in Wiltshire; and is supposed to have been used by the Druids as a place of worship. The parish is traversed by the road from Dingwall to Tain. Population in 1831, 1,605; in 1851, 1,538. Houses, 286.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Dingwall, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £249 9s. 6d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with about £20 fees. The parish church was built in 1791, and contains 524 sittings. There is a Free church, with about 350 sittings; and its receipts in 1855 were £142 8s. 10½d. There is a private school at Evantown.

KILTUINTAIK. See MORVEN.

KILVICEUEN. See KILFINICHEN.

KILWINNING, a parish, containing the post-town of Kilwinning, and the villages of Fergus-hill, Doura, and Dalgarven, in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded by Dalry, Beith, Dunlop, Stewarton, Irvine, Stevenston, and Ardrossan. Its greatest length south-south-westward is about 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 5 miles. Along the east and north-east, the surface is hilly; and thence to the south, south-west, and west, it slopes gently down in knolly or waving curves. Many of its heights and hillocks are crowned with plantation, and are agreeable features in a lovely landscape. The southern extremity is beautified by the mansion and part of the pleasure-grounds of EGLINTON-CASTLE: see that article. The views from the upper district are extensive and beautiful, comprising some of the finest groupings of the frith of Clyde and its screens, with a rich low country on the foreground. A good many hundreds of acres of the parochial area are under wood; a considerable aggregate in the upper district is moss; from one-fourth to one-third of the entire area is under crop; and all the rest is disposed in field pasture, subordinate to the dairy. The soil of nearly one half of the cultivated lands is a stiff clay; and that of most of the remainder is a light sandy loam. Garnock and Lugton waters intersect the parish, the former south-eastward and the latter south-westward, making a confluence about a mile below Eglinton-castle. Caaf water traces the boundary a short distance with Dalry, and falls into the Garnock. A small lake, called Ashenyard or Ashgrove loch, lies on the boundary with Stevenston. Rocks of the coal formation underlie the whole parochial surface. Coal abounds, and is extensively worked. Limestone, of excellent quality, is also extensively worked. Three blast furnaces, together with suitable accompanying buildings, were erected in 1845, under the name of the Eglinton iron-works; two others were erected afterwards; and the resident population there is now about 1,000. Good building sandstone is quarried, and was long ago in request for places beyond the parish. There are 35 landowners drawing rental of £50 or upwards; but the only mansions, besides Eglinton-castle, are Mountgreenan, Monkcastle, and Ashgrove. The farms, in general, are small; many of them not more than 50 acres, and all averaging only about 80. The average rent of arable land is about £1 15s. per acre. There are four corn mills and three saw mills. The parish is traversed by the Glasgow and South-western railway, in both its Ayr fork and its Kilmarnock, and it has a station on the Ayr fork 26 miles from Glasgow, and contains the junction with it of the Ardrossan railway. Population in 1831, 3,772; in 1851, 6,359. Houses, 851. Assessed property in 1843, £15,260 14s. 7d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend, £316 8s. 5d.; glebe, £14. Unappropriated teinds, £670 9s. 1d. The parish church was built in 1775, and contains 1,030 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 265; and its receipts in 1855 were £211 9s. 8½d. There are also an United Presbyterian church, and an United Original Secession church, each with an attendance of about 200; the former containing 600 sittings, the latter 550. There is likewise a Morrisonian place of worship. The schools in the parish are the parochial school, two penny-a-week schools for respectively boys and girls in the town, two adventure schools for respectively boys and girls in the town, an adventure school at Byres, a school at the Fergushill coal-mines, a school at the Eglinton iron-works, and four subscription schools at Auchentiber, Bullerholes, Doura, and Dalgarven. The salary of the parochial schoolmaster is £40, with £31 10s. other emoluments. The present attendance at the parochial school is 243, and at all the other schools collectively 629.—The parish figures prominently in record as the site of an abbey, and was anciently a vicarage of that abbey, and derived its name from St. Winning, a Scottish saint of the 8th century. Near the manse is a fountain still called Winning's well. Soon after the erection of the abbey, Kilwinning was known, in all the circumjacent country, under the name of Saigtown, thought by some to be a corruption of Saints'-town; and by this name it still is, or very recently was, well known to the inhabitants. Before the Reformation the church of the abbey served as the parish church; and even when the abbey itself was demolished, the church was allowed to stand, and continued to be used till the erection of the present edifice.

The abbey of Kilwinning was founded in 1140, for a colony of Tyronensian monks from Kelso, by Hugh de Morville, lord of Cunningham, and Lord High Constable of Scotland, and dedicated, like a church which preceded it, to St. Winning. Robert I., Hugh de Morville, John de Meneleth, the lord of Arran, Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs, Sir John Maxwell of Maxwell, and other opulent and powerful personages, endowed it with very extensive possessions. Besides granges and other property, the abbey claimed the proprietorship of the tithes and pertinents of 20 parish-churches,—13 of them in Cunningham, 2 in Arran, 2 in Argyleshire, and 2 in Dumbartonshire. "According to the traditionary account of the entire revenue of the monastery," says the statist in the Old Account, "it is asserted that its present annual amount would be at least £20,000 sterling." From Robert II. the monks obtained a charter, erecting all the lands of the barony of Kilwinning into a free regality, with ample jurisdiction; and they received ratifications of this charter from Robert III. and James IV. The monks appear to have been unusually expert in the chicanery of priestcraft, and to have enthralled the judgments and superstitious feelings of men in the dark ages of their influence, fully more than most of their contemporaries. They made such use of some pretended relics as, on the credulous faith of their virtues, to draw many offerings; and they, at the same time, made such an exhibition to the public eye of shallow austerities, as to win for themselves the credit of being superhuman in character. James IV., when passing their place in 1507, made an offering of 14 shillings to their relics. Hoveden, thoroughly gulled with their legends, gravely re-

lates, that a fountain in the vicinity of their monastery ran blood for eight days and nights, in the year 1184. The last abbot was Gavin Hamilton, of the family of Rosslock, a hot opponent of John Knox, and a zealous partizan of Queen Mary. In 1538, he succeeded James Bethune, archbishop of Glasgow, as abbot; and in 1551, was killed in a skirmish in the Canongate of Edinburgh.

According to tradition, the buildings of the abbey, when entire, covered several acres, and were stately and magnificent. In 1560, Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, one of the most active and distinguished promoters of the Reformation, acting by order of the States-general of Scotland, almost destroyed them, leaving only the church and a steeple, and so totally demolished what was strictly monastic, that all traces of even the foundations of the walls have long ago utterly disappeared. In 1603—after the abbey had been under the commendatorship, first of the family of Glencairn, and next of the family of Raith—its lands and titles, and various pertinents, were erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Hugh, Earl of Eglinton. The church continued to be in use as the parish church till 1775, when the greater part of it was taken down to make way for the present parish church. So much of the ruins as remained were afterwards repaired, at very considerable expense, by the then Earl of Eglinton; and, from a drawing of them made in 1789, they are exhibited in Grose's Antiquities. The steeple mainly consisted of a huge square tower, 32 feet on each side and 103 feet high; and in 1814 it fell from natural decay. A new beautiful tower was built in the following year, about the same height, 28 feet square, on the same site, and separate from the church. The south gable of the old church's transept, and one of its finely proportioned arches, a Saxon gateway, and some mouldering walls, are now the only extant remains of the ancient abbey.

The Town of Kilwinning stands on a gentle rising-ground, on the right bank of the Garnock, on the road from Irvine to Paisley, and on the route of the Ayr fork of the Glasgow and South-western railway, 2¾ miles north-north-west of Irvine, 3½ north-east of Saltcoats, 3¾ south by east of Dalry, and 26, by railway, south-west of Glasgow. The town is ancient, and has a dull, antiquated, dingy appearance; yet borrows sufficient splendour from the loveliness of its environs, from reminiscences of its historical importance, and from the beautiful remains of its old church, with the contiguous elegant modern tower, to be an object of interest. It consists principally of one narrow street, winged by some lanes, and of some rows of modern houses; and stretches westward from the river. Its extremities are somewhat detached; and the western one is called the Byres, from a belief that the monks kept their cattle there; while the eastern one bears the name of Crosshill, from being the place where they set up the cross to receive the homage of approaching pilgrims. The environs of the town are richly adorned with wood; and its higher parts command a gorgeous view of the frith of Clyde and its screens. The male inhabitants are employed chiefly in weaving and mining, and the females in sewing. In the various departments of silk, woollen, and cotton, the town had, in 1828, 370 looms, and in 1838, 350. In the latter year, 60 of the looms were harness, and 290 plain. The number of looms is now smaller; and they are employed principally in the weaving of silk. There is likewise a foundry in the town. Fairs are held on the first day of February, and the first Wednesday of November. The principal inns are the Eglinton arms and the Winton arms. The town has two banking offices, a savings' bank, a reading-room, several friendly societies, and a total abstinence society. Population in 1851, 3,265. Houses, 360.

Kilwinning was the cradle of free-masonry in Scotland. Fraternities of architects were formed on the Continent of Europe, in the 11th and 12th centuries, to carry out the principles of the Gothic architecture; and being favoured with bulls from the Popes of Rome, securing to them peculiar privileges wherever they might go, called themselves free-masons. One of these fraternities came to Scotland to build the abbey of Kilwinning; and there they took some of the natives into their fellowship, making them partakers of their secrets and their privileges. What the secrets were, and some of the privileges, is not known; but the fraternities which sprang up in Scotland, together with all those on the Continent and in England, soon passed from their original character into one of mere haughty exclusive consociation, with little or no reference to any purposes of architecture. In this new character Scottish free-mason y sank suddenly into obscurity, and even into odium; but it eventually revived; and in the reign of James I., it walked abroad with the high bearing which has ever since characterized it. That monarch, not long after his return from England, patronized the mother-lodge of Kilwinning; and presided as grand-master till he settled an annual salary, to be paid by every master-mason of Scotland to a grand-master, who should be chosen by the brethren, and approved by the Crown,—who should be nobly born, or a clergyman of high rank and character,—and who should have his deputies in the different towns and counties of Scotland. James II. conferred the office of grand-master on William St. Clair, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, and made it hereditary in the family of his descendants, the Barons of Roslin. Earl William and his successors held their head-courts, or assembled their grand-lodges, in Kilwinning, as the seat of the earliest fraternity. An uncommon spirit for free-masonry becoming diffused, many lodges were formed throughout the kingdom, receiving their charters of erection from the Kilwinning lodge, and combining its name with their own in their distinctive titles. In 1736, William St. Clair of Roslin, obliged to sell his estates, and destitute of an heir, resigned to an assembly of the lodges of Edinburgh and its vicinity, all claim to the grand-mastership, and empowered them, in common with the other lodges of the country, to declare the office elective. On St. Andrews'-day of that year, the representatives of about 32 lodges received the resignation, elected William St. Clair himself their grand-master, set an example which has ever since been followed, of testifying respect for the part he acted, and constituted themselves into the grand-lodge of Scotland,—an institution whose influence or power has in a great measure shorn the ancient Kilwinning lodge of its peculiar honours, or at least superseded it in its paramount place among the lodges. Yet, whoever takes any interest in free-masonry, still looks with feelings of pride or veneration to the Kilwinning lodge.

Kilwinning is remarkable also for its continuation to the present time, almost uninterruptedly, of that practice of archery which was anciently enjoined by acts of the Scottish parliament upon the young men of every parish. Its company of archers are known, though imperfectly, and only by tradition, to have existed prior to the year 1488; but from that year downward, they are authenticated by documents. Originally enrolled by royal authority, they appear to have been encouraged by the inmates of the abbey; and they, in consequence,

instituted customs which easily secured their surviving the discontinuance of archery as the principal art of war. Once a-year, generally in the month of June, they make a grand exhibition. The principal shooting is at a parrot, anciently called the papingo, and well known under that name in heraldry, but now called the popinjay. This used to be constructed of wood; but in recent years has consisted of feathers worked up into the semblance of a parrot; and is suspended by a string to the top of a pole, and placed 120 feet high, on the steeple of the town. The archer who shoots down this mark is called "the Captain of the popinjay;" and is master of the ceremonies of the succeeding year. Every person acquainted with Sir Walter Scott's novels, will recognize the Kilwinning festival, though fictioned to be on a different arena, in the opening scene of Old Mortality, when young Milnwood achieves the honours of captain of the popinjay, and becomes bound to do the honours of the Howff. Another kind of shooting is practised for prizes at butts, point-blank distance, about 26 yards. The prize, in this case, is some useful or ornamental piece of plate, given annually to the company by the senior surviving archer.

KIMELFORD. See KILNINVER.

KIMMERGHAM. See EDROM.

KIN-. See KEAN-.

KINALDY. See DUNINO.

KINBEACHIE, a small lake at the western extremity of the parish of Resolis, in Ross-shire. Its superfluence forms the burn of Resolis.

KINBEAN, a hill, containing an inexhaustible supply of peat-moss for fuel, in the parish of Aberdour, in Aberdeenshire.

KINBETTOCK. See TOWIE.

KINBLITHMONT. See INVERKEILLOR.

KINBROOM. See FYVIE.

KINBUCK, a village in the parish of Dunblane, 2½ miles north-north-east of the town of Dunblane, in Perthshire. It has a station on the Scottish Central railway. Population, 131. Houses, 14.

KINCAID. See CAMPSIE.

KINCAIRNIE, a village in the parish of Caputh, Perthshire. Population, 83. Houses, 20.

KINCALDRUM, a post-office station and an estate, in the parish of Inverarity, on the road from Forfar to Dundee, Forfarshire.

KINCAPLE, a village in the northern district of the parish of St. Andrews, 3 miles west-north-west of the town of St. Andrews, Fifeshire. Population, 186. Houses, 40.

KINCARDINE, a parish lying on the northern border of Ross-shire, and comprising two detached portions of Cromartyshire. It adjoins the post-office village of Bonar; and is bounded by the county of Sutherland, and by the parishes of Edertown, Rosskeen, Fodderty, and Lochbroom. Its length eastward is upwards of 35 miles; and its breadth is from 5 to 20 miles. Part of its boundary-line with Sutherlandshire is the ALTAN-NAN-CEALGACH,—which see; but a much greater part is the river Oikel, together with the upper portion of that river's long narrow estuary, called the Kyle, or Upper Dornoch frith. The parish, at its east end, is narrow; but it gradually widens, till, at the western extremity, where 'the forest of Balnagown' —which is a group of rude hills of great extent—is situated, it is 20 miles in breadth. It consists of a number of straths or glens, watered by rivulets, and of mountains covered with fine soft heath, and affording excellent sheep-walks. The coast of the Kyle is flat and sandy, and affords safe harbours for small vessels. There are several salmon-fishings. Knockbirny, a mountain on the boundary with Assynt in Sutherlandshire, abounds with marble, both white and coloured; and on Cairnchuinaig, a lofty mountain in the interior, topazes similar to those of Cairngorm have been found. There are eight landowners,—all non-resident; and the real rental is about £5,000. Assessed property in 1843, £5,172 1s. 6d. A sanguinary contest, called the battle of Tuiteam-Tarbhach, was fought in this parish, in the 14th century, between the Macleods and the Mackays. The last battle of the Marquis of Montrose also was fought here, at a place called Craigcaoineadhan, in April 1650, whence he fled into Assynt, where he was captured. Both battles seem to have been rather onslaughts than affairs of strategy; and the former has left a dismal memorial in a small unenclosed burying-ground, where its victims were buried; while the latter is commemorated in the present name of its locality, which entirely superseded the previous name, and signifies "the Rock of Lamentation." The hamlet or kirktown of Kincardine stands on the coast of the Kyle, within a mile of the eastern boundary of the parish, and about 2 miles south-east of Bonar-Bridge, and has a small harbour. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,887; in 1851, 1,896. Houses, 384.

This parish is in the presbytery of Tain, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Marchioness of Stafford. Stipend, £278 2s.; glebe, £8 16s. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £5 fees. The parish church was built in 1799, and contains 600 sittings. The quoad sacra parish of Croick lies wholly within Kincardine; and the mission district of Rosehall lies partly within it. See CROICK and ROSEHALL. There is a Free church of Kincardine: attendance, 450; receipts in 1855, £64 7s. 4d. There are seven non-parochial schools, a parochial library, and a reading-club.

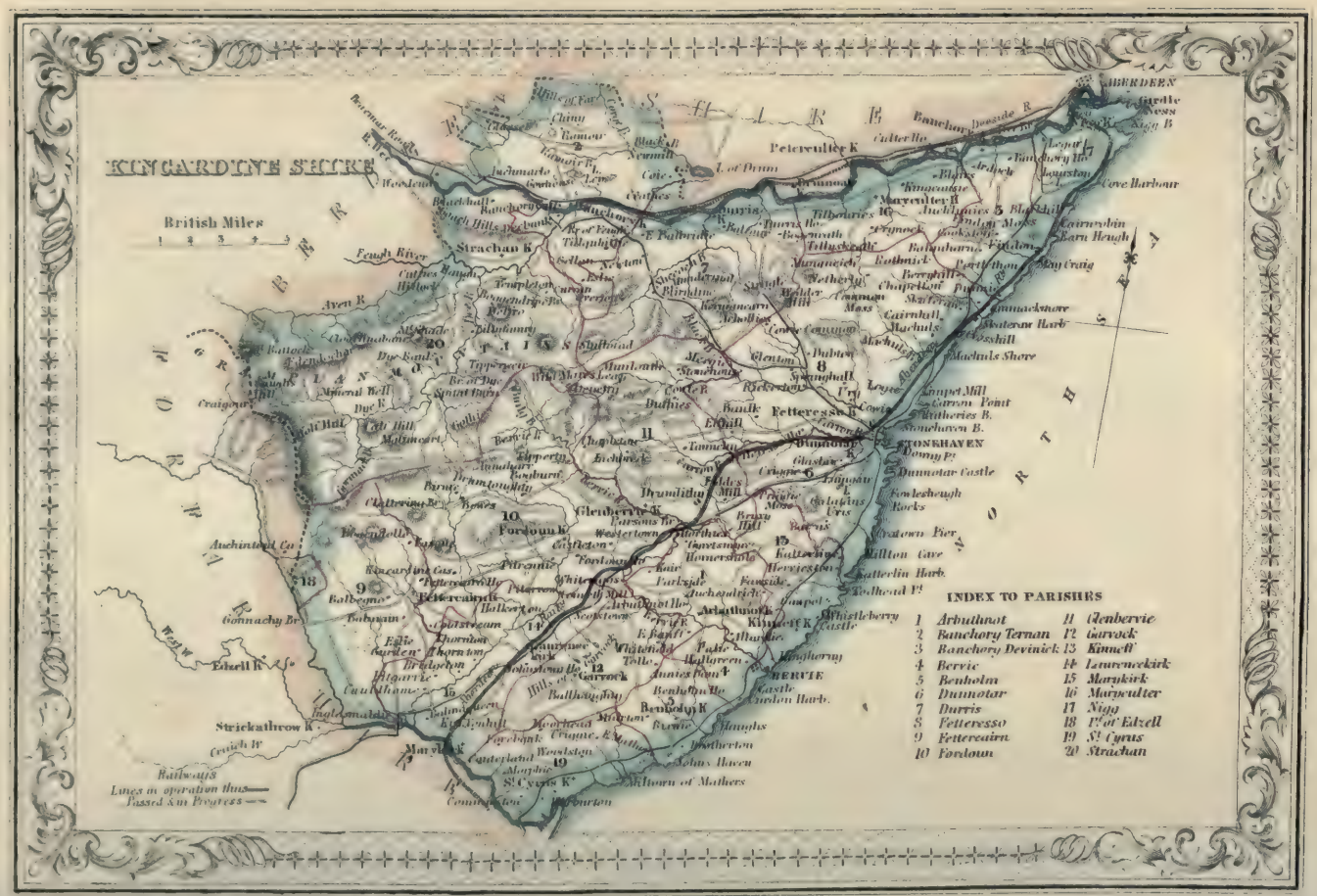
KINCARDINE, a parish in the district of Menteith, about the middle of the southern verge of Perthshire. It contains the post-office village of Thornhill, and the post-office station of Blair-Drummond, and the villages of Norrieston, Kirklane, and Woodlane. It consists of two parts, both bounded on the south by the river Forth, and detached from each other, at the average distance of 2½ miles, by the southern part of the parish of Kilmadock. The larger or eastern section stretches between the Forth and the Teith, from their point of confluence westward, 4 miles in a straight line up the former, and 4½ up the latter; and measures on its west side, or along the boundary with Kilmadock, 2¾ miles. The lesser or western section stretches northward between Port-of-Monteith on the west, and Kilmadock on the east, to an extended wing of the latter parish on the north, in a stripe of mean length 3½ miles, and of mean breadth 1¼ mile. The Teith divides the larger section from Kilmadock and Lecropt on the north-east; and the Forth divides both sections from Stirlingshire on the south. In consequence of the Forth bending from its general easterly course, and making a sweep 1½ or 1¾ mile northward to the point of junction with the Teith, the area of the parish is greater than would appear from the measurement we have stated, and is supposed to amount to about 7,500 imperial acres. Goodie-water runs 1¾ mile along the western boundary of the smaller section, and the same distance south-eastward through it, to fall into the Forth, in the intervening projection of the parish of Kilmadock. Both this stream and the Forth are here dark-coloured in their waters, and have a muddy bottom; and both in the bulk of their united volume, and in the beauty of their banks, they are excelled by the Teith. The surface of the parish

consists, over two-thirds of its extent which stretch upwards from the Forth, of carse-lands, and over the remaining third on the north of dryfield. The greater part of it is nearly a dead level; and the only elevated part of it is a very gentle ridge which commences at the mansion of Blair-Drummond, and ascends westward by easy undulations, from about 40 to about 300 feet of altitude above the level of the sea, at the highest part of the road from Thornhill to Callander. This ridge slopes laterally to the Teith on the north, and to the carse on the south; and lying in the widest part of the strath of Menteith, screened in the distance by the Benlomond-hills on the west, Benledi on the north-west, Benvoirlich and Stoontachrone on the north, the Ochils on the east, and the hill-chain of Stirlingshire on the south, it is the centre of a finely-featured and warmly-tinted picture, set in a frame of superbness and grandeur. The soil of the dryfield district is a light loam, formerly studded with numerous boulders, which greatly obstructed tillage till they were blown with gunpowder, and removed. The soil of the carse district is a rich blue clay, lying upon a bed of gravel, which comes near the surface at the northern extremity, and thence dips at the rate of one foot in a hundred toward the Forth, allowing a great average depth to the superincumbent clay. At various depths, the carse has many thin beds of shells, particularly of oysters. About 85 years ago, nearly one-half of the whole carse-lands were covered with a deep bog, well-known under the name of the Kincardine-moss, which was of no other value than for its produce in peats; and, owing to the boldness and novelty of the processes by which it was rendered arable and richly luxuriant, has obtained more notoriety than probably any other scene of agricultural improvement. Various methods of improvement were tried, so slow in their progress, so limited in their range, and of so little value in their results, that a doubt arose whether the arena of them would not have been worth more to the proprietor had it been the bed of a lake. Henry Home, Lord Kames, a senator of the college of justice, and the distinguished author of several learned publications, within whose estate of Blair-Drummond the moss lay, conceived the project of cutting it away piece-meal, and sending it adrift on the Forth; and having commenced operations, was succeeded in the conducting of them by Mr. Home Drummond, his son and heir. See the article Blair-Drummond. Very little moss now remains in the parish; and even that little is in process of extinction. About 350 acres are under wood, about 500 are in permanent pasture, 142 are waste moor, and all the rest, excepting the remains of the moss, are under the plough. About two-thirds of the entire area belong to Mr. Home Drummond; and the rest is distributed among 20 landowners. The average rent of the carse land is about £2 7s. per acre; of the dryfield, £1 7s. Assessed property in 1843, £12,500. There are in the parish two meal mills, a saw-mill, and a tile-work. Sandstone is quarried, both for house-building and for road-making. There is, in the vicinity of Blair-Drummond, a tumulus, called Wallace's Trench, 63 yards in circumference, which, on being opened, was found to have been sepulchral. There are, within the grounds of Blair-Drummond, two much larger tumuli, which have not been opened. There were found, in the course of the georgical operations on the moss-lands, a number of portable Roman antiquities, and a considerable stretch of Roman road. There was also found, imbedded in the clay under the moss, a portion of the skeleton of a whale. The parish is traversed by the roads from Stirling to Port-of-Monteith and to Callander; it is connected with Stirlingshire by a suspension bridge, erected in 1831 from a design by Smith of Deanston; and it will derive benefit from the opening, through Gargunnock, of the Forth and Clyde railway. Population in 1831, 2,456; in 1851, 1,993. Houses, 380.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Lady Willoughby de Eresby. Stipend, £255 8s. 1d.; glebe, £14. Unappropriated teinds, £401 9s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £14 fees, and £12 other emoluments. The parish church is an elegant Gothic structure, built in 1816, and containing 770 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Norrieston, 4 miles west of the parish church, built in 1812, repaired in 1833, and containing 870 sittings. There is a Free church at Norrieston; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £106 18s. 2½d. There are four non-parochial schools. The ancient church of Kincardine belonged to the abbey of Cambuskenneth.

KINCARDINE, a post-town and sea-port in the parish of Tulliallan, on the southern verge of the detached district of Perthshire. It stands on the shore of the frith of Forth, 4 miles west-north-west of Culross, 5 south-east of Alloa, and 22 south-south-west of Perth. The name Kincardine has been interpreted to signify either "the head of the shore," or "the head or meeting-place of friends;" and it evidently bears the former of these senses, both as applied to this town and as applied to Kincardine in Monteith. The frith of Forth manifestly extended at one time far above Stirling, depositing all the clay of the carses, as well that which ever lay bare after the retiring of the waters, as that which subsequently became overgrown with moss; and in the course of the frith retiring farther and farther to the east, it probably had the head of its shore for currachs at Kincardine in Monteith, when the first church of that place was founded, and the head of its shore for sea-borne vessels at Kincardine in Tulliallan, when the original houses of this town were built. Even yet the frith so narrows here, though afterwards slightly expanding, as to have rendered this place, up to the recent epoch of the opening of railways, the grand ferry station on the route of direct connection between all Fifeshire and Kinross-shire on the one hand, and all the south-west of Scotland on the other; while, for a long period, the commerce here was a commerce for nearly all places round the head of the frith, just as the commerce at Leith was a commerce for nearly all places along the lower parts of its south side, and the commerce of Kirkcaldy was a central commerce for places along the lower part of its north side.

The town of Kincardine has been very irregularly built. Most of the houses are of one story, and covered with tile; but the newer ones are of two or three stories, and covered with slate. The parish church of Tulliallan is in the town, and is an elegant modern building; here also are a Free church and an United Presbyterian church; here too, and in the neighbourhood, are some good villas; and the town, as a whole, exhibits unmistakable marks of past importance and present well-doing; yet is the aggregate appearance of the place not at all prepossessing. The vessels belonging to it comprise about 9,000 tons, and are worth about £108,000. There are about 50 shipowners; but they mainly buy or build their vessels elsewhere, and employ them in the trade of the Mediterranean, the West Indies, South America, the East Indies, and Australia. Ship-building was once important here, so many as nine vessels being sometimes


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simultaneously on the stocks; but that trade has greatly declined. Extensive distilleries, salt-works, and collieries, which formerly gave large employment to the inhabitants, are extinct. But there are still a sail-cloth factory, and a rope-work; and a few persons are employed in the weaving of plain linen cloths and damasks. The quay or pier is good; and the roadstead adjacent to it is capable of accommodating 100 large vessels. Kincardine has a station on the Stirling and Dunfermline railway, and is a regular place of call for the Stirling and Granton steamers. It has two good inns, three insurance agencies, and branch-offices of the Union bank and the Commercial bank. It is a burgh-of-barony, and is governed by a bailie. Sheriff small debt courts are held on the first Monday of February, May, August, and November. Two extensive embankments were recently formed along the Forth adjacent to it, respectively on its west side and its east side, for the reclaiming of valuable land from the tide, with the incidental effect of improving the local climate. The embankment on the west is 11 feet high and 2,020 yards long, was completed in 1823, at the cost of £6,104, and reclaimed 152 acres of land; and that on the east is 16 feet high and 3,040 yards long, was completed in 1839, at the cost of nearly £14,000, and reclaimed 214 acres of land. Population of the town in 1841, 2,875; in 1851, 2,697. Houses, 513.

KINCARDINE, a decayed village in the parish of Fordoun, 4 miles west-south-west of Auchinblae, Kincardineshire. Adjacent to it are the ruins of an ancient castle, a seat of royalty, noticed in our article Castleton of Kincardine. The village is now diminished to a few houses; but it once extended from the ground at the foot of the castle to the vicinity of Fettercairn-house. It was anciently the county town, and still gives its name to the county; and it continued to be the seat of the sheriff's courts till the time of James VI., when they were removed to Stonehaven. It had its church, its cemetery, its east port, its west port, and its market cross; the last of which was carried off to Fettercairn, and still figures there. Several places in the vicinity of the village and the castle continue to bear names which indicate their ancient grandeur.

KINCARDINE, Inverness-shire. See Abernethy.

KINCARDINE-GLEN, a beautifully romantic glen, traversed by the rivulet Madrany, in the parish of Blackford, Perthshire. The Scottish Central railway crosses this glen by stupendous works, the middle portion of which is a viaduct of six arches, nearly 100 feet above the stream. On the grounds of the glen are the ruins of an ancient ducal castle. See Blackford.

KINCARDINE-O'NEIL, the south-western district of Aberdeenshire. It comprehends all the upper part of the basin of the Dee, as much of the central portion of that basin as belongs to Aberdeenshire, a small part of the lower portion of that basin, and a small part of the right side of the central portion of the basin of the Don. Its general character may be readily inferred from our articles Aberdeenshire and Dee (The). It comprises the parishes of Crathie and Braemar, Glenmuick, Tulloch, and Glengairn, Logie-Coldstone, Tarland, Coull, Aboyne and Glentannar, Birse, Lumphanan, Kincardine-O'Neil, Midmar, Cluny, and Echt. Its length, in the direction of east by north, is 57 miles; and its breadth varies from 8 to 16 miles. Population in 1831, 15,415; in 1851, 15,940. Houses, 3,136.

KINCARDINE-O'NEIL, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the Kincardine-O'Neil district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on south-east and south by Kincardineshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Birse, Aboyne, Lumphanan, Tough, Cluny, and Midmar. Its length southward is upwards of 8 miles; and its greatest breadth is upwards of 5 miles. The river Dee traces the south-western boundary, dividing this parish from Aboyne and Birse. Belty burn traverses the interior of the parish in a south-easterly direction, bisecting it into nearly equal parts, and passes into Kincardineshire, to fall speedily there into the Dee. A streamlet, called the Neil, drains the western wing of the parish into the Dee, at a point where that river is on the boundary; and this streamlet, by washing the site of the ancient church, which is also that of the present village, gave rise to the suffix of the name Kincardine-O'Neil. The surface of the parish may be described as comprising three straths, or parts of straths, together with considerable intervening hills. The southern and the central straths have an elevation of from 400 to 500 feet above the level of the sea; and the northern strath is higher. The hill which divides the southern strath from the central one is Ordfundlie; that which divides the central strath from the northern one is Learney; and this may not improperly be regarded as a continuation of the hill of Fare, part of which is on the eastern boundary. See Fare (Hill of). There are in the parish upwards of 2,000 acres of plantation. The rocks are variously sandstone, trap, and granite. There are 12 landowners. The principal residences in the parish are those of Kincardine, Learney, Desswood, Camfield, Craigmyle, and Stranduff. There are 6 saw-mills and 5 meal mills. The real rental in 1842 was about £6,000; the estimated value of raw produce in that year, £17,576; the value of assessed property in 1843, £7,018. The village of Kincardine-O'Neil stands on the side of the Dee, and on the road from Aberdeen to Ballater, 5 miles east by south of Charleston of Aboyne, 8 west-north-west of Banchory, and 26 west by south of Aberdeen. Its situation is a pleasant one, and commands an extensive view along the valley of the Dee, and up to its enclosing mountains. This village is deemed an excellent summer resort for invalids. A bede-house for eight old men was founded here in the Roman Catholic times by a bishop of Aberdeen, but became extinct at the Reformation. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday of May, and on the Wednesday and Thursday after the last Tuesday of August, all old style. Population of the village, about 300. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,936; in 1851, 2,098. Houses, 383.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Sir W. Forbes, Bart. Stipend, £232 4s.; glebe, £12. Unappropriated teinds, £162 15s. 7d. The parish church is an old edifice, burnt down and restored in 1733, and repaired in 1799 and 1820, and containing 640 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 250; sum raised in 1855, £106 12s. 8d. There are three parochial schools, with average salary of £25 each and about £20 fees, and all aided by the Dick bequest. There are four other schools and three circulating libraries.

KINCARDINESHIRE—popularly called The Mearns—a maritime county of the east side of Scotland. It is bounded on the north by Aberdeenshire, from which, in a great measure, it is divided by the river Dee; on the east, by the German ocean; and on the south and west, by Forfarshire, from which it is mainly divided by the North Esk. Its outline is triangular, with the most acute angle stretching north-eastward to the vicinity of Aberdeen, and terminating at Girdleness. Its greatest length is along the coast-boundary south-westward, 32 miles; and its greatest breadth, from east to west, is 24 miles.

The county is naturally divided into four districts, —the Grampian, the Dee-side, the How of Mearns, and the Coast-side.

The Grampian or mountain district consists of the eastern termination of what is popularly called the lower chain of that mighty rampart of ancient independence, the Grampian range: see GRAMPIANS. This sterile, rugged, dreary region stretches from west to east, through the whole breadth of the county, softening down almost to the verge of the ocean, and separating the Dee-side district, on the north, from the How of Mearns, on the south. Rising, in the midst of highly cultivated land, about 3 miles from the coast, with a height of 500 to 600 feet —if not rather forming, first of all, the promontory of Girdleness itself—it rapidly increases in altitude, with a vast congeries of dark brown hills, until, at the western extremity of the district, about 20 miles from the sea, Mount Battock, nearly 3,500 feet above sea-level, towers in height beyond them all. On the top of this mountain, Kincardineshire meets the counties of Forfar and Aberdeen. About 6 miles eastward is Clochnaben, or the White stone hill, remarkable for a protuberance of solid rock on its summit, about 100 feet in perpendicular height, appearing, from the sea, like a watch-tower, and forming an excellent land-mark to coasting vessels. About 4 miles from Clochnaben is Kerlook, from the top of which, at an altitude of 1,900 feet, is commanded a most noble view over the greater part of Aberdeenshire to the north, and over extensive regions to the south, as far even as the Lammermuir hills in East Lothian. Six miles to the north-east is Cairnmanearn, almost covered over its whole surface with great blocks of granite. Cairniemount, in the south front of the Grampians, is about 2,500 feet in height,—over it passes the public road from the Howe to the Dee-side. Strathfinella, also on the south, is remarkable for the manner in which it stands isolated from the main body of the ridge, being cut off by a narrow vale, of very pleasant aspect, but in many places not 100 yards in breadth. In summer the glens and deep hollows among the Grampians are somewhat enlivened by the fringe of green pasture springing up by the sides of the different brooks, which alternately become either dry channels or furious torrents; but there reigns throughout even these a cheerless, gloomy solitude, devoid, except in a very few places, of human habitation or of marks of human industry. In some of them, however, are spots of surpassing natural beauty. The Kincardineshire section of the Grampians is, on an average, from 16 to 18 miles in length, by 6 to 8 in breadth. Square area 120 miles, or nearly 80,000 acres.

The Dee-side district extends from the sea westward, along the southern bank of the Dee for about 13 miles, and then along both banks 9 or 10 miles further; and comprehends also the valley of the Feugh. In this district, which is peculiarly favourable to the growth of timber, the face of the country is highly embellished by plantations, which here occupy a greater proportion of land than in any other part of the county; the fir-plantations extending, in some places, to the summits of the adjoining hills. At many points, especially in the vicinity of the ing valley of Banchory, the prospect along the is rich and beautiful. That part of the district ch lies north of the river, and to which the pr ing observations most specially apply, is muc ersified in heights and flats, and has a souther osure. It contains about 26 square miles, or acres. The southern portion of the distric ains about 54 square miles, or 34,560 acres.

The Howe district is a low, champaign, and highly cultivated country, diversified and ornamented by thriving plantations, gentlemen's seats, and villages. The ground being, in many places, composed of a bright red clay, gives the surface, when newly ploughed, a very peculiar, but rich, warm, and pleasing appearance, finely relieved with the green plantations, grass fields and hedges. This district constitutes the eastern termination of the great strath or valley of Strathmore, extending southwestwardly from Stonehaven, in this county, with trifling interruptions, to the frith of Clyde. Its length, within Kincardineshire, is about 16 miles. It is about 5 miles in breadth at the western boundary; but it narrows towards the east, till, at the water-shed, 4 miles west of Stonehaven, it is little more than half-a-mile broad. It is sheltered from the cold northern blasts by the towering Grampians, which here present a wall rising from 500 to 2,500 feet above the level of the Howe; while, from the ungenial easterly winds, it is protected by the heights of Garvock and Arbuthnot, forming a range of hills with here and there an altitude of 500 feet, and, in most places, displaying a surface cultivated nearly to the summit. By the continuation of the Sidlaw hills, extending from that range, and including it, the surface on the southern border of the county, more especially along the banks of the North Esk, is much diversified with hill and dale. The Howe of the Mearns constitutes the only proper access to the north of Scotland, owing to the hills and mountains occupying, uninterruptedly, the whole breadth of the country, except at this point; and it has, therefore, been the common passage for armies since the earliest periods of history,—yet it does not appear to have been the scene of any great military achievement. The square area of the Howe district is about 50 miles, or 32,000 acres.

The Coast-side district is subdivided. From Stonehaven southwards to the North Esk it extends about 18 or 20 miles in length, by 4 to 5 in breadth, flanked, on the west, by numerous hills not exceeding 500 feet in height, some of which, generally the most barren, cross it, and terminate close to the sea, particularly between Stonehaven and Bervie. The shore is bold, rising, in general, from 100 to 300 feet in height, and presenting a perpendicular face of rock; whence the country expands inland into plain and highly cultivated fields, laid out in all directions, according as the rivulets or deep ravines bend their course to the ocean from the conterminous hills. The most conspicuous range of rocks here is Fowlsheugh, noted as a rendezvous, during summer, of innumerable flocks of sea-fowl of various kinds. In the face of this rock are several caverns with natural arches, galleries, &c. of great extent and magnificence. Notwithstanding the vicinity of the ocean, this part of the county is adorned with some thriving plantations; and almost close to the shore itself are trees of considerable magnitude. From Stonehaven northward to the Dee the shore is also bold and rocky; but the face of the country is generally of a very inferior description—as wretched and uninviting as can well be conceived. In the vicinity of Stonehaven and of Aberdeen, however, and in some other parts, the lands display a totally different appearance,—strenuous and extraordinary exertions having been made for the improvement even of the most barren and unpromising localities. The square area of this northern division of the Coast-side district is about 45 miles, or 28,800 acres; that of the southern 85 miles, or 54,400 acres.

The rivers Dee and North Esk, though belonging to Kincardineshire only in common with the con-

iguous counties, are by much the most conspicuous of its streams, and contribute a fine fringe-work of scenery to respectively its northern and its southern borders. Most of its interior streams rise either among the Grampians or among their offsets, and flow to either the German ocean, the Dee, or the North Esk. The principal ones falling into the German ocean are the Cowie and the Carron, rising in the parish of Glenbervie, and flowing through Fetteresso to Stonehaven; and the Bervie, rising in Fordoun, and flowing between that parish and the parishes of Glenbervie and Arbuthnot, intersecting the latter in its course to Bervie. Those falling into the Dee are the Sheeoch, intersecting Durris parish; the Aan and the Dye, which rise near Mount Battock, and water the parish of Strachan northward; and the Feugh, which comes in from Aberdeenshire, drinks up the Aan and the Dye, and runs north-eastward to the Dee in the parish of Banchory-Ternan. The only noticeable Kincardineshire stream running to the North Esk is the Luther, which rises among the Grampians, in the parish of Fordoun, by two principal sources, and falls into the Esk near Ballinaqueen. These streams, though of inconsiderable magnitude, abound with trout and par; and their banks and overhanging trees, with knolls and braes adjoining, are, in many places, highly picturesque. No less so are many of the numerous other smaller streams and mountain-rivulets which enliven the stern alpine solitudes down which they flow. The Loch-of-Leys is the largest lake in the county, being about 2 miles in circumference, and well-stored with pike. The ruins of an ancient edifice are here supported by piles of oak on an artificial island.

The mineral treasures of the county are of no great value. Over the whole Grampian district granite is the most prevalent stone. The hill of Strathfinella, however—separated, as already noticed, from the Grampian range—is one entire mass of sandstone, perfectly isolated. Sandstone is the chief building material in the Howe district. Blocks or boulders of granite, both of a whitish colour like the granite of Aberdeen, and of a reddish colour like that of Peterhead, are scattered over all the country round the Grampians. The other prevailing rocks, especially along the coast, are basalt, greenstone, and breccia or plumpudding-stone. Limestone is found at Mathers on the Coast-side, whence considerable quantities are taken for manure and building purposes; it is also found in various other places, as at Tillywhilly, in the Dee-side district, and near Fettercairn, and at Laurencekirk, in the Howe of Mearns; but as no coal has yet been discovered, it is principally on the coast, where that important mineral can be more easily obtained, that limekilns are wrought to any considerable extent. At Stonehaven, and at Lauriston, in the Coast-side district, quarries of sandstone afford excellent and durable materials for building. At Whistleberry, in Kinneff parish, millstones of excellent quality are made from the pudding-rock found on the coast. Native iron has been found in a field at Balnakettle; and indications of iron-ore are met with elsewhere throughout the county. In the vicinity of Cowie pipe-clay is dug for household purposes. Jaspers, porphyry, and specimens of asbestos, have been found in different parts; pebbles of great variety and beauty of colour, and some value, are procured in every brook, particularly in Arbuthnot and St. Cyrus; and the Scottish topaz, or Cairngorm, is sometimes found amongst the Grampian streams. Zeolite is found; and some of the caverns on the coast near Stonehouse abound with stalactites.

The soils are very various. The Grampian district may, in general, be said to be as devoid of soil as of vegetation; but there are considerable exceptions, particularly along the base and lower altitudes of the exterior hills and slopes on the Mearns-side, where a deep rich loam is frequently found. The soil in the Dee-side district, south of the Dee, as in Durris and Maryculter, is, in many parts, stony and thin, on a rocky substratum; but there is also some deep black loam,—though, on the river side, in Maryculter, it is naturally thin and sandy. Clay and gravelly soils are also found. North of the Dee the soil consists chiefly of decomposed granite mixed with a portion of moss. It is not naturally very productive, though greatly ameliorated by cultivation. The soil on the southern side of the Grampians, in the Howe district, is pretty uniform in its nature. On the northern side of the Howe, fronting the south, it may be defined as a loam derived from gravel; and on the opposite side, fronting the north, a loam derived from clay. In both it resembles in colour the red or grey sandstone, the chief kind of quarried stone known in the district. Throughout the whole it is commonly productive, yet with varieties in its fertility. The soil of the Coast-side, south of Stonehaven, is of every description, in the lower parts, from the richest and most productive loam on clay or gravel, to the most worthless sand, clay, or moss. It is oddly intermixed,—entire wastes lying, in some places, contiguous to the most fertile fields. The greater proportion, however, is of the latter description,—some of the lands near the shore containing the most productive soils in the county. North of Stonehaven, as in Fetteresso and Dunottar, the soil is chiefly moss on a hard stony bottom, with a little clay, loam, &c. In Banchory-Devinick it is light, and either mossy or sandy, and in various parts has been much improved.

The climate of this county is different in the different districts. In winter and spring, the weather in the mountainous parts is extremely severe, while in summer, especially in the deep glens amongst the Grampians, the atmosphere at times becomes insufferably hot. In the low country the climate has been improved of late years by the draining of bogs and mosses, and the spread of plantations; and it is now in no way inferior to the climate of other Scottish districts in the same latitude. The average heat on the east coast, in N lat. 56° 58′, and 150 feet above sea-level, between the years 1805 and 1816, was 43° 8′; the average greatest heat 64° 4′. The average number of fair days in the year was 212.

Agriculture, in this county, has made rapid progress during the present century. The writer of the Old Statistical Account of Kinneff remarks,—and the same sentiment is repeated by Sir John Sinclair in his Statistical Analysis,—that "the farmers owe their superior skill and management to Mr. Barclay of Ury,—a gentlemen, whose acknowledged merit entitles him to have his name transmitted to posterity as the first, the most extensive, and judicious systematic improver of land in the north of Scotland." The improvements thus begun about twenty years previous to the date of the Old Statistical Account,—or in the middle of last century,—have been carried on with great spirit and success, down to the present time. Draining, trenching, planting, and enclosing, have been vigorously extended, and are still in progress; and the extraordinary exertions made to reclaim even the most forbidding and hopeless soils, already alluded to, are said to have been nowhere excelled. Since the construction of new roads, affording easy access to every part of the

county, lime has been most extensively used as manure; upwards of 20,000 bolls having been imported yearly at Stonehaven alone for that purpose, exclusive of all that might be burnt in the county itself, or elsewhere imported. The most approved systems of husbandry are adopted, and the soil is cultivated in a style equal to any in Scotland.

In the statistics of agriculture, obtained in 1854, for the Board of Trade, by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, 208,580 imperial acres in Kincardineshire were returned as in tillage,—2,327 under wheat, 7,815¾ under barley, 29,451 under oats, 62 under rye, 664½ under bere or bigg, 474¾ under beans, 77¼ under pease, 182½ under vetches, 16,087¾ under turnips, 2,645½ under potatoes, 5¼ under mangel wurzel, 21 under carrots, 8¼ under cabbages, 37 under flax, 20 under turnip-seed, and 319¾ in bare fallow. The estimated gross produce was 72,137 bushels of wheat, 302,860 bushels of barley, 1,244,304 bushels of oats, 24,752 bushels of bere or bigg, 16,497 bushels of beans, 225,228 tons of turnips, and 12,169 tons of potatoes. The estimated average produce per imperial acre was 31 bushels of wheat, 38¾ bushels of barley, 42¼ bushels of oats, 37¼ bushels of bere or bigg, 34⅔ bushels of beans, 14 tons of turnips, and 4 tons and 12 cwt. of potatoes. The number of acres not in tillage comprised 36,961¾ under grass in the rotation of the farm, 13,029 in permanent pasture, 196¼ in irrigated meadows, 59,041¾ in sheep walks, 16,652½ under wood, 19,466½ in a state of waste, and 3,003¼ in house-steads, roads, fences, &c. The numbers of live-stock comprised 3,835 horses, 6,616 milch cows, 6,316 calves, 12,477 other bovine cattle, 14,951 ewes, gimmers, and ewe hogs, 20,211 tups, wethers, and wether hogs, and 2,863 swine.

The number of estates in Kincardineshire is upwards of eighty, and some of the largest of them have long been in the same families. About thirteen of them are comparatively very large; about forty-three of medium size; and the remainder comparatively small. The sheep farms in the hilly districts are generally of great extent; but the arable farms are very various in size, some of them from 400 to 500 acres, a large number about 200 acres, and many of them comparatively small. In 1855 no fewer than 715 holdings, comprising in the aggregate 3,625 acres of arable land, were rented each at less than £10. The valued rental of the county in 1674 was £74,921 Scots. The annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £94,861; in 1849, £135,584. The rental in 1855, as ascertained under the new valuation act, was £153,788 19s. 1½d. The average of the fiar prices from 1848 to 1854, both inclusive, was oatmeal, 15s. 0⅔d.; white oats, without fodder, 18s. 11⅔d.; white oats, with fodder, 26s. 7d.; potato oats, without fodder, 20s. 3⅔d.; potato oats, with fodder, 27s. 11⅔d.; bere, without fodder, 24s. 9½d.; bere, with fodder, 31s. 5d.; pease, without fodder, 27s. 6½d.; pease, with fodder, 35s. 3½d.; barley, without fodder, 26s. 1⅔d.; barley, with fodder, 32s. 9d.; wheat, without fodder, 48s. 1⅔d.; wheat with fodder, 56s. 10⅔d.; beans, without fodder, 29s. 11⅔d.; and beans, with fodder, 37s. 8½d.

Among the wild animals of Kincardineshire are the fox, the badger, the otter, the wild cat, the weasel, the polecat, and the hedgehog. Hares and rabbits swarm in extraordinary numbers; and roe-deer are often found in the woods. Grouse abounds in the moors; black game is not uncommon; partridges are plentiful; and pheasants are on the increase. Woodcock, snipe, wild-duck, landrail, plover, teal, curlew, and heron are all more or less abundant; and wild geese, and occasionally swans, frequent the county between autumn and winter. Falcons and sparrow-hawks are often met with. The mountainous and moorland districts, altogether, have great attractions for the sportsman. Some of the larger streams also afford valuable salmon-fisheries, while a number of the smaller ones are very inviting to the angler. The coast fisheries, particularly in herring, haddock, skate, turbot, cod, and ling, are of such great extent as to engage the attention of the inhabitants of about fourteen fishing-villages, as well as of some of the inhabitants of the towns, scattered along the coast.

Neither the manufactures nor the commerce of Kincardineshire are of much note. The weaving of coarse linen is carried on in various places for the houses in Aberdeen, Montrose, Arbroath, and Dundee. There are several flax spinning mills, some little trade in the making of coarse woollen cloth, several distilleries and breweries, and a fair proportion of work in all the ordinary handicrafts. Laurencekirk shares with two towns in Ayrshire the fame of manufacturing finely-jointed wooden snuff-boxes. The only ports are Stonehaven, Gourdon, and Johnshaven,—all of small extent; yet considerable business is done through Aberdeen, and some through Montrose. The principal exports are grain, potatoes, cattle, pork, butter, eggs, whisky, ale, fish, and granite; and the principal imports are coals, lime, timber, slates, salt, and groceries. The Dee-side district of the county enjoys largely the benefits of the Dee-side railway; and the other districts, from Nigg to Marykirk, are traversed by the Aberdeen railway. The commutation roads of the county are classified into the five districts of St. Cyrus, Laurencekirk, Stonehaven, Lower Dee-side, and Upper Dee-side; the principal cross roads are Slug road, the Netherby roads, and the South Dee-side road; and the turnpikes comprise the great lines of communication between the north and the south of Scotland, from the bridge of Dee to the Upper and Lower bridges over the North Esk.

The only royal burgh in Kincardineshire is Bervie. The only burghs-of-barony are Laurencekirk, Fettercairn, and the old town of Stonehaven. The only town containing so many as 2,000 inhabitants, and also the county-town, is Stonehaven. The villages and principal hamlets are Johnshaven, Auchinblae, Drumlithie, Banchory, St. Cyrus, Roadside, Lochside, Milton, Tangleha, Gourdon, Marykirk, Luthermuir, Catterline, Crawton, Portlethen, Findon, Downie, Cove, Torry, and Burnbanks. Among the principal seats are, Glendye Lodge, the Earl of Southesk; Benholme-castle, Lord Cranstoun; Arbuthnott-house, Viscount Arbuthnott; Inglismaldie, the Earl of Kintore; Crathes, Sir Alexander Burnett, Bart.; Dunnottar-house, Sir W. R. Murray, Bart.; Fettercairn, Sir J. S. Forbes, Bart.; Fasque-house, Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart.; Balmain, Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart.; Fetteresso-castle, Robert Duff, Esq.; Kingcausie, J. I. Boswell, Esq.; Benholme-house, Lord Benholme; Monboddo, James B. Burnett, Esq.; Netherby, James Silver, Esq.; Hallgreen, James Farquhar, Esq.; Durris, A. W. Mactier, Esq.; Drumtochtie castle, A. Gemmel, Esq.; Tillwhilly, Henry Lumsden, Esq.; Blackhall, Col. John Campbell; and the Park, Major William M'Inroy.

Kincardineshire sends one member to parliament; and has its polling places at Bourtrie-Bush, Banchory-Ternan, Stonehaven, Drumlithie, Fettercairn, and Bush of Woodstone. The parliamentary constituency in 1855 was 954. The sheriff court, the commissary court, the sheriff ordinary small debt court, are held at Stonehaven on every Wednesday during session. The sheriff circuit small debt courts are held at Bervie on the third

Monday of January, April, July, and October; at Laurencekirk, on the first Monday of February, June, and October; and at Durris on the second Monday of February, June, and October. The justice of peace small debt court is held at Stonehaven on the first Monday of every month. The stations of the county police are Stonehaven, Portlethen, Maryculter, Banchory, Fettercairn, Marykirk, Auchinblae, Laurencekirk, Johnshaven, and Clashendrum. The number of committals for crime, in the year, within the county, was 23 in the average of 1836-1840, 18 in the average of 1841-1845, 27 in the average of 1846-1850, 16 in 1852, 21 in 1853, and 30 in 1854. The sums paid for expenses of criminal prosecutions in the years 1846-1852 ranged from £448 to £1,036 a-year. The total number of persons confined in the jail at Stonehaven within the year ending 30th June, 1854, was 83; the average duration of the confinement of each was 40 days; and the net cost of their confinement per head, after deducting earnings, was £25 7s. 1d. Eleven parishes are assessed, and eight unassessed, for the poor. The number of registered poor in the year 1852-3, was 1,286; in the year 1853-4, 1,298. The number of casual poor in 1852-3 was 216; in 1853-4, 204. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1852-3 was £5,814; in 1853-4, £5,864. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1852-3 was £205; in 1853-4, £204. The assessment for rogue-money is ¼d. per £1 sterling, for police ⅝d., and for prisons ¼d. Population of the county in 1801, 26,349; in 1811, 27,439; in 1821, 29,118; in 1831, 31,431; in 1841, 33,075; in 1851, 34,598. Males in 1851, 17,008; females, 17,590. Inhabited houses in 1851, 6,636; uninhabited, 260; building 40.

There are in Kincardineshire 18 entire quoad civilia parishes, parts of three other quoad civilia parishes, and 1 chapel of ease. Thirteen of the parishes constitute the presbytery of Fordoun, in the synod of Angus and Mearns; one of the parts is in the presbytery of Brechin, in the synod of Angus and Mearns; two of the parishes are in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, in the synod of Aberdeen; and three of the parishes, two of the parts, and the chapel of ease, are in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. In 1851, the number of places of worship within Kincardineshire was 53; of which 20 belonged to the Established church, 17 to the Free church, 3 to the United Presbyterian church, 7 to the Episcopalians, 3 to the Independents, 2 to the Baptists, and 1 to the Roman Catholics. The number of sittings in 18 of the Established places of worship was 13,883; in 14 of the Free church places of worship, 6,613; in the 3 United Presbyterian meeting-houses, 1,160; in 6 of the Episcopalian chapels, 1,229; in 2 of the Independent chapels, 600; and in the two Baptist chapels, 290. The maximum attendance on the Census Sabbath, at 16 of the Established places of worship was 7,098; at 15 of the Free church places of worship, 3,908; at the 3 United Presbyterian meeting houses, 574; at the 7 Episcopalian chapels, 717; at 2 of the Independent chapels, 140; and at the two Baptist chapels, 290. There were in 1851, in Kincardineshire, 77 public day schools, attended by 2,335 males and 1,490 females,—47 private day schools, attended by 484 males and 847 females,—3 evening schools for adults, attended by 42 males,—and 90 Sabbath schools, attended by 2,187 males and 2,545 females.

Kincardineshire has figured very little in history. Such incidents as possess any interest or importance will be found detailed under the special localities with which they were immediately connected. The most interesting antiquities are Dunnottar castle, formerly the chief seat of the great Earls Marischal, now an extensive and singular ruin; the ruins of the castle of Finella, noted for its curious legend; part of the Kame-of-Mathers, an ancient stronghold, pitched, like an eagle's nest, on the point of a projecting rock, in the parish of St. Cyrus; Greencastle, Kinneff-castle, the castle of Morphie, Whisteberry-castle, the Thane of Cowie's-castle, whose ruins, or at least sites, are still pointed out; and the vestiges of that ancient seat of royalty, Kincardine-castle, adjacent to the extinct town of Kincardine, from which the county has its name. In Fordoun and near Stonehaven are remains of Roman camps; and at Raedykes are remains of an ancient camp which has been pronounced by some antiquaries Roman, and by others Caledonian. In Turris and at Aquhorties are Druidical circles. On the top of Garvock hill are two large Druidical cairns; and in the same neighbourhood is the Sheriff's kettle, where the laird of Glenbervie was boiled to death in the reign of James I. The name Mearns, popularly applied to the county, is probably a word of local meaning, but is commonly supposed to have been derived from Mernia, a brother of Kenneth II., on whom the territory, comprising the modern county, was conferred. 'The men o' the Mearns' has been a proverbial expression from very old times, indicating a character for feats of skill and strength. Hence an old saying in the surrounding districts, 'I can dae fat I dow: the men o' the Mearns can dae nae mair.'

KINCHARDINE. See ABERNETHY.

KINCHAT. See BENHOLME.

KINCLAVEN, a parish, containing the village of Arntully, in the district of Stormont, Perthshire. Its post-town is Meikleour, adjacent to its north-east border. It is bounded on the north by Caputh, on the east by Cargill, on the south by Auchtergaven, and on the west by Auchtergaven and Little Dunkeld. It is of nearly an oval form, extending north-eastward and south-westward; and measures 4¾ miles in extreme length, and 3 miles in extreme breadth. The Tay circles round more than one-half of its whole frontier, coming in on the north-west, flowing in large and sweeping sinuosities round the north, receiving the Isla on the north-east, and leaving the parish on the south. Including windings, it runs along the boundary over a distance of at least 10 miles; and almost everywhere wears marks of destructiveness and impetuosity which do not in general characterize its course. Though embankments were early thrown up along its course, it has at various periods cut them down, and made large invasions on the rich corn-fields which they were designed to protect. Three or four desolate tracts which it has abandoned, and several islets in its present channel, are evidences of its power and fury. Just before leaving the parish, it forms a cascade, and falls into a very deep linn, called the Linn of Campsie. Nearly in the centre of the parish, is a lake half-a-mile in length, whence a stream, sufficient in water-power to drive machinery, runs eastward to the Tay. The parochial surface rises gently from the Tay, and is diversified with rising grounds, all accessible to the plough, and of inconsiderable elevation. Along the north and east it is well cultivated and enclosed, and in some parts wooded; but in the interior, and toward the west, it yields only patches to the plough, and has expanses of unkindly moorland. The total extent in tillage is 3,900 imperial acres; under wood, 1,500 acres; in moorland or improveable pasture, 800 acres; and in lakes or moss, 1,200 acres. The soil, in most parts, is light

and sharp; in a small part on the south-west, is a rich black loam; and in the moorlands, has an intermixture of mossy earth. There are five landowners; and the real rental in 1843 was about £4,800. The value of assessed property in that year was £4,537 5s. 9d. The salmon fishings are highly valuable at several stations on the Tay. The principal antiquity is Kinclaven-castle, a ruin on the Tay, opposite the mouth of the Isla, anciently a royal residence, and said to have been built by Malcolm Canmore. One of the chapters in the well-known metrical history of Sir William Wallace is partly occupied in describing how that hero "won Kinclaven." This parish is traversed by the road from Dunkeld to Perth, and has ready access to the Stanley station of the Dunkeld-road branch of the Scottish Midland railway. Population in 1831, 890; in 1851, 881. Houses, 189.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Richardson of Ballathie. Stipend, £276 11s. 5d.; glebe, £18. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £24 fees, and about £7 other emoluments. The parish church is an old building, containing 320 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church, which is one of the original seats of the Secession, and has always been attended by a prosperous congregation. There is a private school in Arntully. Kinclaven ferry is a passage station on the Tay, with a chain boat or flying bridge.

KINCRAIG. See KILCONQUHAR and EARLSFERRY.

KINCRAIGIE. See ALFORD.

KINDACE. See KILMUIR-EASTER.

KINDALLACHAN, a village in the parish of Dowally, about a mile distant from the church of Dowally, in Perthshire.

KINDER (LOCH), a lake 1¼ mile south of the village of Newabbey, in the south-east part of Newabbey parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. It is 1¼ mile long from north-west to south-east, and ¾ of a mile broad. It abounds with trouts, and produces bulrushes and reeds. It receives on the north Glenburn, a stream of 3 miles in length of course, and discharges its surplus waters by a stream running 2 miles south-eastward to the Solway frith. Rising 6 or 7 feet above the surface of the lake, is an artificial mount of stones, resting on a frame of large oak, and supposed to have been constructed as a place of safe stowage for goods from the maraudings of the Borderers. The surrounding manor, which anciently constituted the parish, bore the name of the lake, Loch-kinder. Even the whole of the present parish, previous to the erection of the church at Newabbey, was called Loch-kinder, or, by an absurd pleonasm, Loch-kinder-loch. On an islet in the lake stood the original parish-church.

KINDY (THE). See GLENKINDY.

KINEARNY, an ancient parish in the district of Kincardine-O'Neil, Aberdeenshire, now divided between the parishes of Cluny and Midmar. It is 6 miles north-west of Skene.

KINEDAR. See KING-EDWARD.

KINEDER. See DRAINIE.

KINELLAN. See CONTIN.

KINELLAR, a parish, containing the post-office station of Blackburn, in the Aberdeen-proper district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Fintray, Dyce, Newhills, Skene, and Kintore. Its length south-westward is about 4 miles; and its breath nowhere much exceeds 2 miles. The river Don traces its northern boundary; and the town of Kintore is within 2 miles of its north-west border. It enjoys large facilities of communication by means of the Great North of Scotland railway. Its surface is undulating, and much exposed; though the eminences are partly covered with wood. Excepting the small aggregate of woodland, and a patch or two of rocky moor, the whole parish is under the plough. There are seven landowners; and the real rental is about £3,000. Assessed property in 1843, £2,840. A large heathy undivided common lies between it and Kintore; and the question cannot be decided as to whom this belongs. On this common are a great number of tumuli, indicating it to have been the scene of some great ancient battle; but neither history nor tradition tells what the battle was. In one of several small cairns formerly existing, were found, when opened, three concentric circles of stones, within the innermost of which were bones, still perfect, but white, as if burnt with fire, and black within. On the farm of Upper Auguhorsk, within sight both of Drum and Harlaw, there is a large stone called 'Drum stone,' on which, says tradition, Irvine, the redoubted laird of Drum, made his testament, immediately before he went to the battle of Harlaw. Population of Kinellar in 1831, 449; in 1851, 590. Houses, 106.

This parish is in the synod and presbytery of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Kintore. Stipend, £159 12s. 3d.; glebe, £13 15s. Schoolmaster's salary, £26, with about £13 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1801, and contains nearly 250 sittings. Kinellar, previous to the Reformation, was a vicarage of Kinkell, belonging to the deanery of St. Andrews.

KINETHMONT. See KENNETHMONT.

KINFAUNS, a parish, containing the post-office station of Glencarse, at the western extremity of the carse of Gowrie, in Perthshire. It is bounded on the north by Kinnoul and Kilspindie, on the east by Errol, on the south-east by St. Madoes and a detached part of Kinnoul, and on the south and west by the river Tay, which divides it from Rhynd and Perth. Its length eastward is fully 5 miles; and its average breadth is about 1½ mile. The Tay touches it over a distance of nearly 4 miles; has here neap-tides of 6 feet, and spring-tides of 9 or 10½; and is navigated by steamers and sailing-craft on their way to Perth. Three streamlets rise in the interior, and run to the Tay. The surface is picturesquely varied. The lands on the banks of the river are flat; and at the west end form a narrow belt, but rapidly expand eastward into the carse of Gowrie. The lands next to these rise by an easy ascent to the base of the western part of the range of the Sidlaw hills; and these hills occupy all the rest of the parochial area, and present acclivities replete with character, in various styles of beauty and romance. The most remarkable of them is Kinnoul-hill, partly within the western border of this parish, and partly within Kinnoul. The summit projects in rugged cliffs of a seamy texture, and has, at different times, sent down, over an almost precipitous declivity, large masses of rock, to the plain below. Both the steep front and the bold summit,—the latter rising 652 feet above the level of the Tay,—are picturesquely featured with wood. This hill, and others of the range, afford a variety of delightful prospects. From some places is beheld the course of the Tay, for 18 or 20 miles, enlivened by the sailing craft and fishing-boats which flit along its bosom, and superbly rich in the garniture of its banks, till the prospect terminates beyond Dundee, in the German ocean; while westward are seen all the east end of Strathearn, and a considerable part of the southern screens of the gorgeous strath, terminating on the moor of Auchterarder. The soil, on the flat grounds along the river is a strong and very fertile clay; on the ground

rising toward the hills, it is an easy, deep, rich, black mould; and in the level parts of the eastern division inland from the Tay, it is black mould, mixed in some places with clay, and, in others, with sand. Whatever parts refuse subjection to the plough, are almost all covered with plantation, and contribute both to picturesqueness and utility. The mansions are Kinfauns-castle, Seggieden-house, Glencarse-house, and Glendoig-house,—all modern buildings. The first of these is a superb edifice, the seat of Lord Gray, built in 1822, from a design by Smirke. Lord Gray is by much the most extensive landowner; and there are five others. The parish is traversed by the road from Perth to Dundee, and by the Perth and Dundee railway; and it has stations on the latter at Kinfauns and Glencarse, respectively 3½ and 6 miles distant from Perth. Population in 1831, 732; in 1851, 650. Houses, 144. Assessed property in 1843, £8,881 18s. 3d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £242 11s. 6d.; glebe, £11. Unappropriated teinds, £381 18s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £13 1s. 6½d. fees. The parish church comprises three parts of different dates, the oldest of them very old, and contains 416 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 260; sum raised in 1855, £284 11s. 1d. There is a private school on the northern border of the parish.

KINGAIRLOCH, a district about 12 miles in length, stretching along the north-west side of the Linnhe-loch, in Argyleshire. It contains a post-office station of its own name, and belongs to the parish of Lismore and Appin.

KINGARTH, a parish, containing the post-office station of Kingarth, the post-office village of Kilchattan, and the villages of Kerrycroy and Piperhall, in the island and county of Bute. It comprises the southern part of the island; and is bounded on the north by the parish of Rothesay, and on all other sides by the frith of Clyde. Its length southward is 6½ miles; and its average breadth is 2½ miles. It has an irregular outline, being indented by several small bays on both its east and its west sides; but it gradually narrows from its northern boundary southward till it becomes an isthmus of 1½ mile in breadth, and thence it forms a peninsula of 2 miles in length, terminating in the promontory of Garroch-head. Its coast on the east and the south is for the most part rocky and bold, but on the west has a more gentle rise. Its interior attains an extreme elevation on the summits of Blane's-hill and Suidhe-Chatain, or 'Seat of Catan,' which have an altitude of respectively 486 and 520 feet above sea-level. All the features of principal interest will be found noticed in our articles Bute, Ascog, Mount-Stewart, Kilchattan, Garroch-head, and Blane's (St.) Chapel. The soil of the arable lands is light and sandy, but fertile. The extent of these lands is 3,937 acres; of moor and pasture land, 3,071 acres; of land which might be profitably reclaimed, 377 acres; and of land under wood, 940 acres. The Marquis of Bute is by far the most extensive landowner; and there are four others. Besides the principal mansions of Mount-Stewart and Ascog, there is a number of handsome villas. The yearly value of raw produce, inclusive of £710 for fisheries and £550 for lime, was estimated in 1840 at £12,808. Assessed property in 1843, £3,954 3s. 8d. Population in 1831, 746; in 1851, 1,007. Houses, 154.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunoon, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Marquis of Bute. Stipend, £196 10s. 11d.; glebe, £9. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 4d., with about £24 fees. The parish church was built in 1826, and contains 600 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 150; and the sum raised in connection with it in 1855 was £381 6s. There are two private schools and a parochial library.

KING-EDWARD,—called popularly Kinedar, and anciently Ken-Edgar,—a parish containing the post-office station of King-Edward, and the post-office village of Newbyth, in the north-west extremity of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the west and north by Banffshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Aberdour, New Deer, Montquhitter, and Turriff. Its length west-north-westward is about 11 miles; and its breadth varies from about 2 to 5 miles. But a district of it in the extreme north, comprising the estate of Montcoffer, is separated from the rest of the parish by a narrow intersection of Banffshire, and extends to within half-a-mile of the town of Banff. The river Deveron traces the western boundary of the parish for several miles. A fine streamlet called King-Edward burn, traverses all the interior from east to west, along what is called the valley of King-Edward, to a junction with the Deveron, about 5 miles from the sea. The surface of the parish contains no hill or other remarkable eminence, yet is diversified with high and low grounds. The eastern part abounds in mosses, and is colder than the rest. About 7,351 Scotch acres of the parish are in tillage; 2,860 are waste or pasture land; 443 might be profitably reclaimed; 1,982 are in moss; and 1,364 are under wood. The soil of the arable land on the banks of the Deveron is principally alluvium, very fertile; that of many other parts is either a loamy clay or a black loam upon a gravelly or rocky bottom; and that in the east is generally of a mossy nature, very various in quality, and superincumbent variously on gravel or on clay. Greywacke is quarried in the west, and red sandstone in the east. The principal landowners are the Earl of Fife, Urquhart of Craigston, Grant Duff of Eden, Urquhart of Meldrum, Mackay of Balmaud, and Taylor of Mill of Balmaud. The real rental at present is about £8,000; and the value of assessed property in 1843, was £6,103. Two of the principal seats are Montcoffer-house and Eden-house, both beautifully situated, and commanding fine views in the valley of the Deveron. On the right bank of King-Edward burn, on a rocky eminence, stands the ruin of the ancient castle of Ken-Edgar. It originally belonged to the once powerful family of the Cumines, Earls of Buchan; and appears to have been a place of great strength. Eden-castle is another ruin in this vicinity; but Craigston-castle, built in the 17th century by Urquhart of Cromarty, commonly called 'the Tutor,' is a fine old edifice, in good preservation, and surrounded with pleasure-grounds tastefully laid out. The house of Byth is also an ancient fabric; but it has been greatly enlarged and improved, and is now surrounded with thriving plantations. The parish is traversed by the road from Banff to Aberdeen, and will enjoy increased facility of communication from the Banff extension of the Great North of Scotland railway. Population in 1831, 1,966; in 1851, 2,749. Houses, 534.

This parish is in the presbytery of Turriff, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £245 9s. 6d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £467 14s. 7d. The parish church stands about 1½ mile from the western boundary, and is a tasteful edifice, erected in 1848, and containing 600 sittings. There has been a chapel of ease at Newbyth for the last 64 years; and the present edifice there was built in 1853, contains about 500 sittings, and is under

the patronage jointly of the managers of its own congregation, and the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge. There is also a Free church preaching station in Newbyth, with an attendance of about 80; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £29 3s. 10½d. There is an Independent chapel at Millseat, built in 1831, and containing 210 sittings. There are four schools; one of them parochial, with a salary of £34 4s. 4½d., a share in the Dick bequest, and about £40 fees; the other three variously aided by the heritors and by subscription. There are also a public library and a savings' bank. The name King-Edward is a corruption, and the popular name Kinedar is the true name, signifying the 'head of the valley.'

KINGENCLEUCH. See DEANSTON.

KINGERLOCH. See KINGAIRLOCH.

KINGHOLM. See DUMFRIES.

KINGHORN, a parish on the north coast of Fifeshire. Inchkeith, which we have described in its own alphabetical place, belongs to it. The mainland of the parish contains the harbour of Pettycur, the post-town of Kinghorn, and the village of Invertiel,—the last a suburb of Kirkcaldy. It is bounded by the frith of Forth, and by the parishes of Burntisland, Aberdour, Auchtertool, and Abbotshall. Its length westward is 4¾ miles; and its greatest breadth is about 3½ miles. Its coast extends eastward from the eastern vicinity of Burntisland to the southern vicinity of Kinghorn; it forms there a small promontory, called Kinghornness; it extends in a northerly direction thence to Invertiel; it has altogether an extent of about 4¾ miles; and it exhibits a pleasing diversity of character, with many features both to attract the geologist and to gratify the lover of the picturesque. The interior rises in some places abruptly, in others gradually, from the shore; it exhibits beautiful alternations of height and hollow, of cultivated fields and narrow vales; it continues aggregately to ascend 2½ miles from the shore, attaining at that distance its greatest altitude in the hill of Glassmount, 601 feet above the level of the sea; and thence to the inland boundary, it has less diversity of character, though still exhibiting beautiful knolls and gentle swells. Only 170 Scotch acres of it are under wood; only about the same extent is in a state of waste or pasture; and all the rest is under the plough. The soil along the shore, and for a considerable extent inland, is a deep dark loam, very fertile. The rocks in the north-east belong to the coal formation; and limestone and sandstone are there worked. The rocks in other parts are chiefly trap. A lake about 30 feet deep, and 20 acres in area, lies beautifully embosomed among rising-grounds, a little north-west of the town of Kinghorn. There are upwards of ten principal landowners. A splendid mansion has just been erected on the estate of Kilrie; and one is in the course of erection on North Glassmount. Abden-house and Balmuto are old mansions. A combination poorhouse for Burntisland, Kinghorn, Abbotshall, and Kirkcaldy, stands on the shore. The parish is traversed by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, and has a station on it at the town. Population in 1831, 2,579; in 1851, 3,030. Houses, 397. Assessed property in 1843, £7,416 5s. 8d.

Contiguous to the town on the north there stood an ancient castle, which was a royal residence, but of which no vestige now remains. The castle and lands of Kinghorn were frequently pledged along with others, in security for the jointure of the Scottish queens, till Robert II. disponed them to Sir John Lyon, Lord Glammis, on his marriage with the King's daughter. Patrick, 9th Lord Glammis, was created Earl of Kinghorn by James VI.,—a title which was afterwards changed to that of Strathmore and Kinghorn, in the reign of James VII. It was in riding from Inverkeithing towards the castle of Kinghorn, that Alexander III. was killed in 1285-6,—an accident which occasioned so much trouble in Scotland. The road then wound along the top of the rocks which overhang the sea; the night was dark, and the King, contrary to the wishes of his courtiers, was anxious to proceed; his horse stumbled at a place about a mile west of Kinghorn, and the King was thrown over a lofty and rugged precipice and killed. Near the rock thus fatal to Scotland's peace, is a mineral well which was rather famous at an early period. Dr Anderson, physician to Charles I., wrote a treatise on the nature and properties of this water, with directions for using it. Seafield-tower, once the seat of an ancient family of the name of Moutrie, is a striking feature on the shore. The estate of Grange, which belonged for centuries to the ancient family of Kirkaldy of Grange, lies within the parish of Kinghorn, about a mile north-east of the town of Kinghorn, but is now attached to the estate of Raith, in the conterminous parish of Abbotshall. Sir James Kirkaldy of Grange figured as lord high-treasurer of Scotland, in the reign of James V.; and his son, Sir William, as governor of Edinburgh castle, in the minority of James VI. Grange afterwards became the property of a family of the name of Skeen, and subsequently, by marriage with the heiress, was the property of Carnegie of Boysack. The old castle of Piteadie stands on a hill of the same name, within the property of the Earl of Rosslyn. It was inhabited about 120 years ago and is still not much dilapidated.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Strathmore. Stipend, £280 6s. 11d.; glebe, £19. Unappropriated teinds, £538 5s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 with about £100 fees. The parish church was built in 1774, and contains 700 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Invertiel, containing 800 sittings and in the presentation of the male heads of families who are communicants. There are two Free churches,—the one at Kinghorn, the other at Invertiel; and the sum raised in connexion with the former in 1855 was £129 1s. 0½d.,—in connexion with the latter, £186 3s. 3d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Kinghorn, built in 1779, and containing 554 sittings. There is also a small Baptist place of meeting. There are private schools at Kinghorn and Invertiel; and a public library and a museum connected with the parish school,—which is also the burgh school, and has several departments. An ancient chapel stood on the lands of Glassmount; and a field there, on which some ruins of the building were not long ago extant, still bears the name of Chapel-field. An old tower, which seemed to have formed part of a religious house dedicated to St. Leonard, stood in the centre of the town, on the site now occupied by the prison.

KINGHORN, a post-town, and a royal burgh, stands on the coast, directly opposite Leith, 3 miles east-north-east of Burntisland, and 3½ south by west of Kirkcaldy. Its site is the face of a sloping ground. It was formerly one of the meanest and most irregular towns in Fifeshire; but it now enjoys the effects of many improvements and displays a comparatively neat and good appearance. Its streets were for ages almost impassable, but they are now levelled and well paved. Its former public buildings were all mean; but most of its present ones are respectable. Its town-house and jail are of Gothic architecture, after a design by

Hamilton of Edinburgh, and were erected at the cost of £2,500. Its burgh school-house, situated within an extensive ornate play-ground at the west end of the town, was built in 1829, and has an external elegance and internal equipments and accommodation of a high order. Even a spinning mill adjoining the town underwent such improvements about 16 years ago as rendered it a public ornament. This mill and two other mills in the vicinity, together with an extensive bleaching-field, about 1½ mile to the east, afford large employment to the inhabitants. Hand-weaving is also a principal employment. The harbour at the town is of little use, except for the accommodation of fishing-boats; but the harbour at Pettycur affords good conveniences for vessels, and was the regular ferry station from Fife to Leith and Newhaven previous to the opening of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. That railway passes through a tunnel of 240 yards in length, in the vicinity of Pettycur, under the Witch-hill, on which the reputed witches of the olden time in the Kinghorn district were executed; and it proceeds thence for some way within deep cuttings, and has its station for Kinghorn in the very centre of the town. Kinghorn was made a royal burgh in the 12th century, and had its latest charter from James VI. in 1611. But, as a municipal burgh it was disfranchised in 1841, and placed under the government of 4 managers; while, as a parliamentary burgh, it unites with Kirkcaldy, Dysart, and Burntisland, in sending a member to parliament. Corporation revenue in 1853, about £400. Parliamentary constituency in 1855, 41. Population of the municipal burgh in 1841, 1,389; in 1851, 1,377. Houses, 158. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 1,568. Houses, 174. —This town, according to some authorities, derives its name from the adjoining promontory of land, styled in Gaelic *ceann gorm*,—'the Blue head.' In the Old Statistical Account it is suggested that, as the Scottish kings long had a residence in the neighbourhood, the name may have been suggested by the frequent winding of the King's horn when he sallied out for the diversion of the chase in this neighbourhood.

KINGLASSIE, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the Kirkcaldy district of Fifeshire. It is bounded by Kinross-shire, and by the parishes of Leslie, Markinch, Dysart, Auchterderran, and Ballingry. Its length eastward is nearly 5½ miles; and its breadth varies from 1 mile to 3¼ miles. The Leven traces its northern boundary eastward; the Lochty flows eastward through its centre; and the Orr flows along its southern border. The land is flat adjacent to the streams; and it thence rises, by various gradients, in such a manner as to form three ridges, which are highest on the west, and have a soft though varied character. About 244 Scotch acres are waste or pastoral; about 356 are under wood; and all the rest of the surface is in tillage. The soil is partly a deep clay, partly a light loam, and partly an intermixture of clay or loam with gravel, or with sand and moss. The rocks are partly trap, and partly of the coal formation. Coal and limestone were formerly worked, and ironstone has lately been found. There are 12 landowners; but only one of them is resident. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £7,456 17s. 4d.; and the yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £24,568. There is a blanket factory. The parish is traversed by the road from Kirkcaldy to Cupar, and by that from Dunfermline to Cupar, and enjoys ready access to the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, both in its main trunk, and in its Dunfermline branch. The village of Kinglassie stands on the Lochty, 2½ miles south-west of Leslie, and 6 north-north-west of Kirkcaldy. Its inhabitants are principally handicraftsmen or weavers. Fairs are held on the 3d Wednesday of May, and on the Thursday before Michaelmas, both old style. Population of the village, about 380. Population of the parish in 1851, 958; in 1851, 1,186. Houses, 237.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Rothes. Stipend, £236 19s. 2d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated teinds, £314 14s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £34 fees. The parish church is an old ungainly building, repaired about 35 years ago, and contains nearly 350 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 170; and its receipts in 1855 amounted to £50 18s. 2d. There are a private school, a parochial library, and an agricultural society.

KINGLEDOORS. See DRUMMELZIER.

KINGOLDRUM, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the south-eastern extremity of the Grampian district of Forfarshire. It is bounded by Cortachy, Kirriemuir, Airlie, and Lintrathen. Its length southward is 6½ miles; and its average breadth is nearly 3 miles. Prosen-water runs 3 miles along the northern and north-eastern boundary, and receives in its course Soho-burn, flowing to it from Catlaw across the whole breadth of the parish. Back-water, a large tributary of the Isla, traces the boundary for about half-a-mile on the south-west. Cromby-burn, a considerable brook, rises in the interior, and runs very circuitously over a course of about 6 miles to Back-water. Several other streamlets, tributaries of the Prosen or of Cromby-burn, drain the parish and diversify its appearance. The surface on the north is mountainous, sending up on the northern boundary the towering Catlaw, 2,264 feet above the level of the sea, and other very considerable elevations; and on the south it is hilly, but mildly featured and sloping, and very generally arable. Several parallel ridges extend from east to south-west; and the most of these consist of various kinds of trap rocks, while the lowest, called the Kames of Airlie, is composed of conglomerate. Though there is but little flat land, the slopes, especially in the braes of Kenny and Baldovie, are so fully available for agriculture as even to bear good crops of wheat. The soil in the arable parts is, in some places, a kind of clay, cold and wet; in others, a light sand; but, in general, a rich black mould. About 3,500 imperial acres are in tillage; about 7,000 have never been cultivated; about 800 are capable of reclamation; and about 1,500 are under wood. There are seven landowners. The mansions are Baldovie and Pearsie. The real rental, according to the new valuation in 1855, is £4,306. Assessed property in 1843, £3,695. The castle of Balfour, situated in the southern district, is a Gothic structure, built probably about the middle of the 16th century, and formerly the seat of the Ogilvies of Balfour, an ancient family descended from that of Airlie. On the summit of Catlaw is a very large circular cairn bearing marks of fire. On Shurrach-hill, westward of the church, are three equidistant circles of large stones, locally called 'Druds altars,' a corruption of Druids' altars. The village of Kingoldrum stands on Cromby-burn, 4 miles west-north-west of Kirriemuir. Population of the parish in 1831, 444; in 1851, 429. Houses, 83.

This parish is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £159 4s. 11d.; glebe, £9 6s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £23, with £10 fees, and about £3

5s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1840, and contains 240 sittings. The ancient church was given about the end of the 12th century by Sir Allan Durward of Lintrathen to the monks of Arbroath, and continued in their possession till the Reformation.

KINGOODIE, a village on the north shore of the frith of Tay, near the south-east corner of the parish of Longforgan, Perthshire; 3½ miles west of Dundee, and 18½ east of Perth. It owes its origin and chief support to the working of the quarry of Kingoodie in its vicinity. The stone of this quarry is a singularly good building material, and has long been in request. The tower of Dundee, built of it, in 1189, shows very little appearance of decay; and the house of Castle-Huntly, built of it, in 1452, has scarcely a stone affected by the weather. It is what mineralogists call grain-stone, bluish in colour, very hard, and capable of the finest polish; and it may be had in blocks of any reasonable size, even 50 feet long, 16 broad, and 3 thick. The stone, besides being used in ordinary masonry, has been much in demand for the construction of docks and piers. A small harbour was built at the village to facilitate the export of the stone, and is used also for the importation of coals; but it is accessible, even at spring tides, only by vessels which draw less than 10 feet water. Population of the village, 263. Houses, 57.

KINGPOOL. See Esk (The Black).

KINGSBARNS, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, on the east coast of Fifeshire. It is bounded by the German ocean, and by the parishes of St. Andrews, Dunino, and Crail. Its length south-eastward is 3¼ miles; and its greatest breadth is about 2½ miles. Its surface contains no ground of considerable elevation, and slopes gradually from the inner boundary to the sea. Its coast is low and rocky, and has no prominent projection, except at Randerstone. About 3,058 Scotch acres of the parochial surface are in tillage; about 150 are under wood; and only about 8 or 9 are waste. In the lower district, the soil is partly of a light and sandy kind, but fertile, and partly a deep black loam, tending in some places to clay; and in the upper district, it is partly strong and heavy, and partly a thin clay and moorish, lying generally upon a wet bottom. The landowners are Sir Thomas Erskine of Cambo, Bart., Balfour of Randerstone, Monypenny of Pitmilly, Cheape of Kippo, and four others. The real rental in 1836 was £6,780. Assessed property in 1843, £7,848 15s. 11d. The prevailing rocks are of the coal formation, but have not hitherto been of much mineral value. There is no regular fishery. A few persons are employed in the weaving of coarse linens. The only noticeable antiquity is one which has ceased to exist, an ancient royal residence, or at least appurtenance of royalty, a castellated building containing barns or granaries of the royal household at Falkland, whence arose the name of the parish, Kingsbarns. The village of Kingsbarns stands on the road from Crail to St. Andrews, ½ a mile from the site of the old castle, 3 miles north-north-west of Crail, and 7 south-east by east of St. Andrews. Here was formerly a golf club, whose members met four times in the year. Two annual fairs used to be held in the village, but they have fallen into disuse. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,023; in 1851, 893. Houses, 206.

This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Glasgow. Stipend, £251 18s.; glebe, £29 15s. Unappropriated teinds, £129 8s. 7d. The church is situated in the village. It was erected in 1631, and repaired and enlarged in 1811, so as to hold 650 sitters. The parish was disjoined from Crail in 1631. The parochial schoolmaster's salary is £34 4s. 4½d., with about £45 fees. There are a private school and a public library.

KING'S-CAIRN. See Grange.

KING'S-COVE. See Arran and Kilmorie.

KING'S-CROSS. See Arran.

KING'S-DALE. See Kennoway.

KING'S-DYKES. See Fetteresso.

KING'S-FERRY. See Alloa.

KING'S-FIELD. See Tyndrum and Dalry.

KING'S-FOREST. See Kells.

KING'S-HAUGH. See Blackwater, Banffshire.

KING'S-HOLM. See Kells and Dumfries.

KING'S-INCH. See Renfrew.

KING'S-ISLAND. See Laggan (Loch).

KING'S-KETTLE. See Kettle.

KING'S-KNOT. See Stirling.

KING'S-KNOWE, a station on the Edinburgh fork of the Caledonian railway, 1½ mile north-east of the Currie station, and 3 miles south-west of Edinburgh.

KING'S-MUIR. See Dunino.

KING'S-PARK. See Stirling.

KING'S-ROAD. See Ettrick.

KING'S-SEAT. See Alyth, Dowally, and Benholme.

KING'S-SONS. See Nigg.

KING'S-STABLE. See Arran.

KINGSTON, a post-office village in the parish of Dirleton, 7 miles north of Haddington. Population, about 120.

KINGSTON, Lanarkshire. See Glasgow.

KINGSTON-PORT, a post-office and sea-port village, in the parish of Speymouth, Morayshire. It stands between Garmouth and the sea, at the left side of the embouchure of the Spey, and might much more emphatically than the parish be called Speymouth. Excepting 3 or 4 houses, it has all been built since 1810. In January 1854, the Spey here was frozen completely over, so as to afford a passage without the aid of a wherry,—a circumstance unparalleled within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. Population, 396. Houses, 77.

KING'S-WATCH-TOWER. See Fortingal.

KING'S-WELL. See Fenwick and Kilmarnock (The).

KINGUSSIE, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kingussie, and the villages of Ralia and Newtownmore, in the district of Badenoch, Inverness-shire. It is bounded on the south by Perthshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Laggan, Moy, Dalarossie, and Alvie. Its length eastward is about 21 miles; and its breadth is about 18 miles. It is flanked by the Monadhleadh mountains on the north, and by the great Grampian range on the south; and is more elevated above the sea, and farther distant from the coast in every direction, than almost any other parish in Scotland. The descent of the surface from the flanking mountain-ranges is pretty gradual, and terminates in a fine valley of alluvial land, traversed by the Spey. That valley has an average elevation of about 850 feet above sea level; it contains, together with the bottoms of some small lateral vales, most of the cultivated land in the parish; it is sprinkled with alder and birch trees, and is overlooked variously by sylvan slopes, by shaggy acclivities, and by abrupt rocks and broken mountain surfaces, so as to form a scene truly picturesque. Six miles of Loch Ericht lie within the south-western border; Loch Inch lies on the south-eastern border; and there are several other lakes, but none larger than 1½ mile in length

and ⅜ of a mile in breadth. The rivulets Truim, Tromie, Gynag, and Calder, as well as some smaller streams, run from the flanks of the parish inward to the Spey. Most of the great features of the parish will be found fully noticed in the articles Badenoch, Spey (The), Inverness-shire, Glentruim and Insch (Loch). By far the greater part of the surface is heathy and mountainous, and consists of extensive sheep walks. The soil of the arable lands is generally a light sandy fertile loam. There are several plantations, of greater or less extent, consisting chiefly of larch and Scotch pine, interspersed with mountain-ash and oak. The forest of Gaick contains no wood, excepting here and there a few birch trees, but abounds in deer, and is much frequented by sportsmen. The Kingussie estate anciently belonged to the Comyns, the lords of Badenoch; it afterwards became the property of the Gordon family; and, at the death of the last Duke of Gordon, it was purchased by James Evan Baillie, Esq., formerly of Bristol. There are four other landowners. The chief antiquity is the ruin of the barracks of Ruthven, built by Government in 1718, on a conical mound, on the south bank of the Spey, the site of the old castle of Ruthven, the seat of the lords of Badenoch. A mine of silver ore was discovered at one time near the church, but was never turned to any account; and some specimens of silver and lead ores have been found in the glen of the Gynag. The great Highland road from Inverness to Perth traverses the parish up the Spey, and up Glentruim. Population in 1831, 2,080; in 1851, 2,201. Houses, 422. Assessed property in 1843, £4,625 11s. 9d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Abernethy, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Duke of Richmond. Stipend, £269 18s. 5d.; glebe, £40. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £16 fees. The parish church was built in 1792, and contains about 650 sittings. There is a government church at Insch: which see. There is a Free church at Kingussie, with an attendance of from 800 to 1,000; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £78 16s. There are 5 or 6 non-parochial schools, most of them supported by public bodies. James Macpherson, the translator of Ossian, was a native of this parish.

The Village of Kingussie stands on the left side of the Spey, on the great Highland road from Inverness to Perth, 12 miles south-west of Aviemore, 44½ south by east of Inverness, and 72 north-north-west of Perth. Though merely a village, it is the capital of Badenoch, and a place of considerable provincial importance. It was founded, on the precincts of an ancient monastery, about the end of last century, by the Duke of Gordon, as an intended seat of woollen manufactures. But it never prospered in its intended capacity, and is now entirely dependent for support on the small general trade of the agricultural district around it. It has a good inn, a court house, an office of the British Linen Company's bank, a savings' bank, and two insurance offices. Its public buildings, and some of its private ones, are substantially built of grey and white granite. It is a police station; and both justice of peace courts and sheriff small debt courts are held in it,—the latter on the first Tuesday of January, May, and September. Public coaches pass through it, communicating between Inverness and Perth. Population, 460. Houses, 91.

KINKELL, an ancient vicarage, now comprehended in the parish of Trinity-Gask, Perthshire. It is situated on the Earn, 3 miles north-north-west of Auchterarder. Here are now a bridge over the Earn, and an United Presbyterian church.

KINKELL, Aberdeenshire. See Keith-Hall.

KINLASS. See Glenkinlass.

KINLOCH, a village in the parish of Collessie, Fifeshire. It was greatly reduced about 25 years ago, declining suddenly from a population of 191 to a population of 58, many of its families removing to Monkston in the same parish.

KINLOCH, a parish in the north-east of Perthshire. It was ecclesiastically united to Lethendy in 1806, but lies topographically separate. It is bounded by Blairgowrie, Clunie, and Caputh. Its length south-south-westward is 9 miles; and its breadth at the greatest is 2½ miles, and rarely exceeds 1 mile. Its post-town is Blairgowrie. Three lakes lie within the parish or on its boundaries. Lornty-burn runs across it, at its broadest part; and Airdle water traces the whole of its northern boundary, yet runs there only 1¼ mile. The mansion of Marlee stands between two of the lakes, beautifully embosomed in wood. The surface of the parish, for 2½ miles from the extreme south, is flat; and thence till within a mile of the Airdle, it rises in a slow, broken, and varied ascent. About 1,503 imperial acres are in tillage, 1,000 pastoral or waste, 500 capable of profitable improvement, and 269 under wood. There are five landowners; and the real rental is about £2,200. On a projection of the steep bank of the glen of Lornty-burn, stands the castle of Glassclune, of very high but unknown antiquity, and long a place of great strength; and on a moor called the Haer-Cairns are a vast number of tumuli, which some fond antiquaries have contended to be vestiges of the far-famed battle of the Grampians. The parish is intersected by the road from Blairgowrie to Dunkeld. Population in 1831, 402. Houses, 73. See Lethendy.

KINLOCH (The), a small stream falling into the head of the Kyle of Tongue, in the parish of Tongue, Sutherlandshire.

KINLOCHARD, a post-office station subordinate to Stirling.

KINLOCH-AYLORT, a hamlet with an inn, in the district of Arisaig, on the west coast of the mainland of Inverness-shire. Cattle fairs are held here on the third Friday of May, and the third Friday of October.

KINLOCH-BERVIE, a quoad sacra parish, comprising the northern part of the quoad civilia parish of Edderachillis, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire. It lies 8 miles north of the post-office village of Scourie. Its greatest length is about 20 miles, and its greatest breadth about 10. It was erected into a parish by the General Assembly in 1834, and re-erected by the Court of Teinds in 1846. Its parish church is a government one, erected in 1829, and containing 350 sittings. Stipend, £120; glebe, £2. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 470; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £29 3s. 9d.

KINLOCHEWE, a post-office station and an inn, in Ross-shire, on the road from Inverness to Pool-ewe, 54½ miles west-north-west of Inverness.

KINLOCH-LUICHART, a quoad sacra parish, within the quoad civilia parish of Contin, in Rossshire. It has a government church, which was erected in 1825.

KINLOCH-MOYDART, a post-office station and a mansion at the head of Loch Moydart, at the south-western extremity of the mainland of Inverness-shire. See Ardnamurchan.

KINLOCH-RANNOCH, a village in the parish of Fortingal, in the north-west of Perthshire. It stands at the debouch of the river Tummel from Loch-Rannoch, and consists of about 30 huts, two inns, the church of the quoad sacra parish of Ran-

noch, and a manse. Fairs are held here on the Friday before the first Wednesday of May, on the second Tuesday of August, and on the last Tuesday of October.

KINLOCH-SNIZORT, an inn in the island of Skye, 13 miles west of Portree, on the road thence to Dunvegan.

KINLOCH-SPELVIE, a quoad sacra parish, within the quoad civilia parish of Torosay, in the island of Mull, Argyleshire. It was constituted by the Court of Teinds in June 1845. Its church is a government one, and was built in 1828. The stipend is £120.

KINLOCHYCHART. See KINLOCH-LUICHART.

KINLOSS, a parish, containing the village of Kinloss and the post-town of Findhorn, on the coast of Morayshire. It is bounded by the estuary of the Findhorn, by the Moray frith, and by the parishes of Alves, Rafford, and Forres. Its outline is nearly a square of between 3 and 4 miles a side. Its surface is a flat champaign; and its coast is everywhere low, with the exception of mounds of drift sand. About 2,850 imperial acres are in tillage, 200 constantly waste, 1,765 in a divided common, and 250 under wood. There are six landowners. The principal residences are Grangehall and Seapark. The real rental in 1842 was £4,240; the estimated yearly value of raw land produce in that year, £15,496,—of fisheries, £7,000; the value of assessed property in 1843, £3,924 13s.—The village of Kinloss is a small place, situated at the south-eastern extremity of the estuarial expansion of the Findhorn. Here stands the ruin of Kinloss abbey, open to a beautiful view of the Moray frith, and the hills of Ross and Inverness. It was founded by David I., in 1150, for monks of the Cistertian order, and confirmed by a Papal bull, in 1174. It must have been of very considerable extent and magnificence; but the materials were taken, in 1650, to aid in the construction of Cromwell's fort at Inverness, and little else than a mere outline of its extent was left. The abbots were mitred and had a seat in parliament. One of the most distinguished was Robert Reid, official of Moray in 1530, bishop of Orkney in 1557, and some time president of the court-of-session. At the Reformation, the revenues of Kinloss abbey, according to Shaw, collated with the Registrum Moraviense, amounted to £1,152, besides numerous payments in kind. The whole of the property, including farms in the counties of Nairn, Inverness, Moray, Banff, Aberdeen, and Berwick, besides the lands in its vicinity, was seized; and Edward Bruce, Esq., commissary of Edinburgh, and afterwards a lord of session, was appointed commendator of the establishment, and, in 1604, was elevated to the rank and title of Baron Kinloss. In 1633, his son, Thomas, was honoured, by Charles I., with the higher dignity of Earl of Elgin,—a title still enjoyed by his descendants. It was at Kinloss abbey that Edward I., intimidated by the wild hills of Ross and Inverness which he saw before him, was arrested in his conquering career; and, after staying at the abbey twenty days, he retraced his steps. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,121; in 1851, 1,370. Houses, 284.

This parish is in the presbytery of Forres, and synod of Moray. Patrons, the Earl of Moray and Brodie of Lethen. Stipend, £240 4s. 7d.; glebe, £5. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £12 fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and about £10 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1765, and repaired and enlarged in 1830. There is a Free church: attendance, 500; sum raised in 1855, £144 3s. 11½d. There are a Free church school, a public library, and a friendly society. The parish of Kinloss was disjoined from the parishes of Alves, Rafford, and Forres, in 1657.

KINMOUNT. See CUMMERTREES.

KINNAIRD, a parish, containing the small villages of Kinnaird, Pitmiddie, Craigdallie, Flawcraig, and Nethermains, in the Gowrie district of Perthshire. Its post-town is Inchture, 2¾ miles to the south-east. It is bounded by the parishes of Collace, Abernyte, Inchture, Errol, and Kilspindie. Its length west-south-westward is nearly 3 miles; and its breadth is about 2 miles. Its south-eastern and considerably smaller section stretches into the Carse of Gowrie; and the rest rises gradually up into what are called the Carse braes. The soil, in the former section, is of the rich character common to the carse; on the south side of the braes, it is a mixture in different proportions of black earth and what is called mortar, inferior to the carse soil, yet not a little fertile; and on the north, it is light and shallow, producing alternations of heath, bent, and verdure, and fit only for the pasturage of sheep. The arable and the pastoral districts are to each other as 31 to 30. Several vantage-grounds in the uplands command extensive and brilliant views, cinctured on some sides by the bold forms of the Grampian ranges, and the gentle outlines of the Fife hills. The village of Kinnaird, and especially the castle, situated a little north of it, occupy such vantage-grounds; and may, from this circumstance, have obtained their name,—composed, as it is, of two Celtic words which mean 'the high end or head.' Kinnaird-castle is an imposing edifice, erected 700 years ago by the Crown as a local fortalice, inhabited for some days in 1617 by James VI., and externally renovated in 1855 by the Fingask family, to whom it now belongs. The parish lies about midway between Perth and Dundee, and has good facilities of communication. There are two landowners. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1837 at £7,700. Assessed property in 1843, £3,195 4s. 6d. Population in 1831, 461; in 1851, 370. Houses, 87.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £220 19s. 1d.; glebe, £16 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £18 2s. 11d. The church was built about 30 years ago, and is sufficiently commodious. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £24 fees, and £4 other emoluments.

KINNAIRD, a quondam parish in Forfarshire, now divided between the parishes of Farnell and Brechin. Here is Kinnaird castle, the superb seat of the Earl of Southesk, late Sir James Carnegie, Bart. See FARNELL.

KINNAIRD, a village and an estate in the parish of Larbert, Stirlingshire. The village is situated in the vicinity of the Carron iron-works, and is inhabited principally by colliers. Population, 304. Houses, 67. The estate belonged to the famous Abyssinian traveller, Bruce: and the mansion upon it was the scene of his death, and of the seemingly trivial accident which occasioned it.

KINNAIRD, a hamlet in the parish of Moulin, Perthshire. Population, 70. Houses, 17.

KINNAIRD'S-HEAD, a high promontory on the coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, supposed to be the 'Promontorium Taixalium' of Ptolemy: see FRASERBURGH. From this point the coast trends due west, on the one hand, and on the other, curves to the south-east, forming the bay of Fraserburgh. On the top of the promontory is the castle of Kinnaird's head, belonging to Lord Saltoun, and occupied since December 1787, as a lighthouse: it stands in lat. 57° 42′, long. 2° 1′ west of London. The lantern is 120 feet above the level of the tide at high

water, and is lighted from sunset to sunrise. The light is fixed, and is seen at the distance of 15 nautical miles in clear weather. Cairnbulg bears, by compass, 2 miles south-east, and Troup-head, 9 west-north-west, of this lighthouse.

KINNEDER, an ancient parish, now comprised in Drainie, in Morayshire. The remains of the church are still to be seen here, and of an old palace or castle adjacent to it, where the Bishop of Moray resided before Castle-Spynie was built.

KINNEFF, a parish, containing the village of Caterline and the post-office station of Kinneff, on the coast of Kincardineshire. It is bounded by the German ocean, and by the parishes of Bervie, Arbuthnot, Glenbervie, and Dunnottar. Its length along the coast is about 5 miles; and its breadth inland is about 4 miles. Its southern extremity adjoins the town of Bervie. A range of cliffs, about 180 feet high, forms the whole coast, generally standing close to the water, but occasionally falling back into little bays. Some comparatively high grounds intersect the interior, and divide it into several well-defined districts. Along the coast lies a low tract of deep loamy soil, varying from ¼ to ⅔ of a mile in breadth. Separated from this by the hill of Slains, lies a district of inferior value, bounded on the north by a range of elevated ground. Beyond, lies a district which has recently undergone great agricultural improvement. The highest ground in the parish is Bruxie hill, on the north-west boundary, which has an elevation of 650 feet above sea-level. About 4,798 acres are in tillage, about 1,557 are waste or pastoral, and about 53 are under wood. The prevailing rock is the old red sandstone, and its conglomerate; and this is quarried partly for local building, and partly as an excellent millstone. There are nine landowners. The estimated value of yearly produce, in 1842, was £15 9s. 10d. Assessed property in 1843, £6,122 1s. 8d. There are vestiges of three old castles, and two ancient chapels. The parish is traversed by the road from Montrose to Aberdeen. Population in 1831, 1,006; in 1851, 1,069. Houses, 220.

This parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £232 3s. 6d.; glebe, £28. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £12 fees. The parish church was built in 1738, and repaired in 1831, and contains 424 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 270; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855, was £76 0s. 5d. There is a parochial library. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Kinneff and Caterline; and these were formerly united also to the parish of Bervie. The celebrated Dr. John Arbuthnot, intimate friend of Pope and Swift, and physician to Queen Anne, lived for some time in Kinneff. His father, the minister of Arbuthnot, was, at the Revolution, turned out of his living by his chief and patron, Lord Arbuthnot, who was then a very keen partizan; on which, he retired to his own property of Kingorny, where he lived for some time, having his son, the Doctor, a young man, along with him. Mrs. Granger, the wife of a minister of Kinneff, with her servant-girl, succeeded in conveying the regalia of Scotland out of Dunnottar-castle while besieged, and hid them under the pulpit in the church of Kinneff. See DUNNOTTAR.

KINNEIL. See BORROWSTOWNNESS.

KINNEL (THE), a stream of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It rises in the extreme north-west of the parish of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, within three furlongs of the source of one of the highest head-waters of the Daer, or more properly, the Clyde. For 5½ miles it runs south-eastward, along a fine pastoral valley between the lofty Queensberry range of hills on the west side, and a less imposing hilly range on the east side; and receives various tributary rills, the chief of which are Earshag-burn on the left bank, and Lochan-burn on the right bank, each 3 miles in length of course. The stream now runs 2¼ miles southward, dividing Kirkpatrick-Juxta on the west from Johnstone on the east; and receives from the west the tribute of the Duff Kinnel, after the latter has flowed 4 miles from its source, chiefly along the boundary of Johnstone. The Kinnel, from the point of touching Johnstone, had become wooded in its banks; and, running 2¾ miles southward through the body of that parish, it sweeps past the splendid mansion and park of Raehills, occasionally ploughs its way along a very deep and finely-featured sylvan dell, and altogether wears an aspect of mingled picturesqueness and romance. Receiving on its right bank a beautiful little tributary of 3 miles length of course, it forms, for 2¾ miles, the boundary-line between Kirkmichael on the west and Johnstone on the east. Running a mile into the parish of Lochmaben, it is joined from the west by the Ae; and thence south-eastward, 2 miles in a straight line, but at least 4 along its channel, it flows in serpentine folds to the Annan at Broomhill. In the lower part of its course, it has, in general, a level basin, yet so various and pleasing in aspect, as to be a fine foil to the mirthful trotting of the stream along its pebbly path. The Kinnel's entire length of course is about 19 miles.

KINNELL, a parish near the centre of the maritime district of Forfarshire. Its post-town is Arbroath, 7 miles to the south-south-east, though there are several post-office stations nearer. It is bounded by Farnell, Maryton, Craig, Lunan, Inverkeillor, Kirkden, Guthrie, and Aberlemno. Its length eastward is 4 miles; and its greatest breadth is 2¾ miles. Its southern part is watered for nearly 2 miles by the Lunan, and for a greater distance by one of that river's tributaries; and its northern part is watered by head-streams of the Pow. A rising-ground or steep hillock on the north bank of the Lunan is crowned by the parish church; and from this circumstance the name of the parish, signifying 'the head of the bank,' is supposed to have been derived. The surface of the parish is, in general, flat, and under good cultivation. On the east and north it is sheltered and beautified by plantations. An expanse of moor in the north-east corner, which formerly was waste, is now covered with wood. About 3,500 Scotch acres of the entire parochial area are in tillage; and about 500 are either moorish-pasture or waste. There are four landowners. The real rental, according to the new valuation in 1855, is £5,154. The estimated value of raw produce in 1842 was £14,297. There are three spinning-mills, and one grain-mill. The interior is traversed by the Aberdeen railway, and by the road from Arbroath to Brechin. Tradition assigns to Kinnell the battle-field of an action between the Lindsays and the Ogilvies in the reign of James II., and adds that the spurred boot of a man slain in the pursuit was taken off, and hung up in an ash adjacent to the church, and belonging to the family of Airly. A spur, covered with rust, measuring 8 inches in length and 4½ in breadth, and having a rowel as large as a crown-piece, remained on the wall at the date of the Old Statistical Account. Population of the parish in 1831, 786; in 1851, 826. Houses, 162.

This parish is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £229 10s. 10d.; glebe, £14, besides 3 acres of cultivated moor. Schoolmaster's salary, £31,

with £15 fees. The parish church is a substantial edifice, erected in 1855. There is a parochial library. Cattle fairs are held at Glesterlaw, which see.

KINNELLAR. See Kinellar.

KINNESHEAD, a station on the Glasgow and Barrhead railway, between Pollockshaws and Nittshill, Renfrewshire.

KINNESSWOOD, a post-office village in the parish of Portmoak, Kinross-shire. It is situated 5 miles east of Kinross, on the road thence to Leslie. It was the birth-place of the youthful poet, Michael Bruce. Population, 479. Houses, 116.

KINNETHMONT. See Kennethmont.

KINNETTLES, a parish on the mutual border of the Sidlaw and Strathmore districts of Forfarshire. It contains the kirktown of Kinnettles, and the post-office village of Douglaston. It is bounded by Glammis, Forfar, and Inverarity. Its outline is nearly a square of about 2 miles a-side. The sluggish Dean water traces its northern boundary; and the pleasant Arity or Kerbit water drains large part of its interior. An oblong hill, rising 356 feet above the level of the sea, forms nearly the centre of the parish; and the rest of the surface, in a general view, slopes from this hill into plains. The hill is a detached member of the Sidlaws; and the tract to the north and west of it is in Strathmore. The soil is various; in some parts a brown clay; in others a loam; in others loam mixed with clay or with sand; in others so light as to require rich manuring; but in all exceedingly fertile. Fine enclosures, affluent fields, thriving woods, neat mansions, and the curving line of beauty over the general surface, make the landscape delightful. There are three landowners. The real rental according to the new valuation in 1855, is £4,572. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1835, was £11,070. Whinstone, sandstone, and greywacke flag and slate are quarried. The parish is traversed by the Scottish Midland railway, and by the road from Forfar to Cupar-Angus. The kirktown of Kinnettles is a small, handsome village, built in 1813, and situated about 3 miles south-west of Forfar. Population of the village, about 40. Population of the parish in 1831, 547; in 1851, 460. Houses, 92.

This parish is in the presbytery of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £11. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £50 fees. The parish church was built in 1812, and contains 420 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance 100; sum raised in 1855, £103 0s. 11½d. An ancient chapel is supposed to have stood on a rising ground, called Kirkhill, near the present parish church. A popish chapel was built after the Reformation in the southern district, on the estate of Foffarty, and was destroyed in 1745 by a party of royal dragoons. The parish was less extensive before the Reformation than at present, and had a church of high antiquity.

KINNIEL. See Borrowstowness.

KINNIEUCHAR. See Kilconquhar.

KINNINMONTH. See Lonmay.

KINNORDY. See Garie (The).

KINNOUL, a dispersed parish, on the left bank of the river Tay, in Perthshire. It consists of five parts, or four mutually detached sections. Its principal part, containing about seven-ninths of its entire population, lies immediately opposite the city of Perth, stretches two miles up and down the Tay, has a breadth of about 1¼ mile, and is bounded on the north and north-east by Scone, and on the south-east and south by Kinfauns. The larger portion of this district is included within the parliamentary boundaries of Perth. Another section called Balthayock, measuring 1½ mile by 1¼, lies a mile to the west; and is slightly connected at its northern extremity with a third section, a square ¾ of a mile deep, presenting angles to the cardinal points, and called Murrayshall. These two sections, viewed as a continuous district, are surrounded by Scone, Kilspindie, and Kinfauns. Another section, called Balbeggie, measuring 1¼ mile by ¾, lies 1¼ north-east of the nearest part of the Murrayshall section, contains the post-office village of Balbeggie, and is bounded on the east by Kilspindie, and on all other sides by St. Martin's. The last section, called Inchyra, stretches along the Tay, 3 miles east of the first section, and 1 mile south of the section of Balthayock, and is bounded on the north-west and north by Kinfauns, and on the east by Kinfauns and St. Madoes. The Inchyra section forms part of the extreme west end of the carse of Gowrie, and possesses the flatness of surface, and the fertility of soil, which characterize that district. The other sections consist chiefly of the summits and sides of the commencing or south-western part of the hill-range of the Sidlaws. The entire parochial surface comprises about 3,100 imperial acres of arable and pasture lands, 580 under wood, and 20 of undivided common. Trap is the prevailing rock; the old red sandstone also appears; and the soils are very various. The landowners are the Earl of Kinnoul, Lord Gray, Blair of Balthayock, Murray of Murrayshall, Crystal of Inchyra, Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Bart., and four others, besides many proprietors of villas and villa-grounds. The real rental in 1823 was £12,303. Assessed property in 1843, £8,666 19s. 8d.

The hilly parts of the parish send up two summits, mutually distant 2 miles, one in the section immediately adjoining Perth, and the other in the Murrayshall section, both of which command uncommonly brilliant prospects. The former, well-known to all lovers of scenic beauty under the name of the Hill of Kinnoul, presents in itself one of the most fascinating objects of its class in Britain, and vies successfully in its attractions with Richmond hill. Its southern front in the parish of Kinfauns [which see], does not more strike by the boldness, picturesque features, and sylvan dress of its rocky declivity, than the slopes and curves and undulations of the other sides, crowned and belted with wood, and profusely embellished with little expanses of garden and with numerous villas, peeping out from environing shrubberies, excite thrills of pleasure by their rivalries of beauty. On the north side a sinuous road, called Montague's walk, in honour of the Duke of Montague, who was in Scotland when it was formed, offers an easy access for a wheeled vehicle to the summit. At the top, the hill is cloven by a steep hollow, called the Windy Gowle, near which, in certain positions, is a nine or ten times repeating echo. In a steep part of the rock, on the face of the hill, is a cave, called the Dragon-hole, which is traditionally reported to have been a hiding place of Sir William Wallace, and which became, after the Reformation, the scene of some annual superstitious observances which incurred the special censures of the reformers. The hill has yielded up to research vast numbers of fine agates, some oynx stones, and a few cornelians, and is remarkable for making choice contributions to the herbarium of the botanist. Half-a-mile west of the Tay stands the Perth Lunatic-asylum. Between it and the river, and on all the lower slope of the hill, or on the belt of lowland at its base, is a thick recurrence of mansions, villas, and neat houses; and in other sections of the parish are the two fine mansions of Murrayshall and Inchyra.



Close on the bank of the Tay, stretching chiefly along in one street line, diverging at right angles on both sides, from the end of Perth bridge, stands Bridgend, a suburb of Perth, and containing a population of about 1,600. Before 1771, when the new bridge was built, Bridgend was a paltry and disagreeable place,—a straggling assemblage of mean houses, for the accommodation of about 30 boatmen, who plied the ferry across the river. But its present edifices are all modern and pleasant, and in many instances elegant. Three turnpikes, respectively from Dundee, Cupar-Angus, and Blairgowrie, converge in it, and debouch through it to the bridge. At its south end, on a slight eminence overhanging the Tay, stands the parish-church, a neat edifice, erected in 1826, at a cost of about £4,000, from a design by Mr. Burn. Breweries and some other works, though they do not aid its beauty, give employment to its population. South of the church, along the bank of the Tay, is a nursery of about 60 acres, which was begun in 1767 by Mr. Dickson of Hassendean; and at the northern extremity of the suburb is another nursery which was begun about the year 1836. Bridgend lies within the baronies of Kinnoul and Pitcullen, holding of the Earl of Kinnoul, and entitled by charter to a weekly market and four annual fairs, which, however, have long since gone into desuetude; and, in terms of the charter, it is to be called, though it has never popularly been so, the burgh of Kinnoul. It is all lighted with gas, and is under the administration of the same police act as Perth.—The ruins of the old castle of Kinnoul, situated about ¼ of a mile south of the parish-church, were traceable a few years ago, but have now disappeared. At Balthayock, the seat of an ancient family of the Blairs, are the massive ruins of an old castle, ten feet thick in its walls, and supposed to have belonged to the Knights Templars. Prince Charles Edward is said to have spent a night here in 1745. The ruins occupy a romantic site at the upper end of a deep dell, which is clothed with herbage, and productive of some rare plants.—Population, in 1831, 2,957; in 1851, 3,134. Houses, 414.

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Earl of Kinnoul. Stipend, £269 16s. 9d.; glebe, £20. Unappropiated teinds, £203 7s. 10d. The parish church contains upwards of 1,000 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church at Balbeggie, built in 1832, and containing about 350 sittings. The parish schoolmaster's salary is £34 4s. 4½d., with about £42 fees, and £10 other emoluments. There are three private schools. The ancient church of Kinnoul was dedicated to St. Constantine, who was the third Scottish king of that name, and who assumed the cowl among the Culdees at St. Andrews, and is denominated monk and martyr in the Scottish calendar. The church was given, in the reign of David Bruce, by Sir Robert Erskine, proprietor of the barony of Kinnoul, lord of Erskine, and great chamberlain of Scotland, to the monks of Cambuskenneth; but, contrary to the usual practice, it was allowed by the cowled fraternity to be a rectory, and was maintained by the rectorial tithes. —Kinnoul gives the title of Earl, in the Scottish peerage, to a branch of the ancient and noble family of Hay. Sir George Hay, Lord-chancellor of Scotland, was, in 1627, created Viscount Dupplin and Lord Hay, and, in 1633, raised to the dignity of Earl of Kinnoul. He died next year; and, in 1635, an elegant monument was erected to his memory on the north wall of the aisle of the old church. In the middle of it was a statue of his lordship as large as life, dressed in his robes as chancellor, and embellished with escutcheons and armorial bearings. The family-seat is Dupplin-castle, in the parish of Aberdalgie.

KINORE. See Huntly.

KINPIRNIE. See Newtyle.

KINRARA. See Alvie.

KINRIVE. See Kilmuir Easter.

KINROSS, a parish, containing a post-town of the same name, in Kinross-shire. It is bounded by Orwell, Portmoak, Cleish, and Fossaway. Its length eastward is a little less than 4 miles; and its breadth is about 3½ miles. Loch-Leven flanks most of its east side, separating it from Portmoak; and three streams, the North Quiech, the South Quiech, and the Gairney, drain it eastward to that lake. See Leven (Loch). The surface of the parish is often called the laigh or level of Kinross, in consequence of its being environed by hills in the four circumjacent parishes; and it does not anywhere rise higher than 100 feet above the level of Loch-Leven, yet lies all upon a base of at least 360 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is partly clay, but chiefly a thin blackish loam on a gravelly bottom. The rocks are sandstone, limestone, and trap. The principal landowners are Sir Graham-Graham Montgomery, Bart., and the Earl of Kinnoul. The extent of area under wood is about 215 acres; in a waste or pastoral state, about 121 acres; under buildings, fences, &c., about 24 acres; and all the rest of the surface is arable. The real rental in 1839, exclusive of the town, was £9,175; the estimated yearly value of raw produce in that year, £20,835; and the value of assessed property in 1843, £11,102 3s. 3d. Kinross-house is a large and elegant structure, built in 1685 by the celebrated architect, Sir William Bruce, for the residence of the Duke of York, and, it is said, from the fines levied on the Covenanters. It is now the property of Sir G. G. Montgomery, Bart. The old house, for many generations the residence of the Earls of Morton, was taken down in 1723. There is an excellent trout-fishery on Loch-Leven, which is let at about £200 of yearly rent. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Perth. Population in 1831, 2,917; in 1851, 3,227. Houses, 513.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and synod of Fife. Patron, Sir G. G. Montgomery, Bart. Stipend, £199 10s. 5d.; glebe, £35. Unappropriated teinds, £192 13s. 1d. The parish church was built in 1832, at a cost of £1,537; and is a Gothic edifice, situated on a rising ground. There is a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £183 1s. 6d. There are two United Presbyterian churches, the First and the East, the former with an attendance of about 700, the latter with an attendance of about 225. There are a parochial school, seven unendowed schools, and four schools taught by females. Salary of the parochial schoolmaster, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £55 fees. The name Kinross signifies 'the head of the promontory,' and alludes to the position of the town, or of the original church, at the extremity of a point of land which runs into Loch-Leven.

The Town of Kinross is pleasantly situated at the west end of Loch-Leven, on the road from Edinburgh to Perth, 13 miles north by east of Inverkeithing, 16 south by east of Perth, 19 south-west of Cupar, 23 east-north-east of Stirling, and 27 north-north-west of Edinburgh. It was formerly a very mean place; but it has in recent times been much improved. The streets present a fair appearance, and are lighted with gas; and a large proportion of the private houses are new or modern, and in

good style. The county hall is a handsome edifice, built in 1826, at an expense of £2,000. The town hall is also a good building, erected in 1837, at the cost of about £600. The parish church is a fine feature, both in its own neat Gothic style, and in its conspicuous site. The general aspect of the town, as combined with the landscape around it, particularly with Loch-Leven and the encincturing hills, is very pleasing. The town was at one time famous for its cutlery; but this manufacture has totally ceased. It also produced brown linen to the value of between £4,000 and £5,000 annually; but this manufacture also has ceased. Its chief employments now are the weaving of cotton fabrics for houses in Glasgow, the manufacturing of damasks for houses in Dunfermline, and the making of tartan shawls, plaids, and other woollen fabrics. The woollen trade is recent; and at the commencement of it two large grain mills, the one in the immediate vicinity of the town, the other at West Tillyochie about 3 miles distant, were transformed for its use. A weekly corn market is held on Wednesday. Fairs are held on the third Wednesday of March, on the first day of June, on the third Wednesday of July, and on the 18th day of October, all old style. The town has two large inns, an office of the British Linen Company's bank, an office of the Edinburgh and Glasgow bank, several insurance agencies, a curling club, two subscription libraries, and several benevolent and religious societies. Communication is maintained by coach with the Cowdenbeath station of the Dunfermline branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway; and schemes are in progress for constructing a branch railway to Kinross itself. The town is governed by a committee of the inhabitants, annually chosen at a public meeting. The sheriff court is held every Tuesday. The sheriff small debt court is held every Tuesday during session, and once a-fortnight, or oftener if required, during vacation. A justice-of-peace court is held on the first Monday of every month. Quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. Alexander III., in the early part of his reign, held his court in Kinross; and here, in 1257, he and his young Queen were seized by the faction of the Comyns. On the 6th of September, 1842, Queen Victoria passed through Kinross, on her way to Perthshire. Population of the town in 1841, 2,062; in 1851, 2,590. Houses, 389.

KINROSSIE, a village in the parish of Collace, Perthshire. Population, 157. Houses, 33.

KINROSS-SHIRE, a very small inland county in Scotland. It is bounded on the east and south by Fifeshire, and on the west and north by Perthshire. Its length, from Auchmoor-bridge on the east to the river Devon on the west, is about 12 miles; and its breadth from Damhead on the north to Kelty-bridge on the south, is scarcely 10 miles. Its area does not exceed 70 square miles, or 44,800 imperial acres. The Ochil hills are its boundary on the north, with Strathearn; the Lomond hills are on its mutual border with Fifeshire on the east; the Benarty hill is on its boundary on the south-east; the Cleish hills either flank or bound it on the south; and the prolongation of the Ochils toward Alva flanks it on the west. The county is thus nearly girt with hills. But there is an opening between the Ochils and the Lomonds on the north-east, leading toward Auchtermuchty; there is a narrow pass on the east, traversed by the river Leven; there is a level opening between Benarty and the Cleish hills on the south, leading toward Edinburgh; and there is another and more extensive level opening, at the Crook of Devon on the west, leading toward Stirling.

The central region of the county is partly occupied by Loch-Leven, and partly consists of a level tract, called the laigh of Kinross, principally comprised in the parish of Kinross. The surface of the lake has an elevation of 360 feet, or a little more, above the level of the sea; and, excepting the bottom of a small part of the glen through which the river Leven runs off from the lake, that elevation is the lowest in the county. The general configuration of the land may be regarded as simply a variety of braes and slopes, declining down from the engirdling hills to the central region. The most rapid descent is on the south-east, to the south shore of the lake; but even there, the declivity is neither abrupt nor rugged. The whole face of the county, though destitute of any of the first class features of landscape, has a rich appearance, both natural and artificial, and presents some fine charms to the eye. "Few things are more beautiful than the view to be obtained from the rising ground on the eastern side of Loch-Leven, in an autumnal morning, when the mist which has enveloped the whole county may be seen gradually ascending from the lake, under the influence of the rising sun, and unfolding to the eye of the traveller the calm unruffled surface of the waters, with the gray and lonely castle,—connected with many a strange tale in our history—reposing on its bosom; and as the mist clears away, the hills are seen girding in the whole, which presents at such a moment a picture highly interesting and sublime."

The northern part of the county is drained by the Farg and by the head-streams of the Eden; a small part on the west is drained by the Devon; all the central parts are drained by the North Quiech, the South Quiech, and the Gairnie, running into Loch-Leven; and the southern border is drained by the Kelty, a head-stream of the Orr. Coal is found on the southern border, contiguous to Fifeshire, but is not wrought within Kinross-shire. Limestone in great plenty is obtained from the Lomond hills. Sandstone of excellent quality is wrought in Cleish; and red sandstone abounds to the north of Kinross. A coarse whinstone prevails in most of the hills, and contains, in some parts, small veins of lead ore. Extensive plantations were begun in 1733, on the Blairadam estate, on the southern border of the county; and they now occupy about 1,300 acres, and consist of oak, ash, elm, beech, Scotch pine, larch, and firs. The total extent of plantations within the county is 2,938 acres. The climate, owing to the general elevation of the land, and to the peculiar influence of the encircling hills, is cold and wet; but it has in recent times been materially improved by draining operations, and is upon the whole considered healthy.

The soil of the greater part of the county is dry, resting on a sharp gravel, and intermixed with small portions of clayey loam; but a good deal of it is of a moorish quality. The number of small proprietors, as compared with the extent of the territory, is greater than in most other counties. Many a farm constitutes an entire property, and is occupied and worked by its own proprietor. A large proportion of the farms were feued out about the end of the 17th century, or the beginning of the 18th, for a feu duty; and they were ill defined in their marches, and kept in much confusion by the practice of run-rig. Owing to these circumstances Kinross-shire was later and slower in the start o modern agricultural improvement than most othe districts in Scotland, and continued till a compara tively recent period, to be, to a very large extent

wild and barren. But after agricultural improvement did fairly commence here, it made such very rapid progress as soon to bring the county up to an equality, or nearly so, with the best parts of Fifeshire, or even with great part of the Lothians. Farms, for the most part, vary in size from 50 to 300 acres in extent; and such as are let are generally let on lease from 14 to 21 years. In the statistics of agriculture, obtained in 1854, for the Board of Trade, by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, 448¼ imperial acres were returned as under wheat, 3,136½ under barley, 8,234½ under oats, 15 under rye, 9½ under bere or bigg, 139¾ under beans, 11 under pease, 199¾ under vetches, 4,141¾ under turnips, 857¾ under potatoes, ¾ under carrots, 2¾ under cabbage, 134½ under flax, 15½ under turnip seed, and 372¾ in bare fallow. The estimated gross produce was 13,895 bushels of wheat, 94,879 bushels of barley, 284,081 bushels of oats, 304 bushels of bere or bigg, 3,724 bushels of beans, 67,717 tons of turnips, and 3,216 tons of potatoes. The estimated average produce per imperial acre was 31 bushels of wheat, 30½ bushels of barley, 34½ bushels of oats, 32 bushels of bere or bigg, 26¾ bushels of beans, 16 tons and 7 cwt. of turnips, and 3¾ tons of potatoes. The number of acres not in tillage comprised 15,150½ under grass in the rotation of the farm, 6,591½ in permanent pasture, 249¾ in irrigated meadows, 9,313¾ in sheep walks, 2,938 under wood, 1,205¾ in a state of waste, and 840 in house-steads, roads, fences, &c. The numbers of live stock comprised 1,524 horses, 1,501 milch cows, 2,084 calves, 4,389 other bovine cattle, 11,174 ewes, gimmers, and ewe-hogs, 11,557 tups, wethers, and wether-hogs, and 1,137 swine.

The manufactures of Kinross-shire, excepting in the ordinary departments of handicraft, are of comparatively small amount, and will be found all noticed in our articles on Kinross and Milnathort. The roads of the county are all good; and that extending north and south through the town of Kinross, connecting Edinburgh and Perth, is one of the best in Scotland. The only towns are Kinross and Milnathort; and the chief villages are Kelty, Maryburgh, Kinnesswood, Scotland-well, Middleton, Crook of Devon, Duncrivie, and part of Damhead. Kinross-shire unites with Clackmannanshire in sending a member to parliament. Its constituency in 1855 was 579. Its sheriff courts are held at Kinross. The average yearly number of committals for crime within the county, was 9 in the years 1846-1850, and 11 in the years 1852-1854. The sums paid for expenses of criminal prosecutions, in Kinross-shire jointly with Clackmannanshire in the years 1846-1852, ranged from £975 to £1,155. The total number of persons confined in the jail at Kinross within the year ending 30th June, 1854, was 49, and the average duration of their confinement was 37 days. Three parishes in Kinross-shire are assessed for the poor; and the number of registered poor in these parishes, in the year 1853-4, was 156, —of casual poor, 159. The sum expended on the registered poor, in that year was £895; on the casual poor, £32. The assessment for prisons and rogue-money is 1½d. per £1 of real rent. The valued rent in 1674 was £20,250 Scotch; the annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, £25,805; and the real rent, as ascertained under the valuation act in 1855, £46,725 19s. 2d. Population of the county in 1801, 6,725; in 1811, 7,245; in 1821, 7,762; in 1831, 9,072; in 1841, 8,763; in 1851, 8,924. Males in 1851, 4,305; females, 4,619. Inhabited houses in 1851, 1,662; uninhabited, 67; building, 12.

There are in Kinross-shire four entire parishes, and parts of three other parishes. Three of the entire parishes are in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and the other in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, all in the synod of Fife. Two of the parts of parishes are in the presbytery of Perth, and the other in the presbytery of Auchterarder, all in the synod of Perth and Stirling. In 1851, the number of places of worship within Kinross-shire was 16; of which 5 belonged to the Established church, 6 to the Free church, and 5 to the United Presbyterian church. The number of sittings in 4 of the Established places of worship was 2,992; in 5 of the Free church places of worship, 1,371; and in 3 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 1,762. The maximum attendance on the Census Sabbath, at 4 of the Established places of worship, was 1,400; at the 6 Free church places of worship, 1,416; and at 4 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 1,762. There were in 1851, in Kinross-shire, 14 public day schools, attended by 595 males and 438 females,—47 private day schools, attended by 173 males and 216 females,—1 evening school for adults, attended by 16 males and 15 females,—and 14 sabbath schools, attended by 419 males and 537 females.

The ancient history of Kinross-shire is all identified with that of Fifeshire; and the modern history of it, excepting so much of the incidents in the life of Queen Mary as will be noticed in our article on Loch-Leven, does not possess any point of noticeable interest. Kinross-shire, up to the year 1426, formed part of Fifeshire; and when erected, in that year, into a separate county, it comprised only the parishes of Kinross, Orwell, and Portmoak. Its subsequent enlargement took place in 1685, by the addition to it of Cleish, Tulliebole, and parts of three Perthshire parishes. Yet, though made a separate county, it was placed under the jurisdiction of the same sheriff as Fifeshire, as also at that time Clackmannanshire was placed under the jurisdiction of the same sheriff as Stirlingshire. This state of things continued till the year 1807; and then the counties of Kinross and Clackmannan were united into one sheriffdom.

KINTAIL, a parish, containing the post-office station of Kintail, the post-office village of Dornie, and the fishing village of Bundalloch, in the south-west of Ross-shire. It is bounded by Invernessshire, and by the parishes of Lochalsh and Glenshiel. Its length eastward is about 18 miles; and its breadth is from 5 to 6 miles. Its western extremity commences at the forking of Loch-Alsh into Loch-Long and Loch-Duich, and is separated by these sea-lochs from respectively the parish of Lochalsh and the parish of Glenshiel. This extremity, particularly along the coast of the two sea-lochs, contains nearly all its inhabitants. Its central and eastern parts are wildly highland, but comprise hill-grazings which are well fitted for the pasturing of all kinds of stock. Its most inland district, called Glenelchaig, is separated from the other districts by lofty rugged mountains, and is very difficult of access. The whole parish, in fact, is one great fastness, which art alone could have rendered accessible; and abounds in scenery of surpassing grandeur. "From whatever quarter Kintail is entered, whether by sea from the west, or by land from the east, a scene gradually unfolds itself, which it is impossible to describe. Mountains of immense magnitude, grouped together in the sublimest manner, with wood and water, scars and bens intermingled, present a prospect seldom surpassed in wild beauty, and equally interesting and astonishing in the storms of winter and in the calm serenity of summer." Tullochard is the loftiest of

the mountains, and possesses some interesting associations. See TULLOCHARD. The shore of the sea-lochs is, for the most part, sandy and clayey. The principal fresh water lakes are Loch-a-Bhealich and Loch-Glassletter. The principal streams are the Elchaig and the Loing, flowing into Loch-Long, and the Croe, flowing into the head of Loch-Duich. One of the most interesting natural objects is the fine water-fall of Glomach. See GLOMACH (THE). An interesting antiquity occurs on the island of Donan. See ELLANDONAN CASTLE. There are three landowners. Population in 1831, 1,240; in 1851, 1,009. Houses, 205. Assessed property in 1843, £3,017 4s. 6d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochcarron, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £117 5s.; glebe, £25. Schoolmaster's salary, £26, with about £2 fees. The roof of the parish church fell in during divine service on Sabbath, 7th October, 1855, but without injuring any of the congregation. The building was old, and contained 290 sittings. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Dornie. There are two Society schools. The name Kintail is derived from words signifying "the head of two seas."

KINTESSACK, a village in the part of the parish of Dyke and Moy which lies within Morayshire. Population, 122. Houses, 38.

KINTILLO. See KINTULLOCH.

KINTORE, a parish, containing the post-town of Kintore and a suburb of the burgh of Inverury, in the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Inverury, Keith-hall, Fintray, Kinellar, Skene, and Kemnay. Its length northward is about 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is a little upwards of 3 miles. The river Don forms its boundary on the north and on the east. The Tuach burn rises on the south-west border, and runs north-eastward to the Don. The surface of the parish is low and flat along the Don, and rises thence gradually, but with frequent inequalities; and does not anywhere attain a greater altitude than on the beautiful wooded hill of Thainston, whose summit has an elevation of about 140 feet above the ordinary level of the Don at the town of Kintore, and about 280 feet above the medium level of the sea. The soil along the Don is a deep rich alluvial loam; that in the higher situations is generally a thin, light, shallow, sandy mould; and that of some other tracts of considerable extent is moss, either altered by cultivation, or remaining in its original state. The tract along the Don is liable to inundations, which have occasionally so far covered it, as to give it the appearance of a lake about a mile in breadth. The total extent of arable land is about 3,900 imperial acres; of permanent pasture or waste lands, 1,986 acres; of waste lands capable of cultivation, 160 acres; and of lands under wood, 1,892 acres. Granite abounds, both loose on the surface, and in rocks which have been or may be quarried. The chief landowners are the Earl of Kintore and Mitchell of Thainston. The only considerable private residence is Thainston-house, which is handsome and commodious. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1842 was £10,749; the value of assessed property in 1843, £4,525. This district is said to have anciently formed part of a royal forest, extending eastward hence to the church of Dyce; and the name Kintore, which seems to have been applied to the western or upper end of the forest, certainly signifies "the head of the wood." Part of the forest, with a hunting-seat or castle called Hall Forest, was given by Robert Bruce to Robert de Keith, great marischal of Scotland, after the battle of Bannockburn; and the district still remains in the hands of his descendants, the family of Kintore having been bestowed, in the 17th century, by the Earl Marischal, on his son Sir John Keith, who was created Earl of Kintore by Charles II., in 1677, on account of his alleged instrumentality in preserving the regalia of Scotland during the troubles of the civil wars. The castle comprised four stories, with battlements; and it still exists in a state of imposing ruin, a little south of the town of Kintore. On the moor between Kintore and Kinellar are numerous tumuli. See KINELLAR. The road from Aberdeen to Inverness, and the Great North of Scotland railway, pass up the Don; and the latter has a station for Kintore. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,184; in 1851, 1,342. Houses, 257.

This parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Kintore. Stipend, £184 8s. 10d.; glebe, £23. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with about £28 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1819, and contains 700 sittings. There is a Free church attendance 380; sum raised in 1855, £302 5s. 6d. There are a side school, a Free church school, a subscription school, two congregational libraries, and a savings' bank. The present parish of Kintore comprises part of the ancient parish of Kinkell.

The TOWN OF KINTORE is a royal burgh. It stands near the Don, on the road from Aberdeen to Inverness, 3 miles south-south-east of Inverury, and 12 north-west of Aberdeen. It consists chiefly of one well-built street, and has a neat town-house. It contains several very good shops, and is a focus of communication for the surrounding country; yet in point of size, it is a mere village. As a royal burgh, it is of great antiquity, claiming priority to Aberdeen; and indeed,—according to the writer of the Old Statistical Account, and others,—priority by no less than three centuries, to the very earliest period when burghal privileges were first known in Scotland. That it was elevated to the rank of royal burgh by Kenneth Macalpine is by no means probable; but it may have been so in the 12th century. The only old charter it now possesses is one by James IV., in 1506, confirming others of a more ancient date—destroyed, it is alleged, by one of its own provosts in the 17th century. By the governing charter it was appointed to be governed by a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, a dean-of-guild, and eight councillors. It has no corporate revenue. It unites with Inverury, Peterhead, Banff, Cullen, and Elgin, in sending a member to parliament. The constituency in 1855 was 35. It gives the title of Earl, as we have already intimated, to the young branch of the Keith family, or Keith-Falconer. In 1838, Anthony, the eighth Earl, was created Baron Kintore, in the peerage of the United Kingdom. Population of the town in 1841, 402; in 1851, 47[illegible]. Houses, 91.

KINTRA, a post-office village in the south of the parish of Kilmelfort, Argyleshire. It stands at the head of Loch Craignish, on the road from Lochgilphead to Oban, 8 miles south by east of Kilmelford. It has a good inn.

KINTRADWELL, a small bay and an estate on the south of the parish of Loth, about 3 miles north of Brora, Sutherlandshire.

KINTULLOCH, a village in the parish of Dunbarnie, about ¼ a mile south of the church of Dunbarnie, Perthshire. It is remarkable for the tasteful condition of its cottages. Hugh Say, an Englishman, obtained a grant of the lands of Kintulloch, under William the Lion; and his sister Arabella, who became his heir, granted part of them to the monks of Scone. Population of the village, 1[illegible]. Houses, 33.

KINTYRE, the southern division of Argyleshire. It is a peninsula lying between the frith of Clyde and the Atlantic ocean, and joined to Knapdale by the narrow isthmus of Tarbert. It extends about 40 miles from north to south, and is about 6½ miles in average breadth, consisting partly of low and partly of high land; and embraces the parishes of Campbelton, Kilberry, Kilcalmonell, Killean, Kilchenzie, Saddle, Skipness, and Southend. It contains the royal burgh of Campbelton, and the villages of Dalintober, Drumlemble, Tarbert, Clachan, and some fishing hamlets. As a district also, it comprises the insular parish of Gigha and Cara. Population of the district in 1831, 20,632; in 1851, 17,916. Houses, 2,502.

Kintyre, down to the 17th century, was reckoned part of the Hebrides, and figured as one of these islands in history. The origin of this was a stratagem of Magnus Barefoot, king of Norway, who having conquered the Isles, made an agreement with Malcolm Canmore, by which the latter was to leave Magnus and his successors in peaceable possession of all the Isles which could be circumnavigated. Magnus had himself drawn across the narrow isthmus between Kintyre and Knapdale in a galley; by which, it was allowed in these simple times, he succeeded in adding Kintyre to the possessions accorded him by the treaty.—When the Lords of the Isles ruled in all the pomp of royalty, Kintyre was reckoned part of their dominions. Bruce bestowed the keeping of Tarbert castle, then the most important position on the Argyle coast, on Robert, the son and heir of Walter, the high-steward. Under David II. the lands of Kintyre reverted to the descendants of Angus Oig. In 1498, King James held his court at a new castle he had caused to be erected at the head of the bay of Campbelton, and Argyle was appointed keeper of Tarbert castle. The Macdonalds, however, stoutly and often successfully resisted the influence of the Campbells in this quarter, until their last and final suppression in 1615. In 1476, the Earl of Ross was compelled to resign Kintyre and Knapdale to the Crown.

KINTYRE (Mull of), the promontory at the southern extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre, in Argyleshire. It was called by the Romans Epidium Promontorium. It is the nearest point of Great Britain to Ireland, being only 11½ miles distant from Tor-point in the county of Antrim. It presents a strong front to the waves of the Atlantic; and exhibits, in time of a storm, a very wild and sublime appearance. A mountain called Knockmoy adjoins it, and commands a most magnificent prospect of the surrounding seas and coasts. A lighthouse stands on the promontory, on the rocks called the Merchants, elevated 297 feet above the level of the sea at high-water. The light is fixed, and is seen at 22 miles distance in clear weather. The point of Corsewall bears south-south-east from this, 26 miles; Portpatrick light, south by east 37 miles; the Maiden rocks south by west ½ west distant 20 miles; Copeland light, south by west ½ west distant 38 miles.

KINRAID. See Monedie.

KIP (The). See Innerkip.

KIPLAW. See Linton, Roxburghshire.

KIPPEN, a parish partly in Stirlingshire, and partly in Perthshire, yet quite compact, and all lying on the south side of the Forth. The Stirlingshire section contains the post-office villages of Kippen and Buchlyvie; and the Perthshire section contains the villages of Shirgarton, Cauldhame, Arnprior, and Kepp. The parish is bounded by Port-of-Monteith, Kincardine, Kilmadock, Gargunnock, Balfron, and Drymen. Its length eastward is 6½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. The Forth wends slowly along the northern boundary, within a narrow channel, between banks from 10 to 20 feet high, and exhibiting a very tame appearance. Yet, from vantage-grounds in its vicinity, magnificent views are obtained of the far-stretching strath through which it flows, from Gartmore on the west, away to where the rocks of Abbey-craig, Craigforth, and Stirling castle, appear like islands in the distance. Boquhan-burn comes in from the south near its source, and flows for 4½ miles along the south-eastern and eastern boundary to the Forth. The Pow of Glinns rises on the southern border, and flows southward to the Endrick. Along the Forth stretches a narrow belt of haugh, very fertile, and equally adapted to tillage and to pasture. Behind this lies a belt of carse-ground, generally from half-a-mile to a mile in breadth, but in some places broader, and forming part of the great plain which extends on both sides of the Forth from Gartmore to Borrowstounness. From the carse the surface rises at first abruptly, and then very gradually in most places for about a mile, and in others further; and continuing for a considerable space to be flat or to form a table-land, it declines toward the south. Where this upland territory springs from the carse, it exhibits the distinctive appearances of a river-bank deserted by its stream. The land on the slow northern slope, above the basement skirting, exhibits a pleasing view of fruitful fields, generally well-enclosed, and occasionally intersected with glens, pouring down their tiny rills. The table-land, and part of the southern slope of the uplands, are a continuous moor, known as the moor of Kippen. The southern slope, altogether little more than half-a-mile, is carpeted with a soil lighter and less fertile than that of the northern slope. The interjacent valley, at its base between this parish and Gargunnock, where it is traversed by Boquhan-burn, is very narrow. That burn, says General Campbell, "which, descending from the rock of Ballochleam, makes little impression on the strata of limestone or iron, meets at last with the red sandstone, through which it has opened a passage, and wrought its soft materials into a number of curious shapes, such as the wells and caldrons of the Devon. It is yet remembered when it burst through a large projection of the rock, and threw the mill, with all its appendages, on the other side of the bank." About 1,807 imperial acres of the entire parochial area are arable carse-land; about 3,431 are arable dryfield; about 4,256 are pastoral or waste; and about 562 are under wood. Red sandstone abounds in the moors, and is quarried for building, and limestone occurs on the southern border, but has been little wrought. There are seven principal landowners, besides a number of smaller ones. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1841 was £16,069. Assessed property in 1843, £8,775. A distillery, now extinct, paid £17,000 a-year of duty. The parish is traversed by the road from Stirling to Dumbarton, and by the Forth and Clyde railway. On five or six small heights are oval plains, surrounded by ramparts, averaging 130 yards in circumference, and variously conjectured to be of Roman, of Pictish, and of feudal origin. In former times, the district was much infested by marauding parties of the Highland clans; and, in 1691, it suffered special loss from an irruption of the gillies of Rob Roy. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 2,085; in 1851, 1,892. Houses, 367. Population of the Perthshire section in 1831, 691; in 1851, 613. Houses, 118.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Galbraith of Blackhouse. Stipend, £250 6s. 9d.; glebe, £12.

Unappropriated teinds, £511 10s. The parish church was built in 1825, and contains 800 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Buchlyvie, built in 1836, containing 352 sittings, and under the presentation of its own male communicants. There are two Free churches, respectively at Kippen and at Buchlyvie; and the receipts of the former in 1855 were £88 14s. 9½d.,—of the latter, £54 17s. 6d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Buchlyvie, built in 1751, and containing 554 sittings. There are two parochial schools, five non-parochial schools, and two small public libraries. The salary of the first parochial schoolmaster is £27 15s. 6d., with £20 fees; of the second, £5 11s. 1d., with £5 10s. fees, and £11 14s. other emoluments. The ancient church, according to one account, belonged to the monks of Cambuskenneth; but, according to another and more probable one, it was, in 1238, erected by an ecclesiastical convention, acting under the authority of the Pope, into a perpetual canonry in the church of Dunblane. A chapel formerly stood near the eastern boundary, and is said to have been erected during the period of post-Reformation Prelacy in Scotland, in consequence of the indulgence granted by King James. The parish is celebrated for the covenanting zeal of its inhabitants during the persecution by the Stuarts. In 1675, the Lord's supper was administered here to a very numerous "conventicle" during the night. At the battle of Bothwell, in 1679, a body of 200 or 300 countrymen, partly from this parish and partly from Galloway, were placed as a guard upon the bridge, and defended it with great gallantry. Various parishioners, in particular James Ure of Shargarton, underwent, till the Revolution, such severe hardships as were long feelingly remembered in the country, and are pathetically and minutely detailed by Wodrow.

The VILLAGE of KIPPEN stands on the road from Stirling to Dumbarton, 5 miles east-north-east of Buchlyvie, and 9½ west of Stirling. Fairs are held here on the second Wednesday of April, on the third Wednesday of May, old style, on the 23d of October, and on the first, second, and third Wednesdays of December. Fairs are held also on the moor of Kippen. The village, during half-a-century, was the seat of extensive whisky distillation. An old act of parliament permitted a somewhat free manufacture of whisky on the north side of the boundary between the Highlands and the Lowlands; and Kippen, claiming to be on the privileged side of the boundary, took full advantage of that act, till a new one was passed in 1793. Population of the village, 397. Houses, 106.

KIPPENDAVIE. See DUNBLANE.

KIPPET HILLS, a ridge of gravel heights, intersecting the parish of Slains, and surrounding three sides of the Loch of Slains, in the Ellon district of Aberdeenshire. It rises, by an easy acclivity, to the height of from 50 to 60 feet above the level of the lake.

KIPPLEDRAE. See FIFESHIRE.

KIPPOCHILL, a village in the Barony parish of Glasgow, Lanarkshire. Population, 235.

KIPPS. See KINGSBARNS.

KIPPS (THE), a hill, having an altitude of 1,785 feet above sea-level, in the parish of Temple, Edinburghshire.

KIPROCH. See ALE (THE).

KIRBISTER-LOCH. See ORPHIR.

KIRK, an Anglo-Saxon word signifying 'church,' used in the Scottish dialect as a substitute for that word, and frequently employed as a prefix to topographical names.

KIRK, a village in the parish of Lundie, Forfarshire. Population, 75. Houses, 17.

KIRKAIG. See ASSYNT.

KIRKAMUIR. See NINIAN'S (ST.).

KIRKANDREW. See BORGUE.

KIRKAPOLE-BAY, a bay on the north-east coast, near the north-east extremity, of the island of Tiree, in the Argyleshire Hebrides. It measures about 2 miles across, and about 2 miles inland; and, though unsheltered across the entrance, it contains good anchoring ground.

KIRKBEAN, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kirkbean, and the villages of Carsethorn, Southerness, and Prestonmill, at the south-eastern extremity of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is bounded by the Solway frith, and by the parishes of Colvend and Newabbey. Its length south-south-westward is 5 miles; and its greatest breadth is 3¾ miles. Southwick water traces, over a distance of 4 miles, the western boundary. Kirkbean-burn rises in the north, runs 4¼ miles circuitously through the interior, to the sea at Carse bay, and is joined a mile from its mouth by Preston-burn, after the latter, also of local origin, has performed a semicircular course of 4 miles in the interior. The coast line is 9½ miles in length. The tides here flow five hours and ebb seven; and, owing to their rapidity, they occasionally upset vessels, and have been known to tumble a ship's anchor a considerable way from its place. The coast is low and sleechy, and slowly gains accessions of excellent salt pasture from the recession of the sea. On Southerness point, the most southerly land, running ¾ of a mile into the sea from a base of 1 mile upon the body of the parish, stands a lighthouse which is of much use to mariners. Vessels often come to anchor here in three or four fathoms at low water, to escape the collision of the flood tide. Carsethorn bay, near the northern extremity of the parish, and 11 miles south of Dumfries, is a safe anchoring-place, and offers shelter to vessels waiting a spring tide to take them up the Nith, or encountering contrary winds when coming down. On the northern boundary of the parish rises the magnificent mountain CRIFFEL: which see. Along the western boundary, or a little inward from it, over a distance of 2¾ miles, runs a spur or offshoot of Criffel. From these heights the surface of the parish inclines to the shore, and exhibits a rich, beautiful, and extensive prospect, fields well-enclosed and highly cultivated, and several clumps and belts of plantation. The soil, in general, is fertile; on the north-west and west, it lies on limestone; on the south-east, it is a rich and deep clayey loam; and on the south and south-west, over a tract of 1,000 acres, called the Merse, it is a light and sandy conquest from the sea, nearly all arable. About one-half of the parochial area is in tillage; and the rest is variously in pasture, in commonage, or waste. The rocks are chiefly granite, limestone, and a very coarse sandstone. The limestone is worked. Some partial but vain searches have been made for coal. The landowners are Balfour of Arbigland, Oswald of Auchencruive, and Stewart of Southwick. The mansions are Arbigland-house and Cavens; both of them, but especially the former, very ornamental to the district. The only noticeable antiquities are the remains of the castle of Wreaths, which belonged to the Regent Morton, and remains of a moat and ditch, called M'Culloch's castle. The commerce of the parish is so limited as to employ only two or three small vessels. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1844 at £13,765. Assessed property in 1843, £5,758. The village of Kirkbean stands on Kirkbean-burn, 12 miles south of Dumfries. It is one of the most beautiful villages in the south of Scotland, both for the sweetness of its situation, and for its well-kept cottages. Pop

ulation of the parish in 1831, 802; in 1851, 982. Houses, 162.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £202 12s. 8d.; glebe, £18. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 3¼d., with £28 fees, and upwards of £25 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1766; and a handsome tower attached to it, and surmounted by a dome, was built in 1840. There is a Free church for Kirkbean and Southwick, with an attendance of 300; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £136 16s. 3d. There are a private school, and a public subscription library. The ancient church belonged to the college of Lincluden.

KIRK-BORTHWICK. See BORTHWICKBRAE.

KIRKBOST. See KIRKIBBOST.

KIRKBRIDE. See KILBRIDE, MAYBOLE, and KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM.

KIRKBUDDO. See GUTHRIE.

KIRK-BURN. See CAMBUSLANG and DURRIS-DEER.

KIRKCALDY, a political district in Fifeshire. It extends from the frith of Forth at Dysart to the south foot of the Mid-Lomond hill, and from the west side of Largo bay to Benarty hill, on the boundary with Kinross-shire. Its length south-westward is 14 miles; and its breadth is 9 miles. It contains the parishes of Kennoway, Scoonie, Wemyss, Markinch, Leslie, Kinglassie, Dysart, Kirkcaldy, Abbotshall, Auchterderran, Ballingry, Auchtertool, Kinghorn and Burntisland. Population in 1831, 41,760; in 1851, 51,819. Houses, 7,257.

KIRKCALDY, a parish, containing a royal burgh of its own name, on the south coast of Fifeshire. It is bounded by the frith of Forth, and by the parishes of Abbotshall, Auchterderran, and Dysart. Its length northward is about 2¾ miles; and its breadth is less than 1 mile. Its extent of coast line is about ¾ of a mile. The beach is level and sandy; and the surface thence inland is for a short way flat, then ascends rather abruptly, and afterwards ascends more gradually to the northern boundary, attaining altogether an extreme elevation of about 300 feet above the level of the sea. About 160 imperial acres are planted; and all the rest of the area, except what is occupied by houses and roads, is in tillage. The soil of the low district is light, and that of the higher grounds is cold and stiff. The rocks belong to the coal formation. Coal is worked; and considerable quantities of iron ore are found. Seven-eighths of the land belong to Oswald of Dunnikier; and the other eighth is much divided. The only mansion is Dunnikier-house; but there are several fine villas. Population in 1831, 5,034; in 1851, 5,719. Houses, 504. Assessed property in 1843, £18,238 17s. 4d.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £246 11s. 5d.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £268 16s. 7d. The parish church stands near the middle of the town, on the rising-ground to the north of the High-street. It was built in 1807, and contains 1,500 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Port Brae, built in 1842, and containing 840 sittings. There is a Free church at Kirkcaldy; whose receipts in 1855 amounted to £673 18s. 11d. There are also an United Presbyterian church, erected in 1822, with 750 sittings; an Independent chapel, erected in 1803, with 480 sittings; a Scottish Baptist chapel, erected in 1822, with 350 sittings; and an Episcopalian chapel, erected about eight years ago, with 300 sittings. Within the parliamentary burgh of Kirkcaldy, which includes parts of the parishes of Abbotshall and Kinghorn, there were in 1851, at the time when the Census was taken, three Establishment places of worship, with 2,329 sittings, and an attendance of 1,467; four Free church places of worship, three of them with 2,190 sittings, and the four with an attendance of 1,668; three United Presbyterian places of worship, with 2,370 sittings, and an attendance of 1,307; one Independent chapel, with an attendance of 161; two Baptist chapels, with an attendance of 222; one Episcopalian chapel, with an attendance of 85; one Roman Catholic chapel, with 300 sittings; and two places of worship belonging to isolated congregations, with 210 sittings, and an attendance of 74. There are in the parish of Kirkcaldy a burgh school, conducted by a rector, who has a salary of £50, and an assistant, who has a salary of £40; a charity school, supported, in common with kindred schools in Pathhead, Linktown, and Kinghorn, by a bequest of £75,000, left by Robert Philip, Esq., in 1828; three schools for young ladies, in the higher departments of education; five for girls, in the ordinary departments of education; and six of the ordinary class of private schools. The parish of Kirkcaldy, previous to 1650, comprised also the territory which now forms the parish of Abbotshall. Its name is derived from a place of worship in the ancient times, belonging to the Culdees. This was called Kilculda; and that word was easily corrupted into Kirkcaldy.

KIRKCALDY, a royal burgh, a seaport, and a market town, stands on the coast of Fifeshire, 10 miles in a direct line north of Edinburgh, but 14 miles thence by railway, and 18 miles south-south-west of Cupar. As a royal burgh, it stands wholly within the parish of Kirkcaldy, extending from side to side of the seaboard of that parish; but as a parliamentary burgh, it also extends southward across the parish of Abbotshall, and into the parish of Kinghorn, comprising Linktown in the former of these parishes, and Invertiel in the latter; and as a town, it is prolonged on the north by Pathhead, Sinclairtown, and Gallaton. Its length, as a royal burgh, is less than a mile; but its length as a town, from Invertiel on the south to Gallaton on the north, is about 3½ miles; so that it well merits the name, by which it has been long known to fame, "the lang toon o' Kirkcaldy,"—the more so as it has no where any considerable breadth, but consists in great measure of little more than one line of street.

The royal burgh extends along the low flat ground adjacent to the shore. It comprises one principal street, and several cross streets and lanes; the latter partly running from the principal street towards the sea, and partly ascending the high bank to the north, where there is another street partly built, running parallel to the principal one. The principal street is in general narrow, crooked, and inconvenient; but in 1811, an act of parliament was obtained for widening and paving the streets, and lighting and watering the town, since which considerable improvements have been made. The town is well-lighted with gas, first introduced in 1830, and is also well-supplied with water. The principal street has been in many places widened; and though many of the houses are still irregularly placed, it has been much improved by the erection of numbers of substantial and elegant buildings. A number of elegant shops of various kinds, especially those of drapers and haberdashers, tend considerably to ornament the town, as also to indicate the wealth and taste of large part of the inhabitants. When the town used to be traversed by strangers, only in conveyances along its principal street-line, it presented such a prolonged, close, dingy, monotonous appearance, as to leave a very unpleasant impression on the mind; but now, as seen from the Edinburgh,

Perth, and Dundee railway, it looks altogether different. That railway approaches it from the south on a high viaduct of six arches, and passes along the entire north side of the town, amid pleasant suburbs of bleachfields and ornate cottages, commanding thence comprehensive views of the town as a whole, and of the sea and country around it. A principal building in the town is the town-house and jail, the former in the front, the latter in the rear, and the two together forming one edifice. It stands in the principal street, near the middle of the town; it is in the Norman style, small, but very handsome; and it was built about 25 years ago, at the cost of about £5,000. The parish church, also, is a handsome structure, in the Gothic style, built at the cost of about £3,000. One of the other places of worship, in the High-street adjacent to the sea, is likewise an elegant building, erected in 1842, at the cost of nearly £2,000.

Kirkcaldy first comes into notice in history in 1334. It was mortified in that year by David II. to the monastery of Dunfermline; and it became a burgh of barony, holding of the abbot and monastery. In 1450, it was conveyed by the monastery, together with its harbour, its burgh-acres, its small customs, and its municipal rights, to the bailies and community; and immediately thereafter it was erected into a royal burgh, with all the customary privileges. Its original charter, and all the privileges which it contained, were not only specially ratified by a charter of confirmation granted by Charles I. in 1644; but the burgh, for good and gratuitous services performed by it, was erected *de novo* into a free royal burgh and free port, and new and larger immunities granted to it. Nothing is authentically known of its state at the time of its being disjoined from the lordship of Dunfermline; but as the churchmen were among the earliest cultivators of foreign commerce, it seems reasonable to suppose that Kirkcaldy was the port of the monks of that abbey, and that it consequently must have received benefit from the foreign commerce of the period, such as it was. At a later period, and before the Union with England, we know that the whole of the burghs on the coast of Fife enjoyed a large share of trade, not only with the Continent, but with England. They were extensively engaged in the fisheries, and exported not only salted fish, but salt and coals. Of the commerce of the period, Kirkcaldy enjoyed a principal share; and tradition relates, that when this charter was renewed by Charles I., it had 100 sail of ships belonging to it. This tradition is supported by the evidence of an authentic account preserved among the records of the burgh, from which it appears that 94 vessels belonging to the port, had been either lost at sea, or taken by the enemy, between the year 1644 and the period of the Restoration. These are said to have amounted in value to the sum of £53,791 sterling. This severe loss must have tended greatly to check the prosperity of the town; but other occurrences connected with the unhappy disputes of the period, must have increased this in a great degree. At the time that Dundee was taken by General Monk, the inhabitants of Kirkcaldy lost goods to the value of £5,000 sterling, which they had deposited there as a place of security; and several of the wealthier inhabitants suffered the loss of considerable sums of money which they had lent to the committee of estates for the public service, and which they found it impossible afterwards to recover. During the course of the civil war, 480 persons belonging to this burgh were slain in battle; of whom 200 were said to have been killed at the battle of Kilsyth alone.

All these losses, aggravated by the suspension of the trade with Holland after the Restoration brought ruin and deep distress upon the burgh; so much so, that in 1682, an application was made to the Convention of burghs to consider its property and to take measures for easing it of its public burden. The burgh, however, having fallen under the displeasure of the Court, for the part it had taken during the civil war, was not only refused all relief, but was rather burdened by an addition to its annual assessment of 2,000 merks. In 1687, a new application was made to the Convention, when a visitation of the burgh was ordered. A committee for the purpose met at Kirkcaldy the following year, which, after proper investigation, reported "that the customs pabable to His Majesty were not the half of what they had been some years before; that this was occasioned by the death of many substantial merchants and skippers and loss of ships and decay of trade; that many of the inhabitants, some of whom were magistrates of the burgh, had fled from and deserted the same that so great was the poverty of the inhabitants that all the taxations imposed on the town could do no more than pay the eight months' cess payable to the King, and that with difficulty." Before the effect of this report could be known, the Revolution took place, into which the inhabitants of Kirkcaldy entered with alacrity; and in consequence of their conduct on the occasion, and a representation of their poverty, they obtained an abatement of £1,000 Scots from their annual assessment. This relief and the security which the country enjoyed after this great event, had such effect upon this burgh that its languishing commerce began speedily to revive, and wealth again began to circulate among its inhabitants. The treaty of the Union, however, again, for a time, put a stop to the prosperity of Kirkcaldy. In consequence of the taxes and customs which were imposed in Scotland, and the numerous restrictions with which the trade of the country was fettered by the English, commerce every where declined; nor did any place suffer more than the various towns on the coast of Fife. The shipping of Kirkcaldy, on which it had hitherto mainly depended, fell rapidly into decay; and the different wars which followed for more than half a century, so continued to depress trade, that in 1760 Kirkcaldy employed no more than one coaster of 50 tons, and two ferry-boats of 30 tons each.

On the return of peace in 1763, the shipping trade immediately began to revive. In 1772, it had increased to 11 vessels, carrying 515 tons, and 47 men; and although its progress was retarded by the American war, it amounted at the close of that war to 12 vessels, carrying 750 tons, and 59 men. In 1792, its shipping consisted of 26 square-rigged vessels, 1 sloop, and 2 ferry-boats, carrying, by the register, 3,700 tons, and employing 225 men. Some of the larger vessels were employed in the trade to the Mediterranean, the West Indies, and America; but the greater proportion were employed in the trade to Holland and the Baltic. The smaller vessels were employed chiefly as coasters. Since then, its shipping trade has gone on prosperously, with some fluctuations indeed, but on the whole with progressive increase. In 1831, it had 96 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 10,610; and in 1855, it had 96 sailing vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 8,738, and one steam vessel, of 62 tons. Its limits as a port extend from Fifeness on the east to Downey-point on the west, and comprehend the creeks of Crail, Cellardykes, Anstruther, Pittenweem, Elie, Largo, Leven, Methill, Buckhaven, Wemyss, Dysart, Kinghorn, Burntisland, and Aberdour. The amount of dues levied on ships with

its port, in the year 1852, was £3,172; of which £1,322 was levied at its own harbour, £78 at Crail, £263 at Anstruther, £100 at Pittenweem, £27 at Largo, £185 at Leven, £87 at Methill, £207 at Buckhaven, £113 at Dysart, £30 at Kinghorn, £632 at Burntisland, and £124 at Aberdour. During the year 1854, the trade of the port comprised, in the foreign and colonial department, a tonnage of 5,273 inwards in British vessels, 8,716 inwards in foreign vessels, 5,713 outwards in British vessels, and 16,673 outwards in foreign vessels; and in the coasting department, 25,347 inwards in British vessels, 143 inwards in foreign vessels, 55,113 outwards in British vessels, and 282 outwards in foreign vessels. There are regular communications, by smacks or other vessels, with London, Glasgow, Leith, and various parts of the coast. The foreign ships visiting the port are principally Norwegian, Danish, German, and Prussian. The principal articles of import are flax and timber; and the principal articles of export are coals and linen yarns.

The harbour is situated near the east end of the burgh. It is the property of the town, yet is under the management of parliamentary commissioners. It has been improved and extended at various times; but, till only a few years ago, it was destitute of almost every accommodation suitable to the large vessels frequenting it,—dry at low water, even at the ebb of neap tides, and boasting nothing better than ample space and substantial piers. In 1836 a light was placed on the east pier. In 1843 a resolution was taken to extend that pier and to effect other improvements, at the cost of £10,000. In 1850 still more extensive improvements were resolved upon, comprising a new dock of about 2½ acres, an inner harbour of 3 acres, an outer harbour of about 1½ acre, with a total wharfage of 3,110 feet, to be effected at the cost of about £30,000. These latter improvements, it was calculated, would slightly affect the current at the harbour mouth, but would do so beneficially, and prevent accumulations of silt. The rise and fall of the tide at the harbour is about 10 feet in neap tides, about 18 feet in ordinary spring tides, and about 21 feet in extreme spring tides. The flow of the current runs right across the harbour mouth, from east to west, or from west to east, at the rate of from 1½ to 2 miles an hour. The new quays were to be formed to the height of about 2 feet above high water, and would have 16 feet of water abreast in ordinary spring tides.

The principal employment in Kirkcaldy is the manufacture of linen cloth. This was little attended to till after the destruction of the foreign trade, in consequence of the Union. At that time, however, the manufacturers wove their own webs, and probably purchased in the surrounding district; so that they employed but little capital. In 1733, the whole amount of linen cloth stamped at Kirkcaldy, was no more than 177,740 yards. In 1743, it had increased to 316,550 yards, the computed value of which was nearly £11,000 sterling. But this included not only the manufacture of Kirkcaldy, but that also of circumjacent parishes as far as Leslie. The linen trade continued to be diligently prosecuted, and gradually to increase, till about 1755, when it amounted to about the value of £22,000 sterling. In consequence, however, of the war which then began, interrupting the intercourse with America and the West Indies, the manufacture began to decline; and, in 1773, it had fallen to £15,000 sterling, and in the following year it was still lower. But Mr. James Fergus, an enterprising manufacturer of the period, succeeded in opening up a new channel for disposing of the manufactures of Kirkcaldy, by introducing them into England; and since that time they have gone on rapidly increasing. In 1792, they employed about 810 looms, of which about 250 were in the parish of Kirkcaldy, about 300 in the parish of Abbotshall, about 100 in Dysart, about 60 in Largo, and the rest in other parishes. The total value of the manufacture at that time was supposed to be about £45,000 sterling; and at that time the manufacturers of Kirkcaldy purchased from the neighbouring districts goods to the farther value of about £30,000 sterling. In more recent times the linen trade of the town, together with that of the surrounding districts, which are either identified with it or intimately connected with it, have been computed to amount in annual value to about £200,000. Its chief articles of produce are ticks, dowlas, checks, and sail-cloth. Connected with this trade also, and to an extent somewhat corresponding to it, are carried on flax-spinning, yarn-bleaching, and machine-making. There are at present, in the town and its neighbourhood, 13 flax spinning mills, 7 bleachfields, and 3 machine-factories. There are likewise a rope-work, two extensive iron-works, an iron-ship-building yard, a chemical work, a distillery, breweries, and flour mills.

A large retail trade is carried on in Kirkcaldy for the supply of a populous circumjacent country. A weekly stock-market for the sale of grain is held every Saturday, at which not only the farmers and corn-factors of a large surrounding district attend, but also corn-merchants from the south side of the Forth. Cattle-markets are held in the months of February, July, and October, which are well attended. The town has offices of the Bank of Scotland, the Commercial bank, the Union bank, the National bank, and the City of Glasgow bank. It has also a savings' bank, a number of insurance agencies, a chamber of commerce, a public reading room, a subscription library, a mechanics' library, an agricultural society, a horticultural society, a scientific association, a curling club, and a number of charitable and religious institutions. Its principal inns are the National, the George, the Harbourhead, and the Balsusney. Ample facilities of communication are enjoyed by means of steamers and the railway.

The burgh is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, sixteen other councillors, and a town-clerk. The magistrates have all the powers possessed by magistrates of royal burghs, and hold regular courts for the decision of civil causes and the trial of crimes. Justice-of-peace courts for the recovery of small debts for the town and several surrounding parishes, are also held here at stated periods; and circuit small-debt courts, in the months of January, March, May, July, September, and November. The income of the burgh for 1838-9 was £1,942, and for 1854-5, £637 19s. 7d.; but the latter is exclusive of £1,633 6s. 0½d. of harbour commission revenue. The expenditure in 1838-9 was £1,511; and the debt in 1832 was £8,646. The old incorporated trades are the smiths, the wrights and masons, the weavers, the shoemakers, the tailors, the bakers, and the fleshers. Previous to the Union, Kirkcaldy sent a member to the Scottish parliament; and after that event, it sent one to the British parliament in conjunction with the neighbouring burghs of Dysart, Kinghorn, and Burntisland. This arrangement has been continued since the passing of the Reform bill, Kirkcaldy being the returning burgh. The municipal constituency in 1840 was 277; in 1855, 313. The parliamentary constituency in 1840 was 298;

in 1855, 460. Population of the royal burgh in 1841, 4,785; in 1851, 5,093. Houses, 422. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 10,475. Houses, 894.

The town of Kirkcaldy, in ancient times, had two gates called the East Port and the West Port. These gates, and a cross which stood at the market place, were taken down early in the last century; but the places where the gates or ports stood still retain their names. Stone coffins and large quantities of human bones have been discovered in various places in digging for modern foundations; and these indicate that the locality, long before the era at which the town figures in record, was a considerable seat of population. Sculptured arms and inscriptions, as well as some other relics, found in a place on the north side of the High street, indicate that a conventual establishment at one time stood on that locality.—Henry Balnaves of Hallhill, who figured in the latter part of the reign of James V., and during that of his daughter Mary, and the regency of her brother Murray, is said to have been a native of Kirkcaldy. In later times, Kirkcaldy had the honour of giving birth to the celebrated Adam Smith, who successively occupied the chairs of moral philosophy in the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. The house in which he was born stood till not many years ago, and was situated immediately to the west of that now occupied by the Bank of Scotland. The Hon. Mr. Oswald of Dunnikeir, an eminent statesman and patriot, who long represented the burgh in parliament, was also a native of this town.

KIRK-CAMBUSNETHAN. See CAMBUSNETHAN.

KIRKCHRIST, a suppressed parish, forming the southern part of the present parish of Twynholm, Kirkcudbrightshire. The etymology of the name is sufficiently obvious. The cemetery, and the ruins of the church—the former still in use—are situated on the right bank of the Dee, opposite the town of Kirkcudbright. A nunnery, the site of which cannot now be exactly ascertained, anciently stood in the parish; and is commemorated in the names of two farms and a mill, High Nuntown, Low Nuntown, and Nunmill, near the southern boundary.

KIRKCHRIST, Aberdeenshire. See CHRIST'S KIRK.

KIRKCOLM, a parish, containing the post-office stations of Kirkcolm and Ervie, in the extreme north of the Rhinns district of Wigtonshire. It is bounded on the west and north by the Irish sea; on the east by Loch Ryan; and on the south by the parish of Leswalt. Its length southward is 5½ miles; and its breadth is a little upwards of 5 miles. Its draining streams are all little burns, rising in its own interior; and there is a fresh water lake, called Loch-Connel, about a mile in circumference. The coast line along Loch Ryan extends 5½ miles. At one part of it, nearly 2 miles from the southern boundary, a shelving sand-bank, ¼ of a mile broad, runs south-eastward, or obliquely, 1½ mile into the Loch, and is not quite under water, even in the highest spring-tides. It is called the Scar. Between the south-west side of this and the coast, is a beautiful basin, called the Wig, capacious enough to shelter a large number of small vessels. Beyond a small point of land, called the Scar, is a bank of prime oysters. Crabs and lobsters, whitings, cod, and herring are taken in the Loch; but, on the west and north coast, where fishing might be productive, it is much neglected. The coast, for 2½ miles on Loch Ryan, from the southern boundary, is low and sandy; and thence—excepting at the small bay of Portmore, 1½ mile to the north, which offers good anchorage and shelter to large vessels—it is, all the way round to the southern boundary on the west, a breastwork of bold and ridgy rocks, torn with fissures, and near the entrance of Loch Ryan deeply perforated with caves. On the north-west is CORSEWALL POINT [which see], with its conspicuous lighthouse. The surface of the parish is gently undulating, the rising grounds so easy in ascent as to be ploughed and cultivated to the summit. The soil, on a narrow belt round the shore, is thin and sandy or gravelly; in a few patches, it is mossy or moorland; and, in most places, it is either a rich loam, a deep clay, or a mixture of the two. The proportions of arable land, and land either meadow, moss, pastoral, or waste, are as 17 to 2. As regards plantation, the district is exceedingly bare; but it is rich in the variety of its botanical specimens. Near the north coast are the ruins of Corsewall-castle, once a place of strength, a tower of great thickness of wall. East of it, overlooking Loch Ryan, is the modern mansion of Corsewall house. There are nine or ten landowners. The estimated value of raw produce in 1837, was £19,600. Assessed property in 1843, £6,266 11s. 11d. Real rental in 1856, £9,009. Population in 1831, 1,896; in 1851, 2,018. Houses, 321.

This parish is in the presbytery of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway. Patrons, the Earl of Stair and Moore of Corsewall. Stipend, £265 0s. 11d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £195 4s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34, with £30 fees, and £10 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1824, and contains 650 sittings. There is a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £176 8s. There are two non-parochial schools. The patron saint to whom the ancient parish church was dedicated was St. Columba, the name being abbreviated into 'Colm.' The church was a free parsonage till the 13th century; and afterwards, till the Reformation, it was held by the monks of New-abbey, and served by a vicar. The lands of Galdenoch and Barjary, at the south end of the old parish, were detached from it, in the middle of the 17th century, and annexed to Leswalt. In the south-west corner of the parish, on the shore of Loch Ryan, are vestiges of an ancient chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and called Kilmorie, the church of Mary. Beside it is the Virgin Mary's well, celebrated among ancient Romanists for alleged miraculous powers of healing, and resorted to so late as the close of the 17th century by the deluded peasantry in the neighbourhood, for the cure of the sick.

KIRKCONNEL, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, at the northern extremity of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. It is bounded by Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, and the parish of Sanquhar. Its length west-south-westward is 17 miles; and its breadth is 7 miles. The river Nith, coming in from the west, flows eastward 4½ miles through the interior, and 1½ mile along the southern boundary. Kello water, coming in from the south-west, not far from its source, runs 5½ miles along the same boundary, and falls into the Nith. Crawick water flows 5½ miles along the south-east boundary. Spango water, a head stream of the Crawick, runs in the north-east. Two mineral wells, on the farm of Rigg, 1½ mile west of the village of Kirkconnel, resemble respectively Merkland spa in Galloway and Hartfell spa near Moffat, but excel them in the strength of their waters, yet have never acquired much celebrity. The surface of the parish, in its general features, is pastoral and mountainous. In the south-west a range of lofty elevations, chiefly moss-clad and swampy, or clothed in heath with slight intermixtures of verdure, occupy all the ar-

from the boundaries till within a mile of the Nith. On the north side of that stream, the surface rises from 1½ to 3 miles by a very slow and gradual ascent; and then sends up, parallel with the river, a ridge of irregularly formed heights, chiefly covered with verdure, and extending from the towering Corsoncone, on the boundary with Ayrshire, away to the opposite extremity of the parish. North of this range the surface is cold and marshy, and exhibits an irregular congeries of hills covered with heath and grass, and variously intersected with narrow valleys, deep glens, and winding rivulets. Two-thirds of the whole area is hill pasture; about 6,100 acres are arable; about 180 acres are under wood; and the remainder is principally meadow and low pasture. The soil of the arable part is poor and gravelly. Much attention is given to the dairy. Coal abounds, but is not extensively worked; limestone and ironstone occur, but are neglected; and lead is supposed to exist in several hills toward Crawick. All the land, excepting a very small proportion, belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch. The real rental in 1855 was £6,122. The estimated yearly value of raw agricultural produce in 1835 was £17,562. The parish is traversed, along the vale of the Nith, by the road from Glasgow to Dumfries, and by the Glasgow and South-western railway; and it has a station on the latter, 28¾ miles from Kilmarnock, and 29¾ from Dumfries. The village of Kirkconnel stands on the left bank of the Nith, 3¼ miles north-west of Sanquhar. It is a modern place, of pleasant appearance. The site of Old Kirkconnel, and of the former parish church, is 1¾ mile north of the present village. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,111; in 1851, 1,245. Houses, 204.

This parish is in the presbytery of Penpont, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £240 19s. 2d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated teinds, £569 12s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £26, with £30 fees, and £3 other emoluments. The parish church was enlarged about 50 years ago, and is commodious. The ancient church was dedicated to a saint Connel, whom a very old tradition asserts to have been buried on Glenwhurry hill, near Old Kirkconnel; and the present minister of the parish lately satisfied himself, by personal inspection of the spot, that the tradition is true.

KIRKCONNEL, a locality in the parish of Newabbey, Kirkcudbrightshire. Here is a neat Roman Catholic chapel, which was erected in 1823.

KIRKCONNEL, an ancient parish, now incorporated with that of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, in the south-east of Dumfries-shire. Its cemetery still exists in a rich holm, half surrounded by Kirtle water; and contains the ashes of "Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee," and those of her lover Adam Fleming, whose pathetic tale has been so often told both in prose and in verse. The instrument of the fair Helen's death has been variously reported a dagger, an arrow, and a bullet; but the last of these is favoured by one of the best of the old songs, which says,—

> "Wae to the heart that fram'd the thought!
> Curst be the hand that fir'd the shot!
> When in my arms Burd Ellen dropp'd,
> And died for luve of me."

KIRKCORMACK. See KELTON.

KIRKCOWAN, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in Wigtonshire. It is bounded on the north by Ayrshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Penningham, Kirkinner, Mochrum, Old Luce, and New Luce. Its length southward is 14 miles; its greatest breadth is 5½ miles; and its average breadth is not more than 2¼ miles. Bladenoch water runs 3¼ miles along the northern boundary, and falls, at the north-east extremity of the parish, into Loch Macbeary. This lake having expanded itself southward over a length of 1¼ mile, with a breadth of ¼ a mile, Bladenoch water re-issues from it, and thence, till it leaves the parish, traces the long and sinuous eastern boundary. Tarf water, a mile after its origin in the north-west corner of the parish, appears on the western boundary, and, measuring in a straight line, runs along that boundary 10 miles; then suddenly debouches, and flows 3¼ miles eastward to the Bladenoch. A number of burns and of small lakes water the interior. The surface of nearly the whole parish is naturally a series of bleak moors, with poor and thin soil; which, though chiefly adapted to pasture, are not unsusceptible of cultivation. The proportion which the grounds under tillage bear to those which are either pastoral or waste, is as 17 to 5. Granite and greywacke are extensively quarried. There are nine landowners. Craighlaw-house is the only mansion. The castle of Mindork formerly stood on the southern border. A singular rocking-stone was discovered a few years ago, on the farm of Urrall in the north-east, and was inserted by the royal sappers and miners in their map as a great curiosity. It is a granite boulder 4¾ feet high, 16¼ feet in girth, sitting upon a flat rock, with a base in the form of a wedge, so very nicely balanced that it can be easily moved to and fro by the pressure of a finger, and is even set in motion, and kept in motion, by a slight breeze of wind. The parish is traversed crossways by the road from Port-Patrick to Dumfries, and lengthways by a road from Wigton to Ayrshire. The village of Kirkcowan stands on the latter road, and on the left bank of Tarf water, 7 miles west-south-west of Newtown-Stewart, and 7 north-west of Wigton. Near it, on the river, is a woollen mill. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,374; in 1851, 1,541. Houses, 240. Assessed property in 1843, £5.393 4s. 6d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Wigton, and synod of Galloway. Patron, Agnew of Sheuchan. Stipend, £292 11s. 8d.; glebe, £6. Schoolmaster's salary, £35 13s. 4d., with £40 fees, and £5 or £6 other emoluments. There are three non-parochial schools. The ancient church seems to have been dedicated to St. Kenin, an abbot of the Western Isles, at a time when these isles were scarcely peopled by Scots. The parish, accordingly, was anciently called Kirkuan. The church was granted by James IV. to the chapel-royal of Stirling.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a parish, containing a royal burgh of its own name, on the coast of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is bounded on the north by Kelton; on the east by Rerwick; on the south by the Irish sea; and on the west by the Dee, which divides it from Borgue, Twynholm, and Tongueland. Its length southward is 8¾ miles; and its greatest breadth is 3¼ miles. Its surface is, for the most part, hilly, having but little extended plain. But the hills are neither high nor rocky; they come down in gentle slopes, and form very obtuse angles with the plain; and they are generally arable to the summit, or at worst afford excellent pasture. The soil of the parish is, in some places, wet, upon a hard cold till; but in most, it is a light friable earth, with a sharp gravelly subsoil, exceedingly fertile; and, in some instances, it is deepest at the summit of the hills. About 3,000 acres are in tillage; about 500 are waste or constantly in pasture; and about 500 are under wood. The feeding of sheep and of black cattle is a prime care; and the quality of the beef produced is famous. The Earl of Selkirk

is the principal landowner. The mansions are St. Mary's Isle, Balmae, Janefield, St. Cuthbert's Cottage, and Fludha. The estimated value of raw produce in 1843, including £500 for gardens, £1,000 for fisheries, and £1,500 for miscellaneous matters, was £24,890; and the value of assessed property in that year was £11,541. The prevailing rock is greywacke, with occasional masses and dikes of porphyry. A chalybeate spring exists near the burgh. Ring-burn traces the eastern boundary for 4 miles, and falls into the sea. Grange-burn rises near the northern extremity, and runs 5 miles south-westward to the estuary of the Dee. Loch-Fergus, a lake now converted into a meadow, ¾ of a mile east of the burgh, contained two islets called Palace Isle and Stable Isle, both of which bear decided marks of ancient fortification, and appear to have been the sites of castles or strengths of Fergus, lord of Galloway. A brook, 3 miles in length, comes down to this place from the northern boundary. The streamlets noticed, and some lesser ones, refresh and cheer the aspect of the country, and afford excellent trouting. The Dee, first running along as a river, and next expanding into an estuary, is interesting at once for its scenery, its fishery, and its navigation. The cataracts in it a little below the point where it first touches the parish of Kirkcudbright, and opposite the church of Tongueland—these cataracts, when the river is in flood, are exceedingly picturesque. Montgomery is believed to have alluded to them in the following passage of his 'Cherry and the Slae,'—

> "But as I looked me alane
> I saw a river rin
> Out o'er a steepie rock of stane,
> Sine lichted in a linn,
> With tumbling and rumbling
> Amang the rockis round,
> Devalling and falling
> Into a pit profound."

There are, in this parish, vestiges more or less entire of no fewer than eight ancient British camps, and three Roman ones. Indeed, the whole eastern banks of the Dee, which formed the western frontier of the Selgovæ, seem to have been studded with ancient fortifications. The most important in size and strength is situated on the highest part of the farm of Drummore, and commands a very extensive prospect of the Solway frith and the Irish sea. It is large and surrounded with a deep fosse. Judging from its position and extent, the Britons probably assembled at it in considerable force to repel either the Romans, or the plundering Danes and Norwegians. Chalmers, in his Caledonia, supposes this to have been the *Caerbantorigum*, 'the fort on the conspicuous height,' mentioned by Ptolemy. Near it is a large circular stone-built well, which seems to have supplied it with water. A little south-west of it, at the entrance of Kirkcudbright bay, or the estuary of the Dee, are vestiges of a strong battery erected by William III., when his fleet was windbound in the bay on his passage to raise the siege of Londonderry. A little eastward, in a precipice on the coast, is a cave running 60 feet into the rock, of unequal height, narrow at the mouth, widening and rising as it proceeds till it attains the height of 12 feet or upwards, and then contracting toward the end. It was artificially furnished with a lintelled door, and seems from its sequestered situation, and the difficulty of access to it, to have anciently been an important hiding-place. Not far from this cave is a deep fosse, which marks the site of Raeberry-castle, one of the strongholds of the once powerful family of Maclellan of Bombie. This castle overhung a very dreadful precipice on the coast, and was protected on the north side by a deep fosse, a thick wall, and a strong drawbridge. Sir Patrick Maclellan, its proprietor, near the middle of the 15th century, was forcibly carried out of it by the truculent Earl of Douglas to undergo a tragical fate, which roused the slumbering indignation of the country against the despotic Douglases. Nearly 2 miles east from the burgh are utterly dilapidated vestiges of another castle of the Maclellans,—that of Bombie, whence they took their designative title. Some antiquities of note fall to be noticed in connexion with the burgh. There have in recent years been dug up, in various parts of the parish, some flint hatchets, an old stone sarcophagus, a cup of Roman metal, a plate of pure gold worth £20, and quantities of silver coin of the reign of Edward I. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,511; in 1851, 3,555. Houses, 544. See MARY'S ISLE (ST.).

This parish is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £305 8s. 5d.; glebe, £16. Unappropriated teinds, £581 7s. 4d. The parish church was built in 1838, at the cost of about £7,000, and contains 1,510 sittings. There is a Free church of recent erection, containing 850 sittings; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £430 17s. 11d. There is an United Presbyterian church, built in 1822, at the cost of £1,100, and containing 550 sittings. There is a Roman Catholic place of worship, with 252 sittings. The principal school is the Kirkcudbright academy, which has long maintained a high reputation, and is attended by about 200 pupils. It is under the patronage of the magistrates and town-council, and the salaries of its masters are paid by the burgh. There are three departments in it,—the classical, the commercial, and the English, with salaries of respectively £50, £50, and £40, besides fees. There is also an endowed female school, whose mistress receives a salary of £20 from the burgh. In 1845, a bequest of £5,500 was left by William Johnston, Esq., for the immediate erection and endowment of a free school in the town; £2,000 of it to be expended upon the building, £2,000 in a mortification for a schoolmaster, £1,000 in a mortification for a schoolmistress, and £500 as a contingent fund. There are also four other schools.

The ancient church of Kirkcudbright was dedicated so early as the 8th century to the celebrated Saint Cuthbert,—a name strangely transmuted, in the appellation of the parish, into "Cudbright," and still more oddly fused, in popular pronunciation, into "Coobry." The site of the ancient church is commemorated by a cemetery ¼ of a mile north of the burgh, still called St. Cuthbert's churchyard, and used as the burying-place of the town's people. In this cemetery are some interesting ancient sepulchral monuments. The church was given, in the 12th century, by Uchtred, son of Fergus, lord of Galloway, to the monks of Holyrood, and was a vicarage under them till the Reformation; in 1633, it was given to the bishop of Edinburgh; and when Episcopacy was abolished, it reverted to the Crown. In the town, previous to the Reformation, stood a church dedicated to St. Andrew; the chaplainries, cemetery, and other pertinents of which were conferred on the corporation of the burgh at the overthrow of Popery. In the northern extremity of the parish was a chapel called Kilbride, dedicated to St. Bridget. When post-Reformation Episcopacy was forced on Scotland, the people of Kirkcudbright tumultuously rose to prevent the settlement of an Episcopalian minister in their church. A judicial commission, appointed by the privy council, made inquiry into their conduct, and adjudged some women, as the ringleaders, to the pillory. "Whether

the women or the privy council," sardonically remarks the author of Caledonia, "were, on that occasion, the most actuated by zeal, it is not easy to decide."—To the ancient parish of Kirkcudbright, which was small compared to the present one, were annexed, a little after the middle of the 17th century, the parishes of Dunrod and Galtway. Dunrod forms the southern part of the united parish. See DUNROD. The ancient parish of Galtway forms the middle part of the united parish. The name signifies the bank or ascent on the water. The cemetery, still in use, overlooks one of the streamlets which flow into the estuary of the Dee. A place near it is called, by a pleonasm not uncommon in the Scottish topographical nomenclature, Galtway-bank. See GALTWAY.—A convent for Franciscans or Grey Friars was founded at Kirkcudbright in the reign of Alexander II.; but, in consequence of the ancient records having been carried off at the Reformation, it is very obscurely known to history. John Carpenter, one of its cowled inmates, in the reign of David II., was distinguished for his mechanical genius; and, by his dexterity in engineering, he so fortified the castle of Dumbarton as to earn from the King an yearly pension of £20 in guerdon of his service. In 1564, the church of the friary was granted by Queen Mary to the magistrates of the town to be used as a parish church; and when it became unserviceable, it yielded up its site to a successor for the use of the whole modern united parish. The ground occupied by the convent itself, and the adjacent orchards and gardens, were given, in 1539, to Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bombie.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a market and post-town, a sea-port, a royal burgh, and the county town of Kirkcudbrightshire, is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Dee, 6 miles north of the point where that river becomes lost in the sea, 10 miles south-south-west of Castle-Douglas, 21 south by east of New Galloway, 28 south-west of Dumfries, 33 south-east of Newton-Stewart, 60 east of Portpatrick, and 101 south-south-west of Edinburgh. It is flanked on one side by the river, and on the other by a sweetly picturesque tract of country. Sylvan slopes come down to it from a back ground of gentle heights, or stretch southward in a broad belt of luxuriance till they become identified, at a mile's distance, with the almost isleted peninsula of St. Mary's Isle, sending out an invasion of wood on the bosom of the estuary. Seen from a little distance, the town seems gay and almost grand, more resembling a small proud city than an inconsiderable town. In the interior, it is regular, neat, and clean, and contains a larger proportion of recently built houses than almost any other small town in Scotland. Its principal streets run parallel to one another, or at right angles, and present pleasant lines of buildings. So long ago as 1764, it became supplied with excellent spring water by conveyance through leaden pipes; it did not fail to provide itself, at an early period, with the modern luxury of gas light; and as to other appliances of convenience and comfort, it has them in a style in keeping with these.

An imposing group of buildings in the town is the jail and the county hall. The jail was erected in 1816, at the cost of about £4,500. It is of a castellated form, and rises in some parts to the height of 75 feet. The court-room is contiguous to the jail, and is a spacious and elegant hall. The old jail still stands, and is a large and curious edifice, with a conspicuous steeple. The academy is a capacious and elegant structure, with three large class rooms and a library; and has in front a kind of piazza, for the shelter of the scholars in bad weather. The parish church is an elegant building, with a tower and spire of considerable height. Not many paces west of the parish church, stands the ruinous but venerable form of the castle of Kirkcudbright, built in the year 1582 by Thomas Maclellan of Bombie, the ancestor of the Lords Kirkcudbright. It is a strong, massive, Gothic building, lifting its upper work so boldly into view as to give, conjointly with the towers of the jail, distinctiveness and markedness of feature to the burghal landscape; and, at the time when it was reared, it must have been a splendid, as it is still a spacious edifice. A little west of the town, very near the river, are some mounds surrounded by a deep fosse, the remains of a very ancient fortified castle. The tide probably flowed round it in former times, and filled the fosse with water. The castle—now vulgarly called Castledykes, but known in ancient writings as Castlemains—belonged originally to the Lords of Galloway, when they ruled the province as a regality separate from Scotland; and seems to have been built to command the entrance of the harbour. Coming into the possession of John Baliol as successor to the Lords of Galloway, it was, for some time, during the war of 1300, the residence of Edward I. and his Queen and court; and passing into the hands of the Douglases, on the forfeiture of Edward Baliol, it remained with them till 1455, when their crimes drew down upon them summary castigation, and in that year was visited by James II. when on his march to crush their malign power. Becoming now the property of the Crown, it offered, in 1461, a retreat to Henry VI. after his defeat at Towton, and was his place of residence while his Queen Margaret visited the Scottish Queen at Edinburgh. In 1508, it was the temporary residence of James IV., who, while occupying it, was hospitably entertained by the burgh; and, next year, by a charter, dated at Edinburgh, it was gifted, along with some attached lands, to the magistrates for the common good of the inhabitants. The town of Kirkcudbright was formerly fortified. At a time when it consisted chiefly of a single street running up from the harbour, it was surrounded by a wall and a deep ditch, the latter filled from the flowing tide; and it had at its two ends, strong gates, which, only about 70 years ago, were pulled down to make way for new houses. An English party who marched against the town in 1547, in the stupid warfare about the marriage treaty between Mary and Edward VI., narrate that as they approached "Kirkobrie, they who saw us coming barred their gates, and kept their dikes, for the town is diked on both sides, with a gate to the waterward, and a gate on the over end to the fellward,"—and that, in consequence, English force was repelled by Scotch precaution. No part of the town wall now exists; but the fosse is still open in several places.

Kirkcudbright has never been the seat of any considerable manufacture or trade. Hector Boece, indeed, describes it as, in his day, "ane rich town, full of merchandise;" but he seems either to have been totally misinformed, or to have, amid the penury of his age, reckoned that "riches" and "merchandise" which, in the present stirring era, would be esteemed a bare competency. During the disturbed period when the Dick Hatteraiks of the contraband trade infested the coasts of the Solway frith, the inhabitants had such a connection with the desperadoes as comported ill with the prosperity of the town, and exerted a malign influence upon the habits of their posterity at the moment when other parts of Scotland were starting in the career of modern productive industry. By a strange infatuation, too, the town, when proposed to be the adopted site

of the first and very promising attempt to introduce the cotton manufacture to Galloway, rejected the offered advantage, and sent away the gentlemen who would have done it a service to build their factories at Gatehouse-of-Fleet. Hardly were the erections on the Fleet completed, when Kirkcudbright saw its error, and made a hasty attempt to retrieve it. Mules and jennies were erected, weavers were brought from a distance, and a woollen manufactory was commenced. But the attempt, though vigorously made, and long maintained, proved an utter failure. There have also, at various times, and with a variety of promise, been manufactures of gloves, of boots and shoes, of leather, of soap and candles, of malt liquors and of snuff; but all these likewise have proved failures.

The commerce of Kirkcudbright is not much better than its manufactures. Only 20 sailing vessels belong to it, and they have an aggregate tonnage of only 1,144. Steam communication, however, is maintained regularly with Whitehaven, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Considerable quantities of oats, barley, and potatoes are exported to the Clyde, but chiefly to England. The merchants are obliged to make coal and lime their principal import; yet they occasionally send a small vessel across the Atlantic, principally for timber, and bring wine and other luxuries from England. The harbour ranks merely as a creek of the port of Dumfries; and the dues levied at it in the year 1852 amounted to £340. In point of accessibility, spaciousness, and shelter, it is much the best harbour on the south coast of Scotland; though, owing to the almost complete recession of the peculiar tide of the Solway, it is fully suitable for such vessels only as can take the ground. It is naturally safe, has good anchorage, affords shelter from all winds, and extends from the mouth of the river to the town, about 6 miles. An islet, called the Little Ross, lies across its entrance, allowing a channel on the east 1½ mile wide, safe and bold on both sides, and having behind it a roadstead with 16 feet at low water, and 40 feet at high water, where vessels may ride at safety in gales from any point round three-fourths of the compass. Above Little Ross are Balmangan bay, a considerable inlet on the west, and Manxman's lake, a large bay running up the east side of St. Mary's Isle. Off the Isle a bar runs so far across the channel as to impose on vessels the choice of sailing over, in about 20 feet water, at ordinary spring tides, or steering along a narrow waterway close in with the rocks. On the shore at the town is a fine shelving beach, offering to vessels the alternative of lying dry on its sands, or of riding at anchor in the channel, with a depth of water 8 feet in the ebb and 28 in the flood. Here also is a dock, one side of which is of wood, and two sides of stone. The rise of the tide being 20 feet, vessels of 200 tons have facility for sailing 2 miles beyond the town to Tongueland, where a natural barrier terminates the navigation.

Most of the importance of Kirkcudbright arises from its being the adopted home of a considerable number of small capitalists, and the county town of Kircudbrightshire. A weekly market is held in it on Friday, but is not well attended. Some ancient fairs are within its privileges, but have fallen into desuetude. Hiring fairs are held on the last Friday of March, on the Friday before Castle-Douglas midsummer fair, and on the last Friday of September. The town has offices of the Bank of Scotland and the Western Bank, fourteen insurance agencies, a public reading-room, a law library, a literary institute, with reading-room and library, and a number of charitable and religious institutions. The principal inns are the King's Arms, the Selkirk Arms, the Commercial, and the Royal. Communication is maintained across the river by means of a large, flat-bottomed, chain ferry-boat. Two public coaches run daily to Dumfries; and the Portpatrick mail coach passes within 4 miles of Kirkcudbright. A branch line was contemplated to this town from the original project of the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway.

Kirkcudbright was anciently a burgh-of-regality, and held of the Douglases, lords of Galloway, as superiors. It was erected into a royal burgh, in 1455, by charter from James II.; and, in 1633, it received another charter from Charles I. The town is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 13 ordinary councillors. The corporation revenue amounted in 1832-3, to £936 9s. 10d.; in 1854-5, to £1,041 18s. 7d. The whole of this revenue, except about £26, is derived from burgh property. The expenditure in the year 1832-3 amounted to £864 14s. 4d.; and the debt then due by the burgh was £4,343 2s. The incorporated trades are the hammermen, the shoemakers, the squaremen, the tailors, the weavers, and the clothiers. Steward-courts and the commissary court are held in the town on Thursdays and Fridays. Steward small debt courts are held on every second Friday during session; and justice of peace small debt courts on the second Tuesday of every month. The quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. Kirkcudbright unites with Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1832, 111; in 1855, 99. Population of the royal burgh in 1831, 2,690; in 1851, 2,778. Houses, 414. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 2,687. Houses, 397.

Kirkcudbright gave the title of Baron, in the Scottish peerage, to the family of Maclellan of Bombie. This family, once very powerful, the proprietors of several castles, and wielding not a little influence in Galloway, has already been incidentally noticed. Sir Patrick Maclellan, proprietor of the barony of Bombie, in the parish of Kirkcudbright, incurred forfeiture in consequence of marauding depredations on the lands of the Douglases, lords of Galloway. Sir William, his son—incited by a proclamation of James II. offering the forfeited barony to any person who should disperse a band of gypsies who infested the country, and capture the body of their leader, dead or alive, in evidence of success—rushed boldly in search of the proscribed marauders, and earned back his patrimony, by carrying to the King the head of their captain on the point of his sword. To commemorate the manner in which he regained the barony, he adopted as his crest an erect right arm, the hand grasping a dagger, on the point of which was a Moor's head couped, proper; with the motto, 'Think on,'—intimating the steadiness of purpose with which he contemplated his enterprise. Sir Robert, the fourth in descent from Sir William, acted as gentleman of the bedchamber to James VI. and Charles I.; and, in 1633, was created by the latter a baron, with the title of Lord Kirkcudbright. John, the third Lord, commenced public life by a course of fierce opposition to Cromwell and the Independents; and being, at the time, the proprietor of greater part of the parish, he compelled his vassals to take arms in the cause of the King, brought desolation upon the villages of Dunrod and Galtway by draining off nearly all their male inhabitants, and incurred such enormous expenses as nearly ruined his estates. But at the Restoration, just when any royalist but himself thought everything gained, and ran to the King in hope of compensation and honours, he shied suddenly round,


KIRKCUDBRIGHT SHIRE
British Miles
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
AYRSHIRE
DUMFRIESSHIRE
WIGTONSHIRE
SOLWAY FIRTH
INDEX TO PARISHES
1 Anwoth
2 Borgue
3 Balmaghie
4 Buittle
5 Balmaclellan
6 Crossmichael
7 Carsphairn
8 Colvend
9 Dalry
10 Garthon
11 Irongray
12 Kells
13 Kirknabreck
14 Kirkcudbright
15 Kirkpatrick Durham
16 Kirkbean
17 Kelton
18 Kirkpatrick Durham
19 Lochrutton
20 Minnigaff
21 Newabbey
22 Parton
23 Rerwick
24 Terreagle
25 Troqueer
26 Tongueland
27 Twinholm
28 Urr

opposed the royal government, sanctioned the riot, slightly mentioned in our parochial notice, for preventing the induction of an Episcopalian minister,—and, at the time when the women were sent to the pillory, was captured, along with some other influential persons, sent a prisoner to Edinburgh, and driven to utter ruin. His successors never afterwards regained so much as an acre of their patrimonial property; and, for a considerable period, were conceded their baronial title only by courtesy. One of them was the 'Lord Kilcoubrie,' whom Goldsmith, in his sneers at the poverty of the Scottish nobility, mentions as keeping a glove-shop in Edinburgh. In the reign of George III. they were at last formally and legally re-instated in their honours; but, in 1832, at the death of the ninth Lord, the title—alternately a coronet and a football, now glittering on the head, and now tossed in the mire by the foot of every wayfarer—sank quietly into extinction.—Among eminent men whom the town or parish of Kirkcudbright has boasted, as natives or residents, may be mentioned John Welsh, son-in-law of John Knox, and minister of the parish,—John Maclellan, the author of a Latin description of Galloway, of some celebrity in the 17th century,—Dr. Thomas Blacklock, a blind man, an elegant writer, and minister of the parish,—William Lord Daer, a great agricultural improver of Kirkcudbrightshire,—Thomas, Earl of Selkirk, a distinguished author and politician, who died in 1820,—and James Wedderburn, Esq., solicitor-general of Scotland, who died in 1822.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Dumfries-shire. See GLENCAIRN.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT-INNERTIG. See INNERTIG.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, prescriptively called a stewartry, but in every practical point of view, a sheriffdom, shire, or county, in the western part of the southern border of Scotland, constituting the eastern portion, and very nearly two-thirds of the whole extent, of the province of Galloway. It is bounded on the north-west and north by Ayrshire; on the north-east and east by Dumfries-shire; on the south by the Solway frith and the Irish sea; and on the west by Wigtonshire. Its outline is irregular, but approaches the figure of a trapezoid. It lies between 54° 44′ 35″ and 55° 19′ north latitude, and between 3° 33′ and 4° 35′ longitude west from Greenwich. It measures in extreme length, from north-west to south-east, 44 miles; in extreme breadth 31 miles; in minimum breadth 21 miles; and in superficial area 855 square miles, or 547,200 statute acres. These are the measurements given in Chalmers' 'Caledonia;' but those brought out in a survey by Mr. Ainslie, and adopted in the Rev. Samuel Smith's 'Agricultural View of Galloway,' assign to it 882·57 square miles, or 449,313 Scottish acres. Its southern half has, as natural boundaries, the river and estuary of the Nith on the east, the sea and the Solway frith on the south, and the river Cree and Wigton bay on the west; but its northern half is traced by natural boundaries only partially and at intervals,—by the Cairn for 7¾ miles above its confluence with the Nith,—by a water-shedding line of mountain summits for 11½ miles south-eastward of its north-east angle, and, with trivial exceptions, 15 or 16 miles sinuously westward of that angle,—by Loch-Doon and its tributary Gala-lane for 8½ miles on the north-west,—and by the river Cree, from the north-west extremity southward to the southern division of the county.

Kirkcudbrightshire has no recognised or nominal subdivisions, except that the four most northerly parishes are called Glenkens; but it admits, or rather exhibits, a very marked natural subdivision into a highland district and a champaign country thickly undulated with hills. A straight line drawn from about the centre of Irongray parish to Gate-house-of-Fleet, or to the middle of Anwoth parish, has, with some exceptions, the former of these districts on the north-west, and the latter on the south-east. The highland or north-west district comprehends about two-thirds of the whole area, and is, for the most part, mountainous. Blacklarg, at the point where the stewartry meets with Dumfries-shire, has a height of 2,890 feet above sea-level; and it is nearly equalled in altitude by numerous other summits. The heights, all along the boundary, and for some way into the interior on the north, are part of what is often termed the southern highlands, or the broad alpine belt which stretches across the middle of the Scottish lowlands; they ascend, in the aggregate, to elevations little inferior to those of any other part of that great belt; and extending themselves down to the sea on the west, and parallel to Dumfries-shire on the east, they form, in their highest summits, a vast semicircle, whence broad and lessening spurs run off into the interior. The glens and straths among these mountains, even when reckoned down to the points where their draining streams accumulate into rivers, form an inconsiderable proportion, probably not one-tenth of the whole district.—The other district, the south-eastern one, when viewed from the northern mountains, appears like a great plain, diversified only by a variety of shades, according to the colour, size, or distance of the heights upon its surface. So gentle, too, is its cumulative ascent from the sea, that the Dee, at the point of entering it, or even a long way up the strath, on the highland side of the dividing line, is only 150 feet above the level of the sea. Yet about one-fourth of its whole area is either roughly hilly, or, in a secondary sense, mountainous; while much the greater proportion of the other three-fourths, though fully under cultivation, is a rolling, broken, hilly surface, and, for the most part, continues its bold undulations down to the very shore. On the south-east the conspicuous Criffel rises up almost from the margin of the Nith to a height of 1,895 feet above sea-level, and sends off a ridge 8 or 9 miles westward in the direction of Dalbeattie, and a second low ridge away south-westward parallel with the coast to the vicinity of Kirkcudbright. These heights are far from being inconsiderable; and lifting their craggy cliffs and dark summits immediately above the margin of the sea, they form scenery highly picturesque and occasionally grand.—Over all parts of the county the uplands are, for the most part, broken by abrupt protuberances, steep banks, and rocky knolls, diversified into every possible variety of shape; and even in the multitudinous instances in which they admit of tillage, either on their lower slopes or over all their sides and their summit, they rarely present a smooth and uniform arable surface.

In the neighbourhood of Dumfries, throughout most of Terregles and part of Troqueer and Irongray, where, apart from artificial division, the territory forms a portion of the beautiful strath of Nithsdale, stretches a smooth level tract, carpeted with a mixture of sand and loam, and possessing facilities of cultivation beyond any other part of the county. Along the banks of the Nith, from Maxwelltown downward, and for some distance lying between the former tract and the river, extends a belt of merse land, at first narrow and interspersed with 'flows,' but broader in Newabbey and Kirkbean, and comprehending about 6,000 acres either of carse or of a rich loam, partly on a gravelly bottom, and partly

on a bottom of limestone. From Terregles, southwestward to the Dee, extends a broad tract, comprising Lochrutton, Kirkgunzeon, and Urr, and part of Kirkpatrick-Durham, Crossmichael, Kelton, Buittle, and Rerwick, which, while hilly, has comparatively an unbroken surface, carpeted with a strong soil, though often upon a retentive subsoil, and peculiarly adapted for tillage. The broken portions of this tract, and the general area of the other parts of the comparatively champaign district, are subject to exceedingly less waste than a stranger to their peculiarities, who should glance at their appearance, would imagine. The knolls conceal, by the perspective of their summits, considerable flat intervals amongst them; and while themselves seeming, from the brushwood which crowns them, to be unfit for cultivation, are usually covered with a very kindly soil, of sufficient depth for the plough. Of an extremely broken field, not more than one-half of which would seem to a stranger available for tillage, the proportion really and easily arable often amounts to four-fifths. Except in loamy sand and the merse tracts near Dumfries, the soil of nearly all the ploughed ground of the stewartry, comprehending not only the great south-eastern division, but the fine strath of the Ken and the narrower vale of the Cree, is dry loam of a hazel colour, and therefore locally called hazelly loam, but often degenerating, more or less, into gravel. The bed of schist on which it lies is frequently so near the surface as to form a path to the plough, and probably where the rock is soft, adds by its attrition to the depth of the soil. In the highland division rich meadows, luxuriant pastures, and arable lands of considerable aggregate extent, occur along the banks of the rivers, on the sloping sides of the hills, in vales among the mountains, and along the margins of little streams. A large part of the Glenkens, too, exhibits highland scenery in such green garb as characteristically distinguishes Tweeddale. But with these exceptions, the far-stretching highland district is in general carpeted with heath and 'flows,' a weary and almost desolate waste, a thin stratum of mossy soil yielding, amidst the prevailing heath, such poor grass that the sheep which feed upon it, and are strongly attached to it, would, were there not intervening pieces of luxuriant verdure, soon perish by emaciation. With large bases, lofty summits, and small intervals of valley, the mountains exhibit aspects of bleakness diversified by picturesqueness and romance; and, sometimes sending down shelving precipices from near their tops, they are inaccessible to the most adventurous quadruped, and offer their beetling cliffs for an eyry to the eagle; while far below, among the fragments of fallen rocks, the fox finds a retreat whence he cannot be unkenneled by the huntsman's dogs.

Kirkcudbrightshire sends out a few very trivial head-waters of the Ayrshire rivers, and receives some equally unimportant contributions in return; but, with these exceptions, it is a continuation of the great basin of Dumfries-shire, and, as far as the joint-evidence of the disposal of its waters and the configuration of its great mountain-chain could decide, it was naturally adjudged to the place which it long legally held as a component part of that beautiful county. What Eskdale is to Dumfries-shire on the east, Kirkcudbrightshire, in the sweep of its mountain-chain to near the coast beyond the Dee, is on the west; and all the vast intervening territory is a semicircular area, with an arc of highland ridges sweeping round it from one end till nearly the other of the north side of its chord, and pouring down all its waters to the south. The stewartry, unlike Dumfries-shire, has no expanded plain for concentrating its streams before giving them to the sea, and, in consequence, discharges much of the drainings of its surface, in inconsiderable volumes of water. Apart from the Nith, the Cairn, and the Cree, which belong only to its boundaries, its chief streams are the Urr, the Ken, the Dee, and the Fleet. Lakes are very numerous; and some of them are remarkable for either the rare species or the great numerousness of their fish; but, excepting Doon on the boundary, and Ken and Kinder in the interior, they are individually inconsiderable both in size and in interest. Perennial springs every where well up in great abundance, and afford an ample supply of excellent water. Of chalybeate springs, which also are numerous, the most celebrated is that of Lochenbrack, in the parish of Balmaghie.

The Solway frith, becoming identified on the west with the Irish sea, sweeps round, from the head of the estuary of the Nith to the head of Wigton bay, in an ample semicircular coast-line of 50 miles, exclusive of sinuosities. The coast, on the east, is flat; but elsewhere it is, in general, bold, rocky, here pierced with caves, and there lined with cliffs. Along the whole of it, a permanent recession of the sea has taken place,—not very apparent or productive of any great advantage, indeed, in the high and rocky regions, but very evident and resulting in a bequest of the rich territory of the Merse, in the flat tract along the Nith. Besides the estuary on the east, and the gulf or large bay on the west, the Solway forms, at points where it receives streams, very considerable natural harbours, running up into the country in the form of bays or small estuaries. The principal are Rough frith, at the mouth of the Urr, Heston bay, and Auchencairn bay, at the mouth of rivulets a little eastward, Kirkcudbright bay, at the mouth of the Dee, and Fleet bay, at the mouth of the Fleet. Though all the waters which wash the coast are rich in the finny tribes, they rarely tempt the inhabitants of the coast to spread the net or cast the line, and have not prompted the erection of a single fishing village, or the formation of any community of professed fishermen. Sea-shells and shelly sand, which are thrown up in great profusion, have greatly contributed to fertilize the adjacent grounds; and they are accompanied, for lands to which it is more suitable, by large supplies of sea-weed.

The most prevalent rocks of the stewartry are those of the transition series of Werner, comprising greywacke and slates. The strata are mixed, various, and dissimilar. Some of them, locally called whinstone, are of hard and compact grain, blue or greyish brown in colour, for the most part taking an irregular fracture, but frequently splitting into parallel slices fit to be used as coarse slates. The beds vary from half-an-inch to many feet in thickness. With the harder grain is mixed, in all different proportions, a soft, shivering, argillaceous stone, which easily yields to the weather, and locally bears the name of slate-band. The strata are, in general, not far from being perpendicular, though they lie at every dip from an absolutely vertical to a nearly horizontal position; and they are often singularly contorted, and are sometimes intersected with veins or dykes of porphyry. Much of the mountainous part consists entirely of granite. In various spots along the shores of Colvend and Rerwick, a softer species of granite occurs, and is quarried into millstones. Limestone, sandstone, and other secondary strata, occasionally intermixed with plumpudding-stone, appear eastward of Kirkcudbright, but do not extend far into the country. The district in the neighbourhood of Dumfries lies

on sandstone. In Kirkbean limestone of excellent quality abounds; and in other districts it occurs, but so poor, or in such small quantity, as not to draw attention. From the rocky nature of the stewartry, abundance of suitable material is everywhere found for buildings and fences. Coal has been sought in laborious and expensive searches; but has promised to reward exertion only in Kirkbean, and even there has been found in too great paucity to pay the costs of mining. Shell-marl of the finest quality has been everywhere found at intervals, in lakes and mosses, within 12 miles of the sea. The richest supply of it has been furnished by Carlinwork loch. Ironstone seems to abound in Kells, Urr, Carsphairn, Buittle, Rerwick, Colvend, and other parishes; but owing to the want of skill, of enterprise, of fuel, or of all three united, it has been turned to little account. A copper mine was worked for some time in Colvend, but seemingly without sufficient reason, was abandoned. A stratum of lead ore seems to run through the county from Minnigaff on the Cree, in a north-east direction, to Wanlockhead and Leadhills, on the boundary between the counties of Dumfries and Lanark. A vein of lead, of a rich ore, exists also in the parish of Anwoth.

In early times, the stewartry appears to have been covered with woods; and at a comparatively recent period it had several extensive forests; but it retains only scanty portions of its natural woodlands, and these chiefly along the banks of the rivers. Agricultural improvement was commenced in the 12th century, principally by the settlement among the rude inhabitants of colonies of monks, and was carried to a greater extent both in tillage and pasturage, than could well have been expected in the rough circumstances of the period. From various and very unequivocal intimations, the country appears to have been much more fruitful in grain and other agricultural produce in 1300, than at the beginning of the 18th century. But disastrous wars and desolating feuds swept in rapid succession over cultivated fields, and soon reduced them almost to a wilderness. So ruthlessly was agriculture thrown prostrate that, toward the close of the 17th century, small tenants and cottagers, who had neither skill, inclination, nor means to improve the soil, were allowed to wring from it, in the paltry produce of rye and bere and oats, any latent energies of "heart" which it still possessed, and on the miserable condition of paying the public burdens, were permitted to sit rent-free on farms which now let for at least £200 a-year. Modern improvement commenced early in the 18th century, and was not a little remarkable both in the character and in the early history of its first measure. Sir Thomas Gordon of Earlston having erected upon his property a stone fence about 4 miles in extent, several other proprietors sparingly, but firmly, followed his example. But fences seemed to the semi-savage squatters to whom utter mal-administration had given almost entire possession of the soil, not less an innovation upon their rights, than a signal of war; and, in April and May 1724, they provoked an insurrection, and were all thrown down by the "levellers." The insurgents having been dispersed by six troops of dragoons, the work of enclosing was resumed with greater vigour than at first, and speedily resulted in diffusing a skilful care for the right management of the soil. The discovery, or at least the manurial application, of shell-marl in 1740, formed an important era, and occasioned the conversion into tillage of large tracts which had been employed exclusively in pasture. The suppression, in 1765, of the contraband trade with the Isle of Man pointed the way to the exportation of agricultural produce, and occasioned it rapidly to become a considerable trade. The institution, in 1776, of the society for the encouragement of agriculture in Galloway and Dumfries-shire was a still more important event. William Craik, Esq. of Arbigland, the chairman of the society, introduced new rotations of crops, new methods of cultivation, new machinery, and new modes of treating cattle, and is justly considered as the father of all the grand agricultural improvements of the stewartry. At the commencement of the present century, Colonel M'Dowal of Logan made great achievements in the reclaiming of mosses. In 1809, the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright Agricultural society arose to urge forward a rivalry with Dumfries-shire and other adjacent counties; and before being a twelvemonth old, it numbered 130 members, all landholders and practical farmers, with the lord-lieutenant and the member of parliament at their head.

Both before the close of last century and during the course of the present, plantations, especially on the grounds of Lord Daer and the Earl of Selkirk, have risen up to shelter and beautify the country; but, even with the aid of about 3,500 acres of copsewood, remaining from the ancient forests, they are far from being sufficient in extent or dispersion to shield the country from imputations of nakedness of aspect, or prevent it from appearing to a stranger characteristically wild and bleak. The fences, in far the greater proportion of instances, are the dry stone walls, distinctively known as Galloway dykes; but, in the vicinity of Dumfries, and a few other localities, they consist of various sorts of hedges, all ornamental in the featuring they give the landscape. Agricultural implements are simply the approved ones known in other well-cultivated counties. Systems of cropping are necessarily various, not only throughout the stewartry but very often in the same parish. In the statistics of agriculture, obtained in 1854, for the Board of Trade, by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, 1,895¼ imperial acres were returned as under wheat, 1,848¼ under barley, 32,147 under oats, 22¼ under rye, 37½ under bere, 467¾ under beans, 8½ under pease, 73¾ under vetches, 13,502¼ under turnips, 3,349 under potatoes, 54½ under mangel-wurzel, 45¼ under carrots, 4¼ under cabbages, 2¾ under flax, 29½ under turnip-seed, and 361¾ in bare fallow. The estimated gross produce was 49,276 bushels of wheat, 60,068 bushels of barley, 1,068,887 bushels of oats, 946 bushels of bere, 14,149 bushels of beans, 212,660 tons of turnips, and 8,372 tons of potatoes. The estimated average produce per imperial acre was 26 bushels of wheat, 32½ bushels of barley, 33¼ bushels of oats, 25½ bushels of bere, 30¼ bushels of beans, 15¾ tons of turnips, and 2½ tons of potatoes. The number of acres not in tillage comprised 70,278¾ under grass in the rotation of the farm, 65,660 in permanent pasture, 8,338¾ in irrigated meadows, 289,234¾ in sheep walks, 10,331 under wood, 12,562¼ in a state of waste, and 4,663 in house-steads, roads, fences, &c. The numbers of live stock comprised 5,829 horses, 9,028 milch cows, 6,794 calves, 21,079 other bovine cattle, 172,376 ewes, gimmers, and ewe hogs, 71,167 tups, wethers, and wether hogs, and 9,351 swine.

The breeding and rearing of cattle has long been a favourite object of the farmers. Few countries can boast of pastures whose grass has such a beautiful closeness of pile, and which, after a scourging course of crops, so rapidly return to their natural verdure and fertility. The breed of Galloway cattle—peculiar to the district, though now extensively known by

importations from it—are almost universally polled, and rather under than over the medium size,—smaller than the horned breed of Lancashire or the midland counties, and considerably larger than any of the Highland breeds. Their prevailing colour is black or dark-brindled. The breed has, in some parts of the country, been materially injured by intermixture with the Irish, the Ayrshire, and some English breeds. But the off-shoots of foreign crossings or admixtures are recognizable among the native stock even after fifty or sixty years have elapsed to efface their peculiarities; and they are now held in little estimation, and sought to be substituted by the purest and choicest propagation of the native variety. Few of the cattle are fed for home consumption. Excepting fat cows, for the small towns and villages, and about one-fortieth of the prime cattle for the tables of the opulent, the whole stock are sent chiefly, at 3 and 3½ years old, to the markets of Dumfries and England. The principal sales are at St. Faiths and other markets in Norfolk; but many are effected on the spot, and many more in the cattle-market of London. Vast numbers of transfers, too—chiefly from inferior or better lands—are made at the weekly or monthly trysts of Castle-Douglas and Gatehouse in Kirkcudbrightshire, and Glenluce, Stranraer, and Whithorn in Wigtonshire. In the moor and mountainous districts, sheep-husbandry has long been sedulously plied; but, in other districts, it meets very trivial attention. Long-woolled Lincolnshire sheep—here called mugs—were tried and failed. The Leicestershire merinos, the Herefords, and the Shetlands were also introduced, but secured little favour. The Southdown, the Cheviot, the Morf, and the Mendip breeds, have had more success, and, jointly with varieties previously in the district, tenant the sheep-walks in singular motleyness of character. Smearing or salving is practised. Great attention here, as in Dumfries-shire, is paid to the produce of pork,—chiefly for the Dumfries market, and, through it, for supplying the demands of England. Bees are much attended to in Twynholm, Borgue, Tongueland, and Kirkcudbright, and there produce honey equal, if not superior, to any in the world. Few districts in Scotland, except the Highlands, are more abundant than Kirkcudbrightshire, both in number and variety of game.

The valued rent of Kirkcudbrightshire in 1674 was £114,597 Scots. The annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £213,308; in 1849, £192,474. The rental in 1855, as ascertained under the new valuation act, exclusive of the burghs of Kirkcudbright, New Galloway, and Maxwelltown, was £214,088 10s. 7d. The number of landowners in 1854 was 413; of whom 180 had a valuation not exceeding £50 Scots, 66 others not exceeding £100, 65 not exceeding £200, 55 not exceeding £500, 26 not exceeding £1,000, 14 not exceeding £2,000, 3 not exceeding £5,000, 3 not exceeding £10,000, and 1 upwards of £10,000. Farms, in the highland district, usually vary in size from 6 to 12 square miles; and, in the arable tracts of the lower district, they sometimes extend to 500 or 600 acres, but probably average about 200. In 1855, not more than 198 holdings, comprising an aggregate of 738 acres of arable land, were rented each at less than £10. The ordinary currency of leases is 19 years. The average of the fiar prices from 1848 to 1854, both inclusive, was wheat, 49s. 8½d.; barley, 27s. 5½d.; potato oats, 19s. 10d.; common oats, 16s. 5½d.; beans, 48s. 6d.; and oatmeal, 14s. 8½d.

The manufactures and commerce of the stewartry are very inconsiderable. Soap, leather, and paper are manufactured to a small amount. The woollen manufacture, though seriously attempted, never had success. The cotton manufacture has been tried in most of the towns and villages; but, with rare exceptions, it has either died out, or wears an emaciated appearance. Other manufactures are too unimportant to challenge separate notice. Commerce is almost wholly confined to the exportation of grain, wool, sheep, and black cattle, and the importation of coals, lime, wood, groceries, and soft goods. The harbours of the district, as compared to what they were a century ago, exhibit marvellously little of the progress which elsewhere generally characterizes Scotland. Those situated to the west of Kirkandrew-burn are creeks of the port of Wigton; those situated to the east of that burn are creeks of the port of Dumfries; and the whole yielded a revenue of dues on ships or on goods carried in ships, in the year 1852, of only £413.

Kirkcudbrightshire, considering the highland complexion of the greater part of its surface, is not behind any part of Scotland in the important accommodation of roads. Within the parish of Kells are vestiges of an ancient road. Lithgow the traveller praises, in 1628, "the roadway inns," and, at the same time, makes no complaint of the roads,—seeming to imply, by his silence, that they were not bad. In 1764, a great military road was constructed from Carlisle to Portpatrick, and, of course, traverses the stewartry. Since then, much attention has been paid to roads of all sorts, from the main-line to the ramification of the parish-road leading up to a single farm, as a grand ancillary of agricultural improvement. In consequence of the acts of 1780 and 1797, which converted statute labour into money payment, and then doubled the assessment and authorized tolls, the roads of the stewartry, both in their structure and as to their extent, have been greatly improved. During the heat of the railway speculation, two projects were concocted, but soon abandoned, for railways in Kirkcudbrightshire, the one for a line through it to be called the British and Irish Union railway, and the other for a line thence at a point near Castle-Douglas, north-westward toward Ayr; and more recently, a project has been entertained for a line to connect Kirkcudbright and Castle-Douglas with Dumfries.

The royal burghs in Kirkcudbrightshire are Kirkcudbright and New Galloway. The burghs of barony are Maxwelltown, Castle-Douglas, Gatehouse, and Creetown. The villages and principal hamlets are Shawhead, Newbridge, Terregles, Newabbey, Drumbarn, Carsethorn, Kirkbean, Prestonmill, Scaur Mainsriddle, Gateside, Kirkgunzeon, Lochfoot, Dalbeattie, Hardgate, Haugh, Springholm, Crocketford Kirkpatrick-Durham, Palnachie, Auchencairn, Dundrennan, Gelston, Rhonehouse, Crossmichael, Clarebrand, Parton, Corsock, Balmaclellan, Dalry, Carsephairn, Dee-Bridge, Laurieston, Tongueland, Ringford, Twynholm, Borgue, Chapelton, Kirkandrews Blackcraig, Creebridge, and Minnigaff. Among the principal seats are Cumloden, the Earl of Galloway St. Mary's Isle, the Earl of Selkirk; Earlston, Captain Sir William Gordon, Bart.; Cassencarie, Sir John Muir Mackenzie, Bart.; Netherlaw, Sir G. S Abercromby, Bart.; Mollance-house, John Hall, Esq Rusko, Robert Hannay, Esq.; Woodhall, W. K Lawrie, Esq.; Ardwall-house, James M. Macculloch Esq.; Bargally-house, John Mackie, Esq.; Terregles-house, M. C. Maxwell, Esq.; Cardonness William Maxwell, Esq.; Cairnsmuir-house, James Stewart, Esq.; Shambelly-house, William Stewart Esq.; and Southwick, M. S. Stewart, Esq.

Kirkcudbrightshire sends one member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency in 1855 was 1,277. The several courts for the whole stewartry a

held at the times which we have noted in our article on the town of Kirkcudbright. The stewartry circuit small debt courts are held at New Galloway on the 4th of March, the 3d of June, and the 23d of September; at Creetown, on the 8th of March, the 7th of June, and the 27th of September; at Castle-Douglas, on the 8th of January, the 8th of April, the 8th of July, and the 30th of September; and at Maxwelltown, on the 9th of January, the 9th of April, the 9th of July, and the 1st of October. Justice of peace small debt courts are held at Kirkcudbright on the second Tuesday of every month; at Castle-Douglas, on the first Monday of every month; at New Galloway, on the second Monday of every month; at Maxwelltown, on the first Thursday of every month; at Gatehouse, on the first Saturday of every month; and at Creebridge, on the first Saturday of every alternate month. The number of committals for crime, in the year, within the stewartry, was 36 in the average of 1836-1840, 24 in the average of 1841-1845, 23 in the average of 1846-1850, 39 in 1852, 20 in 1853, and 32 in 1854. The sums paid for expenses of criminal prosecutions in the years 1846-1852, ranged from £820 to £1,265. The total number of persons confined in the jail at Kirkcudbright, within the year ending 30th June, 1854, was 135; the average duration of the confinement of each was 41 days; and the net cost of their confinement per head, after deducting earnings, was £16 14s. 4d. Twenty-three parishes are assessed, and five unassessed, for the poor. The number of registered poor in the year 1852-3, was 1,593; in the year 1853-4, 1,549. The number of casual poor in 1852-3, was 695; in 1853-4, 712. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1852-3, was £8,436; in 1853-4, £8,228. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1852-3, was £452; in 1853-4, £440. There is a combination poor-house for 22 of the parishes of the stewartry, containing accommodation for 250 persons; and the number of its inmates on the 1st of July, 1851, was 21, and on the 1st of July, 1854, it was 75. The assessment for prisons, rogue-money, and other stewartry rates, is 2d. per £1 sterling. Population of the stewartry in 1801, 29,211; in 1811, 33,684; in 1821, 38,903; in 1831, 40,501; in 1841, 41,119; in 1851, 43,121. Males in 1851, 20,223; females, 22,898. Inhabited houses in 1851, 7,009; uninhabited, 225; building, 36.

The part of Kirkcudbrightshire west of the Urr belonged anciently to the bishopric of Galloway, and composed the deanery of Desnes; and the district east of that river belonged to the bishopric of Glasgow, and was comprehended in the deanery of the Nith. A similar ecclesiastical division—simply substituting synods and presbyteries for bishoprics and deaneries—continues to exist. The district west of the Urr belongs to the synod of Galloway, and is distributed into 18 parishes, 16 of which constitute the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, while two are included in that of Wigton; and the district east of the Urr, distributed into 10 parishes, belongs to the synod and the presbytery of Dumfries. In 1851, the number of places of worship within Kirkcudbrightshire was 62; of which 30 belonged to the Established church, 17 to the Free church, 7 to the United Presbyterian church, 2 to the Reformed Presbyterian church, 1 to the Episcopalians, 3 to the Roman Catholics, and 2 to isolated congregations. The number of sittings in 21 of the Established places of worship was 11,939; in 16 of the Free church places of worship, 7,502; in the 7 United Presbyterian meeting-houses, 2,410; in the two Reformed Presbyterian meeting-houses, 1,039; in the three Roman Catholic chapels, 640; and in the meeting houses of the two isolated congregations, 450. The maximum attendance on the Census Sabbath at 22 of the Established places of worship was 5,586; at 16 of the Free church places of worship, 3,980; at the 7 United Presbyterian places of worship, 600; at one of the Reformed Presbyterian places of worship, 539; at the 3 Roman Catholic chapels, 474; and at the meeting-houses of the 2 isolated congregations, 301. There were in 1851, in Kirkcudbrightshire, 83 public day-schools, attended by 3,544 males and 2,443 females,—24 private day-schools, attended by 237 males and 345 females,—3 evening schools for adults, attended by 62 males and 12 females,—and 57 Sabbath schools, attended by 1,857 males and 1,848 females.

During the Roman period in Britain, Kirkcudbrightshire was occupied, along with other extensive territories, by two British tribes,—the Selgovæ, east of the Dee, and the Novantes, west of that stream. British strengths line the whole frontier of the two tribes along both sides of the Dee, and occur in considerable numbers both eastward and westward in the interior, interspersed with the sites of Roman garrisons, placed to overawe a people who could not be easily subdued. Caves, subterraneous excavations, and other remarkable hiding-places, resorted to by the inhabitants in barbarous times, perforate the cliffs on the rocky coast, and occur in various inland localities. The most notable is one in the parish of Buittle. Druidical temples, or circles of upright stones, occur in sections, or entire, in the parishes of Kirkbean, Colvend, Kirkgunzeon, Lochrutton, Parton, Kelton, Rerwick, Kirkmabreck, and Minnigaff. A remarkable rocking-stone exists in Kells. Cairns and tumuli abound, and, in numerous instances, have yielded up to research some curious antiquities. Picts' kilns and murder-holes—the former of which abound in Minnigaff and Kirkmabreck—seem to be peculiar to Galloway; and if so, are comparatively modern works rather than strictly ancient. A Roman road, branching off through Glencairn from the great road up Nithsdale, passed through the lands of Altry in Dalry, to the farm of Holm in Carsphairn, proceeded thence across the ridge of Polwhat to the north-west extremity of the parish, and there entered Ayrshire to penetrate by Dalmellington to the frith of Clyde. Vestiges of the part of this road which traversed Kirkcudbrightshire still exist. A very ancient work, probably erected by the Romanized Britons, and intended for defence of the inhabitants on its south side, consists of a strong wall 8 feet broad at the base, built for the most part of stones, but occasionally of stones and earth, and strengthened on the north side by a fosse. See Deil's Dyke (The). The principal ecclesiastical antiquities are the abbeys of Dundrennan, Tongueland, and Newabbey, the priory of St. Mary's Isle, and the convent, and afterwards the college, of Lincluden.

The civil history of Kirkcudbrightshire is rapidly sketched in the article Galloway. The Gaelic people of the district, who for so many years retained their own laws and practised their own usages, would not permit the introduction among them of a sheriffdom. Till 1296, what is now the stewartry, was considered as a part of Dumfries-shire. Throughout the 13th century, a violent struggle was maintained between the power of ancient usages, and that of the municipal law of recent introduction. The influence of the Comyns, under the minority of Alexander III., introduced a justiciary,—a beneficial change which was continued after Baliol's dethronement. The forfeiture of the Comyns placed the lordship of Galloway in the possession of the illustrious Bruce, and—Western Galloway being already under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Wigton—seems to have occasioned the erection of Eastern

and Central Galloway into the present stewartry.—In 1369, Archibald Douglas the Grim wrenched, for himself and his heirs, from the weakness of David II., the lordship of Galloway, and with it the stewartry to which it gave appointment and power. But in 1455, when, on the forfeiture of the Douglases, the lordship of Galloway reverted to the Crown, the steward of Kirkcudbright became again the steward of the King. Though, for a long time, the territory continued to be nominally viewed as, in some respects, comprehended in Dumfries-shire, the steward was quite as independent as the sheriff, and, within his own territory, regularly executed, in discharge of his office, the writs of the King, and the ordinances of parliament. Before the commencement of the civil wars under Charles I., all trace of jurisdictional connexion in any form whatever with Dumfries-shire had disappeared. But from 1488 till the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1747, the stewartry was enthralled by the imposition of a baronial or feudal character upon its supreme office. After the fall of James II. in that year, Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, obtained a grant of the powers of steward till the infant James IV. should attain the age of 21 years. In 1502, Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum got, for himself and his heirs, a grant for 9 years of the offices of steward of Kirkcudbright, and keeper of Thrive-castle, with their revenues, their lands, and their fisheries. Early in the reign of James V., Robert Lord Maxwell obtained a similar grant for 19 years; and in 1526, he received the offices and their pertinents as a regular hereditary possession. At the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, Henrietta, the Countess-dowager of Hopetoun, and the legal representative of the Maxwells, was allowed £5,000 in compensation for the stewardship. Various other jurisdictions perplexed and chequered the district. The Stewarts of Garlies, who became Earls of Galloway, had a separate jurisdiction over all their estates in Minnigaff and Kirkmabreck, and, in 1747, received for it £154 9s. 10d. The Lords Herries ruled separately over 'the regality of Terregles,' and, in 1747, were allowed for their jurisdiction £123 4s. 1d. The provosts of Lincluden, the abbot of Dundrennan, the abbot of Tongueland, the abbot of Newabbey, and the bishop of Galloway also had territories independent of the steward. The regality of Almoreness, and some eight or nine baronies, were likewise separate jurisdictions. When all the feudalities were overthrown, the emancipated stewartry was placed under a stewart-depute, whose functions were the same as those of the sheriff-depute. The first stewart-depute, at a salary of £150 a-year, was Thomas Miller, advocate, who, rising to the top of his profession, became president of the Court-of-session, and left a baronetcy with a fair name to his family.

KIRKDALE. See KIRKMABRECK.

KIRKDEN, a parish, containing the post-office village of Friockheim, in the maritime district of Forfarshire. It is bounded by Dunnichen, Rescobie, Guthrie, Kinnell, Inverkeillor, and Carmylie. Its length eastward is nearly 7 miles; its greatest breadth is not more than two miles; and its breadth at one part does not exceed a stone-cast. Its surface lies on a basis of about 250 feet above the level of the sea; but it is not in itself hilly, except at the west end, and even there has more an undulating than an upland aspect. About 1,200 acres are dry kindly land, mixed with small stones, and called by the farmers a beachy soil; about 900 acres are deep dry land, upon a bed of till; and the rest is naturally wet and spongy, lying upon a bed of cold clay, but has been greatly improved by draining. Nearly the whole parish is adorned and sheltered by a judicious interspersion of wood. There are five landowners. The real rental in 1855 was £5,581. Assessed property in 1843, £4,012. Estimated value of raw agricultural produce in 1840, £27,630. Excellent sandstone is quarried. Lunan water, coming in from the west, runs 2½ miles along the northern boundary; and Finny-burn, coming in from the south-west, flows 3½ miles along the boundary, and then 2 miles sinuously in the interior, joined in the way by a rill of 4 miles length of course from the south-west, and falling into the Lunan just before it leaves the parish. The streams furnish eels and excellent burn-trout; and are subordinated to the driving of machinery. Manufactures, in connexion with Dundee, and in the linen staple, engage a large part of the population. The parish is traversed by the road from Arbroath to Forfar, and by the Aberdeen railway; and it contains the Guthrie junction of that railway, and also a station for Friockheim,—the latter, 7 miles from Arbroath, and 51½ from Aberdeen. The mansions are Pitmuies-house, Middleton-house, and Gardyne-Castle; the last of which is a very fine specimen of an old baronial residence, somewhat resembling the castle of Glamis. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,039; in 1851, 1,763. Houses, 318.

This parish is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £157 18s. 5d.; glebe, £13. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 15s. 10d., with about £12 fees, and £6 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1825, and contains 525 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Friockheim, in the presentation of such male heads of families as are communicants. There is also a Free church at Friockheim, with an attendance of about 250; and its receipts in 1855 amounted to £208 15s. 6d. There is also a Morrisonian chapel at Friockheim, with an attendance of about 55. There are a subscription school and a parochial library. This parish was anciently called Idvie, in consequence of its glebe being situated in the barony of Idvies; and it takes its modern name of Kirkden from the circumstance of its church being placed in one of those dells which are provincially termed dens.

KIRKDOMINÆ, an ancient chapelry within the old parish of Girvan, but included in the modern parish of Barr, in the south of Carrick, Ayrshire. The chapel stood on an eminence on the north bank of the Stincher, and belonged to the monks of Crossraguel. The inhabitants of the circumjacent country petitioned, in 1639, to have it erected into a parish church, but do not seem to have been heard. When the parish of Barr was erected in 1653, the roof of the chapel was, with singular economy, carried off and placed on the new parish-church. A great annual fair is held at Kirkdominæ. See BARR.

KIRKFIELDBANK, or KIRKLAND, a village in the parish of Lesmahago. It stands about 1 mile west of Lanark, on the road thence to Glasgow. The river Clyde passes contiguous to it, making a beautiful sweep, and containing a romantic little wooded island, and is here spanned by a substantial bridge of three arches. The village consists chiefly of two ranges of houses, along the two sides of the road. Nearly adjoining it is another range of houses, called Dublin, on the south side of the road; and close upon this row of houses is the village of Linvill. These two villages may be regarded as a continuation of Kirkfieldbank; and all the three are inhabited principally by weavers. Population, 1,023. Houses, 201.

KIRK FOREST. See CARLUKE.

KIRKFORTHER, an ancient chapelry 8 miles north of Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire. About the beginni

of the 17th century, it was annexed to the parish of Markinch. The chapel is in ruins, but the burying-ground is still in use.

KIRKGUNZEON, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kirkgunzeon, and the village of Gateside, in the south-east of Kircudbrightshire. It is bounded by Lochrutton, Newabbey, Colvend, and Urr. Its length southward is about 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is 4¾ miles. Kirkgunzeon burn, called also Dalbeattie burn, a tributary of the Urr, flows sinuously through the interior, and along the lower part of the western boundary. Three or four minor brooks water the interior. The surface of the parish is, in general, hilly; yet contains a considerable proportion of fine flat land. The hills, the greater section of which ranges from north to south along the east, are, in some instances, heathy and fit only for sheep pasturage, but, in other instances, are covered with soil and verdure, and serve either for tillage or for the feeding of black cattle. The lowlands are, for the most part, very fertile; but, till improved by draining and the removing of obstructions, were rendered in a great degree impracticable to the plough by swamps, little stony hills, and large isolated blocks of stone. The prevailing fences are whinstone dikes. Granite abounds in the south; and this parish supplies the surrounding country with beautiful and remarkably durable pillars for gates and steps for stairs. There are five landowners; and the most extensive of these is Mr. Maxwell of Terregles. At Barclosh, Corrah, and Drumcultran are ancient towers or castles, the first once the seat of the family of Herries, and the second built by Sir John Maxwell, who obtained by marriage the estate and titles of Terregles. There are also a Druidical temple, and several Roman camps. The village of Kirkgunzeon stands on Kirkgunzeon burn, and on the south road from Castle Douglas to Dumfries, 4 miles north-north-east of Dalbeattie. Population of the parish in 1831, 652; in 1851, 734. Houses, 105. Assessed property in 1843, £4,084.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, Maxwell of Terregles. Stipend, £158 6s. 6d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary, £35, with about £15 fees. The parish church was built in 1790, and contains 224 sittings. In its vicinity is a spring called Winning's well. The old name of the parish was Kirkwinnyn, or Kirkwinong, and was taken from the same saint as that of Kilwinning in Ayrshire. The church, with its pertinents, was given by Uchtred, the son of Fergus, Lord of Galloway, to the monks of Holm-Cultram, in Cumberland; and continued with them till they took part in the English wars against David Bruce; and it was then, in 1369, given to Sir John Herries of Terregles, and made a free parsonage. A separate commissariat, independent of that of Dumfries, anciently extended over Kirkgunzeon, and was hereditarily held by the Earls of Nithsdale; but, like other jurisdictions of its class, it was abolished in 1747.

KIRKHILL, a parish on the north border of Inverness-shire. It is bounded on the east and south by Inverness parish; on the west, by Kiltarlity; and on the north, by the Beauly river, and the Beauly frith, which separate it from Kilmorack and from Ross-shire. Its post-town is Inverness. Its length is about 8 miles; and its breadth is from 1 mile to 3 miles. Its surface, for 4 miles is a narrow strip, declining to the Beauly frith; and thence inward, it consists of hills, pretty high and covered with heath. The soil of the low grounds is a rich clayey loam; but that higher up is thin and gravelly. There are some natural woods of birch and alder, and a great extent of plantations. The landed property is distributed among seven landowners, the most extensive of whom is Lord Lovat. The mansions are Reelick, Newton, Lentram, Fingask, and Auchnagairn. On a moor are a number of tumuli, which are said to be memorials of a desperate engagement between two rival clans. There were recently remains of two Druidical temples. On the coast are two landing places, Fopachy and Wester-Lovat, where vessels import lime and coals, and export timber and grain. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,715; in 1851, 1,730. Houses, 377. Assessed property in 1843, £6,806 11s. 2d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Inverness, and synod of Moray. Patron, Professor Hercules Scott. Stipend, £247; glebe, £16. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with about £20 fees. There is a Free church: attendance, 700; sum raised in 1855, £286 17s. 0½d. There are also two Free church schools. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Wardlaw and Farnua. "On the summit of the hill, behind the manse, stood the old church of Wardlaw. 'The Chapel,' as it is called, which occupies the locale of that building, has long been the burying-place of the Lovat family, and of the cadets nearest them in blood. The walls are hung round with escutcheons and tablets of many generations; and the monuments of the Lords Thomas and Simon Fraser of Lovat are particularly worthy of notice. Around the chapel the poorer classes of the clan, and the other inhabitants of the parish, inter their dead."

KIRKHILL, a village in the parish of Penicuick, Edinburghshire. It stands on a rising ground on the left bank of the north Esk, half-a-mile north-east of the village of Penicuick; and is inhabited chiefly by papermakers and weavers. Population, 315. Houses, 64.

KIRKHILL, one of the group of villages constituting what may be called the town of Cambuslang, in the parish of Cambuslang, Lanarkshire. Most of its inhabitants are employed in trade and manufacture. Population, 216. Houses 26.

KIRKHILL, an eminence, with an altitude of about 850 feet above sea-level, in the parish of Avondale, Lanarkshire.

KIRKHILL, Dumfries-shire. See DRYFESDALE.

KIRKHILL, Forfarshire. See KINNETTLES.

KIRKHILL, Clackmannanshire. See TILLICOULTRY.

KIRKHOLM, a small island in the mouth of Selivoe, in the parish of Sandsting, Shetland. It presents every appearance of having at one time been put in a state of military defence.

KIRKHOPE, an ancient parish in Selkirkshire. It was incorporated with the ancient parishes of Duchoire and St. Mary's to form the modern parish of Yarrow; and it then constituted the north-east and the south-east districts of that parish. Its church stood in a close-headed vale or "hope," called from it Kirkhope, along which a rill runs to the Ettrick at Ettrick-bridge. The parish of Kirkhope was disjoined from Yarrow, and reconstituted into a separate parish in 1852. Its post-town is Selkirk. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, 18 chalders. The territory will be described, and the statistics given, in their old connection with Yarrow. See the article YARROW.

KIRKIBBOST, an island in the parish of North Uist, Inverness-shire. It lies contiguous to the south-west side of the island of Uist, and is insulated only at high water. It is about a mile long, but of no great breadth. It comprises low fertile land, and was at one time of considerable value, but was desolated and reduced by

the fury of the western gales. Population in 1851, 14. Houses, 2.

KIRKIBOLL, a village in the parish of Tongue, Sutherlandshire. It stands on the slope of a hill, a little upwards of a mile from Tongue-house, and about 4 miles north of Loch Loyal. It contains only the manse, a commodious inn, and a few scattered cottages. Population, 92.

KIRKINNER, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kirkinner, and the villages of Marchfarm and Slohabert, in the south-east of Wigtonshire. It is bounded on the east by Wigton bay, which divides it from Kirkcudbrightshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Sorbie, Glasserton, Mochrum, Kirkcowan, and Wigton. Its length southward is 6¾ miles; and its greatest breadth is 5½ miles. Wigton bay, over the 2¾ miles of its touching the parish, diminishes in width at high-water from 4¾ to 2½ miles, and at low water, from 3 or 3½ miles to 2 furlongs, leaving at the efflux of the tide a belt of dry sands, on the Kirkinner side, from ¾ to 1¾ of a mile broad. For a mile, and occasionally upwards of a mile, inland, stretches from north to south a belt of carse ground,—flat, deep, and very fertile fields of clay. All the rest of the surface is a congeries of little hills, gentle in their outline, verdant in their clothing, and, in some instances, wearing crowns of plantation on their summits. Except for about half-a-mile inward from the carse, it has, in general, a thin and light soil, and does not seem to have been naturally fertile; but by the best of known means it has been richly improved; and now it everywhere exhibits a well-cultivated and cheerful appearance. Even mosses have been reclaimed and made arable; and not an acre can properly be called waste. Dowalton Loch is on the southern boundary. Bladenoch-water traces most of the northern boundary, to Wigton bay. The streams Malzie and Mildriggen drain the interior north-eastward to the Bladenoch. There is a small proprietory harbour on the Bladenoch at Baldoon, which ranks as a creek of the port of Wigton, and at which £12 of dues were paid in 1852. The parish comprises the estates of Baldoon, Barnbarroch, Longcastle, and Dalreagle. The fine modern mansion of Barnbarroch, the seat of Agnew of Sheuchan, adorns the centre of the parish. The ancient castle of Baldoon, situated on the Bladenoch, and once the seat of the Dunbars of Baldoon, from whom it passed by marriage to the Earls of Selkirk, and afterwards by purchase to the Earls of Galloway, was the scene of an incident which is believed to have suggested the plot of Sir Walter Scott's 'Tale of the Bride of Lammermoor.' There are vestiges of two circular camps. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1838 was £33,800. Assessed property in 1843, £10,997 9s. 9d. A few persons are employed in linen weaving. The village of Kirkinner stands 3 miles south of Wigton, on the road thence to Whithorn. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,514; in 1851, 1,914. Houses, 304.

This parish is in the presbytery of Wigton, and synod of Galloway. Patron, Agnew of Sheuchan. Stipend, £265 0s. 11d; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £411 1s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £28 fees, and £6 other emoluments. There are three private schools. The parish church is a handsome edifice, built in 1828, and containing 600 sittings. The ancient church was dedicated to St. Kinneir—abbreviated into Kinner in the name of the parish—a virgin said to have suffered martyrdom at Cologne in 450. The church was granted by Edward Bruce, Lord of Galloway, to the monks of Whithorn; but, in 1503, was exchanged by them for that of Kirkandrew in Kircudbrightshire, in order that it might be annexed to the chapel-royal of Stirling. As taxed in Bagiment's roll, it was the highest benefice in the county.—The present parish comprehends, as its north-west corner, the small ancient parish of Longcastle, named after an edifice on an islet in Dowalton or Longcastle-loch. The ruins of the church still exist about half-a-mile from the lake. The parish was anciently a rectory, and was annexed to Kirkinner in 1630.

KIRKINTILLOCH, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, in the detached district of Dumbartonshire. It is bounded on the east by the parish of Cumbernauld, and on other sides by the counties of Lanark and Stirling. Its length westward is 6¾ miles; and its greatest breadth is nearly 3¼ miles. Kelvin-water comes in from the east, and except over a space of ¾ of a mile where the frontier overleaps it, flows along the whole of the northern boundary; but has not here reached any of its scenes of beauty and romance, and crawls sluggishly along, with the aspect more of a Dutch canal than of a Scottish stream. Luggie or Logie-water comes in also from the east, runs 1¾ mile along the southern boundary, and flows chiefly westward, but partly northward, to the Kelvin at the town of Kirkintilloch; and though it generally has the same dull, repulsive aspect as the Kelvin, yet, for about a mile from Duntiblae to Oxgang, it moves between high, wooded, and interesting banks. The Forth and Clyde canal extends from east to west, a little inward from the northern boundary. The surface of the parish, lying all within the great valley, traversed by that canal, though shielded by the lofty and often abrupt range of Campsie-fells on the north, and screened by considerable undulating elevations on the south, is an almost imperceptibly declining plain, with a northern exposure, everywhere variegated with waving swells, and nowhere, except in one place of small extent, warted with rugged or rocky protuberances. The soil along the Kelvin is of a deep marshy nature, and liable to be overflowed; on a small tract in the north-east corner, it is a light reddish earth, on a whinstone and gravelly bottom; around the town of Kirkintilloch, it is a light black loam, 16 or 18 inches deep, on a reddish tilly bottom; in the southern and eastern districts, it is a strong clay; and in detached little patches in various localities, amounting in the aggregate to about 140 acres, it is black peat moss. Hardly one-half of the area is in regular tillage; about 300 acres are under wood; about 300 more are waste; and an aggregate number not easily estimated, are very unpicturesquely, though very usefully, occupied by the canal, by railways, by roads, by the town of Kirkintilloch, by the works and yards of collieries and by the multitudinous appliances of a busy and multifarious manufacture. Coal abounds, and is extensively mined at Shirva, Strow, and Barrhill. Limestone, and sandstone, and ironstone are plentiful. The annual rental of the minerals is about £3,000. The number of landowners is about 130. There are two or three elegant mansions, and many fine villas and manor-houses. The real rental in 1839 was £13,759. Assessed property in 1843 £18,070 18s. 9d. The parish is traversed by the road from Glasgow to Kilsyth, by the Monklands and Kirkintilloch railway, by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and by the Campsie Junction railway; and it has such ready access to the stations of these railways, and to the canal, as to enjoy singularly ample facilities of communication. Antoninus' wall ran through the parish for 6 miles from east to west, and had here three large forts and watch-towers. Its most easterly post was

fort, still traceable, enclosing an area of 150 square yards on the summit of Barrhill, and commanding a view of almost the whole course of the wall from the Forth to the Clyde. The middle post, now nearly effaced from the intersection of it by the canal, and from other causes, was at the village of Auchendowie, and appears to have been a rectangular fort of 150 yards by 70. The westerly post, still in most parts tolerably distinct, was a fort, now called by way of distinction the Peel, on a rising ground at the west end of the town of Kirkintilloch, enclosed an area 90 yards by 80, and had the singular property of being situated on the north side of the wall.—An ancient quadrangular tower, once a strength of the Boyds, Earls of Kilmarnock, exists in a nearly entire but ruinous condition. Population of the parish in 1831, 5,888; in 1851, 8,426. Houses, 826.

This parish is in the presbytery of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Fleming of Cumbernauld. Stipend, £323 8s. 2d.; glebe, £21. Unappropriated teinds, £629 3s. 5d. The parish church was built in 1644, and repaired in 1840, and contains 822 sittings. There is a chapel of ease called St. Davids, built in 1837, at the cost of £2,300, and containing 1,012 sittings; and is under the patronage of subscribers and managers. There is a Free church with an attendance of 650, and whose receipts in 1855 amounted to £268 0s. 1d. There is another Free church, formerly a Secession one, built in 1765, and containing 620 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church, built since the autumn of 1854. There is an United Original Secession church, built in 1806, and containing 700 sittings. There is also a Wesleyan Methodist place of worship. There are nine schools in the parish; one of them parochial, two endowed, and the rest unendowed. Parochial schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £30 fees, and £4 other emoluments.

Kirkintilloch, anciently written Kirkintulach, and etymologically *Caerpen-tulach*, 'the Fort at the end of the hill,' thus taking its name from the Roman post at the west end of the town, anciently comprehended both the present parish and that of Cumbernauld; but, at the close of the reign of James IV., it began to be called Lenzie, after the name of the barony. The ancient church was dedicated to St. Ninian, and stood near Oxgang, where its cemetery still exists; and it was given, before 1195, to the monks of Cambuskenneth, and continued to be a vicarage under them till the Reformation. In the town stood a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed with the lands and mill of Duntiblae. This is now the parish-church; and, though incommodious and very old, withstood a recent sharp litigation for being superseded by a new edifice. In 1649, a decree of the commissioners for planting new churches ordered the division of Lenzie into two parishes, and, a few years afterwards, was carried into execution. The new parishes were for some time called Wester Lenzie and Easter Lenzie; but eventually took their modern names from the sites of their respective churches.

The Town of Kirkintilloch is a burgh of barony. It stands on Luggie water, and on the road from Glasgow to Kilsyth, 3¾ miles south-east of Lennoxtown, 5 south-west by west of Kilsyth, 7 north-east by north of Glasgow, and 49 west by south of Edinburgh. Its site adjoins the Forth and Clyde canal and the Campsie branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. It is an irregularly built, strangely arranged, confused looking town, conveying by its aspect the idea of such entire devotement to trade and manufacture as precludes nearly all attention to the graces of exterior appearance. A steeple surmounting a court-house and jail gives it a sort of burghal feature. A gas-work, sending aloft its slender stalk, evinces also regard for comfort. But the vast majority of the edifices indicates the mass of the inhabitants to be cotton-weavers. The castle of Kirkintilloch, once a considerable strength, the property first of John Comyn, and next of the ancestor of Fleming of Cumbernauld, has entirely disappeared. The town has an office of the Western bank, an office of the City of Glasgow bank, a National security savings' bank, four insurance agencies, a subscription library, an agricultural association, a horticultural society, and some charitable or friendly institutions. A small weekly market is held on Saturday; and annual fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held on the second Tuesday of May, on the last Thursday of July, and on the 21st day of October. There are in Kirkintilloch a calico printfield, an iron-foundry, and workshops of almost every variety of handicraft. A burgh court is held weekly; a justice of peace court is held on the first Saturday of every month; and a sheriff small debt circuit court is held on the second Thursday of February, May, August, and November.

The town is said to have been erected into a burgh-of-barony by William the Lion. From its successive superiors, the Comyns, the Flemings, and the Earls of Wigton, it received charters granting and confirming the rights of electing magistrates, holding a weekly-market, and maintaining burgh-courts. From time immemorial the burgh has included two kinds of property,—the Newland mailings, which may be considered the landward part, and the burgh acres, upon which the greater part of the town is built. A Newland mailing is a piece of land rated in the cess-books at £18 Scots. The right of electing the magistrates is in the burgesses; but it is the immemorial practice of the burgh to admit as such only the proprietors of the Newland mailings, to the exclusion of the proprietors of the burgh acres, and all others. The magistracy consists of two bailies, eight councillors, a treasurer, and a town clerk. The jurisdiction is of the same kind as that in royal burghs. Police affairs are managed by a body of 15 commissioners, with treasurer and collector. Population of the town in 1851, 6,342. Houses, 512.—When the army of Prince Charles Edward came down upon the town from Stirlingshire, in 1745, one of their number was coolly shot from a lurking-place in one of the streets. The inhabitants were, in consequence, subjected to a heavy fine; and next year, when the army was returning from the south, they fled everywhere in panic, falsely apprehending that their town was destined to the flames. Kirkintilloch was the first place in the west of Scotland scourged by Asiatic cholera.

KIRKLAND, a village in the parish of Wemyss, Fifeshire. It stands on the right side of Leven water, 1 mile east of the town of Leven, and 1 mile north-north-west of Methill. Here is one of the most extensive flax-spinning mills in Scotland; and its workpeople are almost the only inhabitants of the village. There is a school in connection with the factory. Population, 466.

KIRKLAND, a village in the parish of Glencairn, Dumfries-shire. Population, 71. Houses, 16.

KIRKLAND, a village in the parish of Tinwald, Dumfries-shire. Population, 116. Houses, 28.

KIRKLAND, Lanarkshire. See Kirkfieldbank.

KIRKLANDS. See Kilbarchan.

KIRKLANE, a village in the parish of Kincardine, Perthshire. Population, 310. Houses, 61.

KIRKLISTON, a parish, bisected by the river Almond, having the part on the left side of that stream in Linlithgowshire, and the part on the right side in Edinburghshire. Its Linlithgowshire section contains the post-office villages of Kirkliston and Winchburgh, and the hamlet of Niddry; and its Edinburgh section contains the village of Newbridge. It is bounded by the parishes of Abercorn, Dalmeny, Cramond, Corstorphine, Ratho, Kirknewton, Uphall, and Ecclesmachen. Its length eastward is 5½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 4½ miles. The Edinburgh section is about one-fourth of the whole. The Almond has, in the parish, a course of 4½ miles from south-west to north-east measured in a straight line, but of about 6½ or 7 measured along the sinuosities of its channel; and it runs upon a broad bed, in many places rocky, occasionally between high sloping banks, pleasing and cheerful in its appearance, but at times so flooded and impetuous that its beauty has, in some parts, been necessarily impaired by high embankments. Brox-burn, coming in from the south-west, flows ¾ of a mile along the western boundary, and then 1¼ mile through the interior to the Almond. Springs are abundant and not a little various, affording ample supplies of pure water, and offering solutions of magnesia, lime, and iron. The Edinburgh Union canal goes 1¾ mile westward through the southern wing, and, having passed into Uphall, re-enters Kirkliston, and passes 1¼ mile through it northward. The surface of the whole area is a slightly elevated plain, diversified with very gentle swells. The soil varies from a strong clay to a rich black mould, the only exceptions being a few haughs of light earth and deep sand. In a few places the clay land is very wet, and demands much labour from the cultivator. The extent of wood is not great. Sandstone, limestone, and whinstone occur, all of kinds suitable for masonry. A beautiful and durable building stone is quarried on the farm of Humbie, ½ a mile from the Union canal. The new exchange in Glasgow was built from this quarry. There are nine landowners. The old valued rental was £12,846 18s. Scots. Assessed property in 1843, of the Linlithgowshire section, £10,774 16s. 9d.; of the Edinburghshire section, £3,966 5s. 7d. The principal residences are Foxhall, Clifton-hall, Ingleston, Hallyards, and Newliston. The last of these was built about 62 years ago, and is the seat of J. M. Hog, Esq. But the estate of Newliston was formerly the property and the favourite retreat of the Stair family; and its pleasure grounds were laid out by the celebrated John Earl of Stair, who resided here twenty years, and are said to have been disposed, in the lines and clumps and other figures of their trees, in exact resemblance of the array of the British troops on the eve of the battle of Dettingen. The Earl of Stair, and his grandmother, Dame Margaret, the first Lady Stair, and the original of Lady Ashton in Scott's tale of 'the Bride of Lammermoor,' lie interred—the former without monumental marble or inscription—in the family vault in Kirkliston church. A field south-west of the village of Kirkliston is pointed out on which Edward I. encamped, in 1298, on his way to Falkirk. A monumental stone on the right bank of the Almond, less than ¼ of a mile within the limits of the parish of Cramond, bears the name of the Catstane, supposed to be a corruption of Constantine, and is believed to commemorate the slaughter near the spot of Constantine the usurper, in a pitched battle in the year 995, with Kenneth the brother of Malcolm, King of Scotland, and the commander of his army. Some large stones in a field 2½ miles higher up the river, and immediately adjoining the Edinburgh and Glasgow turnpike, are thought to commemorate the battle, and to indicate the principal scene of the contest. Stone coffins, heads of spears, and other relics of a general engagement, have, at various periods, been found in the vicinity. On the left bank of the Almond, ¾ of a mile after it enters the parish, stands a very ancient baronial pile, called Eliston, supposed to have been anciently a hunting-castle of the kings of Scotland. Half-a-mile south of the village of Winchburgh stands the fine old ruin of Niddry castle, once the property of the Earls of Wintoun, and the asylum for a night of Mary of Scotland, when fleeing from Lochleven to join her party at Hamilton. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway traverses the parish, has here its stupendous viaduct over the Almond, and has a station for Winchburgh. The Edinburgh and Falkirk turnpike also traverses the parish to the north of the railway. The village of Kirkliston is pleasantly situated on a rising-ground between that turnpike on the north and a bend of the Almond on the south, 7½ miles east by south of Linlithgow, and 9 miles west of Edinburgh. It possesses some good modern houses, yet presents, on the whole, a poor appearance. At its west end is a distillery of 37 years standing. A fair is held here on the last Tuesday of July. A foot-bridge upwards of 100 feet in length, was constructed across the Almond, in 1846, about ¼ mile south-west of the village, to form a communication with the Ratho station of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. Population of the village, 840. Houses, 166. Population of the Linlithgowshire section of the parish in 1831, 1,692; in 1851, 1,471. Houses, 273. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 2,265; in 1851, 2,029. Houses, 379.

This parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £285 10s. 2d.; glebe, £27. Unappropriated teinds, £29 3s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £20 fees, and £30 other emoluments. The parish church is very ancient, and contains about 750 sittings. On its south side is a doorway, not now used, which exhibits a fine specimen of Saxon architecture. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 310; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £505 11s. 8½d. There are four non-parochial schools, a total abstinence society, and a friendly society. The parish church anciently belonged to the Knights Templars; and from that circumstance the parish was anciently called Temple-liston. But the kirktown acquiring the name of Kirk-liston to distinguish it from several other places which were also called Liston with some other prefix, Kirkliston came to be the parochial designation. The manor of Liston was granted to the Knights Templars in the 12th century, and, with some dilapidations, was enjoyed by their successors, the Knights of St. John, till the Reformation. The church, with much of the adjacent lands, was granted —though at what date is uncertain—to the bishop of St. Andrews; and while served by a vicar, was enjoyed by the bishop as a mensal benefice.—An entirely detached portion of the parish, called Liston-Shiels, and usually reckoned to belong to Kirknewton, lies among the Pentlands. See Liston-Shiels.

KIRK LOCH. See Lochmaben.

KIRKMABRECK, a parish, containing the post-town of Creetown, on the south-west border of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is bounded on the west and south-west by the estuary of the Cree, expanding into Wigton bay, and dividing it from Wigtonshire; and it is bounded on other sides by the parishes of Minnigaff, Girthon, and Anwoth. Its length southward is 10 miles; and its greatest breadth is 4½

miles. The estuary of the Cree expands on the western boundary, from a breadth of 2½ furlongs to a breadth of 3½ miles. Pilnour water traces the north-western boundary ¾ of a mile before falling into the estuary. One of the two chief head waters of the Fleet traces the north-eastern and eastern boundary for 3½ miles. There are several mineral springs; and one of these at Pibble has some medicinal repute. The country all along the estuary of the Cree has a delightful appearance, chequered and tufted with wood, dotted with gentlemen's seats, carpeted with a rich soil of clay and gravel, and finely featured with enclosures and cultivation. But the surface rises everywhere upward from the bordering belt, and soon becomes a congeries of mountains, partly green and partly clothed in a mixture of heath and verdure. Yet the mountainous region, except along the north-west frontier, breaks down at intervals into gentle slopes and pleasant vales, watered by meandering streams, and worked by art into finely arable lands. The total extent of area under the plough is about 5,300 acres; and there are in addition, about 900 acres of meadow. A beautiful granite is extensively quarried for building purposes, and has been used in the constructing of some fine edifices, and of the Liverpool docks. A large quarry of it was opened about 1830 by the trustees of the Liverpool docks; and the working of this is now carried on within the limits of the glebe, and employs at present above 200 hands. Lead mines were opened in recent years at Glen and at Blairs, and a copper mine at Craigneuk; but they all proved failures. There are 14 landowners. The old valued rental was £3,199 Scots. Assessed property in 1843, £5,889. The principal mansions are Kirkdale-house, Barholm-house, Hill-house, and Cassencarrie. On the sea-board of the estuary are two quadrangular towers with battlements; and, in various localities are tumuli, one of which, called Cairnholy, or the Holy Cairn, is an object of much local curiosity, and the subject of conflicting but magniloquent traditions. The parish is traversed by the road from Dumfries to Port-Patrick. Population in 1831, 1,779; in 1851, 2,266. Houses, 311.

This parish is in the presbytery of Wigton, and synod of Galloway. Patrons, the Crown and Macculloch of Barholm. Stipend, £305 8s. 5d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £117 18s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £26 fees. The parish church is situated near Creetown, and was built in 1834. It is a handsome edifice, containing about 800 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church in Creetown, containing about 300 sittings. There are a subscription school of industry, three adventure schools, and a subscription library. To the ancient parish of Kirkmabreck was annexed, in 1636, the whole of the old parish of Kirkdale, except a very small part, which was assigned to Anwoth. The church of Kirkdale, dedicated to the archangel Michael, stood in the valley of a small stream which falls into Wigton bay about half-a-mile below Kirkdale-house; and is commemorated by its cemetery, which is still in use. In the reign of James IV. it belonged to the Crown; and it was then given to the monks of Whithorn, and continued with them till the Reformation. The church of the ancient parish of Kirkmabreck belonged, in popish times, to the abbey of Dundrennan; and, in 1621, it was, with all its tithes and pertinents, granted to Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar and his heirs. Kirkmabreck and Kirkdale, after this gifting away of the temporalities of the former, were annexed to the parish of Anwoth; but, in 1636, were placed in their present position. The old church of Kirkmabreck—still visible in its ruins, and commemorated by its cemetery, 1¾ mile south-east of Creetown—was now superseded by a new church in that little town,—anciently the site of a chapel. A little south of the old cemetery, at a place now called Kirkbride mills, there was of old a chapel dedicated to St. Bridget, and called Kilbride. Dr. T. Brown, the philosopher, was a native of Kirkmabreck.

KIRKMADRINE, an ancient parish now incorporated with the parish of Sorbie, and forming the eastern district of that parish, in Wigtonshire. The ruins of its church are still to be seen on the farm of Penkiln; and adjacent to them is the burying-ground, which is still in use. See SORBIE.

KIRKMAHOE, a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. It contains the post-office villages of Dalswinton, Duncow, and Kirkton. It is bounded by Closeburn, Kirkmichael, Tinwald, Dumfries, Holywood, Dunscore, and Keir. Its length southward is 7½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 5½ miles. The river Nith traces most of the western and south-western boundary, over a distance of 6¼ miles. The water of Ae runs 2¼ miles on the north-eastern boundary. Several burns, of beautiful or even romantic character, drain the interior. The surface, in all the southern division, is nearly level, or but slenderly diversified; and, in general, rises gently from the Nith, till, in the northern division, it becomes a congeries of heights, some of which rise from 600 to nearly 800 feet above the level of the sea. From some of the summits of its uplands, a brilliant view is obtained of the beautiful valley of the Nith, fringed in the distance by the Solway tide, and foiled in the far back-ground by Criffel and the Cumberland hills. Along the Nith is a rich holm or haugh. About 10,000 acres within the parish are arable; about 4,000 acres have never been cultivated; and nearly 600 are under wood. There are four large landowners, and about 24 others, who have each a rental of upwards of £50. The total real rental in 1855 was £10,529; assessed property in 1843, £9,356 14s. 6d.; estimated value of raw produce in 1834, £20,000. The principal mansions are Dalswinton, Milnhead, and Carnsalloch. There are several tumuli, circular moats, and vestiges of ancient forts. The parish has ready access to the Auldgirth and Holywood stations of the Glasgow and South-western railway. The village of Kirkmahoe or Kirkton is pleasantly situated 4 miles north of Dumfries, on the east road thence to Thornhill. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,601; in 1851, 1,553. Houses, 286.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £238 8s. 4d.; glebe, £36. Unappropriated teinds, £341 10s. 6d. There are three parochial schools, respectively at Duncow, with a salary of £25 13s. 3d., at Dalswinton, with a salary of £17, and in a remote corner of the parish, with a salary of £8 0s. 6⅔d. There are also a Free church school and a subscription school. The parish church was built in 1822, and is a fine Gothic edifice, pleasantly shaded by trees. There is a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £78 10s. 7d. There was formerly a Reformed Presbyterian church at Quarrelwood, 1¾ mile north of Kirkton, which served as a cradle of Cameronianism in the south of Scotland, but was deserted after the erection of the Reformed Presbyterian church in Dumfries. Chalmers derives the name of this parish, like the name Mayo in Ireland, from the Irish *magh*, and makes it mean 'the Church in the plain field.' The church was dedicated to St. Quintin, and, notwithstanding a grant of it by David II. to the monks of Arbroath, continued to be a rectory; but, in 1429, it was constituted a prebend of Glas-

gow, and made a perpetual vicarage. In the northern section of the parish, at a place still called Kilblane, anciently stood a church dedicated to St. Blane.

KIRKMAIDEN, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Drumore and Port-Logan, at the southern extremity of the Rhinns of Galloway, Wigtonshire. It is bounded on the north by Stoneykirk, and on all other sides by the sea; and runs southward, in a peninsular stripe, terminating in the Mull of Galloway. See GALLOWAY (MULL OF). Its greatest length is 9¾ miles; and its average breadth is about 2¼ or 2½ miles. Great part of the coast-line, especially on the west, is a continuous curve of bay and headland. The bays of East Tarbet and West Tarbet are mutually opposite, and narrow the connexion of the Mull of Galloway with the body of the parish to an isthmus 2½ furlongs broad. Portnessock and Clanyard bay, each running a mile inward from the general coast-line, both on the west side, the former 1⅝, and the latter 3½ miles at its head or centre from the northern boundary, are the deepest indentations made by the sea. Chapelrossan bay at the northern boundary, and Drumore and Killiness bay, respectively 5¼ and 6¼ miles south of it, are the principal bays in the east, but make indentations only two or three furlongs deep. Portnessock and Drumore bays afford good anchorage and shelter, and are provided, respectively at Port-Logan and Drumore, with small quays. The coast, particularly toward the Mull, is rocky and bold; and along the west, it is curiously perforated with caves, and rent with fissures. Many of the caves are difficult of access, and small at the mouth, but of capacious interior. Sea-weed is abundant on the beach, and samphire plentiful among the precipices. Two-thirds of the surface of the parish consists partly of a broad but not high mountainous belt, extending from sea to sea, and partly of congeries of heights, many of which, though not lofty, are bleak and wild, while others are slightly tufted with plantation. Even the more level third of the surface is rolling and hillocky. About one-eighth of the whole area is rocky or mossy moorland; considerably more than one-half is disposed in pasture; about 250 acres, chiefly around Logan-house, near the northern boundary, are under wood; and between a fourth and a third of the whole is arable. A large proportion of the soil is of quality to require much draining. Slate-rock was, for some time, extensively worked in several quarries. Greywacke and whinstone everywhere abound. The most extensive landowner is Macdouall of Logan, and the next in extent is the Earl of Stair. The principal antiquities are the old house of Logan, castles Drumore and Clanyard, and vestiges of ancient strengths said to be Pictish. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,051; in 1851, 2,681. Houses, 463. Assessed property in 1843, £6,395 16s. 4d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Earl of Stair. Stipend, £150 16s. 5d.; glebe, £8. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. The parish church was built in 1638, and contains 275 sittings. There is a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £122 7s. There are two non-parochial schools. The ancient church of Kirkmaiden was dedicated to St. Medan, of whom little is known; and stood in the south end of the parish, on the lands of the Mull. In the vicinity of its site are a cave called St. Medan's cave, and a cylindrical hollow in the rock, filled with the overflowing tide, associated with various very modern antics of superstition, and called Chapel well, or the well of the Coe. The church, previous to the Reformation, was a vicarage under the monks of Saulseat. At Maryport-haven anciently stood a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In consequence of this parish being the most southerly land of Scotland, running out to a latitude south of that of the city of Durham, its name, reversed into Maidenkirk, is sometimes coupled with that of John O'Groat's house, to indicate the extremities of the kingdom.

KIRKMAIDEN OF GLASSERTON. See GLASSERTON.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Kirkmichael and Crosshill, in Carrick, Ayrshire. It is bounded by Dalrymple, Straiton, Dailly, Kirkoswald, and Maybole. Its length southward is 12 miles; and its greatest breadth is 5¾ miles. The river Doon flows for several miles along the northern boundary; and Girvan water, coming in from the east, and taking its leave at the north, flows windingly through the interior. Both rivers are beautiful in their scenery, and valuable in their water-power. Dyrock water, issuing from Shankston loch, runs 4½ miles south-westward to the Girvan at Kirkmichael village, receiving in its way some large tributary rills. Five lakes, one of them a mile north-west of Drumore, three in the north-east corner of the parish, and one on the eastern boundary, cover aggregately about 110 acres. The last and largest is Loch-Spalander, not far from being equal to all the others united. The vale of the Girvan is, in most parts, of considerable breadth; and though not a plain, has numerous patches of level ground, and undulates with a pleasing diversity of gentle outline. All the district west of it is hillocky and swelling, but has not an upland aspect. A surface now level, and now diversified with heights, lies along the north. The parish, in all these districts, has an arable, enclosed, sheltered, and very cheerful appearance. The whole eastern division is of bolder features, rising as it recedes, till it sends up lofty summits,—one of them upwards of 1,600 feet above the level of the sea; yet it is free from naked rock, nearly free from moss and heath, and carpeted all over with fine green pasture. About one-thirteenth of the entire area of the parish is covered with wood, planted and natural, and disposed not in one great forest, but in such detachments as give out features pleasingly ornamental. Freestone occurs, and is worked in one quarry. Limestone abounds, and is profusely worked. Shell-marl has been found in small quantities. One hill is supposed to contain lead. Vain searches have been made for coal. The landowners are the Marquis of Ailsa, Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart., Kennedy of Kirkmichael, Ritchie of Busbie, and three others. The old valued rental was £3,829; the real rental in 1856, £10,800; the value of assessed property in 1843, £10,035 3s. 5d.

On a romantic site overlooking the Doon, and surrounded by large lawns and a wooded demesne stands CASSILLIS-CASTLE: which see. On Girvan-water, a little south-east of Kirkmichael village stands Cloncaird-castle, once a baronial mansion with a huge quadrangular tower in the style of the 16th century, but now modernized into one of the most elegant seats in Ayrshire, surrounded with pleasure-grounds, and occupying a picturesque site. Upwards of a mile north-west of it, and on the west side of the village, is the large fine mansion of Kirkmichael-house. A mile and a-half south-east of Cloncaird-castle, on the banks of the Girvan, within the limits of Straiton parish, yet flinging all its attractions, and sending most of its pleasure-grounds into Kirkmichael, stands the elegant mansion of Blairquhan. An extensive tile-work, a bon

mill, a large saw-mill, a flax-mill, and several corn-mills, exist in various localities. Very large employment in hand-loom weaving and in needlework, for Glasgow manufacturers, is carried on in the villages of Kirkmichael and Crosshill. Sixty-six years ago, hardly a house of these villages existed. Both are large, neat, and clean, and present so agreeable an appearance to the eye, that a stranger would be far from suspecting them to be the abode principally of poor hand-loom weavers. Crosshill has been described in its own alphabetical place. Kirkmichael straggles picturesquely along both sides of the Dyrock, between Kirkmichael-house and Cloncaird-castle, 3¼ miles east of Maybole, and 10 miles south of Ayr. Around it are finely variegated rising grounds, and beautiful little expanses of plantation; and interspersed with its houses are trees and little gardens. At its north end, on Dyrock water, stands the parish-church, with its romantic burying-ground, encinctured with large old ash trees. Population of Kirkmichael village about 600. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,758; in 1851, 3,262. Houses, 494.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £277 2s. 8d.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated teinds, £71. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £30 fees, and £16 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1787, and contains 660 sittings. There is an Established place of worship at Crosshill, formerly a chapel of ease, but erected in 1853 into a quoad sacra parish church, and under the patronage of Sir James Fergusson, Bart. There is a Free church preaching-station at Crosshill; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855, was £64 6s. 8d. There are in the parish a General Assembly's school, a female school, and a parochial library. The ancient church was called Kirkmichael of Gemmilston, and belonged to the prior and canons of Whithorn.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish in the north-west of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. The post-office stations of Johnstone-Bridge, Lochmaben, Amisfield, and Duncow are not far from its borders; but its post-town is Dumfries, 8 miles to the south-south-west. It is bounded by the parishes of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Johnstone, Lochmaben, Tinwald, Kirkmahoe, and Closeburn. Its length south-south-eastward is 9 miles; and its greatest breadth is 4½ miles. Kinnel-water traces, for 2¾ miles, its eastern boundary. The water of Ae, coming down from the north within a mile from its source, circles along the boundary on the west, south-west, and south, over a distance of 12½ miles, to a point only ¼ of a mile from its confluence with the Kinnel. Glenkiln and Garvald burns flow southward to the Ae, dividing the parish into three nearly equal parts. In the north, on a mountain summit, is a very deep lochlet of small extent, and without fish; and in the south is another lochlet, four or five acres in extent, stored with pike and eel. Between the Ae and Glenkiln-burn, and between Glenkiln-burn and Garrel-burn, two mountain-ranges run down from the northern boundary, to points south of the middle of the parish, and send up summits of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the level of the sea. The surface in the south and south-east is a plain, diversified with rising grounds. Along the Ae and the Kinnel are belts of beautiful holm. The soil on most of the low grounds is exceedingly fertile, but yields in various localities to patches of moss, aggregating about 500 acres; and in the middle districts it is, for the most part, dry and gravelly, occasionally clothed with heath, but chiefly yielding grain crops or pasture. A little more than one-third of the whole area is arable; somewhat more than one-half is sheep-walk; several little expanses are meadow land; and between 300 and 400 acres are covered with copsewood and plantation. Veins of ironstone and ochre, and weak chalybeate springs, are numerous. More than half of the parish belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch, and the rest is distributed among seven proprietors. The real rental in 1855 was £7,053. Assessed property in 1843, £6,894. Estimated value of raw produce in 1834, £20,997. The principal mansion is Kirkmichael house. There are two grain mills. A branch of the great Roman road which led from Netherby in Cumberland to the chain of forts built by Lollius Urbicus between the Forth and the Clyde, can still be traced through a moss in the parish, and seems to have terminated at a castellum, which is now the minister's garden, and two sides of which are still very distinct. A small fort in the Knockwood, occupying the summit of a steep rocky acclivity, and commanding an extensive view to the south, bears the name of Wallace's-house, and is said to have been garrisoned by the Scottish patriot to confront the castle of Lochmaben. Not far from it is a large stone called 'sax corses,' or the six corpses, commemorative of the slaughter on the spot of Sir Hugh of Moreland and five of his men, who chased Wallace from an attempt on Lochmaben-castle. Vestiges of ancient fortifications and British camps are numerous. Not a few ancient coins and other small antiquities have been found beneath the soil. The southern district of the parish is traversed south-westward by the turnpike from Edinburgh to Dumfries. Population in 1831, 1,226; in 1851, 1,124. Houses, 202.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £246 8s. 11d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated teinds, £61 0s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £30 fees. The parish church was built in 1815, and contains upwards of 500 sittings. There is a side-parochial school. The present parish of Kirkmichael comprehends the ancient parish of Kirkmichael, and a large part of the ancient parish of Garvald. See GARVALD.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kirkmichael and the post-office station of Glenshee, at the north-eastern extremity of Perthshire. It is bounded by the counties of Aberdeen and Forfar, and by the parishes of Rattray, Caputh, Bendochy, Blairgowrie, Cluny, Dunkeld, Logierait, Dowally, Moulin, and Blair-Athole. Its length southward is 17 miles; and its greatest breadth is 7 miles. Its south-western division, a district of 6 miles by 4½, consists of the greater part of Strathardle, watered by the Ardle, and screened on both sides by mountain ranges. Its northern and central division, considerably the larger district, consists of the whole of Glenshee, watered by the Shee, with its broad belts of mountain screens, and the smaller glens which converge into it on the north. See STRATHARDLE and GLENSHEE. Its south-east corner is a district nearly circular, somewhat more than 2 miles in diameter, lying on the west side of the Black water. The whole parish is of a mountainous character, more elevated, cold, and unsheltered than either Athole to the west or Marr to the north. The soil, along the streams, is thin and dry, upon a sandy bottom; and on the higher arable grounds, it is wet and spongy, requiring the aid of a dry warm season in order to be productive. The landowners are Farquharson of Invercauld, Ayton of Ashintully, and seven others. The principal mansions are Ashintully and Woodhill. About 4,419 imperial acres in the parish

are under cultivation; about 1,460 are in undivided common; about 183 are under wood; and about 44,616 have never been cultivated. The real rental in 1855 was £9,993. Assessed property in 1843, £7,993 7s. 4d.

The military road from Cupar-Angus to Fort-George passes up Glenshee; and the road from Blairgowrie to Blair-Athole passes up Strathardle. In the midst of a large high moor, is a cairn 270 feet in circumference, and about 25 feet in height; surrounded at a little distance, and at different intervals, with a host of smaller cairns, in groups of 8 or 10. A furlong to the west are distinct vestiges of 2 concentric Druidical circles, respectively 32 and 50 feet in diameter. In other directions round the great cairn are vestiges of 6 or more single circles, from 32 to 36 feet in diameter. About a mile north-east, on a flat-topped eminence, stands a remarkable rocking-stone. In shape, it is nearly a rhombus, the greater diagonal 7 feet, the lesser 5; in weight, it is about 3 tons; and in position, it so rests on the succumbent rock, that by suffering repeated pressure it will rock to the height of a foot, and make 26 or more vibrations before returning to repose. At points, or on small eminences, respectively 60, 100, and 150 yards north of the stone, and 120 yards west of it, are pairs of concentric Druidical circles, in every case 32 and 45 feet in diameter; each pair having adjacent a single circle from 32 to 36 feet in diameter. In the vicinity are other relics of similar character; and on the hills between Strathardle and Glenderby, are other cairns and circles. The village of Kirkmichael is a small place in Strathardle, 13¾ miles north-north-west of Blairgowrie. A handsome bridge, built here across the Ardle in 1842, was greatly damaged by the flood of 1847, but afterwards repaired. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,568; in 1851, 1,280. Houses, 265.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Farquharson of Invercauld. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe £10. The parish church stands at the village of Kirkmichael, was built in 1791, and contains 596 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at the Spittal of Glenshee, built in 1831, and containing nearly 400 sittings. There is a Free church of Kirkmichael; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £94 12s. 6½d. There are two parochial schools; the one in the village of Kirkmichael, with a salary of £34 4s. 4½d., about £15 fees, and £15 other emoluments,—the other in Glenshee, with a salary of £15, about £10 fees, and £2 other emoluments. There are two non-parochial schools. A detached part of Caputh, called Craigton of Dalrulzeon, measuring 1½ mile by ¾, and lying on the south-eastern boundary, is considered by use and wont as belonging quoad sacra to Kirkmichael.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish, containing the post-office village of Tomintoul, in the southern extremity of Banffshire. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Inveraven, and on other sides by the counties of Aberdeen and Inverness. Its length, from south to north, along the course of the Aven, from that stream's sources to its embouchure, is upwards of 30 miles; and its average breadth is from 3 to 4 miles. Its upper part, to the length of 12 or 15 miles, lies wholly among the Cairngorm Grampians, and is uninhabited. Its lower part consists of the vale and both screens of the Aven down to near the influx of the Livet, and is bounded on the one side by Glenlivet, and on the other side by the estate of Ballindalloch. The water of Altnach traces the western boundary for about 6 miles; and lofty lines of water-shed form most of the other boundaries, both with the contiguous counties and with Inveraven. Natural barriers separate it almost everywhere from the surrounding and more open districts,—"from the parish of Strathdon, toward the south, by Leach'-mhic-ghothin, 'the declivity of the smith's son;'—from the parish of Cromdale toward the north, by Ben-Chromdal, 'the Hill of the winding dale:'—these are two long branches of hills, that, running in an easterly direction, project from the northern trunk of the Grampian mountains. From the parish of Abernethy toward the west, it is separated by moors and hills, that connect Cromdale hill with Glenavon;—from the parish of Inveravan, by moors, and hills, and narrow defiles." It is altogether a wildly Highland region—called, indeed, by the Gaelic-speaking population, a strath, under the name of Strathaven—but really being nothing else for many miles than one of the wildest of the Highland glens, and then softening little more, for a number of miles, than to become barely inhabitable. "In crossing the centre of it," observes the Author of the Statistical Account, "few cheering objects attract the eye of the traveller. From detached hills covered with heath, and destitute of verdure, where here and there a lonely tree marks the depredations of time, he naturally turns with aversion. But, should he happen to pass after a heavy fall of rain, when the numerous brooks that intersect the country pour their troubled streams into the roaring Aven, he must commiserate the condition of the inhabitants, at such a season, precluded from the rest of the world, and even from enjoying the society of each other. Frequently in winter the snow lies so deep, that the communication between it and other countries becomes almost impracticable. The banks of the Aven, however, are pleasant enough, and in different places tufted with groves of birch, mixed with some alder." See the articles Aven (The), Aven (Loch), and Glenaven. About 2,400 imperial acres of the parochial surface are in tillage; and about 140,000 have never been cultivated. About nine-tenths belong to the Duke of Richmond, and about one-tenth to the Earl of Seafield. The real rental in 1842 was £2,760; the estimated value of raw agricultural produce in that year, £5,000; and the value of assessed property in 1843, £3,325 5s. 8d. Granite is the prevailing rock of the mountains; sandstone extends across the valley at Tomintoul; excellent grey slates and pavement slabs are quarried on the banks of the Aven; limestone abounds in many parts; and ironstone of a rich quality occurs in the hill of Leacht. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,741; in 1851, 1,558. Houses, 306.

This parish is in the presbytery of Abernethy, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend, £226 8s. 1d.; glebe, £9. Unappropriated teinds, £47 13s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £20 fees, and a share of the Dick bequest. The parish church stands in the lower part of the parish, 5 miles north of Tomintoul. It was built in 1807, and contains 350 sittings. There is a government church at Tomintoul, built in 1826, and containing 336 sittings. It was constituted a quoad sacra parish church by the General Assembly in 1833, and re-constituted by the Court of Teinds in 1845. The stipend connected with it is £120, with manse and small glebe. There is a Free church of Kirkmichael, with an attendance of 150; and its receipts in 1855 amounted to £44 14s. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Tomintoul, built in 1838, and containing 464 sittings. There are two endowed schools in Tomintoul, and two or three adventure schools in other parts of the parish. Major-General W. A. Gordon, who figured celebriously under Wellington in the Peninsular war, is a native of this parish, and now resides in Nairn.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish, popularly called Resolis, in the counties of Ross and Cromarty. It contains the villages of Gordon's mills and Jemima; but its post-town is Fortrose, 8 miles to the south-south-east. It is bounded on the west and north by the Cromarty frith, and on other sides by the parishes of Cromarty, Rosemarkie, Avoch, and Urquhart. Its length north-eastward is about 8 miles; and its breadth is between 3 and 4 miles. Its extent of coast-line, including sinuosities, is about 10 miles. The shore is gravelly, and has an interspersion of low flat rocks. The inland surface rises gradually from the shore for nearly two miles, then subsides into a valley, and then rises rather abruptly to the water-shed of the Mullbuy. See Mullbuy. The burn of Resolis traverses the central valley, drives two or three mills, and falls into the frith at Gordon's mills. That valley extends from nearly end to end of the parish, and contains by far the greater part of its arable land. The soil, with few exceptions, is poor and unproductive. The prevailing rock is the old red sandstone. About one-half of the parish belongs to Mackenzie of Newhall, about one-fourth belongs to Monro of Poyntzfield, and the rest is divided among seven proprietors. The principal antiquity is Castle-Craig, which see. Traces of ancient encampments and memorials of sanguinary fights abound on the moors. There was formerly a distillery at Braelangwell. Population in 1831, 1,470; in 1851, 1,551. Houses, 309. Assessed property in 1843, 3,699 12s. 3d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Chanonry, and synod of Ross. Patron, Mackenzie of Newhall. Stipend, £252 6s. 8d.; glebe, £12. Unappropriated teinds, £190 1s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with £10 fees. The parish church was built about 1767, and rebuilt in 1830, and is sufficiently commodious. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 750; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £169 2s. 1d. There are two non-parochial schools. The present parish of Kirkmichael comprehends the ancient parishes of Kirkmichael and Cullicudden. See Cullicudden.

KIRKMUIRHILL, a village in the parish of Lesmahago, Lanarkshire. Population, 242. Houses, 58.

KIRKNESS, a small headland in the parish of Sandsting, Shetland.

KIRKNEWTON, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kirknewton, and the villages of East Calder and Wilkinston, on the west side of Edinburghshire. It is bounded on the north-west by Linlithgowshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Kirkliston, Ratho, Currie, and Mid-Calder. Its length northward is 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is 3½ miles. Almond-water traces its boundary with Linlithgowshire. Linhouse-water traces all its western boundary to the Almond. The water of Leith runs 3 miles along the upper part of the eastern boundary. Three head streams of Gogar burn rise in the interior, and one of them runs 2 miles on the lower part of the eastern boundary. The southern district, or nearly one-half of the whole area, runs up among the Pentlands, but is not rocky or mountainous, and affords, in its green hills, excellent sheep pasturage. The northern district is level, or but gently diversified in its surface; and is fertile, well cultivated, finely chequered with wood, and beautifully adorned with mansions and parks. About two-thirds of the lands are under tillage; about 550 acres are under wood; and most of the remainder is in permanent pasture. From several vantage-grounds is seen one of the richest and most beautiful prospects in Scotland,—the wide expanse of the Lothians, with a picturesque view of Arthur's seat, the frith of Forth, a great part of Fife, the Ochil hills, portions, in fact, of 13 counties stretching magnificently away from the eastern termination of the Lammermoors to the mountain-heights in the west of Scotland. The principal mansions are Linburn, Bellfield, Hillhouse, Meadowbank, Ormiston-hill, and Calderhall. The estate of Meadowbank has given title to two lords of session, father and son; and the lands of Mortoune give title to the Earls of Morton. There are 16 principal landowners; and among them are the Earl of Morton, the Earl of Buchan, and the Earl of Roseberry. Sandstone, whinstone, and limestone are worked. There is a brick and tile work. The parish is traversed by the south road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and by the Edinburgh fork of the Caledonian railway; and it has a station on the latter, 10 miles from Edinburgh. The village of Kirknewton stands a little south-east of the railway station, and 2½ miles east of Mid Calder, on the road from that town to Currie. It is a station of the county police. Population of the village about 200. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,445; in 1851, 1,630. Houses, 284. Assessed property in 1843, £5,485 8s. 7d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, the Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Morton. Stipend, £300 9s. 8d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated teinds, £118 17s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £37 fees. The parish church was built in 1750, and contains about 430 sittings. There is a Free church for Kirknewton and Ratho; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855, was £189 18s. There is an United Presbyterian church at East Calder, originally built in 1776. There are two private schools. The present parish of Kirknewton comprehends the ancient parishes of Kirknewton and East Calder. There is also attached to it quoad sacra a small isolated district, called Liston-Shiels, which belongs quoad civilia to the parish of Kirkliston. The celebrated Dr. Cullen was proprietor of Ormiston hill in Kirknewton, and lies interred in the parish cemetery.

KIRKNOW. See Cambusnethan-kirk.

KIRKOSWALD, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kirkoswald and the village of Maidens, on the coast of Carrick, in Ayrshire. It is bounded on the west by the frith of Clyde, and on other sides by the parishes of Maybole, Kirkmichael, Dailly, and Girvan. Its extent along the coast is 6 miles; and its greatest extent inland is about 7 miles. The coast is, for the most part, a sand-beach, with a rich carpet of grass to the very sea-mark. The northern part is peculiarly favourable for sea-bathing; and even in spite of the absence of a village, or a fair sprinkling of houses to serve as bathing-quarters, attracts to the farm-houses and cottages in its vicinity a considerable number of visitors. The surface inland luxuriates in beauty; and the panorama seaward, over the landlocked frith of Clyde, with Ailsa-Craig so clearly defined in its centre, as to seem not more than 2, while really from 11 to 18 miles distant, is thrilling and magnificent. From many a point in the interior, too, but especially from the summit of Mochrum-hill, most part of Ayrshire, and a sea of heights far beyond its further limits, are added to the prospect. The surface of the parish is surprisingly diversified. To describe it as hilly, though literally correct, is morally erroneous; for it suggests ideas of ruggedness or boldness of outline, or of cold and tame gatherings of pastoral heights, utterly foreign to the district. Its hills are neither numerous nor very high; and yet, in consequence of the breadth of their bases, they leave little of the

area, except along the sea-board, to be smoothed down into level ground; and they are very diversified in form, but generally waving in outline. The most remarkable is Mochrum, an exceedingly flat and broad-based cone, with undulating sides, mantled all over in fine thriving plantations, and esplanaded with a spiral carriage-way leading up to its summit. This hill is an imposing feature in the general landscape of the country, as seen from almost any point in the interior, but particularly as seen from the frith. So powerful, too, is its physical attraction on this humid coast, that it frequently acts as an umbrella to the district around its eastern side. Between Mochrum and the sea, the forest which comes wavingly down its slow descent, continues to stretch away to the very beach, slightly interrupted with lawn and artificial lake, and gorgeous castellated mansion and offices,—the seat and park of the Marquis of Ailsa. See the article COLZEAN-CASTLE. Along all the south-east part of the parish also is a profusion of wood; and in some other districts, is quite enough for the purposes of both shelter and ornament. Nearly all the rest of the parish is regularly or occasionally under the plough.

The soil west of the road from Ayr to Girvan, which bisects the parish lengthways, is, in general, a very rich loam mixed with a considerable quantity of clay; and east of that road, the surface being higher, the soil is more light and humid, intermixed with some clay, and lying on a freestone bottom. Several marl pits have yielded up large treasures to the farmer. Two large hillocks within 30 yards of sea-mark, and 10 yards apart, which had existed from time immemorial, were accidentally discovered to consist of a substance which resembled coal-ashes, and which was found, for some purposes, to be a good manure. A valuable mine of coal, consisting of 5 seams, from 6 to 15 feet thick, caught fire about the middle of last century, resisted all attempts to extinguish the combustion except being abandoned, and though wearing toward extinction, continued to burn at the date of the Old Statistical Account, 45 years after it became ignited. The output of coal in recent years has amounted to about 1,000 tons a-year. The white fishery on the coast is carried on, to the value of about £360 in the year. There are three tile works. The Marquis of Ailsa is proprietor of about three-fourths of the lands of the parish, Sir James Fergusson, Bart., is the next most extensive proprietor; and there are eight other proprietors. The old valued rental was £3,014 Scots. Assessed property in 1843, £10,555 15s. 7d. The chief antiquities are the vestiges of Turnberry castle, and the ruins of Crossraguel abbey. See the articles TURNBERRY and CROSSRAGUEL. Half-a-mile south east of Colzean is the house or castle of Thomaston, traditionally said to have been built in 1335, by a nephew of Robert Bruce, anciently very strong and capacious, inhabited so late as a century ago, and now the property of the Marquis of Ailsa. Within a mile of Turnberry-castle, on the height which swells up between it and the village of Kirkoswald, lies the farm of Shanter, now annexed to another farm, and denuded of its buildings, and the scene no longer of such smuggling and bacchanalian exploits as those of the 'Tam o' Shanter,' the tenant who occupied it in the days of Burns. In other particulars, besides connexion, through this farm, with the tale whose scenes are laid in Alloway kirk, the parish owes some notoriety to the Ayrshire bard. The village of Kirkoswald stands on the west or shore road from Ayr to Girvan, 4 miles south-west of Maybole, 8 north-north-east of Girvan, and 13 south-south-west of Ayr. It is neatly edificed, and occupies a pleasant situation. Here is a commodious inn; and formerly a fair was held in August. Population of the village, about 300. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,951; in 1851, 2,242. Houses, 378.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £260 10s. 1d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £13 8s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with £45 fees, and some other small emoluments. The parish church stands at the village of Kirkoswald. There is a Free church preaching station; whose receipts in 1855 amounted to £100 16s. 4d. There are five non-parochial schools. The patron-saint of the parish was Oswald, a Northumbrian king, who showed great zeal in propagating the form of professed Christianity with which he was acquainted, but was slain at Oswestry on the 5th of August, 642, and canonized after his death. The ancient church, standing within Turnberry manor, was, for several centuries, called Kirkoswald of Turnberry. Originally it belonged, by gift of Duncan, who became Earl of Carrick, to the monks of Paisley, but seems to have been granted to them on the condition, which they did not fulfil, of their establishing in Carrick a monastery of their order; and the monastery of Crossraguel being founded by Duncan a little before his death, the church was transferred to the monks of that abbey, and continued to be a vicarage under them till the Reformation. During part of the 17th century, it was held by the bishop of Dunblane. In 1652, about one-fourth of the ancient parish, consisting of a tract on the north-west side of Girvan water, was annexed to the parishes of Dailly and Girvan.

KIRKOWAN. See KIRKCOWAN.

KIRKPATRICK. See KILPATRICK.

KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kirkpatrick-Durham, the village of Bridge of Urr, and part of the post-office village of Crocketford, in Kirkcudbrightshire. It is bounded on the north by Dumfries-shire, and on other sides by the parishes of Kirkpatrick-Irongray, Urr, Crossmichael, Parton, and Balmaclellan. Its length southward is 10½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 4½ miles. Urr-water traces the whole of the western and south-western boundary. Auchenreach-burn runs 3½ miles along the eastern and south-eastern boundary. Two head-streams of the Old-water of Cluden rise 1½ mile within the eastern border. Four small lakes in the interior, and one about a mile long on the eastern boundary, diversify the landscape, and afford amusement to anglers. The surface of the parish has, in general, a southern exposure, rising slowly till about the middle, afterwards ascending more boldly, and at last becoming entirely upland. The northern division has few arable patches, and does not excel even in its pasture; but, for the most part, is clothed in heath, and distinguished chiefly for the abundance of its game. The southern division, though thin and sandy in it soil, is almost entirely arable, and produces luxuriant crops. About 8,000 acres of the entire parochial area are in tillage, and about 450 are under wood. There are nineteen landowners with a valuation of £50 or upwards; and seven of them are resident. The real rental is about £7,500. Assessed property in 1843, £7,234. The parish is traversed by the road from Dumfries to Portpatrick. The village of Kirkpatrick-Durham stands 1¼ mile west of the road, and about twice that distance from the southern extremity of the parish, 6 miles north-north-east of Castle-Douglas. It was commenced about the year 1785, and has a pleasant modern appearance. Bright but vain exertions were, for some time, made to render it a seat of cotton and woollen manufacture. A fair is held here in the month of March, and we

t one time a scene of great concourse for balls and orse races, but has of late years become quite insignificant. Population of the village, about 500. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,487; in 1851, 1,508. Houses, 276.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £288 19s. 4d.; glebe, £10 16s. The parish church was built in 1748, and enlarged in 1797, and contains 374 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of upwards of 300; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £192 19s. 9d. There are three parochial schools. The salary of the first is £31 6s. 8d., with about £30 fees, and the interest of £200; of the second, £16 10s., with about £10 fees; of the third, £3 6s., with about £24 fees. The ancient church was a vicarage under the monks of Newabbey. On the bank of the Urr, at a place still called Kirkbride, stood, of old, a church dedicated to St. Bridget.

KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and the villages of Newton and Hollee, in the southeast of Dumfries-shire. It is bounded by Middlebie, Half-Morton, Gretna, Dornoch, and Annan. Its length southward is 6¼ miles; and its greatest breadth is 4¾ miles. Kirtle-water runs 5 miles along the northern, north-western, and western boundary, and 2½ miles through the interior. Two head-streams of the Black Sark drain the eastern border. Numerous perennial streams give copious supplies of pure water; and one of these emits a stream which, unaided by any tributary, has sufficient water-power to drive a mill. Four mineral springs—one of them similar to the Moffat spa, and three similar to the celebrated Hartfell spa near Moffat—are resorted to by invalids, and have acquired some fame for their medicinal properties. The surface of the parish slowly rises in a pleasing variety of waving swells from south to north; and is furrowed into three sections by the beautiful vale of the Kirtle, where that stream runs across the interior, and by the trough of a brook called Logan-burn, which runs westward to the Kirtle, between 2 and 3 miles from the northern boundary. From several vantage-grounds extensive and brilliant scenery stretches in every direction, except northward, before the eye. About 600 imperial acres are under wood; about 2,000 are in moorland pasture; about 800 or 900 are unreclaimed moss; and two-thirds, or a trifle more, of the whole area are regularly or occasionally in tillage. But the wood is so dispersed along the whole vale of the Kirtle, and in belts in the interior, and the unarable grounds are so disposed in patches, or relieved in their appearance by neighbouring expanses of arable ground, that the surface, frilled with hedges, gemmed with mansions and parks, and finely variegated with its own undulations, universally wears a smiling aspect. The soil of nearly two-thirds of the parish is decomposed moss, from 6 to 18 inches deep, resting upon clay; and that of the remainder is generally light and kindly—in many parts a strong red sandy earth—resting on a porous subsoil. Sandstone, red, grey, white, and chocolate-coloured, abounds,—each variety in a district of its own; and is in request, even in places far distant, as a material for public buildings and architectural ornaments. A marble quarry near the northern boundary, yields large blocks of grey marble clouded and tinted with red, capable of a fine polish, and vying with some celebrated varieties in beauty. Limestone occurs on the estate of Springkell in beds 30 feet thick, and is burned with coke brought hither from Canonbie. The principal landowners are Sir John Heron Maxwell of Springkell, Bart., and William Graham, Esq., of Mossknow. The real rental in 1855 was £8,253. Assessed property in 1843, £7,031 17s. 6d. Estimated value of raw produce in 1834, £26,217.

This parish seems, in common with the district around it, to have been thickly studded with towers, generally three stories high, battlemented at the top, and used as strengths during the feudatory wars of the Borders. The old tower of Woodhouse, on the Kirtle, is still partially standing; and is said to have been the first house in Scotland entered by Robert Bruce when fleeing from Edward Longshanks. A little north of it stands the cross of Merkland, an octagonal and slightly tapering stone 9 feet high, upon a socket of 2½ feet; supposed to have been erected, in 1483, in memory of a Master of Maxwell, warden of the marches, who, after a victorious skirmish with the Duke of Albany and the Earl of Douglas, was assassinated on the spot. The tower of Redhall, now extinct, but anciently the chief seat of the Flemings, was, in one of Edward's later incursions into Scotland in favour of Baliol, attacked, when only 30 fighting-men were within its walls, by a whole English army; and so resolute were its defenders that they kept the assailants in play for three days, and then, rather than surrender it, gave both it and themselves to the flames. Modern mansions occur at brief intervals on both banks of the Kirtle; and six of them are on the left bank, or within the limits of Kirkpatrick-Fleming. Springkell, the most northerly, is a superb Grecian edifice, the seat of Sir J. H. Maxwell, Bart. The others are Langshaw, Wyesbie, Mossknow, Cove, and Kirkpatrick. Here also is a combination poor-house, for six parishes, built in 1852, and having accommodation for 119 persons. Here too is a station of the Caledonian railway. The village of Kirkpatrick-Fleming stands on the Glasgow and Carlisle road, and on the banks of the Kirtle, contiguous to the railway station, 6 miles east-north-east of Annan, and 7 south-east of Ecclefechan. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,666; in 1851, 1,829. Houses, 338.

This parish is in the presbytery of Annan, and synod of Dumfries. Patrons, Sir J. H. Maxwell, Bart., and Graham of Mossknow. Stipend, £225 15s. 1d.; glebe, £25. The parish church was partly rebuilt about the year 1778, and contains about 600 sittings. There is a Free church of Kirkpatrick-Fleming; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £86 6s. 6d. There are two parochial schools, and a parochial library. The salary of the first schoolmaster is £25 13s. 3d., with £30 fees, and £4 other emoluments; that of the second, £25 13s. 3d., with £20 fees, and £2 10s. other emoluments. The present parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming comprehends the ancient parishes of Kirkpatrick, Irvine, and Kirkconnel. Kirkpatrick church was given by Robert Bruce to the monks of Giseburn. Logan chapel, which belonged to it, stood on Logan-burn, and is commemorated in the name Chapelknowe, still applied to its site. The ancient Irvine, small in its dimensions, forms the middle part of the united parish. See the article KIRKCONNEL.

KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY, a parish, containing the post-office village of Shawhead, on the north-east border of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is bounded on the north and the north-east by Dumfries-shire, and on other sides by the parishes of Terregles, Lochrutton, Urr, and Kirkpatrick-Durham. Its length eastward is 8½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 5¾ miles. Glenesland-burn runs 3 miles along the northern boundary to the Cairn or Cluden, and the latter stream traces the rest of that boundary to Terregles. The Old-water of Cluden runs across

the interior to the Cairn. A bridge across the Old-water near its mouth, resting on two perpendicular rocks, within a gorge, bears the name of the Routing-bridge. Above the level of the eye of a spectator on the bridge, right before him in the rocky chasm, the stream wheels abruptly into view, commences a tumbling descent over a rugged, rocky declivity of 24 or 30 feet, and then leaps over a precipice 10 or 12 feet deep, so near the bridge as almost to wash it with the spray. Cargen-water, drawing one of its head-streams from the interior, is, for 2 miles, the southern boundary-line. The north-west corner of the parish is chiefly occupied by a mountain or considerable hill called Bishop's Forest. This height has a very broad and irregular base, and is fringed on all sides with woods or arable grounds, and ploughed in some parts to the summit. On the side next the Cairn it is clothed with plantation for half-a-mile from its base; yet, seen from a distance, it seems patched with heath, and warted with naked rock, and has a pastoral but commanding appearance. The south-west corner of the parish is a cold expanse of moorland sheep-walk, warming, as it proceeds eastward, into tracts of arable but not very fertile land. Along the course of the Old-water are belts of level and well-cultivated ground. All eastward of this the surface, first slightly hilly and afterwards a plain, wears a rich and luxuriant appearance, carpeted with a dry kindly mould. About 7,125 imperial acres of the entire parochial area are in tillage; about 5,225 are waste; and about 2,114 are under wood. There are five principal landowners. There was erected a few years ago an elegant mansion on the estate of Grove. The average rent of arable land is 18s. per acre. Assessed property in 1843, £6,206. Population in 1831, 912; in 1851, 918. Houses, 155.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, Oswald of Auchencruive. Stipend, £253 16s. 11d.; glebe, £35. Unappropriated teinds, £259 8s. 11d. The parish church was built in 1803, and contains nearly 300 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 180; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £128 10s. 2d. There are two parochial schools. Salary of the masters, £50 16s. 8d., with about £30 fees. There is a parochial library. The ancient church was a rectory in the deanery of Nith. William de Herries, the 2d son of Sir Herbert Herries, was rector in 1453. There were anciently two chapels, one near Glenhead, in the south-west corner of the parish, still commemorated by its cemetery, and the other on the north side of the parish, on the bank of the Cairn near Dalwharn. John Welsh, the great-grandson of John Knox was minister of Kirkpatrick-Irongray, and suffered ejectment in 1662. A spot on Skeoch hill, in this parish, was a famous scene of Cameronian conventicles. Helen Walker, the original of Sir Walter Scott's "Jeanie Deans," was a native of Kirkpatrick-Irongray; and a monumental stone, with an inscription by Scott himself, was erected to her memory.

KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA, a parish, containing the post-office village of Craigielands, in the nor h of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It is bounded by Lanarkshire, and by the parishes of Moffat, Wamphray, Johnstone, Kirkmichael, and Closeburn. Its length southward is 7½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 6¾ miles. The river Annan traces the whole of the eastern boundary. The Evan, coming down from the north, flows for 3 miles nearly parallel with the Annan, at about a mile's distance from it, between low ridges of hill, and then runs eastward to the Annan at a point where Moffat-water disembogues itself on the opposite bank. The Garpel traces for 2 miles the north-west boundary and then runs 3 miles south-eastward through th interior to the Evan, forming half-a-mile above th confluence, a considerable cascade. The Duff Kin nel expends nearly its whole course in tracing par of the southern boundary. Numerous perennia springs not only furnish the inhabitants amply wit pure water, but send off supplies by pipes to th village of Moffat. Several chalybeate wells migh draw attention, but for the vicinity and well-earne fame of the spas in the coterminous parish. A bel of land, partly level and partly hilly, lying alon the bank of the Annan, is the most valuable distric of Kirkpatrick-Juxta. A range of considerabl heights, nearly mountainous, screens this belt, an runs the whole length of the parish from north t south. A basin, spread out at the bottom into narrow vale, occupies the surface over a breadth o 2 or 3 miles westward, and is drained by the Kinnel A broad range of mountains, slenderly cut by th Kinnel's head-streams, rises up from this basin, oc cupies all the area westward, and sends up on th boundary with Closeburn the grand summit Queensberry, 2,140 feet above the level of the sea One-third of the whole parish is in tillage, and two thirds are pastoral or waste. Wood is not abundant —covering little more than 500 acres. Everywhere except along the Annan, the general appearance i bleak. The soil of the arable parts is shallow, bu dry and not unfertile. Greywacke or bluestone, an trap rock, are quarried as building material. Ther are seven landowners. The principal residence are Craigielands-house, Auchen-castle, Marchbank wood, and Beattock-house. The real rental in 185 was £6,570; the estimated value of raw produc in 1834, £13,000. There are vestiges of a camp i the line of the old Roman road up Annandale Cairns are very numerous; and also circular en closures on hills, supposed to have been used fo sheltering cattle from marauders. Of several ruin ous towers, which have been surrounded by ditche and walls, the most remarkable is the old castle o Auchincass, within the peninsula formed by th Evan and the Garpel. It is strong in position, su mounting precipices and encinctured by morass, an was 15 feet thick in its walls. The building be longed, at one time, to Randolph, Earl of Mora regent of Scotland; and at another to the Douglase of Morton. The tower of Lochhouse, on the bank of the Annan, was anciently of considerable strengt the property of the Johnstones of Corehead. Th parish is traversed down the vale of the Evan, a thence near the Annan, by the main trunk of th Caledonian railway, and has a station on it at Bea tock, 60½ miles from Edinburgh. Population 1831, 981; in 1851, 1,097. Houses, 179.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochmabe and synod of Dumfries. Patron, Johnstone of A nandale. Stipend, £195 0s. 1d., besides vicara teinds; glebe, £10. The parish church was bu in 1799, and repaired in 1824, and contains abo 500 sittings. There are two parochial schoo Salary of the first, £34 4s. 4½d., with £15 fees, a about £3 10s. other emoluments; of the secon £17 2s. 2d., with £15 fees, and £3 10s. other emol ments. There are three non-parochial schools. T ancient parish was a rectory in the deanery of A nandale. The affix Juxta was given to this Ki patrick on account of its being nearer to Edinbur than any of the other Kirkpatricks.

KIRKROW. See Hounam.

KIRKSIDE. See Cyrus (St.).

KIRKSTYLE. See Carluke.

KIRKTON, any hamlet, village, or small to which is or was the site of a parish church. T

ame in a few cases is used alone, but in most cases coupled with the name of the parish; and occaionally, when the parish-town and the parish itself ave the same name, it is locally employed to disinguish the former from other towns or villages in he parish. The places to which it is applied are ery numerous, and most of them very small. The rincipal ones are in the parishes of Abbey-St.-Bathns, Airlie, Arbirlot, Auchterless, Avoch, Balmerino, anchory, Blantyre, Burntisland, Carluke, Cumbrae, unnichen, Ewes, Fetteresso, Fordoun, Fenwick, argunnock, Glenelg, Glenisla, Guthrie, Hobkirk, ilbride, Kilmaurs, Kinnettles, Kirkmahoe, Largo, awrencekirk, Liff, Lintrathen, Neilston, New Deer, ewtyle, Row, St. Cyrus, St. Ninian's, Slamannan, tonykirk, Tealing, Tulloch, and Weem.

KIRKTON, a post-office village in Dumfriesire. See KIRKMAHOE.

KIRKTON, a parish in Teviotdale, Roxburghshire, s post-town is Hawick, 3 miles to the west. It is ounded by the parishes of Cavers, Hobkirk, Teviotead, and Hawick. Its length north-eastward is 9½ iles; and its average breadth is 1½ mile. A headream of Allan-water touches it for a mile on the outh. Slitrig-water runs across it 2½ miles from s south-west end, but has a course of only 1½ mile ithin its limits. Between these streams the surace is rugged and mountainous, and fit only for asture; and north-eastward of the Slitrig, it chiefly ndulates in small green hills suitable as pasturage, at partly with the hollows between them subjected o the plough. A section of the bold broad form of Rubberslaw lies within the north-east corner. The oil on the arable grounds is naturally poor and hallow, but has been much improved by art. There re four landowners. The real rental in 1856 is £2,782 9s. Assessed property in 1843, £3,599 1s. 0d. Dr. Leyden, the celebrated orientalist, was artly educated in Kirkton school, and lived at the me with his parents in a cottage at Henlawshiel, n the farm of Nether Tofts. The road from Hawick o Newcastle, and that from Hawick to Liddesdale, un at such intervals across the parish as to cut it into hree nearly equal parts. Population in 1834, 294; n 1851, 282. Houses, 60.—This parish is in the resbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £184 1s. 11d.; glebe, £11. Unappropriated teinds, £127 7s. Schoolmaster's salary, £26, with £15 fees. The parish church and the manse and offices were uilt in 1841.

KIKKTON-BURN, a brook flowing past the site f a parish church. The name occurs particularly n the parishes of Campsie, Neilston, and Kilmelfort.

KIRKTON-HILL, a ridge of hills in the parish f Kingoldrum, Forfarshire.

KIRKTON-HILL, an estate in the parish of Larykirk, Kincardineshire.

KIRKTON-HOLM. See KILBRIDE (EAST).

KIRKURD, a parish in the west border of Peeblesire. Its postal communication is through Nobleouse, 5½ miles to the north-east. It is bounded y Lanarkshire, and by Linton, Newlands, Stobo, roughton, and Skirling. Its length eastward is 5½ iles; and its breadth is about 3½ miles. Tarthater runs east-south-eastward along the whole of e northern boundary. Dean-burn rises close on ie southern boundary, and runs northward to the arth, cutting the parish into two not very unequal arts. The surface all lies high above sea-level, is autifully diversified, and, in general, rises gradully from the Tarth to the southern boundary. A ater-shedding chain of heights stretches along the hole of the southern and south-western frontier, nd sends up, among other summits, that of Pyked Stane or Hell's Cleuch, 2,100 feet above the level of the sea. See PYKED STANE. The soil, toward the Tarth, is chiefly loam; in one large farm it is clay; and, in other parts, it is of a gravelly nature. One-third of the whole area is arable; 600 acres are under plantation; and nearly all the rest is sheep-walk. The woods and cultivated grounds being almost all on the north, and phalanxes of plantation pressing down upon the frontier from the conterminous parishes, the vale of the Tarth presents a rich appearance. Castlecraig-house and Cairnmuir-house are elegant modern mansions. There are four landowners. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £2,638; and the estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1834 was £5,126. Near Castlecraig is a copious sulphureous spring, similar to those of Moffat and Harrowgate, stronger than the former and weaker than the latter. In the parks of Castlecraig are two artificial mounds, surrounded with an irregularly formed dyke, and supposed to have been used as moats or seats of feudal justice. Respectively eastward and westward of them are two circular fortifications called the Rings and the Chesters, supposed to have been military erections. The parish is traversed by the road from Glasgow to Peebles, and by that from Edinburgh to Moffat. Population in 1831, 318; in 1851, 326. Houses, 58.

This parish is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir W. H. G. Carmichael, Bart. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £24. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £12 fees, and about £2 10s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1766, and contains about 300 sittings. There is a Free church; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £254 16s. 3½d. There is a parochial library. The ancient church of Kirkurd, with its pertinents, belonged in the 12th century to the bishop of Glasgow, but was given by him to the hospital of Soutra, and, in 1462, was, along with the other property of that hospital, transferred by Mary of Gueldres to the Trinity church of Edinburgh.

KIRKWALL, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, in the mainland of Orkney. It extends quite across the isthmus of the eastern peninsula of the mainland, so as to be bounded both on the north and on the south by the sea; and it is bounded on the west by the parishes of Firth and Orphir, and on the east by the parishes of St. Andrews and Holm. Its greatest length southward is about 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 5½ miles. Its shores are not very high, but are prevailingly rocky; and part of those on the south exhibit bold crags, pierced with deep caverns. Three bays deeply indent the coast,—Kirkwall bay on the north, Inganness bay on the boundary with St. Andrews, and Scalpa bay on the south. The first and the second of these bays afford safe and capacious shelter for ships of the largest size; and the latter is the ordinary resort of boats and small craft from the southern Orkneys and from Caithness. The highest ground of the parish is Wideford-hill, situated in the north-west, and rising about 500 feet above the level of the sea. The soil near the shore is generally of a sandy nature; in some places, especially near the town, it is a rich black loam; and in other places, particularly toward the hills, it is a mixture of cold clay and moss. The prevailing rock is clay-slate, frequently alternating with coarse sandstone. There are several ponds and rivulets; and at one place, about 2 miles south of the town, there is a pretty strong chaly beate spring, called Blakely's well. Forest trees do not thrive, except under shelter, and are very few in number; yet they seem to have abounded in former periods, as they are found imbed-

ded in peatmosses, in the same manner as in the bogs of the Scottish mainland. There are six principal landowners. The total extent of arable land does not exceed 2,000 acres. On the east side of Kirkwall bay are the mound and ditches of a fort, which Cromwell caused his soldiers to construct, for protecting the town from attacks by sea. At Quanterness, about 2 miles north-west of the town, is a famous Picts' house, described by Dr. Barry, which has unfortunately been filled up; and in the near vicinity, about half-way up the west side of Wideford hill, is another Picts' house, which was laid open in 1849. This has a conical shape, and contains four apartments, all on one level; and the tumulus comprising it measures 140 feet in circumference at the base, and 12 feet from the floor to the top. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,721; in 1851, 3,990. Houses, 552.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Orkney. It is a collegiate charge. Patrons, the town council of Kirkwall. Stipend of each minister, £154 3s. 4d.; glebe of the first, £70,—and the second has £50 in lieu of manse and glebe. The cathedral, till a few years ago, was the parish church, and again is being fitted up for it at a cost of £1,350. A new church, intended at first as an extension church, was erected in 1841, in the close vicinity of the cathedral, at the cost of £1,400, and contains about 1,000 sittings. There is a Free church, with 582 sittings; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £232 11s. 2½d. There is an United Presbyterian church, formerly Secession, which was built in 1848 at the cost of £3,800, and contains about 1,300 sittings; and a predecessor of it was built in 1796, at the cost of £1,600, and contained 1,411 sittings. There is an Independent chapel, which was built in 1823, at the cost of £515, and contains 410 sittings. The principal school is a burgh or grammar school, of about five centuries standing, and affording a wide range of instruction, but yielding the schoolmaster a salary of only £38, with about £50 fees. There are also a Society's school, a subscription school, a private school for young ladies, an infant school, and 3 adventure schools. The parish of Kirkwall, excepting only the ground occupied by the town, properly bears the name of St. Ola. It was in all probability a parish before the town was built, and derived its name—but at what period, or on what occasion, it is uncertain—from Olaus or Olave, a saint and also a king of Norway.

KIRKWALL, a post-town, a sea-port, a royal burgh, and the metropolis of Orkney, stands at the head of Kirkwall bay, near the centre of the parish of Kirkwall, in north latitude 58° 59′, and longitude 3° 23′ west of Greenwich, 12 miles east-north-east of Stromness, 25 miles north of Orkney ferry on the south side of the Pentland frith, and 41 miles north by west of Wick. The isthmus here, from the head of Kirkwall bay to the head of Scalpa bay, is about 2½ miles wide. The oldest part of the town stands along the shore of Kirkwall bay; and the entire town extends north and south, to the length of nearly a mile, but consists principally of one street. There was formerly a fresh water lake at its west side; but, through an ill-managed attempt at draining, this was laid open to the sea, and it is now a marine inlet, called the Piery sea, regularly swept by the ebb and flow of the tide, which runs by the back of the gardens at high water. The principal street of the town is very narrow, and used to be in such a bad condition, with rough causeway, and for want of side pavements, as to be very unpleasant to passengers; but it is now smoothly paved. Many of the houses have their gables toward the street, and some bear strong marks of old age. The doors and windows of these are small, the walls remarkably thick, and almost all the apartments narrow gloomy, and irregular. So far as these houses are concerned, the town has both a foreign and an ancient aspect. Other houses, however, present very different appearance; for such as have been lately repaired or rebuilt, and particularly such as have been recently erected, will bear comparison as to both conveniency and elegance, with the houses of any other town of the same size in Scotland. Most of the principal landowners of Orkney reside here during part of the year; many other well educated persons also are residents; and the general state of society is good. The place altogether, as a town, as a seat of trade, and as a site of great ancient buildings, even apart from its position among the isles of the north, is not a little interesting. Says Lord Teignmouth: "A town so extensive, on the northern shore of Orkney, on an isthmus between tempestuous seas, is an object of much interest; and there is something peculiarly striking and imposing on such a spot, in the appearance of the massy pile and lofty towers of a cathedral, and the more so when it is viewed as almost the only unimpaired specimen of those stately monuments of ecclesiastical grandeur which adorned Scotland previous to the Reformation. On one side of the cathedral rise the venerable ruins of the ancient castle of the Earls of Orkney, and on the other those of the palace of the bishops; whilst the masts of the vessels, clustered together in the harbour, indicate the present commercial importance of the metropolis of the Northern isles."

The cathedral of Kirkwall was dedicated to St. Magnus, a Scandinavian Earl of Orkney, who was assassinated in Egilshay, about the year 1110, by his cousin Haco. This pile is the most perfectly preserved cathedral in Scotland, "and looks," says Miss Sinclair, "almost as large as the whole city put together." Rognwald, Count of Orkney, we are told, laid the foundation of it in the year 1138. Bishop Stewart, who lived in the time of James IV. made an addition of three pillars or arches to the east end of it; with a window, which, for grandeur and beauty, is far superior to any others in the fabric. Robert Reid, the last Popish bishop of the see of Orkney, added three pillars to the west end of it, which were never completely finished, but which in point of elegance, are much inferior to the former. The length of the cathedral on the outside, is 222 feet; its breadth 56; the height of the main roof 71; and, from the level of the floor to the top of the steeple, 133 feet. The present spire, however, is merely a plain pyramidal roof,—a paltry substitute for an elegant spire which was destroyed by lightning in 1670. The roof of the cathedral is quite entire, and is supported by 28 pillars, each 15 feet in circumference; and the steeple is supported by 4 other pillars each 24 feet in circumference, of great strength, and beautifully ornamented. The east window of the cathedral, constructed by Bishop Stewart, measures 36 in height by 12 in breadth, and is in the early middle-pointed style, of four unfoliated lights, in two divisions, its head filled with a rose of 12 leaves. The window in the west end is somewhat similar, and there is a window in the end of the south transept with a rose of like form and size to that in the top of the east window. There are two perforia round chancel, transepts, nave, and tower. The western doors are magnificent first-pointed. The central one has five great orders, tooth-work and flowers alternately; the southern four, of double toothed-work; the northern also four, but much plainer. The entire edifice looks to be much more extensive than it really is; its interior appearing

at first sight, to be larger than that of any English cathedral, although really much smaller; and this is, in a good degree, accounted for by the excessive narrowness of the nave and choir as compared with the total length, the width of the nave and choir being only 16 feet. The material of the edifice is red sandstone. A chime of four very large and well-toned bells, which appears to have been cast at Edinburgh in 1528, was given to the cathedral by Bishop Maxwell. This noble pile completely escaped the fury of the devastators of the Reformation; it was afterwards retarded in its natural progress of decay by such ordinary care as could be bestowed upon it by the local authorities; it was, in more recent times, repaired and even ornamented by means of a legacy of £1,000, left for the purpose by the late Gilbert L. Meason, Esq.; and it has, within the last few years, been extensively renovated, at the cost of upwards of £3,000, defrayed by government.

Opposite the cathedral, on the west side of the street, stood the King's castle. Time, and the ravages of war, have long since laid it in ruins. No tradition remains by whom it was founded; though it is probable that it was built by some bishop of Orkney. The walls of it are very thick, the dimensions large; and the stones with which it is constructed are so firmly cemented together that it is more difficult to dig them from the rubbish in which they are buried, than it would be from a quarry. This fortress seems to have been in good repair, and a place of no inconsiderable strength, in the days of Patrick Stewart, Earl of Orkney. This man was son of Robert Stewart, natural son of James V., who, in 1581, was created Earl of Orkney. Earl Patrick was a man of a haughty turn of mind and cruel disposition, and having committed many acts of oppression against the people, and of rebellion against his sovereign, in order to screen himself from the punishment he so justly deserved on that account, was forced to take refuge in this castle, which he maintained with much desperate valour for some time against the King's troops, till it was at last taken and demolished.

About an hundred yards south of the cathedral stand the remains of an extensive and elegant mansion, erected by Earl Patrick, and known as the Earl's palace. From the date above the principal door, it appears to have been built in 1607. It is a beautiful specimen of the castellated mansion; and its hanging turrets, spacious projecting windows, and balconies, have still a very fine effect. The chief part of it which remains is a very spacious and elegant hall. The dimensions of this are 58 feet long, 20 broad, and 14 high. There is a large chimney on the side, and a lesser one on the north end. A fine Gothic window, 12 feet by 13, lights it from the south; and on the east there are two, not much different in form, and each 12 feet by 12. The building consists of only two stories. The ground floor is divided into a number of vaults or cells, with little slits of windows. Near the door, which is entered from the north, is a beautiful stair, which, by three flights of steps, leads to the hall; below which is a well built of cut freestone, and furnished with water by leaden pipes under ground, from the high land to the east of Kirkwall. Like other fabrics reared at the same period, variety seems to have been more studied here than uniformity. For a long time past it has been unroofed; and no person has dwelt in it since Dr. M'Kenzie, who died in 1688, was bishop of this place.

Almost adjoining the Earl's palace stands another ruin denominated the Bishop's palace, of much greater antiquity; for neither record nor even tradition has ventured to assert anything respecting either the time or circumstances of its foundation. So long ago as 1263,—the year in which Haco, King of Norway, undertook an expedition against Alexander III., King of Scotland, on account of a dispute that had arisen about the Western Isles,—it would appear to have been a place of consequence. This monarch, on returning from the mouth of the Clyde and the Highlands of Argyleshire—where he had spent the summer in waging war with the Scotch, with little success—resolved to winter in Orkney; and, for this purpose, stationed his ships in the harbours about the mainland, while he himself took up his quarters in Kirkwall. Here he kept court in a hall in the Bishop's palace for some time, till, worn out with disease,—occasioned, perhaps, by disappointment, and the fatigues of his unsuccessful campaign in the south,—he expired after a lingering illness, and was interred with much pomp in the cathedral of Kirkwall. The Bishop's palace was repaired and enlarged by Bishop Reid, but is now in an exceedingly dilapidated state. The north part of it consists of a handsome tower, built by Bishop Reid, circular without and square within. Earl Patrick is believed to have joined this tower to his palace, in such a manner as to form a hollow square of buildings, 240 feet by 200, comprising altogether a most magnificent residence.

The trade of Kirkwall cannot be called important, yet is considerable and improving. The surrounding seas are tempestuous, and the surrounding country poor and limited; yet such as the northern isles are, Kirkwall is advantageously situated to be their focus of trade. A large interchange takes place of miscellaneous goods for country produce. An annual fair of a fortnight's continuance commences on the first Tuesday after the 11th of August, and is attended by sellers from all parts of Orkney; and a monthly cattle market was lately begun. The town has offices of the Commercial bank, the National bank, and the Union bank. The principal inn is Snowie's, in the Main-street. A public conveyance runs to Stromness; a mail steampacket plies daily to the Scottish mainland; and a steamer communicates weekly with the principal ports in the east of Scotland, down to Granton in the frith of Forth. The manufacture of linen yarn was introduced in 1747, flourished for about 20 years and then declined. The manufacture of kelp was for a long series of years of great magnitude and great value, but became extinct here as elsewhere, after the introduction of foreign barilla. The plaiting of straw for hats and bonnets was commenced about the beginning of the present century, and proved a considerable means of support to the poorer classes, giving employment to about three-fourths of the female population; but this also is extinct. There is within the parish a distillery which exports a considerable quantity of whisky.

The harbour of Kirkwall was constructed about the year 1811. It is safe and commodious, and is frequented by vessels both in the coasting trade and in the foreign trade, including some from Norway and the Baltic. The customs port comprehends all the Orkney isles and the Skerries; but the only considerable creek within its limits, besides Kirkwall itself, is Stromness. The number of sailing vessels belonging to it in 1855 was 45, having an aggregate tonnage of 2,643. Its commerce in the year 1854 comprised, in the coasting trade, a tonnage of 29,213 inwards, and 33,120 outwards, and in the foreign and colonial trade, a tonnage of 301 inwards in British vessels, 408 inwards in foreign vessels, 255 outwards in British vessels, and 610 outwards in foreign vessels. The amount of har-

bour dues in 1855 was £280. The principal articles of export are cattle, sheep, pork, butter, tallow, hides, calf-skins, rabbit-skins, salt fish, feathers, and grain.

The origin of Kirkwall, as to either date or founders, is unknown. The Danes, we are informed, called it Kirkivog. Both Buchanan and Torfæus are of opinion that this word should have been written Cracoviaca, and that it has been corrupted first into Circua and thence into Kirkwall. But all these words are said to signify the same thing, namely, Kirkvaa or Kirkwaa, 'the Great church.' A charter of James III., dated 31st March, 1486, speaks of the "old erection of our burgh and city of Kirkwall in Orkney by our noble progenitors of worthy memory, in ane haill burgh royal," and "of the great and old antiquity of our said city." This charter appróves and ratifies all previous charters, rights, and privileges conferred upon the burgh, and contains an enumeration of lands and other kinds of property. Another charter was given by James V. in 1536; and this confirms the charter of James III., was confirmed in its turn by Charles II., and is deemed the governing charter. The value of the burgh property in 1832 was £1,199. The revenue in 1855 was £123 13s. 5d. The magistracy comprises a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, and councillors. The town-hall is a building of a good appearance, forming a piazza in front; the first story is divided into apartments for a common prison; the second contains an assembly-hall, with a large room adjoining for courts of justice; and the highest is set apart as a lodge for freemasons. The sheriff, commissary, and admiralty courts of Orkney are held at Kirkwall on Thursdays. A justice of peace small debt court is held on the first Wednesday of every month. Kirkwall unites with Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain, in sending a member to parliament. Municipal constituency in 1855, 95; parliamentary constituency, 109. The town has several libraries, and several charitable institutions. The "Orkney library," instituted in 1815, is of considerable extent. Among distinguished natives of the town may be mentioned Sir Robert Strange, the eminent engraver, Malcolm Laing, the historian of Scotland, and Dr. Traill, the editor of the current edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. Population of the royal burgh in 1841, 2,205; in 1851, 2,448. Houses, 333. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 3,451. Houses, 457.

KIRK-YETHOLM, a village on the right bank of Bowmont-water, opposite the village of Town-Yetholm, near the centre of Yetholm parish, 1¼ mile from the nearest part of the English border, and 8 miles south-east of the town of Kelso, Roxburghshire. It is ruled by a baron-bailie, under the appointment of the Marquis of Tweeddale, the superior; has two annual fairs, one in summer for cattle and cheviot hogs, and one in winter for cattle, ewes, and wedders; is the seat of the parish-church and manse, and a General Assembly's school; and has a population of about 360. Yetholm common, a wild moor of several hundred acres in extent, at a little distance from the village, on debateable ground between Scotland and England, is claimed by the villagers, and yielded to their possession, for the cutting of their turf and the grazing of their cattle. A portion of the villagers are a colony of wandering Irish, who recently located themselves here; but a much more characteristic portion are gypsies, varying in number from 130 to 150, the descendants of a tribe who settled here about the beginning of last century. These have been much modified in their character by the influence of a small benevolent society which, under the direction of the parish minister, labours, chiefly by the education of the young, gradually to withdraw them from the erratic and predatory habits of their forefathers. Yet they have physical marks in their dusky complexion, their Hindoo features, and their black penetrating eyes, peculiar to themselves, and still broader peculiarities of a moral kind, in their erratic habits, their deep aversion to enlightenment, their attachment to migratory occupations, and their almost thorough seclusion from their neighbours, amounting very nearly to the possession and conservation of the Hindoo caste, which defy all doubt as to their being in a very emphatic sense gypsies,—the most noted and probably the largest tribe of that singular race of men in Scotland. They have a language of their own, which they are chary of speaking when others than gypsies are within earshot; and they very rarely—or never, perhaps, except when Christianizing influence brings them beyond the pale of their caste—intermarry with persons not belonging to their tribe. Nearly the whole of them are 'muggers,' wandering dealers in earthenware; and, except during winter, they circulate in single families, or occasionally in parties of two families, round beaten tracts of country, pitching tiny tents by the way-side, or on unenclosed grounds for their shelter, and sleeping, with slender comforts of blanket or matress, upon the ground. When on their excursions, they have a bad reputation among the general peasantry, but when at home, they are quiet, or quarrel only among themselves, and pursue a course fitted, in a degree, to win the confidence of their neighbours. One of their own number, chosen by themselves, rules over them as a king; and Willie Faa, who had long been their king, died in 1847, in the 96th year of his age, when a successor to him was chosen, and set apart to office amid an indescribable scene of drunken orgies.

KIRKYETTAN CRAGS. See PENTLAND HILLS.

KIRN, a prolongation of the town of Dunoon, and a post-office station, in the parish of Dunoon, Argyleshire. See DUNOON.

KIRNAN. See GLASSARY.

KIRRIEMUIR,—vulgarly pronounced, KILLAMUIR—a large parish, containing the post-town of Kirriemuir, and the villages of Northmuir, Maryton, Padanaram, Southmuir, Westmuir, and Sledmuir, in Forfarshire. It consists of two mutually detached parts, 2¼ miles asunder at their mutually nearest points, separated from each other by the parish of Kingoldrum, and lying respectively among the Grampians and in Strathmore.

The northern or Grampian district is bounded by Clova, Cortachy, Kingoldrum, Lintrathen, and Glenisla. Its length south-eastward is 11 miles; and its greatest breadth is 4¼ miles. The whole of it is hilly and mountainous, commencing on the south with Catlaw, the frontier mountain of the Grampians, and the highest ground in the parish, elevated 2,264 feet above the level of the sea, and stretching away north-westward in two screens or series of heights, whose inner sides form the basin of the Prosen, and both of which are ribbed or laterally cloven down by numerous glens and deep ravines, sending along to the Prosen their tributary torrents. Every part of the boundary, except the gorge through which the Prosen makes its exit, and a line 2½ miles down to that point from the north traversed by a tributary rill, consists of a water-shedding ridge or summits, dividing the interior from the basin of the South Esk and its tributaries on the one side, and from that of the Isla and its head-waters on the other. The hills of the district are, in a few instances, rocky, and, in a few, verdant, except at their summits; but they are, in general, clothed in heath

with stripes and patches of grass along the beds of the little streamlets which trickle down their sides. The soil is partly thin and light, partly mossy, and in general wet. Considerable patches and expanses of natural wood still grace the district,—the remains of an ancient pervading tumultuous sea of trees which have bequeathed to the upper part the name of the Forest of Glenprosen. Excepting about 2,000 acres, partly arable and partly fine pasture and meadow, the whole area is wildly pastoral, or altogether waste.

The southern or Strathmore district of the parish is bounded by Cortachy, Tannadice, Oathlaw, Rescobie, Forfar, Kinnettles, Glammis, Airlie, and Kingoldrum. Its length southward is 5¾ miles; and its greatest breadth is 5½ miles. For about a mile from the southern boundary the surface is almost flat; for 2 miles more it rises gently, and forms nearly a continuous sloping bank; and it then, when within a few hundred yards of the town, breaks steeply down, and stretches north and south for nearly a mile in a hollow or den about 100 feet deep. East and west of the town it is nearly all level, or but slightly diversified; and northward it delightfully undulates in dale and rising ground, and sends up, in the north-west corner, hilly heights, called the braes of Inverquharity, laden with plantation, or cultivated to their summits. The soil, in considerable belts along the north and the south, is sandy; but in the central and larger part of the area, it is, for the most part, a black mould, on a bottom of what is provincially called mortar. The whole district is cultivated up to apparently its highest capabilities of improvement, and is rich and beautiful in aspect. About 11,000 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage; about 2,000 are under plantation; about 500 are occupied by houses, roads, and water; and the remaining 2,500 consist, to a small extent, of mosses, but are chiefly disposed in pasture. The plantations are finely arranged in clumps and little expanses, in the north, the east, the west, and the centre; and the southern division, which is now the barest, is traditionally said to have been part of the forest of Platane, extending westward to the hill of Finhaven in the parish of Oathlaw, once the shelter during a winter of the forces of Sir Andrew Murray, the copatriot of Sir William Wallace, and so dense in the phalanx of its trees that a wild cat might have leaped upon their boughs from end to end of its limits.

The river Prosen rises in the furthest nook of the upper district of the parish, and cuts the whole of that district, lengthways, into nearly equal parts, swollen in its progress by ten considerable brooks, and by other smaller rills; and after traversing an intermediate territory, it strikes the lower district near Prosen-Haugh, and runs for 2½ miles along the northern boundary. The South Esk, coming down at an acute angle from the north-west, here swallows up the Prosen, and hence traces the northern boundary for 1¾ mile. The Carity, coming in from Kingoldrum, flows over 5½ miles in the interior, at a brief distance from the Prosen and the Esk, and falls into the latter stream at Inverquharity. The Gairie rises in the vicinity of the town, and bisects the southern division of the lower district of the parish; but, in a dry summer, it has scarcely sufficient water-power to drive a mill. The lake of Kinnordy, a little north-west of the town, has been nearly all converted into meadow. The rocks of the Grampian district are principally mica slate, hornblende slate, and gneiss; and those of the Strathmore district are principally of the old red sandstone formation, with occasional protrusions of trap. The mosses of Kinnordy and Balloch are regularly cut for supplies of fuel. There are seven principal landowners; and much the most extensive of these is Sir Charles Lyell of Kinnordy. The real rental in 1855 was £21,546. Assessed property in 1853, £11,590 18s. 1d. Estimated value of raw produce in 1833, £56,615. A little west of the town is a large semiglobular artificial mound called the Court-hillock, and beside it a pond called the Witch-pool; both of which seem to have been in requisition for the purposes of feudal justice and superstitious jurisprudence. In various localities are tumuli and uninscribed monumental stones. Within this parish were fought skirmishes arising out of the feuds of the clan Ogilvie; and, in particular, a sanguinary battle, fought in 1447 between that clan and the Lindsays, and fatal to 500 of the Ogilvies. The sward was often ensanguined also by the rieving expeditions, and the incursions for the levying of 'black mail,' made from the fastnesses of the Grampians. A considerable number of querns, arrow-heads, and battle-axes have been found. Two canoes or antique boats were discovered, one in a cave, and the other imbedded in a bog. A little north-west of the hill which overlooks the town, there were, till a few years ago, two remarkable rocking-stones, one consisting of whinstone and the other of porphyry, and both of them large and ponderous blocks. Near the confluence of the Carity and the South Esk stands the castle of Inverquharity. See INVERQUHARITY. The principal mansions are Kinnordy, Shielhill, Logie, Ballandarg, and Balnaboth. The lower district of the parish is well provided with roads, and has a branch railway from the town of Kirriemuir to the Scottish Midland railway. Population of the parish in 1831, 6,425; in 1851, 7,617. Houses, 1,251.

This parish is in the presbytery of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Lord Douglas. Stipend, £246 4s. 8d.; glebe, £11. The parish church was built in 1786, and contains 1,240 sittings. There is a chapel of ease, called the South church, which was built in 1836, at the cost of about £1,340, and contains 1,021 sittings; and it is under the patronage of such seat-holders as are communicants. There is a church in the Glenprosen district which is served by the same missionary minister on the Royal bounty as the church of Clova. There are two Free churches of Kirriemuir, the North and the South; and the receipts of the former in 1855 were £157 11s. 3½d.,—of the latter, £371 10s. 9¾d. There are two United Presbyterian churches; the one built in 1853, and containing 500 sittings,—the other fitted up in 1833, and containing 604 sittings. There is also an United Original Secession church, which was built in 1807, and contains 400 sittings. There is likewise an Episcopalian chapel, which was built in 1795, and contains 800 sittings. The parochial school is conducted by three teachers, English, commercial, and classical. Salaries, £36 7s. 2d., with about £130 fees, and £10 other emoluments. There are two endowed schools, and 12 other non-parochial schools. Besides the parish church, there were anciently in the parish five places of worship; one in the town of Kirriemuir, a piece of ground adjoining which is called in old writs the Kirkyard; one in Glenprosen, which continued to be in use till the time when the modern chapel in the district was erected; one at a place called Chapeltown, about 3 miles north of the town; one at Killhill, about the same distance east of the town; and one near Ballinshae, the site of which is still enclosed with a wall, and used as the burying-place of the Fletchers of Ballinshae.

The TOWN of KIRRIEMUIR stands partly on level ground, and partly on an inclined plain, in the cen-

tre of the lower district of the parish of Kirriemuir, 5 miles north of Glammis, 5 west-north-west of Forfar, 16 north of Dundee, and 58 north of Edinburgh. The lower part of it is screened and shut in from a view of the circumjacent country by the brow of the den; but the higher part commands a prospect of nearly the whole of Strathmore. The hill on the skirt of which it hangs, ascendingly recedes from it toward the north-west, breaks precipitously down on the south, has in every other direction a gentle gradient, and exhibits from its broad summit an extent and brilliance of panorama equal to many of the most celebrated landscapes in Scotland. On the east are the undulating heights of Finhaven hill, and far beyond them the Grampians of Kincardineshire, belted on the horizon with the German ocean; on the north and west are the shelving ascents, the mysterious vistas, the surgy sea of elevations, the mist-gathering mountain-pinnacles, the dark and frowning and vastly varied forms of the Angus and the Perthshire Grampians; and on the south, away as far as the eye can reach, stretches the many-tinted valley of Strathmore, with its picturesque array of towns, castles, churches, plantations, lakes, and streams, flanked by the soft forms of the long range of the Sidlaw hills.

The town consists of several streets, arranged and mutually connected in a manner similar to the arms and shaft of an anchor. Though containing numerous mean houses, it has an improved and thriving appearance, and gives indications of the presence both of taste and of successful industry. The parish-church is a very handsome edifice, with a neat spire and clock. The Episcopalian chapel also sends aloft a spire, and contributes a fine feature to the burghal landscape. One of the United Presbyterian churches was originally the town-hall, built in 1815, and now, in its altered form, figures pleasingly as an ecclesiastical edifice. There are many good shops. The principal inns are the Commercial, the Crown, Lowden's and Wilkie's. The only considerable trade is the weaving of brown linen. This began to assume importance about the middle of last century; and so early as 1792, it produced osnaburghs and coarse linens to the yearly value of about £30,000. Before the century closed, the number of yards annually stamped was upwards of 1,800,000; and in 1819–20, it was 2,376,711. In 1826, the trade suffered a check, which immediately caused a great fall of wages, and continued to be severely felt for many years. Even so recently as 1841, when the number of weavers was about 2,100, the aggregate poverty of the inhabitants was greater than it had been at any time during the previous thirty years. The weavers continue to be still poor, but are not in actual distress; and, as a body, they are admitted to be expert and skilful in their vocation. Some miscellaneous business is done in shopping and handicrafts for the surrounding country. A weekly market is held on Friday; there is also a fortnightly cattle market; and annual fairs are held in June, July, October, and December. The branch railway which has just been formed, to connect the town with the Scottish Midland railway, is likely to prove beneficial. The town has offices of the National, the British Linen, and the City of Glasgow banks, a savings' bank, nine insurance agencies, a gas light company, a subscription library, two other public libraries, a gardener's society, a horticultural society, an education society, and a variety of philanthropic and religious institutions.

Kirriemuir is a burgh of barony, under Sir Charles Lyell of Kinnordy; but, as a burgh, it has neither property, revenue, nor debt. A baron bailie, appointed by the superior, is the only magistrate; and he did not use to exercise any jurisdiction, but now presides as judge in a police and barony court. Matters of police are managed by a body of commissioners, with the baron bailie as chairman. A sheriff small debt court is held on the third Monday of January, March, May, July, September, and November. Justice of peace small debt courts are held on the first Friday of every month. The town has a considerable antiquity; but no interesting events, and few authentic ones of any kind, in its early history, are on record. A curious feud formerly existed between the weavers of Kirriemuir and the sutors of Forfar; and has been noticed in our article on Forfar. Population of Kirriemuir in 1841, 3,067; in 1851, 3,518. Houses, 498.

KIRTA, a small island, near the west coast of Lewis, in the outer Hebrides.

KIRTLE (The), a stream of the district intermediate between Annandale and Eskdale, in the south-east of Dumfries-shire. It rises in the extreme north of the parish of Middlebie, within ½ a mile of a head-water of the Milk, a tributary of the Annan on the west, and within 1½ mile of a head-stream of Wauchope-water, a tributary of the Esk on the east. Flowing 3¾ miles due south, and receiving tributary brooks from the hills, it falls upon the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and for 5 miles divides it from Middlebie, Annan, and a detached part of Dornock. It then runs 2½ miles south-south-eastward through its interior; and after a further course of 2 miles in the same direction through the parish of Gretna, enters the Solway frith at Kirtlefoot. See articles Kirkpatrick-Fleming and Gretna.

KIRTLE-BRIDGE, a post-office village on the southern verge of the parish of Middlebie, Dumfries-shire. It stands on the right bank of Kirtle water, and on the road from Lockerby to Carlisle, 3 miles south-east of Ecclefechan, and 4 north-west of Kirkpatrick-Fleming. Contiguous to it, but within the parish of Annan, is a chapel of ease. Adjacent to it also is a station on the main trunk of the Caledonian railway; and over the Kirtle here is a viaduct of that railway, comprising nine arches, each 36 feet in span. The Kirtle, in the vicinity of the village, and downward thence to Kirkpatrick but particularly in the tract noticed in our article Kirkconnel, is a beautiful stream, well worthy o the muse of the laureate, who sings:—

> "Fair Helen Irvine, as she sat
> Upon the braes of Kirtle,
> Was lovely as a Grecian maid,
> Adorned with wreaths of myrtle."

KIRTLE-FOOT. See Kirtle (The).

KIRTOMY. See Farr.

KISHORN (Loch), a projection, about 3 mile long, in a north-north-eastward direction, from th north side of Loch-Carron, and lying between th parish of Lochcarron and the parish of Applecros in the south-west of Ross-shire.

KISSIMUL. See Barra.

KITCHEN-LINN, an affluent of Briech water, the east end of the parish of Cambusnethan, Lanark shire.

KITTERICK, a mountain overlooking the strea Palmure, and suddenly rising to the height of 1,0 or 1,200 feet, in the parish of Minnigaff, Kirkcu brightshire. At its base, on the bank of the strea shut out for six weeks in winter from the rays of t sun, stood the hut in which Dr. Alexander Murra the celebrated linguist, was born; and around is t wild and sterile, the rude and sublime scenery am which his early genius was cradled.

KITTOCK (The), a streamlet of the north-w border of Lanarkshire. It rises in a marsh cal

Kittock's Eye, about 2 miles south of the village of East Kilbride, and runs north-westward past that village, past the village of Kittockside, and across the parish of Carmunnock, to a junction with the White Cart, below the village of Busby.

KITTOCKSIDE, a village in the parish of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. It stands on the northern border of that parish, about 4 miles south of Glasgow; and is a small but pleasant place.

KLETT, a small island, 2 miles south-south-west of Lochinvar, belonging to the parish of Assynt, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire.

KLOACHNABANE. See CLACHNABANE.

KNAIK (THE), a rivulet of the parish of Muthil, Perthshire. It rises in Glenlich-horn, and flows south-eastward past the steep banks on the west boundary of Ardoch camps, to the Allan, a mile below the bridge of Ardoch. Its length of course is 8 miles.

KNAPDALE, a district of Argyleshire. It is bounded on the north by Loch-Crinan, the Crinan Canal, and Loch-Gilp; on the east, by Loch-Fyne, which separates it from Cowal; on the south, by Kintyre and Loch-Tarbert; and on the west, by the narrow seas which separate the mainland from the islands of Islay, Jura, and Scarba. Its length southward is about 20 miles; and its greatest breadth is 16 miles. Except for the intersection of Loch-Tarbert, it is strictly a continuation northward of the peninsula of Kintyre; yet it is itself so deeply indented on the west side by Loch-Caolisport and Loch-Swin as to be in a great measure cut within its own limits into three peninsulas, the most southerly of which, between Loch-Tarbert and Loch-Caolisport, is the largest, and the most northerly, between Loch-Swin and the Sound of Jura, is the smallest. Its name is compounded of two Gaelic words, which signify a hill and a plain, and which, taken together, denote a country composed of hills and dales; and this is perfectly descriptive of the district. Its ancient name, however, was Kilvick-Charmaig, signifying the church or burying-ground of the son of Carmaig; and the Carmaig to whom that name alludes is said to have been an Irish missionary who first preached Christianity to its natives. It is not now a political division of Argyleshire, but lies partly in the district of Argyle proper, and partly in the district of Islay. It formed one parish previous to 1734, but was then divided into two parishes, called North Knapdale and South Knapdale. The whole district appears to have been anciently in the possession of two clans, the M'Millans and the M'Neills, whose descendants here have nearly disappeared.

KNAPDALE (NORTH), a parish, containing the post-office villages of Tayvallich and Bellanoch, in Argyleshire. Though lying on the mainland, it belongs politically to the district of Islay. It is bounded by Loch-Crinan, the Crinan Canal, the parish of South Knapdale, and the Sound of Jura. Its length south-westward is about 13½ miles; and its breadth is about 6 miles. It is divided into two nearly equal parts by the intersection of Loch-Swin. See the articles SWIN (LOCH), CASTLE-SWIN, and KEILLS. The extent of coast, along the Sound of Jura and within Loch-Swin, cannot be less than 50 miles. The interior is much diversified by lowland and upland, by wood and water, and both contains and commands very beautiful landscapes. Its highest ground is Cruach-Lussa, rising 2,004 feet above sea-level. See the article CRUACH-LUSSA. Other hills of conspicuous character are those of Dunardary, Duntaynish, Ervary, and Arichonan, the last of which has an elevation of about 1,200 feet above sea-level. A chain of heights, culminating in Cruach-Lussa, extends from north-east to south-west; the slopes or flanks of this chain decline seaward into gentle acclivities; and the ground thence to the east shore of Loch-Swin, a distance of nearly half-a-mile, is a gently inclined plain. The soil of the arable lands is variously sandy, gravelly, mossy, and loamy; and, at the south-west extremity of the parish, it is rich and fertile. There are about 21 freshwater lakes; but the largest of them is not more than 3 miles in circumference. Excellent springs are abundant; some of them strongly impregnated with lime. About 3,400 imperial acres of land are in tillage; about 22,126 are waste or pastoral; and about 2,181 are under wood. There are four landowners, and the most extensive of them is Malcolm of Poltalloch. The real rental in 1844 was £5,446; the value of assessed property in 1843, £5,891 1s. 10d.; the estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1844, £14,990. Five or six small decked vessels trade to Greenock, Liverpool, and Ireland. The fisheries are worth about £100 a-year. The principal antiquities, additional to Castle-Swin, are a mound on which the Lords of the Isles are said to have held courts of justice, remains of three old forts or watch towers, the ruin of the chapel of St. Carmaig, an ancient cross nine feet high, and the ruins of the religious house of Drimnacraig. The parish is traversed by the road from Lochgilphead to the Jura ferry, and has ready access to the steamers which pass through the Crinan Canal. Population in 1831, 2,583; in 1853, 1,666. Houses, 298.

This parish is in the presbytery of Inverary, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £164 6s. 10d.; glebe, £22. There are two parish-churches,—the one at Kilmichael-Inverlussay, seating 432; the other at Tayvallich, seating 896; the former built in 1819, the latter in 1827. They are on opposite sides of Loch-Swin, and the minister officiates in them alternately. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 150; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £84 11s. 9d. There are three parochial schools, with each a salary of £17 2s. 2d., and about £10 fees. There are likewise six private schools. Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, who figured in the American war, acted for some time as governor of Jamaica, and died in 1791, was a native of North Knapdale.

KNAPDALE (SOUTH), a parish, containing the post-town of Ardrishaig, and part of the post-town of Tarbert, in the Argyle district of Argyleshire. It comprises all the district of Knapdale, excepting what is comprised in the parish of North Knapdale. Its length south-south-westward is 21 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 10 miles. Loch-Caolisport penetrates its west side in a north-eastward direction, to the extent of 5½ miles, with an average width of about 1½ mile. It has several fine bays, which afford safe anchorage; and is flanked by shores, which are partly bold and partly gradual, but all richly covered with copsewood. The general surface of the parish is roughly upland. One range extends 12 miles from Inverneill to Barnellan, and commands one of the most extensive, varied, and grandly picturesque views in Britain, from Islay to the Perthshire mountains, and from Mull to Ireland, with everywhere a crowded intervening space of mountain-heights and belts of the sea. Other elevations extend parallel to this principal range, and are separated from one another by deep well-sheltered dales. The extent of arable land bears but a small proportion to the extent of waste and pasture lands, and is very much intersected by hills and marshy grounds. The soil is chiefly of a mossy nature, lying upon a stratum of sand; but in the

low ground it is loamy. There is a considerable aggregate area under wood, both natural and planted. There are five or six lakes, and very many rills and torrents. A lead mine was wrought for some time on the estate of Inverneill. There are nine landowners. The mansions are Auchendarroch, Inverneill, Ormsary, Erines, Drimdrishaig, and Barmore. About fifty boats are employed in the herring-fishery on Loch-Fyne. Large facility of communication is enjoyed through Ardrishaig. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,137; in 1851, 2,178. Houses, 513. Assessed property in 1843, £5,776 19s. 4d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Inverary, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 18s. 6d.; glebe, £10. There are two parish-churches,—the one built at Inverneill, and the other at Achoish, both about the year 1775, and each containing 250 sittings. There is a Free church preaching station; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £2 4s. 2d. There are four parochial schools, and they have divided amongst them the maximum salary. There are also an Assembly's school, and two or three winter private schools. There were formerly within the limits of South Knapdale seven ancient chapels; but the remains of only three of these are now to be seen.

KNEES, a headland, consisting of a bold mass of conglomerate, about 7 miles north-north-east of Stornoway, on the east coast of Lewis, in the Outer Hebrides.

KNIGHTSRIDGE, an estate in the parish of Livingstone, Linlithgowshire. A hill on this estate, in the north-east corner of the parish, called Knightsridge-hill or Dechmont-Law, has an elevation of 686 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a very extensive prospect.

KNIGHTSWOOD, a village in the Dumbartonshire section of East Kilpatrick. It stands on the south-eastern verge of Dumbartonshire, midway between Yoker and Maryhill, 5 miles north-west of Glasgow. Population, 178. Houses, 31.

KNIPE. See CUMNOCK (NEW).

KNOCK, a Gaelic word, signifying a hill. It is used by itself to designate many a hill in Scotland, and in a few instances to designate an estate or other locality characterized by a hill. It is also used in apposition with other names, particularly the names of parishes or towns, as in the cases of Knock of Alves, Knock of Bathgate, Knock of Crieff, Knock of Fordoun, Knock of Fordyce, Knock of Grange, Knock of Ordiquhil, and Knock of Renfrew. And it is used in many instances as a prefix.

KNOCK (THE). See EDENKILLIE, KILDALTON, and RENFREW.

KNOCK (TOWER OF). See GLENMUICK.

KNOCKANDO, a parish, containing the village of Archieston, and the post-office station of Knockando, in the south-east of Morayshire. It is bounded by Dallas, Birnie, Rothes, Inveraven, Aberlour, Cromdale, and Edenkillie. Its length north-eastward is about 15½ miles; and its breadth is from 2 to 6 miles. The river Spey traces the whole of its north-eastern boundary, from Cromdale to Rothes, a little beneath Craigellachie bridge; and in one part of that river's course here occurs the rock of Tomdow, which is the most dangerous point for the floats of timber from the forests of Rothiemurchus and Abernethy to the sea. The burn of Aldyoulie, the burn of Aldarder, the burn of Knockando, the burn of Ballintomb, and some other brooks drain the interior down rapid descents to the Spey, making some beautiful little waterfalls in their progress. There are two small lochs in the moorlands. The general surface of the parish is considerably diversified with haughs, rising grounds, hills, glens, and moorlands; ascending on the whole, from beautiful low ground on the Spey to tracts of wild heathy mountain o the interior border, with an extreme elevation ther which is commonly reckoned the highest ground i Morayshire, and which, in fine weather, command a very extensive prospect. There are many miner springs. The rocks are variously granitic, schistos and sedimentary. The soil near the Spey is sandy higher up, it is black gravelly mould; still highe it is a heavy clay; and toward the moors, it is mossy There are large expanses of moss, particularly a Milton, Monahoudie, and Mannoch. There ar considerable plantations at Archieston, Corgyle Easter Elchies, and other places. The great floo of 1829 worked terrible devastation in the tract of Aldarder burn, Knockando burn, and other part of the parish. The landowners are Grant of Weste Elchies, Grant of Ballindalloch, and the Earl of Sea field. The mansions are Wester Elchies-house Knockando-house, and Glengunnery-cottage. Th old valued rental was £1,987 Scotch. Assessed pro perty in 1843, £3,856 10s. 4d. There are four grain mills, a waulk-mill, a carding-mill, saw and thresh ing mills, and two distilleries. Population of th parish in 1831, 1,497; in 1851, 1,771. Houses, 363

This parish is in the presbytery of Aberlour, an synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Sti pend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £13. The parish churc was built in 1757, and repaired in 1832, and contain 477 sittings. There is a Free church of Knockando and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £58 10s 4½d. There is an United Presbyterian church a Archieston, with an attendance of about 175. Ther is also an Independent chapel, built in 1818, an containing 200 sittings. There are two parochia schools, with each a salary of £25 13s. 3½d., abou £15 or £20 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. There are also three Society schools and a private school. The present parish of Knockando compre hends the ancient parishes of Knockando and Mac allan, both of which were vicarages. A smal vestige of Macallan church still remains; and ther are two or three places in the parish where chapel or religious houses are supposed to have stood.

KNOCKBAIN, a parish, containing the post-offic village of Munlochy and the village of Charlestor in the south-east corner of Ross-shire. It is bounde by the Moray frith, and by the parishes of Avoc Urquhart, and Killearnan. Its length south-soutl westward is about 6½ miles; and its breadth about 5½ miles. It comprises the north side Kessock ferry, extends thence along the Moray frit toward Avoch, and is intersected westward by Mu lochy bay. Its surface is smooth, and rises gradual from the coast to the summit of the Mullbuy. S the articles KESSOCK, MUNLOCHY, and MULLBU The rocks belong to the old red sandstone form tion. The soil is very various, and lies upon a dive sity of subsoil, but, in general, is good. About 3,0 imperial acres are in tillage. The plantations are e tensive; and there is no undivided common. The are five landowners. The mansion of Belmadut is a princely abode, with a fine square of every ot suitable accommodation. The real rental is upwa of £6,000. Assessed property in 1843, £6,772 7d. A battle was fought in this parish, in the 1 century, between the Macdonalds and the inhabita of Inverness. General Mackenzie, who fell at battle of Talavera, was a native. Population of parish in 1831, 2,139; in 1851, 3,005. Houses, 6

This parish is in the presbytery of Chanonry, the synod of Ross. Patrons, the Crown and Marchioness of Stafford. Stipend, £232 18s. glebe, £22. Unappropriated teinds, £92 14s. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d. The pa

church was repaired and enlarged about 35 years ago, and contains about 750 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 1,200; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £223 18s. 4d. There is also an Episcopalian chapel, with an attendance of about 100. There are three non-parochial schools. The parish of Knockbain was constituted in 1756 by the union of the parishes of Kilmuir-Wester and Suddy; and it took the name of Knockbain from the spot on which the church was built. Kilmuir signifies "the church of Mary;" Suddy, "a good place to settle in;" and Knockbain, "the white hill."

KNOCKBIRNEY. See KINCARDINE, Ross-shire.

KNOCKBRECK, a hill and a stream in the island of Jura. There is a salmon fishery on the stream.

KNOCK-CASTLE. See LARGS and SKYE.

KNOCKDOLIAN. See COLMONELL.

KNOCKDOW. See INVERCHAOLAIN.

KNOCKELDERABOLL, a mountain on the mutual boundary of the parishes of Loth and Kildonan, in Sutherlandshire.

KNOCKENBAIRD, a hill in the parish of Insch, Aberdeenshire.

KNOCKFARRIL, a conical eminence, crowned with a vitrified fort, on the south side of the valley of Strathpeffer, in the parish of Fodderty, Ross-shire. This hill-fort is one of the most beautiful and strongly marked in Scotland. The ascent of it from the valley is very steep, almost vertical. The vitrified rampart on the top encloses an oval area of about 420 feet by 120; and is defended by breastworks, which proceed down the adjoining slopes. It commands a distinct view of Craigphadric, in the vicinity of Inverness, and of Dunskaith, on the northern Sutor of Cromarty. A regular chain of forts are in sight both toward the west along the Great Glen, and toward the east; so that, on the appearance of an enemy on either side of the island, an alarm could be given from Knockfarril to the whole country from coast to coast, perhaps within an hour.

KNOCKFIN. See KILTARLITY.

KNOCKGEORGAN. See ARDROSSAN.

KNOCKGERRAN, a barony belonging to the Marquis of Ailsa, in the parish of Dailly, and including the island of Ailsa, in Ayrshire.

KNOCKHALL. See DEERNESS and FOVERAN.

KNOCKHEAD, a point of land, extending into a reef of rocks, at the north-eastern extremity of the parish of Boindie, in Banffshire. It is situated about 2 miles west-north-west of the town of Banff.

KNOCKHILL. See FORDYCE, HODDAM, FORDOUN, and GRANGE.

KNOCK-HOUSE. See TOROSAY.

KNOCKINGLAW. See INVERURY.

KNOCKINHAGLISH, the site of an ancient church, on the lands of Finnich-Drummond, in the parish of Drymen, Stirlingshire.

KNOCKINTIBER, a village in the parish of Kilmaurs, Ayrshire.

KNOCKIRNY, a mountain on the mutual border of Kincardine in Ross-shire, and of Assynt in Sutherlandshire. It abounds in white and party-coloured marble.

KNOCKLAGAN, a picturesque hill, "the hill of hollows," on the west side of the parish of Edderton, Ross-shire.

KNOCKMADE, a barony belonging quoad sacra to the parish of Beith, Ayrshire, but formerly included in the parish of Neilston in Renfrewshire, and still belonging quoad civilia to the latter county.

KNOCKMAHAR, a hilly ridge, between the hill of Blair and the Lornty burn, in the parish of Blairgowrie, Perthshire. It rises higher than the hill of Blair, and is partly cultivated and partly covered with plantations of Scotch pine.

KNOCKMAN. See DALRY, Kirkcudbrightshire.

KNOCKMOY. See KINTYRE (MULL OF).

KNOCKNALLAIG. See KELLS.

KNOCKNABARYVICH, a considerably high hill in the parish of Reay, Caithness-shire.

KNOCKNAVIE, a wooded hill, crowned by a cairn, called the cairn of the gallows, in the parish of Rosskeen, Ross-shire.

KNOCKNOWTON, an eminence in the eastern part of the parish of Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire. It commands a gorgeous view of Strathclyde, together with distant backgrounds, — Edinburgh-castle on the east, Loudon-hill and the peaks of Arran on the south, and Dumbarton-castle, Benlomond, and the mountains of Argyleshire on the west.

KNOCKSHOGGLEHOLM, a village in the parish of Coylton, Ayrshire. Population, 102. Houses, 19.

KNOCKSIDE, a hill, rising to the altitude of 1,419 feet above the level of the sea, in the parish of Largs, Ayrshire.

KNOCKSLEITILL, a high hill in the parish of Reay, Caithness-shire.

KNOCKSTING. See DALRY, Kirkcudbrightshire.

KNOCK-WATER. See KNAIK (THE).

KNOCKWOOD. See KIRKMICHAEL, Dumfries-shire.

KNOWE, a post-office station subordinate to Newton-Stewart, in Galloway.

KNOWE OF SKAE, a headland on the south-west of the island of Westray, in Orkney.

KNOWHEAD. See DENNY.

KNOWS, a manufacturing locality, in the vicinity of the town of Beith, Ayrshire.

KNOX (JOHN). See ABERDEEN and EDINBURGH.

KNOYDART, a district on the west coast of the mainland of Inverness-shire. See GLENELG and INVERNESS-SHIRE.

KOLLIEBEN, a hill on the mutual boundary of the parishes of Clyne and Loth, Sutherlandshire.

KOOMB. See ELLAN-NA-COOMB.

KOR-STONE. See MONEDIE.

KYLE, a Celtic word, signifying a frith or a narrow belt of sea. It is used in Scottish topographical nomenclature, both as a prefix and in apposition, both in the singular number and in the plural. The name Kyle, however, as applied to a district in Ayrshire, is not this word, but a corruption of Coil or Coyle.

KYLE, the middle district, anciently the middle bailiewick, of Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north by the river Irvine, which divides it from Cunningham; on the north-east by Lanarkshire; on the east by Dumfries-shire; on the south by Kirkcudbrightshire; on the south-west by the river Doon, which divides it from Carrick; and on the west by the frith of Clyde. The river Ayr rising on its eastern boundary, and traversing it westward to the Clyde, divides it into Kyle-Stewart on the north, and King's-Kyle on the south. Its chief streams, additional to the Ayr, are the Coyl and the Luggar, tributaries of that river,—the Cessnock, a tributary of the Irvine,—and the Nith, which drains its south-east corner, and passes into Dumfries-shire. Its parishes are Dundonald, Riccarton, Galston, Craigie, Symington, Mauchline, Sorn, Muirkirk, Monkton, Tarbolton, Newton, St. Quivox, Stair, Auchinleck, Ayr, Coylton, Ochiltree, Old Cumnock, New Cumnock, Dalrymple, and Dalmellington,—all in the presbytery of Ayr. Population in 1831, 56,066; in 1851, 72,284. Houses, 9,455.

KYLE-AKIN, the strait at the north-western

extremity of the sound which separates the island of Skye from the Scottish mainland. It is very narrow, insomuch that a common fable represents the old method of passage over it to have been by leaping.

KYLE-AKIN, a post-office village in the parish of Strath, in the island of Skye. It stands on the shore of the strait of Kyle-Akin, 8¼ miles north-east of Broadford. It was founded by the late Lord Macdonald, on a grand plan, as an intended considerable sea-port, to consist chiefly of two-story houses with attics; but has never yet exceeded, and gives no near prospect of exceeding, the limits of a mere village. Yet it is one of the main thoroughfares between Skye and the mainland, has a good inn, and is the seat or meeting-place of the synod of Glenelg. Population, 231. Houses, 40.

KYLE-CASTLE. See Auchinleck.

KYLE-OF-DURNESS. See Durness.

KYLE-OF-KINCARDINE, the narrow upper part of the Dornoch frith. See Dornoch Frith (The).

KYLE-OF-LAXFORD, the long narrow bay, otherwise called Loch Laxford, which penetrates the middle part of the parish of Edderachyllis, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire.

KYLE-OF-SUTHERLAND, the upper part of the Dornoch frith.

KYLE-OF-TONGUE. See Tongue.

KYLE-RHEA, the strait at the north-east end of the sound of Sleat, between the island of Skye and the Scottish mainland. It is the thoroughfare from Skye to the Great Glen by way of Glenelg. Its width is about ½ of a mile, and the current of the tide through it is exceedingly rapid; but the ferry-boats upon it are substantial and well managed. On each side of it stands a solitary inn, affording pretty good accommodation.

KYLE-SCOW, the long narrow bay which forms the mutual boundary of Assynt and Edderachyllis, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire. See Assynt and Edderachyllis.

KYLES-HILL. See Polwarth.

KYLES-MURE. See Mauchline.

KYLES-OF-BUTE, a narrow and remarkably picturesque arm of the frith of Clyde, separating the northern part of the island of Bute from Argyleshire. It commences between Bogany-point in Bute and Toward-point in Cowal with a width of 2 miles. It suddenly expands, on the Bute side, into Rothesay bay, and soon after into Kaimes bay; and then, 2 miles farther on, sends off the picturesque Loch-Striven north-north-westward into Cowal. Its direction up to Strone-point, at the commencement of this loch, is north-westward, its length 4½ miles, and its average breadth about 2 miles or somewhat less. It has here all the character of a capacious and most beautiful bay, brilliantly diversified in the lands which flank it, and commanding a view outward of the Big Cumbrae Island, and of a long sweep of the coast of Ayrshire. At Strone-point it suddenly contracts to a width of less than half-a-mile; and thence it proceeds 5 miles north-westward to the mouth of Loch-Riddan. Everything, in this stretch, assumes a truly Highland aspect. The glen becomes narrow, the hills steep; and along their rugged acclivities, as artlessly situated as th rocks with which they are strewn, appears the rudel constructed shieling of the fisherman or shepherd while at wider intervals is seen the farmer's bette constructed cottage, surrounded with a few patche of cultivated soil, appropriated to the production potatoes, oats, and barley. About 1¼ mile befo arriving at the mouth of Loch-Riddan, the mo picturesque part of the Kyles is reached. Here th passage narrows into the size of a small river, an the eye in vain searches for an opening throug which to proceed—the hills being so closely joine as to appear like one immense barrier surrounding th extremity of an inland lake. A little onward li three small rocky islands, exhibiting the appearanc of having once been exposed to the action of fir from which cause they have received the name the Burnt Islands; and on one of them stand th remains of a vitrified fort. In the mouth of Loch Riddan appears the small but celebrated isle Ellan-Dheirrig, which was strongly fortified by th Earl of Argyle in his great military movement 1685. At this point, the Kyles make a sudden d flexion. They proceed hence 2¾ miles in the dire tion of south-west, retaining over that distance muc of the narrowness of their previous course; and the they deflect again, and proceed thence in a southerl direction 6 or 8 miles toward Ardlamont-point an Inch-Marnoch, gradually expanding in their pr gress, till they become lost in the wide expanse waters at the conjunction of Kilbrannan-sound an Loch-Fyne. From the point of their last deflexio they so gradually and gracefully evolve themselve from their previous narrowness, and so grandl open out toward a front view of Inch-Marnoch an the peaks of Arran, that the effect of the wide gra landscape upon the mind of a beholder, after hi passage through the previous long strait, is in th highest degree enrapturing. The Kyles are tr versed from end to end by the steamers which pl from Glasgow to Loch-Fyne; and in all their low parts, from Rothesay-bay up to Loch-Riddan, the are now traversed also by steamers of their ow which ply to various neat watering places on the shores, and to Loch-Striven and Loch-Riddan.

KYMAGH (The), a small affluent of the Livet, the upper part of the parish of Inveraven, Banffshir It rises near the boundary with Aberdeenshire, a runs about 7 miles south-westward, to the centre Glenlivet.

KYPE (The), a stream of the south-western bo der of Lanarkshire. It rises near the bounda with Ayrshire, and runs 5 miles north-eastward, the boundary between Lesmahago and Avonda and 3 miles north-westward, on the bounda between Avondale and Stonehouse; and th falls into the Avon within a mile of Strat aven. In its upper course it is a bleak moorla stream, capable of being suddenly swollen into mischievous torrent; but, as it approaches the Av it becomes comparatively ornate, and makes a fi waterfall, of about 50 feet in leap.

KYPE'S-RIGG, a ridge of hill, extending fr the left bank of the Kype 2½ miles south-westwa in the parish of Avondale, Lanarkshire.

KYTON. See Caledonian Canal.

L

LACHTALPINE. See DALMELLINGTON.

LACKSTA (THE), a stream abounding with trout and salmon, in the parish of Harris, in the Outer Hebrides.

LACOCK. See FOWLIS.

LADADDA. See FIFESHIRE.

LADDERS (THE). See KATRINE (LOCH).

LADHOPE, a quoad sacra parish on the north-west border of Roxburghshire. It was constituted by the Court of Teinds in 1855. It comprises part of the post-town of Galashiels, and the north-western part of the quoad civilia parish of Melrose. Its parish church was formerly a chapel of ease, has an attendance of about 340, and is under the patronage of such male seatholders as are communicants. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 360; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £204 18s. 4d. See the articles GALASHIELS and MELROSE.

LADIES' HILL. See STIRLING.

LADY, a name in the topographical nomenclature of Scotland, referring to the Roman Catholic times, when the Virgin Mary, called by the Roman Catholics "Our Lady," was an object of the national worship. It is used in one or two instances alone, but is used more commonly as a prefix.

LADY, a parish, comprising the north-eastern portion of the island of Sanday, in Orkney. Its post-town is Kirkwall. It is bounded on the south-west by the parish of Cross, and on all other sides by the sea. Its length south-westward is about 9 miles; and its average breadth is about 1 mile. It is deeply indented on the north-west by Otterswick bay, and on the south by Stywick bay; and it sends out the promontorial headlands of Taftsness in the extreme north, Start in the extreme north-east, Tressness on the east side of Stywick bay, and Elsness on the west side of that bay. There is a lagoon on the estate of Elsness, 100 Scotch acres in extent, dry at low water, but capable of being easily converted into a fine harbour. There is a lagoon of similar character, and of at least twice the extent, at Tressness. About one-third of the land is waste and heathy, and the rest either forms good natural pasture or is under cultivation. The soil is very various, but for the most part is a fertile mixture of mould and sand. There are several of the ancient buildings called Picts' houses. The real rental in 1841 was £2,203. Population in 1831, 858; in 1851, 1,004. Houses, 183.

This parish is in the presbytery of North Isles, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £4 8s. The parish church was rebuilt about 24 years ago, and is amply commodious. There are in Sanday a Free church, and an United Presbyterian church; and the sum raised in connexion with the former in 1855 was £295 1s. 1d. There is one parochial school for the three parishes of Sanday; and the salary attached to it is £46 10s. There is a Society's school in the district of Sellibister in Lady parish. There is a lighthouse on Start-point. See START.

LADYBANK, a post-office village in the parish of Collessie, Fifeshire. It is situated about a mile north of Kingskettle, and 5 miles south-west of Cupar. It was formerly called Ladybog, and was a mere linen-weaving village on the allotment principle; but it has acquired importance from being the point at which the main trunk of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway forks into the two branches toward respectively Perth and Dundee. Here is a depot of the railway for engines and carriages; and in the vicinity are a meal mill and a sandstone quarry. Population, 102. Houses, 17.

LADY-BAY, a small bay on the north coast of the parish of Kirkcolm, in Wigtonshire.

LADY-BURN, a brook which rises in the parish of Monimail, and flows 3 miles south-eastward to a junction with the Eden, at the east side of the town of Cupar, in Fifeshire. It traverses the northern suburbs of that town, and contributes materially to the town's cleanliness and cheerfulness.

LADY-CRAIG. See ANDREWS (ST.).

LADY-GLEN. See DAILLY.

LADY-ISLE, an uninhabited rocky islet, in the parish of Dundonald, Ayrshire. It lies in the bay of Ayr, 2 miles south-west of Troon-point, 5½ miles north-west by north of Ayr pier, and 5½ miles south-south-west of the mouth of Irvine-water. Its length southward is 3½ furlongs; and its breadth is ¼ of a mile. Importance attaches to it on account of its affording, in the large open bay in which it lies, and along a great extent of coast from Galloway to Fairley-roads unprovided with harbour or anchorage for large vessels, the only place of shelter from westerly winds. See LAPPOCH.

LADYKIRK, a parish, containing the post-office station of Ladykirk, the post-office village of Horndean, and the village of Upsetlington, on the south-eastern border of Berwickshire. It is bounded on the south-east by the Tweed, which divides it from England, and on other sides by the parishes of Coldstream, Swinton, Whitsome, and Hutton. Its length north-eastward is 4 miles; and its greatest breadth is 2¼ miles. The surface rises gently from the Tweed, and is diversified with a few swells, but, in general, is level and fertile. About one-fourth is disposed in perennial pasture, and devoted by a deed of entail to the grazing of a highly valued variety of short-horned cattle. About 50 or 60 acres are covered with trees. All the rest of the area is cropped in the most approved methods of husbandry. A white micaceous sandstone lies beneath a large part of the surface, and a reddish sandstone occurs in the west; but they are nowhere quarried. The Tweed rolls the full flood of its beauty in a thrice-repeated curve 3 miles along the boundary; and is stationed-off in several places for its salmon-fisheries. On its opposite bank stands Norham-castle. Previous to the erection of Berwick-bridge—built apparently in the reign of Elizabeth—a ford at this place often gave passage across the river to armies of invasion, and occasionally pointed out spots in the vicinity as convenient scenes of international conference and negociation. Holywell-haugh, an adjacent field, was the place of meeting between Edward I. and the Scottish nobles, to adjust the dispute respecting the succession to the crown of Scotland. The parish-church, situated near the river, was, in the reign of Mary, the scene of a treaty

concluded by commissioners, and supplementary to that of Chateau-Cambrensis. James IV., when crossing the ford at the head of his army, was in hazard of being swept away by the swollen current, and vowed, if he should be delivered, to build a church in honour of 'Our Lady.' The erection which sprang up in fulfilment of his vow, was called Ladykirk, and, usurping the place of the more ancient parochial church, imposed its name on the parish. Ladykirk-house, in the south-east corner, on the Tweed, is the only mansion; and the proprietor of it is the principal landowner. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1834 was £11,330. Assessed property in 1843, £4,430 9s. 1d. Population in 1831, 485; in 1851, 561. Houses, 111.

This parish is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £170 16s. 2d.; glebe £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 3½d., with about £13 fees. The parish church was built in 1500, and contains about 300 sittings. It was originally a handsome cruciform Gothic edifice, but has been utterly disfigured by modern alterations and additions. There is an United Presbyterian church at Horndean. The present parish of Ladykirk comprehends the ancient parishes of Upsetlington or Ladykirk on the south, and Horndean on the north. The former was anciently a rectory; and the latter belonged, till the Reformation, to the monks of Kelso. Robert Byset, who obtained, during the 12th century, the manor of Upsetlington, founded, in the reign of David I., an hospital at Horndean, dedicated it to St. Leonard, and gave it, with its pertinents, to the monks of Kelso, obliging them to maintain two paupers on the foundation, and to support an officiate in the hospital chapel. At a place still called Chapel-park, a little north of Upsetlington, are faint traces of an ancient building,—either the hospital, or some other ecclesiastical edifice. In the vicinity are three fountains, graced with modern pillars, inscribed respectively with the names of St. Mary's, the Monk's, and the Nun's well.

LADYKIRK, a parish in the island of Stronsay, in Orkney. It comprises the south-western limb of that island; and is washed on the north by Linga sound, and on the east by Rousholm bay. Its length north-north-eastward is 4 miles; and its greatest breadth is upwards of 1½ mile. Population in 1831, 274; in 1851, 356. Houses, 66.—This parish is now comprehended in the united parishes of Stronsay and Eday. See STRONSAY.

LADYKIRK, a locality adjacent to Duncansby, formerly the site of a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in the parish of Canisbay, Caithness-shire.

LADYKIRK, an estate on which stand the remains of a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in the parish of Monkton, in Ayrshire.

LADYKIRK, or NORTHKIRK, a parish, containing the village of Northkirk, or Pierwall, and comprising the northern part of the island of Westray, in Orkney. Its length south-south-westward is 6¼ miles; and its greatest breadth is 3½ miles. Population in 1831, 834; in 1851, 993. Houses, 193.—This parish now forms part of the united parish of Westray and Papa Westray. See WESTRAY.

LADYLAND. See KILBIRNIE.

LADYLOAN. See ARBROATH.

LADY'S-ROCK. See LISMORE.

LADY'S-WELL, or LADYWELL, any well which was formerly dedicated to the Virgin Mary, or any locality containing such well, and named from it. The name was very common in Roman Catholic times, and is still retained in a number of places, particularly Aboyne, Airth, Alloa, Avoch, Balmarino, Bedrule, Daviot in Aberdeenshire, Falkland, Glasgow, Glenisla, Grange in Banffshire, Kincardine in Ross-shire, Marnoch, Stow, Traquair, and Whitekirk.

LADY-YESTER'S. See EDINBURGH.

LAG, or LAGG, a Gaelic word, used both as a name and as a prefix in Scottish topographical nomenclature. It signifies a small round hollow plain. The plural of it is Laggan.

LAG, or LAGG. See DUNSCORE, KILMORIE, ARDNAMURCHAN, and KEILLS.

LAGAMHULIN, a small bay on the south-east coast of the Island of Islay, 4½ miles north-east of Port-Ellen, Argyleshire.

LAGANALLACHY. See DUNKELD (LITTLE).

LAGGAN, a highland parish, comprising the south-west of the district of Badenoch, in Inverness-shire. It has a post-office of its own name, 11 miles from Kingussie. It is bounded on the south by Perthshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Kilmanivaig, Boleskine, and Kingussie. Its extent from north to south, and also from east to west, is about 22 miles; but only a tract of about 3 miles in breadth contains nearly all the inhabitants. The general surface is wildly and confusedly mountainous, consisting of a congeries of lofty, heathy, barren heights, of gloomy aspect, looking as if huddled together, or heaped up summit on summit, yet plentifully intersected by corries, ravines, narrow glens, the beds of lakes, and the upper part of the valley of the Spey. The uplands, for the most part, are dismal to the eye, and of very small economical value; but the inhabited parts, together with the hill slopes adjacent to them, are pleasant and beautiful, comparatively fertile in soil, and affording some noble expanses of picturesque scenery. The central Grampians, overhanging Loch-Ericht, are on the southern border; the Monadhleadh mountains, in their alpine heights around the sources of the Spey, are on the northern border; and the mountains which flank Loch-Laggan, and form the watershed between Badenoch and Lochaber, are on the west. The interesting features of scenery and objects of locality are very numerous, but nearly all will be found noticed in our articles ARDVERIKIE, CLUNY, GARVIEMORE, MONADHLEADH, BENALDER, ERICHT (LOCH), LAGGAN (LOCH), GLENTRUIM, BADENOCH, SPEY, and INVERNESS-SHIRE. Thousands of springs rise among the uplands, forming considerable brooks; and these are ever liable to be suddenly swollen by heavy rain-falls, into voluminous torrents. Those in the south find their way through Loch-Ericht to the Tay; those in the central parts of the west run into Loch-Laggan, to form the efflux of the Spean; and all the rest are headstreams of the Spey, the remotest of them being the nascent Spey itself, coming in from the north-east corner of Lochaber. Metamorphic rocks of the gneiss kind predominate in the mountains; a bed of excellent limestone lies in the valley of the Spey, and slate of inferior quality is found. The soil in the lower valleys is alluvial, and in some places has a depth of ten or twelve feet. The landowners are Baillie of Kingussie, Macpherson of Cluny, and Macpherson of Glentruim. The mansions are Cluny-castle, Glentruim-house, Falls-of-Truim-house, Ardverikie, and Glenshirra-house. On a rock on the ridge which separates Glenshirra from Strathmashie, at an altitude of at least 600 feet above the level of the adjacent valley, are considerable remains of an ancient fortification, with walls upwards of nine feet thick, built of large flags or broad stones without mortar. The parish is touched by the great road from Inverness to Perth, and traversed by the roads thence from Fort-Augustus and Fort-William. Population in 1831, 1,196; in 1851, 1,223. Houses, 221. Assessed property in 1843, £6,951 4s. 1d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Abertarff, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Duke of Richmond. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £14. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d. The parish church was built in 1842, and contains about 500 sittings. It is situated on the Spey, in the lower part of the parish, within 2 miles of Cluny-castle. There is a Free church of Laggan, with an attendance of 220; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £128 17s. 0½d. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, on a prominent site in Glenshirra. The ancient church of Laggan is supposed to have been dedicated to St. Kenneth. The ruins of it are still to be seen at the head of Loch-Laggan, 7 miles west of the present church. Mrs. Grant, who lived many years in the manse of Laggan as the wife of the parish minister, and who died at Edinburgh in 1838, is far known to fame as the writer of several popular works on the Highlands and Highlanders.

LAGGAN-BAY, a bay on the east side of Loch-indaal, in the island of Islay. It measures nearly 5 miles across the mouth, but does not penetrate the land to a greater extent than about 2 miles. It is flanked on the south side by the Mull of Oa.

LAGGAN-HILL, a picturesque conical hill in the south-east of the parish of Monivaird, Perthshire. It serves, with some other similar hills, to flank the north side of Strathearn, as an advanced guard to the background Grampians.

LAGGAN (Loch), a lake on the south-west border of Badenoch, Inverness-shire. It extends south-westward, with a length of about 8 miles, and a breadth of from 1 to 1½ mile, and discharges itself, by giving origin to the river Spean, on the north-east verge of Lochaber. Although inferior in point of picturesque beauty to Loch-Arkeg, Loch-Laggan, among the Inverness-shire lakes, is a beautiful expanse of water; and the surrounding mountains are not deficient either in variety of outline, or in grandeur of form. Its shores are deeply indented, the hills in some places throwing out long narrow promontories, while in other places the loch dips in graceful bays over sandy flats. It is consequently impossible for the eye to catch more than a section of the loch at one view. The largest of numerous torrents flowing into Loch-Laggan is the Pattaig, which descends from the Benalder forest, and runs into the loch with an ample current confined for some short distance betwixt grey precipitous rocks, but making its escape from this gorge by sweeping over a ledge of rock, with a fall of 8 or 10 feet, in a broad and almost unbroken stream. Tradition has been busy with Loch-Laggan and its shores, as with almost every lake or mountain in the Highlands. In early ages its beauty, or the game with which its mountains abounded, attracted royalty. "Fergus, the first of our kings," long prior to the time when the castle of Inverlochy became a royal residence, made this lake and its mountains the scene of his amusements. Here, or in the near neighbourhood, Prince Charles Edward both made the first movements of his enterprise of 1745, and lay a-hiding after his discomfiture at Culloden. And here, in recent years, the present royal family of Great Britain made an autumnal sojourn. See Laggan, Pattaig (The), Ericht (Loch), and Ardverikie.

LAGGAN (Loch), a lake, about 1½ mile long, formed by the expansion of the rivulet Evlix, in the eastern part of the parish of Criech, in Sutherlandshire.

LAGGAN-POINT, a headland flanking Loch-Buy, near the middle of the south-east side of the island of Mull. Here is a cavern, called Odin's cave, 300 feet in length, from 20 to 45 feet in breadth, and, over great part of its extent, 120 feet in height. A narrow, difficult passage from one point of its interior descends to another cave, 150 feet long, 12 broad, and 24 high. In the vicinity of the headland are two small ancient chapels.

LAGGAN-ULVA, a landing place on the west coast of the island of Mull, serving as the most convenient point of communication with Staffa and Iona.

LAGGAVOULIN, a small post-office village, 4 miles north-east of Port-Ellen, on the south-east coast of the island of Islay.

LAGLEY. See Fergus (St.).

LAHICH (Loch). See Kilfinichen.

LAIGHTOWN. See Fenwick.

LAIGHWOOD, a barony, belonging to the Athole family, in the parish of Clunie, Perthshire.

LAINSHAW. See Stewarton.

LAIRDMANNOCH (Linn of), a waterfall, or rather series of waterfalls, in the middle of the course of the rivulet Tarf, in Kirkcudbrightshire. It can be all seen at one view, and, during a freshet, is very picturesque. See Tarf (The).

LAIRG, a parish, containing a small post-office village of its own name, in the centre of the south of Sutherlandshire. It is bounded by Farr, Rogart, Criech, Assynt, and Edderachyllis. Its length south-eastward is about 25 miles, and its greatest breadth is about 12 miles. It is intersected, through the greater part of its length, along its centre, by Loch-Shin, and by the upper part of the river Shin. See Shin (Loch), and Shin (The). A lofty line of watershed forms nearly all its boundary, except over small distances at its ends. The summit of Benclybric, the loftiest land in Sutherlandshire, having an altitude of about 3,200 feet above sea-level, is on its northern boundary. Its other heights have a great variety of altitude, and they decline generally to the central belt of water; yet those on the north side of that belt are intersected by two considerable glens, called Glen-Figach and Strath-Fyvie. There are about 20 small lakes. Granite and trap are the prevailing rocks; but a large bed of limestone occurs at the side of Loch-Shin. A mossy soil is very prevalent; yet the soil of some of the arable land is loamy and fertile. A large proportion of the surface formerly in tillage, is now sheep pasture. A number of tumuli at a place called Knock-a-chath, are said to be the memorials of a battle between the Sutherlands and the Mackays. The parish is traversed up the centre by the road from Inverness to Scourie and to Tongue. The village of Lairg stands on that road, near the foot of Loch-Shin, 11 miles north-north-west of Bonar-Bridge. Here is an excellent inn. Population of the village, 69. Houses, 16. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,045; in 1851, 1,162. Houses, 225. Assessed property in 1843, £1,912 12s. 2d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dornoch, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. Stipend, £166 13s.; glebe, £13. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £8 10s. fees. The parish church was built in 1846, and contains about 500 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 330; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £78 0s. 7d. There is also a Free church school.

LAITHERS. See Turriff.

LAKEFIELD. See Glenurquhart.

LAMANCHA. See Newlands.

LAMBA, an island, about 3 miles in circumference, lying in Yell sound, about a mile from the east coast of the mainland part of the parish of Northmaven, in Shetland.

LAMBANESS, a headland at the north-east extremity of the island of Unst, in Shetland.

LAMBANESS, a small headland near the top of the west side of Otterswick bay, in the island of Sanday, in Orkney.

LAMBDENO. See GREENLAW.

LAMBERTON, a suppressed parish conterminous with the liberties of Berwick, and now annexed to Mordington, Berwickshire. The church stood on an eminence 3 miles north of Berwick, on the road to Eyemouth, and ¼ of a mile east of the road to Edinburgh. The site is still marked by part of the ruin of the outer walls, and is the burying-place of the family of Renton of Lamberton. The marriage-treaty of the Princess Margaret of England with James IV. of Scotland stipulated that she should, without any expense to the bridegroom, be delivered to the Scottish king's commissioners at Lamberton church; and she is said by tradition to have been married here, but really was espoused at Windsor, and carried to the King at Dalkeith. In 1517 she returned to Lamberton-kirk a widowed Queen. In 1573 a convention, which led to the siege of Edinburgh castle, was made at this church between Lord Ruthven and Sir William Durie, the marshal of Berwick. The parish of Lamberton was small, and anciently belonged to the monks of Coldingham. After the Reformation it was annexed to Ayton; and in 1650 it was disjoined, and united to Mordington. Lamberton toll-bar—which lies between the ruins of the church and the line of the North British railway, but is hid from passengers along the line—for some time vied with Gretna as a place of inglorious espousals between runaway couples from England.—A three-feet seam of coal was discovered here in 1841-2, which is now working. Limestone and fireclay also exist in the district.

LAMB-HEAD, a headland at the south-eastern extremity of the island of Stronsay, in Orkney.

LAMBHOLM, an island nearly in the centre of Holm Sound, in Orkney. It has a circular outline, and measures about 3 miles in circumference. Population in 1851, 13. Houses, 2.

LAMB-ISLE, an islet on the east side of the frith of Forth, about 1½ mile north-west of North Berwick, and belonging to the parish of Dirleton, in Haddingtonshire.

LAMGARROCH. See TYNRON.

LAMHOGGA. See SHETLAND.

LAMINGTON, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the upper ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded by Wiston, Symington, Culter, Crawford, and Crawfordjohn. Its length north-eastward is nearly 9 miles, and its greatest breadth is about 4 miles. The river Clyde traces all the western and northern boundary, coming in at the point where it is joined on the opposite bank by the Glengonner, and taking leave within about a mile of the church of Symington. Wandell burn, Lamington burn, Culter water, and some smaller streams drain the interior, all toward the Clyde. There are some fertile holm-lands; but the general surface is hilly and bleak, and rises, at some points, to an altitude of about 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. About 2,280 imperial acres are in tillage, and about 9,010 are in pasture. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1840 was £10,853. Assessed property in 1843, £3,667 19s. The predominant rocks are greywacke and porphyry. The only landowners are Baillie of Lamington and Lord Douglas. Three Roman camps occur at Whitehill, on the north-east border; a number of British camps occur in other places; a moat or tumulus, about 20 yards in diameter, occurs at Cauldchapel; and a curious series of works, supposed by some to have been a British fortress, but by others to have been a Druidical temple, occurs on the top of Arbory hill. The castle or tower of Lamington—which was a splendid building of the olden time, and of unknown antiquity—remained entire till about 80 years since, when an ignorant factor demolished it for the purpose of erecting farm-houses, byres, and stables from the wreck of walls which had stood the storm and sunshine of 600 years. The Scottish patriot, Sir William Wallace, is said, by a common tradition, to have married the heiress of Lamington. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, and by the main trunk of the Caledonian railway; and it has a station on the latter, 5 miles from Abington, and 37 from Edinburgh. The village of Lamington stands on the Edinburgh and Dumfries road, near the influx of Lamington burn to the Clyde, 6¼ miles south-west of Biggar, and 12 south-east of Lanark. It was entitled by charter from Charles I. to hold a weekly market, and two annual fairs; but all these soon fell into decay. Population of the village, 122. Houses, 34. Population of the parish in 1831, 382; in 1851, 369. Houses, 73.

This parish is in the presbytery of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, Baillie of Lamington and Lord Douglas. Stipend, £120 10s. 8d.; glebe, £15 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £25, with £24 fees. The parish church is an old building, repaired in 1828, and containing 300 sittings. The 'cutty stool,' or stool of repentance, remained in this kirk longer, perhaps, than in any other in Scotland, having been removed only in 1828. The 'Jouggs' also were but recently removed. The present parish of Lamington comprehends the ancient parishes of Lamington or Lambinstoun and Wandell or Hartside, which were united in the 17th century. The ancient church of Lamington was dedicated to St. Ninian.

LAMLASH, a district, a bay, and a post-office village, on the east side of the island of Arran. The whole have already been described in our article ARRAN. See also the articles HOLY ISLE, and KILBRIDE. Regular communication is maintained by steamers with Glasgow.

LAMLOCH, a lake in the parish of Cadder, Lanarkshire.

LAMMERLAW, a mountain on the mutual border of the parish of Gifford in Haddingtonshire, and the parish of Lauder in Berwickshire. It has an altitude of about 1,500 feet above sea-level, and gives name to the whole range of the Lammermoors.

LAMMERMOOR-HILLS, a broad range of moorish heights, stretching eastward from the vale of Gala-water, in the south-east extremity of Mid-Lothian, to the German ocean at the promontories of Fast-castle, Ernscleuch, and St. Abb's-head, in the parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire. From the middle of the lofty mountain-range which begins at Cheviot in Northumberland, and, passing into Scotland, extends quite across it to Lochryan,—from the most elevated part of it, called the Lowthers or the Hartfell heights, at the meeting point of the counties of Dumfries, Lanark, and Peebles, a less lofty and less remarkable range goes off north-eastward, and tumultuously rolls across Peebles-shire to the vale of the Gala, and, but for being cloven down by this vale, would join the Lammermoor-hills, so as to be continuous to the sea. The Lammermoors all lie within East-Lothian and Berwickshire; commencing at the extreme western limit of these counties forming, for two-thirds of their extent, a southern screen, to East-Lothian, and constituting—if the Lammermoor part of Lauderdale be included—nearly one-half of Berwickshire. The range forms, with the loftier and commanding chain of the Cheviot and the Lowthers, whence it diverges, the vast triangular basin of the Tweed,—shuts out from th

Ochil-hills a prospect of the Cheviot range,—and overlooks, stretching away from its north base, the grand expanse of the great body of the Scottish Lowlands, till they are pent up by the stupendous barrier of the far-extending and thousand-summited Grampians. The Lammermoors are, in themselves, an extensive curvature of, for the most part, wild, cheerless, unsightly heights,—nowhere bold and imposing in aspect, and often subsiding into low rolling table-lands of bleak moor. They were at one period clothed with forest, and must then have been bewildering to the traveller. They still have natural woods hanging on some of their steeps; but over their summits, and down their higher slopes, they are almost everywhere nakedly dressed in heath. Yet lovers of pastoral seclusion may find pleasure in gazing on the great flocks of sheep which tenant their higher grounds; while stirring agriculturists will look with glee on the considerable ascents which have been made by the plough on their lower declivities. The soil in nearly all the upper parts is a light peat mould; and even in some of the lower parts—as in the parish of Westruther—it is a swampy moss. But elsewhere the prevailing peat is mixed with sand and clay, or gives place to comparatively kindly soil; and in the vales and lower slopes, irrigated by the numerous streams which are collected on the broad ridge, and come cheerily to the plains, are belts of fertility and of scenic beauty. The predominant rock of the mountains is greywacke. The principal summits, additional to Lammerlaw, are Criblaw, which has an elevation of 1,615 feet above sea-level; Clint-hill, 1,544; Tippet-knowes, 1,323; Manslaughter-law, 1,273; Twinlaw-hill, 1,260; Earlston-hill, 1,200; Great Dirrington-law, 1,145; Ayrhouse-hill, 1,054; Bemerside-hill, 1,011; and Cockburn-law, 912.

LAMMERTON. See LAMBERTON.

LAMP-ACRE. See CORSTORPHINE.

LANARK, a parish in the upper ward, and nearly in the centre, of Lanarkshire. It contains the royal burgh of Lanark, and the villages of New Lanark and Cartland. It is bounded by Carluke, Carstairs, Pittenain, Carmichael, and Lesmahago. Its length north-westward is fully 6 miles; and its breadth varies from 3 to 5 miles. The river Clyde traces all its south-western and its north-western boundaries, over an aggregate distance of at least 10 miles; and it here performs all its celebrated falls, and otherwise luxuriates in scenery of surpassing beauty and romance. See CLYDE (THE). The river Mouse runs right across the parish, dividing it into two not very unequal parts; and it too is famous for its scenery, particularly through a tremendous ravine a brief way before it falls into the Clyde. See CARTLAND CRAGS. The general surface of the parish may be regarded as an elevated plateau, bisected by the deep irregular valley of the Mouse, and declining, sometimes in gentle slopes, sometimes in steep declivities, to the Clyde. The upper tracts, on both sides of the Mouse, are flat and moorish, and have an altitude of about 670 feet above the level of the sea. The predominant rock is the old red sandstone. The soil adjacent to the rivers is light and gravelly; in the west end of the parish, is generally a stiff clay; in the east, is also clayey and wet; on the moors, is a hard till; and in some localities, even in the same field, is a rapid alternation of different varieties. About 6,500 Scotch acres are in tillage; about 1,200 are waste or pastoral; about 600 are lands belonging to the town; about 600 are under wood; and about 36 are orchards. Carboniferous limestone occurs in one locality, accompanied by a small seam of coal, and has been extensively worked. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1834, inclusive of £700 for lime, was £24,287. Assessed property in 1843, £17,780 4s. 5d. There are ten principal landowners, and a very large number of small ones. The principal mansions are Sunnyside-lodge, Cleghorn-house, Smyllum-house, Bonnitonhouse, and Lee-castle,—the last a noble castellated pile, with lofty Gothic hall in the centre, the seat of Sir Norman M. Lockhart, Bart. The old bridge over the Clyde, about a mile below the town, is a poor structure, erected about the middle of the 17th century; but the new or Hyndford-bridge, about 2¼ miles south-east of the town, is a modern erection of great lightness and elegance. There are five bridges over the Mouse; and one of these, the Cartland bridge, which was constructed in 1822 by the celebrated Telford, is remarkable for its beauty and boldness of design. It has three arches, of 52 feet span each; the height from the channel of the stream to the parapet is 125 feet, and to the spring of the arch is 84. The upper part of the parish is traversed by the Caledonian railway; and has a station on it at Cleghorn road, 29 miles from Glasgow; and a branch, which was opened in 1855, deflects from the neighbourhood of that station, down the left side of the Mouse, to the vicinity of the town.

There are few historical details connected with the parish which do not more properly belong to the town. The old Roman road passes through it, and the remains of a Roman station are still visible in a park in the neighbourhood of Cleghorn-house. The ingenious General Roy conceives that this camp was the work of Agricola. It extended 600 yards in length, by 420 in breadth, and would afford accommodation for two legions on the Polybian establishment, or 10,500 men. On Lanark moor, on the side of the Mouse opposite to Cleghorn, another small exploratory camp of the Romans is situated. The great Roman road alluded to, and well-known by the name of Watling-street, traverses this moor; thence it passes the Mouse a little to the east of Cleghorn bridge; then through the enclosures at Cleghorn, leaving Agricola's camp on the right; and thence by Collylaw, Kilcadzow, Coldstream, and Zuilshields, to Balstane, near Carluke. About a mile north of the burgh, and perched upon the very brink of Cartland Craigs, 200 feet above the bed of the stream, are seen the remains of a curious old stronghold, called by some Castledykes, and by others the castle of the Quaw. Nothing is known of the date of its erection, or of its object. The picturesque ruins of a lofty tower occupy a prominent situation on the banks of the Mouse. It is called Castlehill, and the Lockharts of Cambusnethan take their title from it. The most ancient families in the parish are those of Lee and Cleghorn; but the names of many eminent and remarkable men have been associated with it. Sir William Wallace resided in it; and some interesting relics of him are preserved at Bonniton-house. Sir William Lockhart of Lee, a great statesman and general under the Protector Cromwell, and under Charles II., and who was at the same time Lord-justice-clerk, was born in the parish, and received the rudiments of his education at Lanark school. Dr. William Smellie, the author of the treatise on Midwifery, was born in the neighbouring parish of Lesmahago, but educated at Lanark; and the learned and ingenious General Roy, who was born in the neighbouring parish of Carluke, was also educated here. Dr. Smellie bequeathed to the school his valuable library, with £200 to provide a room for its accommodation William Lithgow, the noted traveller, was born in the parish, and set out from it in early life, returning to it after a lapse of many years, frightfully

maimed in body, and shattered in constitution; and he died here, and was buried in Lanark churchyard. Robert Macqueen, Lord-justice-clerk of Scotland, better remembered for heartlessness on the bench than for his ability, was born and received his early education in the parish. He took his senatorial title of Lord Braxfield from his estate of that name in the neighbourhood of Lanark. The estate of Jerviswood, the patrimonial inheritance of Baillie the martyr, is situated here; and he found concealment in a recess in the mansion-house from the ruthless soldiery who pursued him. Sir John Lockhart Ross, so distinguished for his naval exploits, was born in Carstairs, but became connected with this parish by his marriage with Lady Ross Baillie, by whom he acquired the property of Bonniton. He built the present mansion-house, and frequently resided in it. The pious David Dale deserves an honourable niche in the historical annals of the parish, from his having founded the village and cotton manufactory of New-Lanark; and his son-in-law, Robert Owen, the founder of the new code called the "Social System," is also well-known in the parish, from his having been the manager and part-proprietor of the New-Lanark works, where he made an abortive attempt to introduce the practice of his system. The famous talisman, called the Lee Penny, which was long in high superstitious repute for medicinal virtue, is preserved at Lee-castle. It is a small triangularly shaped stone, of what kind lapidaries are unable to determine, and is set in a silver coin which, from the appearance of a cross upon it, is supposed to be a shilling of Edward I. It has been in the possession of the Lockharts of Lee since the days of Robert the Bruce. It figures wondrously on some great occasions for alleged cures done by it; and it is finely introduced by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of The Talisman. Population of the parish in 1831, 7,672; in 1851, 8,243. Houses, 930.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £333 3s. 8d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £601 3s. 10d. The parish church was built in 1777, and repaired in 1834. There is a chapel of ease, called St. Leonard's, which is under the patronage of the male heads of families; and the number of sittings in this and in the parish church, is 1,800. There is a Free church, containing 520 sittings; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £206 3s. 5½d. There are two United Presbyterian churches, respectively in Broomgate and in Hope-street; and the number of sittings in them jointly is 1,750. There are also, in the town, an Episcopalian chapel and a Roman Catholic chapel, and in New Lanark, an Independent chapel. The principal school is the burgh or grammar school. This formerly enjoyed a high celebrity, and is still a most respectable seminary, conducted by a rector and an assistant. Salary of the rector, £40, with about £40 fees and £20 other emoluments; salary of the assistant, £20. Connected with this school are 28 bursaries, of various value, but most of them simply discharging school-fees, and leaving a surplus of £2 or £3. There are also Mrs. Wilson's charity school, for fifty poor children, a well-managed subscription school, the Lanark educational institution, a ragged school, St. Leonard's school, and a number of private schools.

The ancient parish church of Lanark was dedicated to St. Kentigern, the founder of the episcopate of Glasgow, and the patron saint; but it does not appear at what time, or by whom, it was erected, although it is known to have been in existence at the beginning of the 12th century. The large bell, which swung in it for centuries, and was afterwards removed to the present parochial church, had upon it three several dates, one of them so far back as 1110. This old church, the ruins of which, now sadly dilapidated, stand about a quarter of a mile south-east from the town, was an elegant Gothic building of hewn stone, divided in the middle from end to end, by a wall supported upon pillars, forming five or six fine arches. This church, with its tithes and pertinents, was granted by David I., in 1150, to the monastery which he had previously founded at Dryburgh; and it continued to belong to that monastery till the Reformation. At Cleghorn, in the upper part of the parish, there existed in the twelfth century a chapel, which also belonged to the canons of Dryburgh. On the lands of East Nemphlar a chapel, the ruins of which were recently extant, was erected by the Templars. Within the town a chapel was dedicated to St. Nicholas, which at one time contained four different altars. One of these was dedicated to the Virgin, and called 'Our Lady's altar;' another was consecrated to the holy blood of our Saviour, and called the 'Haly bluid altar;' a third was dedicated to St. Catherine; and a fourth to St. Michael. About half-a-mile east of the town stood St. Leonard's hospital, in connection with which a chapel was founded, which served not only the hospital, but the people upon the estates which supported it. Several of these chapels were well-endowed; and it may be mentioned, in particular, that Stephen Lockhart of Cleghorn granted in mortmain the place of Clydesholm, with the profits arising from the passage-boat upon the Clyde, for the support of a chaplain at the altar of St. Catherine, in St. Nicholas chapel, at Lanark; and this grant was confirmed by the King in 1491. The lands attached to St. Leonard's were, after the Reformation, formed into a parish of the same name; but by act of parliament in 1609, St. Leonard's kirk, with the greater portion of the territory belonging to it, was incorporated with the parish of Lanark, and the edifice fell into ruins. Almost all the chapels in the parish having been ruined by the ferment of the Reformation, and the lands and tithes having passed into various hands, the old parish-church of St. Kentigern remained the principal, if not the only place of worship in the parish. In February, 1589-90, the presbytery, taking this matter into consideration, resolved that "the kirk of Lanark should be removed from the auld place to a situation within the town;" yet this kirk, in the "auld place," though fast going to ruin, continued to be regarded as the parish church till the present edifice in the town was erected in 1777; and the inhabitants of the town were for some time obliged to attend public worship in the chapel of St. Nicholas, which had passed into the hands of the magistrates, at the time of the Reformation.

LANARK, a post and market town, a royal burgh, and the capital of the upper ward of Lanarkshire, is situated in 55° 34′ north latitude, and 3° 5′ west longitude, 25 miles south-east by east of Glasgow, 31 south-west of Edinburgh, 35 south by east of Stirling, and 47 north-east by east of Ayr. Its site is a beautiful slope of ground, about half a mile from the right bank of the Clyde, about 300 feet above the level of the nearest part of that river, and about 650 feet above the level of the sea. It is believed to have been originally a Roman station, and, at all events, is a town of great antiquity. It was, in early times, a place of high mark; and it continued, till last century, to be a town of much greater relative importance than at present. A parliament or assembly of the states was held in it, in 978, by Kenneth II.; and this is the first parliament mentioned in history. Lanark, both then, and pro-

bably at a much earlier period, was regarded as a royal town. Malcolm IV., in granting a toft in it, speaks of it as *in burgo meo;* and his successor, William, mentions the town in the same terms. The erection of Lanark into a royal burgh took place in the reign of Alexander I. The burgh has also a charter from Robert I., dated at Linlithgow in the fourth year of his reign; another, without date, from Alexander III.; a fourth from the same king, in the 13th year of his reign; a fifth and a sixth from James V.; and a final one, confirmatory of all the rest, from Charles I., bearing date 20th February 1632. In the reign of David II., Lanark had attained such importance that it was enacted by a parliament held at Perth in 1348, that while the burghs of Berwick and Roxburgh continued in the possession of the English, the burghs of Lanark and Linlithgow should be admitted in their place, as members of the court of four burghs. A royal castle also stood at Lanark, on a small artificially shaped hill, on the side of the town toward the river, at the foot of the street called Castle-gate, and still bearing the name of the Castle-hill. This edifice is ascribed by tradition to David I. It was the place from which William the Lion, in 1197, dated his charter in favour of the town of Ayr. It was also mortgaged as part of the security for the jointure of the niece of King Philip of France in the negotiation, in 1298, for the marriage between her and the son and heir of John Baliol. History records likewise that, in the 13th century, this castle was in the military possession of the English. In the neighbourhood, too, there are places which, even to this day, bear names which seem distinctly to indicate that this was once a residence of royalty,—such as King-son's-knowe, King-son's-moss, and King-son's-stane. All vestiges of the castle, however, have entirely disappeared.

The town of Lanark, in its present form, consists principally of one main line of street, bearing the names of High-street and Westport, with several smaller streets or lanes diverging on either side. It was long a place of rude, antique appearance, bearing the character of a "finished town," with a large proportion of its houses in the thatched cottage form, which so generally prevailed in the old Scottish towns in the last century. But, since about the year 1824, many of the houses have been rebuilt in a somewhat handsome fashion, insomuch as to give great part of the town a renovated and comparatively spruce appearance. The materials principally used are ragstone and sandstone, the former from quarries near the town, the latter from the parishes of Lesmahago and Carluke. The parish church occupies a prominent position, nearly in the centre of the town; and, in a niche, over its eastern door, stands a colossal statue of Sir William Wallace, cut by the sculptor Forrest. The other most noticeable buildings are the Clydesdale hotel, the principal inn, and the property of a company of shareholders; the beautiful building erected by the Commercial bank, for the accommodation of their branch here; and the county-buildings, containing the county-offices in front, and the jail for the upper ward behind. The last is a very chaste and graceful structure, built in the Grecian style, the foundation-stone of which was laid in March, 1834, and the erection completed in 1836. Previous to this, the old prison of Lanark excited the derision of every one, from its being such an exact representation of a small Scotch burghal prison of the olden time, where neither criminal nor debtor was found to remain longer within its walls than suited his own convenience. Many of the shops in the principal street have a tasteful and rich appearance. The town is lighted with gas prepared at a work erected in 1832, at a place called Steel's cross, in the western outskirts. It is also well supplied with water. And, altogether, it is a pleasant, quiet, healthful, rural town, agreeable as a place of residence, and attracting many summer tourists from its proximity to the falls of Clyde.

A principal industrial occupation is handloom weaving. This employs about 900 persons, but affords them a very inadequate subsistence. Shoemaking employs about 100 persons, and is in a comparatively flourishing condition. Handicrafts, of all the kinds usual in towns, employ a full complement of persons, both for the town itself, and for the surrounding country. There are three breweries, in which business is done to some extent; and three mills for grinding flour, chiefly for the supply of the town and neighbourhood. Upwards of 100 females are employed in flowering or embroidering lace. Weekly markets are held on Tuesday and Saturday; and there are seven annual fairs,—one of which, on the last Wednesday of May, old style, is for black cattle,—one, on the last Wednesday of July, for horses and lambs,—and one in October, on the Friday after the Falkirk tryst, is for horses and black cattle. There are offices of the Commercial Bank, the Royal Bank, and the City of Glasgow bank. There are also a savings' bank, eight insurance agencies, a mechanics' institution, a subscription library, a horticultural society, and several religious and benevolent institutions. A newspaper, called the Lanarkshire Advertiser, is published monthly. Besides the principal inn, the Clydesdale, which has an elegant assembly room connected with it, there are the Commercial hotel, the Meal Market hotel, and the Black Bull. Omnibuses run from the Clydesdale hotel to the Lanark branch railway, which connects it with the Caledonian at the Cleghorn junction. The day after Whitsunday fair is held as a grand gala day, in the old custom of riding the marches of the burgh, and in horse and foot races, with other sports, on the burgh moor. Till about 45 years ago, another great annual festivity, which had been observed from time immemorial, was a Candlemas public procession of the scholars of the grammar school.

The ruling charter of the burgh, that of Charles I., has been lost; but the instrument of sasine is among the records of the town. From the precept of sasine the charter appears to have conveyed or confirmed to the burgh large landed property, which is particularly described. A considerable portion of this property is alienated, but a large portion still remains. By the charter—besides the usual privileges of a royal burgh in regard to fairs and customs—there is granted a right of sheriffship within the territory of the burgh. There is also specially renewed a grant of Queen Mary made to the royal burghs, and each of them, "*Pro auxilio suorum burgorum et sustentatione eorum ministrorum, et pauperum,*" of the rents, altarages, and chapels within the liberties of the burghs. Further, there are granted to the provost, bailies, councillors, and community of the burgh certain lands, gardens, houses, tofts, &c. within the burgh, which had belonged to the preaching friars, and certain altarages, named and described, with the right and patronage and presentation of the hospital of St. Leonard, for the benefit of the poor within the burgh. In 1831, the gross yearly value of the burgh property was £25,784, and the amount of debt was £8,027. Almost all this debt had been contracted subsequently to the beginning of the present century; but since 1831 the affairs of the burgh have been under better management, so that they have yielded

an improving revenue. In 1831, the revenue was £927 18s. 8½d.; in 1839, it was £1,158; in 1855, it was £1,951 14s. 4d. The burgh is governed by a provost, three bailies, and nine councillors. A burgh court is held by the magistrates for the town; and sheriff courts, commissary courts, and justice-of-peace courts, are held by the county authorities for the upper ward of the county. For more than two centuries, the keeping of the weights and measures for Scotland was committed to the care of the town of Lanark. The old act of the 20th June, 1617, bears, "in respect that the keeping and outgiving of the weights of old to the burrows and others, &c. was committed to the burgh of Lanark," the "care of the weights" should be again intrusted to it. These olden national standards are still preserved, and bear the arms of the burgh, viz. a spread eagle with two heads. Lanark unites with Airdrie, Hamilton, Falkirk, and Linlithgow, in returning a member to parliament. Municipal constituency in 1855, 306; parliamentary constituency, 307. Population of the royal burgh in 1831, 4,266; in 1851, 5,304. Houses, 651. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 5,008. Houses, 601.

Lanark is celebrated in Scottish history, especially in the chronicles of Fordun and Blind Harry, as the scene of the first exploits of Sir William Wallace. The accounts of these are somewhat obscure; but the popular tradition is, that the insolence and oppression of the English sheriff of Lanarkshire, William de Hesliope, having become insupportable, Wallace joined or instigated a rising of his countrymen, and put the obnoxious sheriff to death in the town of Lanark. The time of this occurrence is laid in 1297. Blind Harry relates that Wallace, having married a lady of the name of Braidfoot, the heiress of Lamington, lived with her privately at Lanark, and that while there he and his friends raised a scuffle in the street with a body of Englishmen. The patriot, having been overpowered, fled first to his own house and then to Cartland Craigs, upon which the sheriff, Hesliope or Hesilrig, seized his wife, and put her to death. In revenge, Wallace gathered a party of his friends, attacked Hesliope in the night, and killed him and 240 of his band. Tradition says that the house in which Wallace resided was at the head of the Castlegate, opposite the church; and that a private vaulted archway led from this house to Cartland Craigs; but the latter part of this statement is manifestly wild fiction. The English continued to hold the castle and the town till 1310, but then surrendered them to King Robert Bruce. Lanark is next noticed in history in connection with the Covenanters, who, on 12th January, 1682, entered the town, and affixed a declaration to the market-cross, denouncing Charles II., as perjured, excommunicating him, and renouncing their allegiance. For this bold deed the privy council fined the town in 6,000 merks, and issued processes against the landed proprietors, for not having seized the insurgents, or prevented the indignity which they had offered to the King. William Hervie and some other persons were soon after executed for their participation in publishing the Lanark declaration, or for having been present at the battle of Bothwell Bridge. Hervie's grave is still pointed out in the churchyard. Lanark gives the title of Earl to the ducal house of Hamilton. William, the second Duke, who died of the wounds he received at the battle of Worcester, was created Earl of Lanark in 1639.

LANARK (New), a large manufacturing village in the parish of Lanark. It stands on the right bank of the Clyde, about a mile south-south-west of the town of Lanark. Its site is low ground, contiguous to the river, about ½ a mile below Corra-linn, within view of that romantic waterfall, and of the fall of Dundaff, and is completely surrounded by steep and beautifully wooded hills. It is a handsome place in itself, as well as most superbly environed, and at the same time is one of the healthiest seats of manufacture in Scotland, clean, airy, and of rural aspect. Its chief features are cotton-spinning factories, which either directly or indirectly employ all its inhabitants. It was founded in 1784, by the well-known David Dale, who feued a piece of ground for it from the Lord Justice-Clerk, Braxfield. Its site, at that time, was little else than a morass in a shelving dell; but it appeared to Mr. Dale very eligible for his purpose, by diverting the waters of the Clyde into a power for the moving of machinery. The first mill was begun in 1785, and a subterraneous passage of about 300 feet in length was hewn through a rocky mount for the purpose of an aqueduct. The height of the fall of water is 28 feet. In 1788 a second mill was built, and was nearly roofed in, when the first was totally consumed by an accidental fire; but it speedily rose from its ashes, and was rebuilt and ready for the machinery in 1789. After that time various extensions were made till the village assumed the bulk and bustle of a small town. Mr. Dale, as part-proprietor and manager, was succeeded by his son-in-law, Mr. Robert Owen, whose visionary notions and projects for the regeneration of the social system of mankind have made his name too notorious in the kingdom. He made vigorous trials of his social schemes here for a number of years, and was well seconded by a kindly appreciation on the part of the people; but, though winning from many of them permanent respect and attachment to his person, he eventually drew general ridicule and scorn upon his schemes; and, in 1827, he ceased to have any connection with the village. The factories then passed into other hands and under a superior management. Connected with them is a large school, called the institution. Population of the village, 1,642. Houses, 337.

LANARKSHIRE, a large, wealthy, and important county in the Scottish Lowlands,—the most populous county in Scotland. It is bounded on the north, by the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling; on the east, by the counties of Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Peebles; on the south, by the county of Dumfries; and on the west, by the counties of Ayr and Renfrew. It lies in north latitude between 55° 18′ 40″ and 55° 56′, and in west longitude between 3° 24′ and 4° 22′ 51″. Its extreme length, from south-east to north-west, is about 54 miles; its breadth at the extremities is little more than 10 miles; its greatest breadth, near the centre, is 38 miles; and its superficial area is 926 square miles, or 471,278 Scotch acres, equal to 584,800 imperial acres. Hamilton of Wishaw says, "The shyre of Lanark was anciently of greater extent than now it is; for there was comprehended in it the whole sheriffdome of Ranfrew, lying laigher upon Clyde, called of old the Baronie of Ranfrew, (and is yett so designed when the Prince's titles are enumerate,) untill it was disjoyned therefra by King Robert the Third, in anno 1402, at such time as he erected what had been his father's patrimonie before his accession to the Crown, in ane principalitie in favour of his sone Prince James. And then, because of the largeness of its extent, it was divyded into two wairds, called the Upper and the Nether waird; and the burgh of Lanark declared to be the head-burgh of the Upper waird, and Rutherglen of the Nether waird: and since the dissolving of the shire of Ranfrew from the sheriffdome of Lanark, the burgh of Lan-



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rk is the head-burgh of the sheriffdome of Lanark, nd Rutherglen the head-burgh of the Nether waird hereof." Other accounts affirm that the disjunc-on of Renfrew from Lanarkshire did not take place ll the reign of James II. But whatever was the nte of that disjunction, Lanarkshire, in its dimin-hed extent, continued to form two wards till the iddle of the last century; and then, in consequence f the increase of its population, it was divided into ree wards, Upper, Middle, and Lower. Lanark ntinued to be the political capital of the upper ard; Hamilton was constituted the political capi-l of the middle ward; and Glasgow was substituted r Rutherglen as the political capital of the lower ard. The superficial area of the upper ward is 77,246 Scotch acres; of the middle ward, 153,954 cotch acres; of the lower ward, 40,078 Scotch res.

The boundary lines of the upper half of the county e very nearly coincident with the mountain-rim the basin of the Clyde, and of all that river's early ibutaries. The lower half of the county also is aversed nearly through its centre by the Clyde, nd is bounded, to a considerable aggregate extent, y the watersheds at the sources of its tributaries; t it both receives some trivial streams from the ntiguous counties, and discharges some others into ese counties; and, around its lower extremity, mprising most of the lower ward, it contains but small breadth of the Clyde's basin, and has no reat aggregate extent of natural boundary. Its rface, in a general view, might be topographically stributed into the two districts of upland and low-nd. The upland district, however, at least in the ountainous sense, is nearly all comprised in the acts drained by the head-streams of the Clyde, con-ituting about one-half or two-thirds of the upper ard. The principal summits are the Lowthers on near the boundary with Dumfries-shire, which ave altitudes of from 2,450 feet to 3,100 feet above e level of the sea. And among the other most ticeable summits are Culterfell, which has an alti-de of 2,330 feet; Tinto, 2,236 feet; Cairntable, on e boundary with Ayrshire, 1,630 feet; Dolphinton ill, 1,550 feet; and Dunsyre hill, 1,230 feet. The wland district has much diversity of hill and dale; t, in a general view, down to nearly the lower tremity of the middle ward, it comprises a grand llow or trough traversed by the Clyde, and aduated flanks which rise upward with diversified ntour, and spread finally away into moorland. nd, along its south-western side it is so free from evated features, and lies so open in its view toward yrshire and the frith of Clyde, that from almost y piece of vantage ground 150 feet or more above e level of the sea, a spectator may descry, on a ear day, the serrated peaks of the island of Arran, a distance of 50 miles. Nearly all the character-ic scenery of the county will be found incidentally ticed in our articles CLYDE, AVON, and DOUGLAS.

The upper ward, though so much more extensive an either of the other wards, is comparatively far s valuable. Its uplands occupy a very large oportion of its area, and are in a main degree tle else than poor pasture or waste moorland, with ills on hills confusedly hurled.' Yet, though by the larger portion of this ward is uncultivated, d cannot be deemed capable of much agricultural provement, there are sunny and fertile spots be-een, which are at once pleasing to the eye, and ofitable to the agriculturist. Even in the wildest rts of the upper ward, those verdant holms retch to a considerable extent along both banks of e Clyde and its tributaries; and where they are orned with new plantation, or dotted with old timber, the landscape is one of surpassing loveliness. Many of the hills are covered with verdure to the summit; and the quality of the sheep, which are reared upon them, speaks intelligibly of the richness of the pastures. Nevertheless, the general aspect of the district is sterile and uninviting; and the loftiness and stern grandeur which characterize even the bleakest of the Highland mountains are unknown to the hills of Lanarkshire. Mr. Naismith, describing this part of the county in 1794, says, "The mountains are so huddled together, that their grandeur is lost to the eye of a beholder. When he traverses a hollow, only the sides of the nearest mountain are presented to his view; and when he climbs an eminence, he sees nothing but a confused group of rugged tops, with the naked rock frequently appearing among the herbage." But as the hills undulate towards the lower part of the ward, their aspect is much softened, and the country presents every alternation of sylvan sweetness, with hill and dale, wood and wold, meadow and streamlet. The scenery of various localities, in the upper ward, is well known from this cause to tourists; of which the Falls of Clyde, near the town of Lanark, is not the least interesting portion. There is no part of Scotland in which industry, perseverance, and the lights of science, as applicable to agriculture, have more successfully developed themselves than in the upper ward; where native sterility has been overcome by the improved practice and increased knowledge of the husbandman. Along the great line of road from Glasgow to Carlisle, in particular, smiling arable farms have risen up, where 45 years ago, there was nothing but stinted herbage, unproductive moss, or luxuriant furze or heather.

The middle ward, though predominantly lowland, has a remarkable variety of contour. High hills occupy its south-west border; lofty moors occupy much of its north-east flank; and bold undulations, steep banks, and deep ravines, as well as the trough of the Clyde itself, diversify its centre. Very little of its surface is level, excepting belts of alluvial ground along the sides of the streams. Most of its arable land lies at an elevation of from 250 to 300 feet, or upward, above the level of the sea. Its soil is as various as its heights and undulations; but, in a general view, it is moss, more or less reclaimed, on the grounds farthest from the Clyde,—clay intermixed with sand, on the slopes and undulations of the central parts,—and a rich alluvium, incumbent on gravel, on the low level tracts contiguous to the Clyde. The most fertile district is the central one, along both banks of the Clyde, from end to end of the ward, measuring upwards of 12 miles in length, and nearly 6 miles in average breadth. The landscape here is peculiarly soft and inviting. For all the elements of rural sweetness, the drive between Lanark and Bothwell is not equalled by any other in the kingdom, if we except perhaps that along the banks of the Esk between Langholm and Langtown, on the Scotch and English border. The hills swell gently to a considerable elevation on either bank of the river, and generally are covered with either luxuriant pasture or thriving copsewood to the summit. The glades, too, generally present the bold front of some olden mansion, with its beautiful policy, studded by timber of ancient growth, or the elegant modern dwelling of a proprietor, who has replaced it for the keep or tower which served as a dwelling-place to his fathers. Here, too, are the orchards which, in spring time and summer, are well designated the pride of Clydesdale. In the end of April, or beginning of May, when the gorgeous flush of blossom decks the trees, and the per-

fume scents the gale, the traveller feels as if he were in reality in the land of the Faëry, where "apple-blossom is strewn upon the wind."

The lower ward, while much smaller in extent than either of the other wards, is, at the same time, less interesting in its natural features. Its only considerable height is the ridge of Dechmont and Cathkin, along the upper part of its south-west border; and even this is remarkable only for its contrast to the adjacent plains, and for sake of a grandly extensive view which it commands. Some other parts of the ward might be called hilly, and many are diversified by breaks and undulations; but others are quite level, and most, when regarded in the aggregate, are little else than outspread undulated valley. The soil, too, is exceedingly diversified, comprises a good deal of moss or moor, and was, originally, in many of its arable tracts, either churlish or barren. Yet this ward, in consequence of enormous improvements upon its lands, and in consequence of the presence within it of the enterprise, industry, and wealth of the city and environs of Glasgow, exhibits generally a munificent appearance, great in fertility, high in ornament, and rich in the results of art. Market-gardens, however, do not press round the city here, to enrich the landscape, as they do in the case of many comparatively smaller towns; for Glasgow depends, for its supply of vegetables, very largely upon its immense steamboat traffic with the coasts of Scotland and of Ireland.

The river Clyde is so characteristically the chief stream of Lanarkshire as to give it popularly the names of Clydesdale and Strathclyde. This stream is not only the great drain of the country, but also, by the vast improvements which have been made upon its navigation, gives the lower ward all the same advantages of commerce as if it lay upon the coast, and had safe, deep, sea harbours. Into this river, likewise, with some very trivial exceptions, flow all the other streams of the county, the whole coming down to it either as head-streams or as affluents. Highest up are the Little Clyde, the Daer, the Elvan, the Midlock, the Camps, and the Glengonner, which may all be regarded as head-streams. Next is the Duneaton, which rises near the highest point of the boundary with Ayrshire, and runs through the parish of Crawfordjohn to the Clyde, 2 miles below Abington. The Culter rises near the highest point of the boundary with Peebles-shire, and runs through the parish of Culter to the Clyde opposite Symington. The North Medwin rises near the boundary with Edinburghshire, runs through the parish of Carnwath, and is joined by the South Medwin a little before falling into the Clyde. The Douglas rises near the sources of the Duneaton, adjacent to the boundary with Ayrshire, and pursues a grand course, through a district to which it gives the name of Douglasdale, to a confluence with the Clyde a little above the falls of Bonniton. The Mouse, rising in Carnwath, flows through Carstairs into the parish of Lanark, winds through the romantic glen of Cartland-craigs, and falls into the Clyde opposite Kirkfieldbank. The Nethan rises in Lesmahago, and after flowing through a most beautiful district of country, studded with gentlemen's seats, joins the Clyde at Clydesgrove. The Avon rises on the borders of Ayrshire, intersects the parish of Avondale, enters Stonehouse, divides that parish from Glassford and from Dalserf, traverses a most romantic glen within the parish of Hamilton, and falls into the Clyde at Hamilton-bridge. The South Calder comes in from the moors of Linlithgowshire, runs between the parishes of Cambusnethan and Shotts, and proceeds thence to the Clyde, at a point about a mile below the influx of the Avon. The North Calder rises at the boundary with Stirlingshire, and runs between the parishes of Shotts and Bothwell on its left bank, and those of New Monkland and Old Monkland on its right bank, to the Clyde at Daldowie. The Rotten Calder rises within 3 miles of the common boundary with Ayrshire and Renfrewshire, and runs through the parish of East Kilbride, and between the parishes of Blantyre and Cambuslang, to the Clyde at Turnwheel. The Kelvin, so far as connected with Lanarkshire, runs chiefly along its north-western boundary, but also traverses a small wing of the county, between Govan parish and the Barony parish of Glasgow, to a junction with the Clyde opposite the town of Govan.

Lanarkshire is little celebrated for its lakes. The Crane-loch, about a mile in circumference, is situated in a wild bleak district in the parish of Dunsyre, at an elevation of 800 feet above the level of the adjacent streams. The White-loch, also about a mile in circumference, is situated in Carnwath, and is fringed on two sides by some fine timber. Lang-loch, situated between the town of Lanark and Hyndford-bridge, is a sheet of water of considerable length, though remarkably narrow. Bishop's-loch covers between 80 and 90 acres in the parish of Old Monkland; Woodend-loch, 50 acres; and Lochend-loch, 40 acres. Lam-loch is a large sheet of water in the parish of Cadder; here is also Loch-Grog, of smaller extent, and gradually becoming less, from the process of draining. There are also Robroyston-loch, which is rapidly undergoing the same process; Johnston-loch, nearly a mile in circumference; and Gastinqueen-loch, of less extent. There are the Hogganfield and Frankfield lochs in the Barony-parish, the water from which turns the wheels of the town mills; and there is an artificial lake, or reservoir, with an area of upwards of 300 acres, in the parishes of Shotts and New Monkland, formed for giving supply to the Monkland canal and the Forth and Clyde canal. These canals themselves are much more interesting than all the lakes together, and figure almost as prominently as the Clyde in the hydrography of the county. The Monkland canal connects Glasgow with the great mineral field of the Monklands, and was of vast moment to that city, for heavy traffic, previous to the formation of the railways. The Forth and Clyde canal, besides traversing the north-east wing of the county, sends a branch into junction with the Monkland canal at Glasgow, and thus affords, both to Glasgow itself and to the Monkland mineral-field, a direct navigation across the kingdom to the frith of Forth and the German ocean.

The rocks of Lanarkshire present a wide range to the observation of the geologist, and comprise every thing desirable in almost every department of mineral economy. Greywacke is the predominant rock among the uplands. Some varieties of trap rock also abound there. The old red sandstone prevails in the lower part of the upper ward, particularly in the tract around the falls of Clyde. Rocks of the carboniferous formation predominate throughout the middle ward and the lower ward; and they very extensively present to the quarrier and the miner, the most useful members of that formation, in the most desirable proportions, and in excellent positions. The strata, on both sides of the valley of the Clyde, all incline toward the river; or, in other words, they ascend from the axis of the river's course, with a variety of gradient, till they reach the surface, or as the miners express it, crop out one after the other. Hence it often happens that the first seam of coal found in one mine is the

second, or third, or fourth in another mine. The coal strata extend through all the low or plain parts of the region, and ramify thence up the vales of the principal streams; so that the general area occupied by them is both very large and exceedingly convenient.

The rocks of the uplands are largely metalliferous. The tract around the sources of Glengonner water contains such rich veins of lead ore as to have long taken from it the name of Leadhills. Lead ores have been successfully worked here for several centuries, and still yield annually about 700 tons of lead. The principal ores are common and compact galena; but there are also green lead ore, black lead ore, yellow lead ore, white and black carbonates of lead, sulphate of lead, sulphato-carbonate of lead, and phosphate of lead. There are likewise, in the same rocks, silver ore, copper-pyrites, azure copper ore, malachite, iron-pyrites, grey manganese, calamine, calcareous spar, brown spar, heavy spar, sparry ironstone, and some other spars. The silver does not exist in sufficient quantity to repay the expense of extracting it. Gold occurs in minute particles in the till or clay nearest the rocks, and occasionally also in quartz. Extensive search for it was made in the reign of James V., but did not prove to be compensating, and was abandoned. Veins of lead occur in the parish of Crawfordjohn, in circumstances which might probably afford remunerative mining. Attempts have been made to discover compensating lead veins in the parishes of Lesmahago, Carmichael, and Dolphinton, but without success.

Ironstone, in great plenty, and of valuable quality, exists in many parts of Lanarkshire. It began to be worked at Wilsontown in Carnwath, in 1781; and it is now worked in nine parishes to so great an extent as to afford large employment to the inhabitants, and to be a very prominent article of export. The enormous iron-trade of Scotland, which will be found noticed on pages 757 and 758 of our article on Glasgow, is mainly the produce of Lanarkshire; and the rapid increase of that trade in recent years, is an index of the correspondingly rapid increase of this county's mining industry. The blast furnaces for the production of pig iron are so numerous in some parts, particularly around Coatbridge, as to give a characteristic feature to the country. Even the malleable iron-works are now prominent; and large engineering establishments, for the construction of steam-engines and of other large iron machinery, challenge attention. The ironstone is particularly abundant and specially valuable in the parish of New Monkland. It occurs there partly in balls and partly in seams; and the most common seams are the mussel-band and the black-band. The black-band, both in that parish and in the parish of Old Monkland, is particularly valuable on account of its occurring in connexion with large quantities of suitable coal. In the parish of Govan also, a seam of excellent black-band ironstone, from 10 to 15 inches thick, is found above gas-coal; and farther down are several seams of clay-band, varying from 5 to 12 inches in thickness, and yielding from 30 to 33 per cent. of iron.

The coal of Lanarkshire is still more important than the ironstone, and even gives the latter the main part of its value. The coal field of this county extends from Douglasdale to the north-west boundary, having a length of about 30 miles, an average breadth of nearly 4 miles, and an area of about 110 square miles. A considerable variety of kinds of coal are contained in it; and these, together with their geological position, are well described as follows by Mr. Naismith in his Agricultural Survey of Clydesdale;—"A number of these strata or seams lie above that which is generally called, around the city of Glasgow, the upper coal, because it is the first that is found worth digging to any extent. This stratum is composed entirely of what is called rough coal in Scotland, except a small part near the middle of it of a kind called splint. 2. About 16 or 17 fathoms under that lies the ell coal, so called because it was first found of this thickness. but it is frequently from 4 to 6 feet thick. It is composed of two kinds, called yolk and cherry coal, with sometimes a parting of splint, and sometimes not. This is a fine caking coal, or what is called in England a close-burning coal, and is much esteemed for the blacksmith's forge. 3. At from 10 to 17 fathoms below the last, lies the seam called the main coal, from its possessing all the good qualities found in any of the other strata. It contains rough coal, splint, and parrot, or jet coal, and is preferred to all the others as the most profitable. Its thickness is from 3½ to 9 feet. Sometimes a thin bed of stone is found about the middle of the seam, and the thickness is 10 feet. 4. About 13 or 14 fathoms lower lies the humph coal. It consists of yolk and rough coal, with a thin parting of splint. In some places it is without the splint, and unworkable, being much interlaced with these laminæ of stone, and a kind of petrified black clay called blaise, black bituminous shale, and slate clay. 5. Below the humph coal lies the hard coal, sometimes at 14 fathoms distant. It consists solely of splint and parrot coal, and is found to be the best in the county for the smelting of iron. It is also very good for family use. 6. At a fathom and a half lower is found the soft coal, from 30 inches to 6 feet thick. It is composed of the rough, yolk, and cherry coals, cakes much in burning, and is esteemed a good coal for the blacksmith's forge. 7. About 13 or 14 fathoms below this lies a coal, called about Glasgow the sour-milk coal. As it burns slowly and affords but a weak heat, it is what the miners call a lean coal, and has therefore been but little wrought. There are a number of these seams under the sour-milk coal, all of a lean quality, and generally much interlaced with laminæ of stone, blaise, or shiver. Under the last mentioned have been found several strata of excellent lime; and more of these thin seams of coal again have been discovered under the lime, but all of them which have yet been tried are of a lean quality. "The above is the order of the coal strata everywhere along the Clyde, where they are entire. These are distinguished by the name of the Clyde strata, or seams of coal, and not only lie along the sides of that river, through all the plain country, but branch out less or more along the principal streams, on some of them to a great extent. Besides these there are other seams of coal in the county, of a somewhat different nature. In the parish of Shotts a fine yolk coal is wrought, resembling the coal found upon the sides of the Forth, and supposed to be a continuation of one of the same strata. Upon the sides of the Douglas river are extensive collieries, which supply some of the southern provinces where that fuel is wanting. The coal here is also similar to that of the Forth. On the south-west boundary of the county, is coal of the same quality with that wrought on the coast of Ayrshire. It crops out at the surface about the middle of Avondale parish. There are still some other variations in the coal strata which merit attention. Near the northern boundary of the county a species is found distinguished by the name of the blind coal, from its burning with intense heat without flame. This must no doubt have been deprived of the fixed air by means of subterraneous fire. It is used for the

same purposes as coke, and even preferred to coke artificially made, its effluvia being still less offensive. The blind coal is always found under a covering of horizontal whin; and where the same seam is traced till it comes under the freestone rock, its qualities are entirely changed, and it becomes in every respect the common pit-coal. Another species of coal, the qualities of which are directly opposite to those of the last, is found in different parts of the county. It is here called the cannel or light coal, and is said to be the parrot or jet coal of the third seam in the above enumeration, divested of the other kinds which accompany it when the seam is complete. But when this is found alone, it seems to be still more exquisitely inflammable; it takes flame the moment it is brought in contact with the fire, and a small fragment of it may be carried about in the hand like a flambeau, and will continue for a long time to give a vivid light." If the medium thickness of the entire coal field of the county be estimated at 15 feet, the contents of the entire field will be 1,703,680,000 cubic yards of coal.

Limestone abounds in every part of the coal district. It occurs generally beneath the seventh seam of coal, about 73 fathoms below the upper coal. It is found near the surface only in places of considerable elevation, after the strata which lie naturally above it have all cropped out, and are no longer to be found. It occurs in the parishes of Carnwath and Carluke, but more frequently on the other side of the Clyde, particularly in the parishes of Douglas, Lesmahago, Avondale, Stonehouse, Glassford, Hamilton, Blantyre, and East Kilbride. Sandstone also, of excellent quality for building, and of very diversified appearance, abounds in all the coal districts. It is found in distinct strata of red and white, and sometimes of a mixed colour, and so beautifully blended as to resemble marble. The colour of the houses, however, will generally denote the description of stone which prevails in the vicinity; but it is generally found that on the east side of the Clyde the red sandstone predominates, while on the west and south the white stone is the standard. Organic remains are so abundant in many parts, particularly in the carboniferous strata, as to render Lanarkshire more interesting to the palæontologist than any other county in Scotland. Mineral wells also occur in almost every parish, and have a great variety of character.

The westerly and south-westerly winds prevail in Lanarkshire during about two-thirds of the year; and, as they come up from the Atlantic very little modified by any intervening land, they have all the mildness of the ocean temperature, and at the same time are heavily charged with vapour. In the lower ward, during these winds, the rain falls in frequent showers, or for series of days, between short intervals of fair weather; but, in the low country farther up the Clyde, the rain is less frequent; and, in the hollow immediately contiguous to the river, sometimes no rain falls even while there are showers on the flanking braes. The winds from the east are sharper than those from the west or the south-west, blow less frequently, and their force is somewhat broken by the high land on the east side of the country; so that the cold damps, so prevalent on the east coast, do not often arrive here. Wind from the north-east is next in frequency to that from the south-west, and is generally attended by fair weather. Rains from the north-west, north, and north-east, are neither frequent nor heavy, but are little conducive to vegetation. Intense frost is seldom of long continuance, and deep, long-lying snow is rare, But in the uplands of the county, heavy rains often fall, fogs often envelope the hills, the winters are severe and tedious, and the heats of summer are often interrupted by chilling blasts. In every part of the county also, the seed-time of any year is liable to be severely damaged by wetness of weather; for, when there does not happen to be a sufficient duration of drought, either the seed must be committed to an uncongenial state of the soil, or not sown at all till an unduly late period.

The agriculture of Lanarkshire, notwithstanding all the drawbacks of climate, is in a high condition. The progress of improvement has been broad, steady, and rapid. The energy of mining industry in the mineral field, and that of manufacturing industry in the towns, has been vied with, and perhaps in some degree imitated, by that of rural industry on the soil. Agriculturists here have been as enterprising as agriculturists anywhere; and, though confronted by much stiffer obstacles than those in the way of the Lothian agriculturists, they have as completely overcome them. The reclamation of waste lands, the fertilization of naturally good lands, and all the arts and processes of agricultural amelioration, have been very largely and triumphantly plied. Even ancient families, whose large estates lie under the incubus of entail, have, in some instances, done great things in the way of improvement; while many modern proprietors, whose wealth has been transferred from commerce to landed proprietorship, have infused into the affairs of rural economy all the animation and impulse which are characteristic of city industry. The whole agriculture of Lanarkshire, in fact, has been "at once stimulated and assisted by the means and facilities which the commercial resources afford; and the streams of wealth which are ever issuing from Glasgow, as a grand reservoir, spread riches and beauty, not only over the adjacent portions of the county, but over its remotest extremities."

In the statistics of agriculture, obtained in 1854 for the Board of Trade, by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, 190,160¾ imperial acres were returned as in tillage, 6,440¾ under wheat, 2,290¼ under barley, 56,116¾ under oats, 164 under rye, 252½ under bere, 3,735¾ under beans, 430 under pease, 1,581 under vetches, 10,885¾ under turnips, 8,016¾ under potatoes, 58 under mangel-wurzel, 28½ under carrots, 239½ under cabbages, 1,275¾ under flax, 10 under turnip seed, and 1,519¾ in bare fallow. The estimated gross produce was 209,324 bushels of wheat, 80,158 bushels of barley, 1,936,027 bushels of oats, 8,837 bushels of bere, 108,336 bushels of beans, 160,564 tons of turnips, and 34,872 tons of potatoes. The estimated average produce per imperial acre was 32½ bushels of wheat, 35 bushels of barley, 34½ bushels of oats, 35 bushels of bere, 29 bushels of beans, 14¾ tons of turnips, and 4 tons 7 cwt. of potatoes. The number of acres not in tillage comprised 97,120¾ under grass in the rotation of the farm, 68,155¾ in permanent pasture, 5,441 in irrigated meadows, 163,826½ in sheep walks, 19,446 under wood, 33,066½ in a state of waste, and 10,231½ in house-steads, roads, fences, &c. The numbers of live stock comprised 7,241 horses, 30,528 milch cows, 9,938 calves, 18,488 other bovine cattle, 108,000 ewes, gimmers, and ewe-hoggs, 19,916 tups, wethers, and wether-hoggs, and 8,891 swine. The number of agricultural occupants in the county, in 1855, paying a yearly rent of £10 or upwards, exclusive of tenants of woods, owners of villas, feuars, householders, and the like, was 3,133. The number of occupants paying an annual rent of less than £10 was 338. The number of heritors of £100 Scots of valued rent in 1852 was 312; and the number of commissioners of supply was 462. The valued rental of the county in 1674 was £162,131 Scots. The annual value o

real property, as assessed in 1815, was £686,531; in 1849, £2,140,839. The average of the fiar prices from 1848 to 1854, both inclusive, was, best wheat, 48s. 2½d.; second wheat, 44s. 1½d.; best barley, 27s. 3½d.; second barley, 24s. 5$\frac{5}{12}$d.; best bere, 25s. 6$\frac{8}{12}$d.; best oats, 20s. 7½d.; second oats, 18s. 2$\frac{1}{12}$d.; best beans, 39s.; best malt, 52s. 2½d.; best oatmeal, 16s. 0½d.

The rise and progress of the manufactures of Lanarkshire belong so intimately to the history of Glasgow, that it is not necessary to treat of them at length here. Previous to the beginning of the last century, manufactures either did not exist in Scotland, or were of the most contemptible kind. Hence, for 20 years after its establishment in 1695, the bank of Scotland could not employ £30,000 annually in the business of the whole kingdom. Branches of the bank were established in several of the Scottish towns, and Glasgow amongst the rest; but after a trial, the bank directors found themselves compelled to give up their provincial offices, and bring their books, notes, and specie to Edinburgh "by horse carriage." Even so late as 1727, the counties of Perth and Forfar possessed more extensive manufactures than Lanarkshire. About 1750, however, the beneficial effects of the Union had begun to be felt, and the industry and resources of the county to be fully developed. Two banks were then started in the city of Glasgow—the one by Dunlop, Houston, and company, and the other by Cochran, Murdoch, and company. The trade with Virginia sprang up and flourished; and the various new trades and manufactures which this called into existence and fostered, extended their benefits over the whole county. But the main commercial prosperity of Lanarkshire may be dated from 1784, when the cotton trade was introduced, after Arkwright's magnificent invention had become fully understood, and its practice was open to the whole country from the expiry of the patent. Lanarkshire was particularly qualified for embracing this new trade—first, from its possession of an exhaustless supply of coal, and next, from possessing the sea-ports on the Clyde, by means of which the merchants of Glasgow could hold communication with almost all the markets of the world. Wealth flowed into the county; old coal mines were worked on improved principles with renewed spirit, and new ones opened; the iron trade was called into existence; crowds of population thronged not only into Glasgow, but to those localities in the county where the mineral treasures most abounded; the superficies of the land, from the near presence of a wealthy commercial and manufacturing capital, grew in fertility and beauty; and thus Lanarkshire received an impetus which has long since accorded her the first rank for population, wealth, and importance among the counties of Scotland.

Although a commercial and manufacturing aristocracy have now grown up in the county, there still remain many ancient families of note, the ancestors of some of whom are not unworthily known to Scottish history. A few may be named. Foremost is the ducal family of Hamilton, whose head is the premier peer of Scotland. To this family also belong the noble houses of Belhaven and Dalziel, and many others of the same name of honourable status in the county. The old Douglases of the Angus line are lineally represented on the female side by Baron Douglas, and collaterally by other families in the county. There are still, too, the Lockharts of Lee, with many offshoots from the parent branch; the Baillies of Lamington, the Rosses of Bonnington, the Colebrookes of Crawford, the Veres of Stonyres, and many more. The mansions of the county, even those of first class character for magnificence and extent, are very numerous; and elegant residences, of the villa kind, equal in most respects to the manor-houses of other counties, can be counted by the hundred. Our space will admit of our noticing only a few of the mansions, merely by name, and with reference rather to their distribution over the county, than to any other principle of selection. Some of the chief are Hamilton-palace, Douglas-castle, Bothwell-castle, Carstairs-house, Wishaw-house, Mauldslie-castle, Core-house, Bonnington-house, Lee-castle, Allanton-house, Airdrie-house, Monkland-house, Carstairs-house, Stonebyres-house, Milton-Lockhart, Dalziel-house, Cambusnethan-priory, Coltness-house, Woodhall, Cleland-house, Rosehall, Newton-house, and Castlemilk.

The burghs in Lanarkshire, possessing a parliamentary representation, are Glasgow, Airdrie, Hamilton, Lanark, and Rutherglen. Glasgow sends two members for itself; Airdrie, Hamilton, and Lanark unite with Falkirk and Linlithgow to send a member; and Rutherglen unites with Renfrew, Port-Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Kilmarnock to send a member. The other towns in Lanarkshire having each a population of upwards of 2,000, are Calderbank, Carluke, Coatbridge, Govan, Stonehouse, Strathaven, and Wishawton. The burghs of barony are Biggar, Strathaven, and East Kilbride. The other small towns and the principal villages are Douglas, Uddington, Abbeygreen, Turfholm, Boghead, Crossford, Hazelbank, Kirkfieldbank, Kirkmuirhill, Newtrows, Crawfordjohn, Abington, Crawford, Leadhills, Culter, Lamington, Wiston, Roberton, Newton-Roberton, Symington, Walston, Ellsrickle, Libberton, Quothquan, Thankerton, New-Lanark, Cartland, Braidwood, Kilcadzow, Yellshields, Carstairs, Ravenstruther, Pettinain, Dunsyre, Carnwath, Newbigging, Braehead, Forth, Wilsontown, Kirknow, Overtown, Stewarton, Stane, Bonkle, Omoa, Harthill, Newton-Shotts, Sallysburgh, Shotts-Ironworks, Motherwell, Windmillhill, Newarthill, Holytown, Chapelhall, Bellshill, Uddingstone, Bothwell, Arden, Ballochney, Greengairs, Riggend, Watt's-Town, Braes, Carmyle, Canseyside, Dundyvan, New-Dundyvan, Langloan, Faskine, Greenend, Baillieston, Barachine, Craigend, Merrystone, West-Merrystone, Swinton, Coatdyke, Gartcloss, Gartsherrie, Summerlee, Fernigair, Dalserf, Rosebank, Millheugh, Larkhall, Sandyford, Chapelton, Westquarter, Blantyre-Works, Kirkton of Blantyre, Barnhill, Auchintiber, Auchinraith, Hunthill, Stonefield, Kittockside, Busby (part of), Cambuslang (the connected villages of), Dalton, Lightburn, Silverbanks, Carmunnock, Partick, Auchinairn, Chryston, Mollensburn, Moodiesburn, Muirhead, Bishopbriggs, Springburn, Maryhill, Shettleston, Tollcross, Parkhead, Camlachie, Millerston, Kippochhill, and Finnieston.

Lanarkshire, exclusive of its burghs, sends one member to parliament. Its parliamentary constituency in 1855 was 3,225. Its facilities of communication, by canal, by river, by road, and especially by railway, are so exceedingly great as not to admit of any complete enumeration. Those of the lower ward may be understood by a reference to our article on Glasgow; and the best of those in the other wards, are noticed in our articles on the Caledonian railway and the Monkland railways. The sheriff ordinary court is held at Glasgow on every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday; the appeal court on every Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday during session; and the small debt court on every Monday and Thursday. Sheriff courts are held at Hamilton, Airdrie, and Lanark on every Tuesday and Friday during session; and circuit courts, under the sheriff

small debt act, are held at Biggar on the second Thursday of March, June, September, and December, and at Douglas on the first Friday of April, August, and December. The number of committals for crime, in the year, within the county, was 508 in the average of 1836—1840, 620 in the average of 1841—1845, 782 in the average of 1846—1850, 749 in 1852, 456 in 1853, and 795 in 1854. The sums paid for expenses of criminal prosecutions in the years 1846—1852 ranged from £7,614 to £11,244. The total number of persons confined in the jails of Glasgow within the year ending 30th June 1854, was 4,193,—in the jail at Airdrie, 726,—in the jail at Hamilton, 350,—in the jail at Lanark, 125; the average duration of the confinement of each, at Glasgow, was 50 days,—at Airdrie, 14 days,—at Hamilton, 35 days,—at Lanark, 37 days; and the net cost of their confinement per head, after deducting earnings, was, at Glasgow, £14 6s. 5d.,—at Airdrie, £15 19s. 6d.,—at Hamilton, £16 17s. 4d.,—at Lanark, £26 14s. 1d. There are six poorhouses in Lanarkshire, namely, one in Glasgow, with accommodation for 1,500 persons; one in Barony of Glasgow, with accommodation for 1,319 persons; one in Govan, with accommodation for 750 persons; one in New Monkland, with accommodation for 300 persons; one in Lanark, with accommodation for 58 persons; and one in Douglas, for a combination of ten parishes. The number of parishes or quasi-parishes assessed for the poor is 37; unassessed, 4. The number of registered poor in the year 1852–3 was 22,261; in the year 1853–4, 24,956. The number of casual poor in 1852–3 was 5,954; in 1853–4, 5,471. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1852–3 was £70,610; in 1853–4, £76,442. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1852–3 was £3,991; in 1853–4, £4,817. The assessment for prisons and rogue money is 1½d. per pound of real rent. Population of the county in 1801, 147,692; in 1811, 191,291; in 1821, 244,387; in 1831, 316,819; in 1841, 426,972; in 1851, 530,169. Males in 1851, 257,060; females, 273,109. Inhabited houses in 1851, 37,504; uninhabited, 1,279; building, 328.

There are in Lanarkshire 49 entire quoad civilia parishes, parts of 4 other quoad civilia parishes, 10 quoad sacra parishes, and 34 chapels of ease. One of the part quoad civilia parishes is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries; 9 of the quoad civilia parishes are in the presbytery of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; 11 of the quoad civilia parishes, and 2 of the chapels of ease, are in the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; 15 of the quoad civilia parishes, and 8 of the chapels of ease, are in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; and 14 of the quoad civilia parishes, 3 of the part quoad civilia parishes, the 10 quoad sacra parishes, and 24 of the chapels of ease, are in the presbytery of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. In 1851, the number of places of worship within Lanarkshire was 327; of which 82 belonged to the Established church, 63 to the Free church, 59 to the United Presbyterian church, 5 to the Reformed Presbyterian church, 4 to the Original Secession church, 12 to the Episcopalians, 29 to the Independents, 12 to the Baptists, 2 to the Society of Friends, 1 to the Unitarians, 3 to the Moravians, 9 to the Wesleyan Methodists, 4 to the Primitive Methodists, 1 to the Glassites, 1 to the New Church, 1 to the Campbellites, 4 to the Evangelical Union, 14 to the Roman Catholics, 1 to the Catholic and Apostolic church, 6 to the Mormonites, and 17 to isolated congregations. The number of sittings in 50 of the Established places of worship was 44,135; in 54 of the Free church places of worship, 40,805; in 48 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 43,361; in the 5 Reformed Presbyterian places of worship, 3,080; in 3 of the Original Secession churches, 2,020; in 8 of the Episcopalian chapels, 4,149; in 25 of the Independent chapels, 11,462; in 7 of the Baptist chapels, 2,070; in 1 of the chapels of the Society of Friends, 400; in the Unitarian chapel, 850; in 1 of the Moravian chapels, 200; in 6 of the Wesleyan Methodist chapels, 2,762; in the 4 Primitive Methodist chapels, 570; in the Glassite chapel, 250; in the New Church chapel, 250; in 2 of the Evangelical Union chapels, 1,650; in 13 of the Roman Catholic chapels, 12,834; in the Catholic and Apostolic church chapel, 150; in 3 of the Mormonite chapels, 681; and in 11 of the chapels of isolated congregations, 3,610. The maximum attendance on the Census Sabbath at 50 of the Established places of worship was 24,539; at 58 of the Free church places of worship, 26,097; at 51 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 28,214; at the 5 Reformed Presbyterian places of worship, 2,237; at 3 of the Original Secession places of worship, 950; at 10 of the Episcopalian chapels, 2,980; at 27 of the Independent chapels, 5,026; at 9 of the Baptist chapels, 1,238; at the 2 chapels of the Society of Friends, 60; at the Unitarian chapel, 400; at 1 of the Moravian chapels, 55; at 7 of the Wesleyan Methodist chapels, 1,772; at the 4 Primitive Methodist chapels, 408; at the Glassite chapel, 96; at the New Church chapel, 107; at 3 of the chapels of the Evangelical Union, 1,600; at 12 of the Roman Catholic chapels, 13,908; at the Catholic and Apostolic church chapel, 100; at the 6 Mormonite chapels, 659; and at the 17 chapels of isolated congregations, 1,476. There were in 1851, in Lanarkshire, 281 public day schools, attended by 20,10 males, and 16,281 females,—250 private day schools attended by 8,776 males, and 8,110 females,—17 evening schools for adults, attended by 4,217 males and 2,594 females,—and 622 Sabbath schools, attended by 28,007 males, and 32,112 females.

The tract of country now constituting Lanarkshire was anciently peopled by the Caledonian tribe called the Damnii; whose language may still be traced in the names of some of the localities and streams. The Romans not only overran all the district, but held it for some time in complete possession. Hence the Roman camps and Roman roads which occur in many parts of it; also the Roman tombs, utensils, and weapons of warfare, which have often been turned up by the ploughshare or the spade in the process of excavating and embanking. In subduing the original inhabitants the Romans did much to civilize them, and introduce the arts of industry and peace: and they were the first to beautify and enrich the face of the country by the planting of those orchards for which Clydesdale has in ages been so famous. The inroad, however, of the Scandinavian and other savage tribes, pressing upon the heart of the Roman empire, induced them to withdraw their legions, artificers, and husbandmen from the extremities of their dominions; and the Clydesdale was again left in the possession of the semi-barbarous Damnii. By them was founded the kingdom of Strathclyde, which gradually extended until it included within its ample limits Liddesdale, Teviotdale, Dumfries-shire, Galloway, Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, part of Peebles-shire, the western part of Stirlingshire, and the greater portion of Dumbartonshire, forming, indeed, a kingdom which embraced the greater part of Scotland south of the Forth, excepting the Lothians and the Merse. Sometimes they were united under a valorous chief; and at others the leaders of subordinate tribes in the general confederacy contented

for the mastery. Meantime these Strathcludensians were often assailed by the Picts, from the northern side of the Forth, by the Scoto-Irish from Kintyre, or by the Saxons from the north of England, who envied them their fair domains on the Clyde. Their capital was taken, their dominion circumscribed, yet were they never formally conquered, though it is believed, that after the union of the Scots and Picts, they were amalgamated with the other rude materials which formed the Scottish dynasty under Kenneth. Many of the Strathcludensians preferred expatriation to acknowledging any other sovereign but one of their own choosing; and with heavy hearts they left the warm vales of Clydesdale, and wending their path southward, found an abiding-place among the hills and dales of Wales.

After the formation of the Scottish kingdom, Lanarkshire suffered more or less from the domestic conflicts between the kings and Gallovidian chiefs, or from the wars of England. The history of this period is uninteresting, however, although Lanarkshire continued to progress in wealth, and its civilization was accelerated by the foundation of the bishopric of Glasgow, and the settlement, in the district, of several distinguished Flemings. The death of Alexander III., without male issue, left the kingdom a prey to intrigue, contest, and competition, which only ended after years of domestic strife by the consolidation of the independence of the kingdom, which was achieved by Bruce at Bannockburn. But the precursor to this was the patriotic career of the celebrated Sir William Wallace, whose first exploit was that of driving the English out of the town of Lanark. The 'good Sir James Douglas,' perhaps, contributed more than any other man to the eventful triumph of Bruce; and, in consequence, that part of the county in which his estates and castles were situated was more than once subjected to the fire and sword of the English. After this, however, Lanarkshire enjoyed a long period of domestic peace, until power and prosperity had changed this celebrated family from being the best and first subjects of the Crown into its most turbulent and dangerous rival. See Douglas. In the reign of James II. the ambition of the Douglases, added to the intrigues of the first Lord Hamilton, plunged Lanarkshire into the horrors of civil war; so that, as is recorded in Grey's Manuscript Chronicle, "In March, 1455, James the Second cast doune the castel of Inveravyne; and syne incontinent past to Glasgu, and gaderit the westland men, with part of the Areschery [Irishery], and passed to Lanerik, and to Douglas, and syne brynt all Douglasdale, and all Avendale, and all the Lord Hamiltoune's lands, and heriit them clerlye; and syne passit to Edinburgh, and fra their till the forest, with one host of Lawland men. And all that wald nocht cum till him furthewith, he tuke their guids and brynt their places, and took faitle of all the gentilles clerlie. And all this time the Lord Hamiltoun was in England till have gottyn suplie, and couth get name bot gif the Douglas and he would have bene Englismen, and maid the aith."

The county remained in a state of peace, with little noticeable incident, from the time of James II. till the escape of Queen Mary from Lochleven-castle, the assembling of her army at Hamilton, and its defeat by the Regent Murray at Langside, near Glasgow. Again the county was peaceful till the 30 years war of the persecution, caused by the resistance of the Scottish Presbyterians to submit to 'black prelacy,' which was sought to be imposed on them by the royal Charleses. The western counties were the chief scene of this devoted resistance to oppression; and the punishment inflicted by the 'Highland host,' the battles of Drumclog and Bothwell, and the sufferings of the Covenanters unto the death, by famine, ill-usage, and military persecution, are too well-known to require a minute detail here. In all these Lanarkshire had her full share. But the revolution of 1688 brought more peaceful times; and the declaration of the Prince of Orange was published at Glasgow before its publication in any other part of Scotland. In proportion, however, as Lanarkshire ardently favoured and supported the Revolution, it bitterly opposed the Union of 1707. The Duke of Hamilton and several of the barons were also loud and sincere in their opposition; and there was scarcely a town or village in the county which did not make a demonstration against this then obnoxious national measure. The Glasgow rabblers are spoken of in terms the reverse of courteous by the historians of the Union; but no outbreak of moment took place, and it is no stigma cast upon the reflection of our forefathers to assume, that while they regarded that great measure as one which cut up their nationality by the roots, they could not foresee the vast advantages which would result to this part of Scotland by participating in the trade of England, and having free access to her colonies. The only remarkable events which have occurred in Lanarkshire since that time belong rather to Glasgow than to the county at large, and will be found noticed in our article on Glasgow.

The sheriffdom of Lanark was formed at a very early date, and is believed to have been in existence so early as the reign of the lawgiving David I. In these early and troublous times, it was held by various persons; and it finally fell into the grasping hands of the Douglas family, who held it as a hereditary source of honour and power. After their downfall, it was granted in fee to the Hamiltons, who held it as a hereditary appendage to their titles and possessions for many generations. Occasionally, but rarely, it was held by other noblemen, and among others by the Earl of Selkirk, upon whom the office was conferred in 1716, the heir of Hamilton being then under age, and held by him till his death in 1739. Upon the death of the Earl, James the sixth Duke of Hamilton took possession of the office, as hereditary sheriff, without any formal grant; and upon a change of system being about to take place, he claimed in 1747, the sum of £10,000, as compensation for the sheriffdom. This claim was disallowed by the judges; but they allowed him £3,000 for the lordship and jurisdiction of the regality of Hamilton. At this time, Mr. William Cross, advocate, was appointed the first sheriff of Lanarkshire under the new system, the salary being then £200 per annum.

LANGAVAT. See Uig.

LANGBANK, a station on the Glasgow and Greenock railway, 4¼ miles east-south-east of Port-Glasgow, and 9 miles west-north-west of Paisley, Renfrewshire.

LANGBURN (The), a head-stream of Slitrig water in Roxburghshire. It rises contiguous to the watershed between Teviotdale and Liddesdale, and runs north-westward across the upper part of the parish of Hobkirk.

LANGFAULDS. See Kilpatrick (East).

LANGHAUGH. See Hamilton.

LANGHOLM, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, in the district of Eskdale, Dumfries-shire. It is bounded by Westerkirk, Ewes, Canonbie, Half-Morton, Middlebie, and Tundergarth. Its length eastward is 8 miles; and its greatest breadth is 6¼ miles. The river Esk runs southward through the interior, dividing about one-

third of the parish on its left bank from the remaining two-thirds on its right. Ewes-water runs through the north-east district to a confluence with the Esk at the town. Wauchope-water rises in several head-streams on the western border, and runs eastward through the interior to the Esk at the town, a few poles below the point where that river is entered on the opposite bank by the Ewes. Tarras-water runs along all the eastern and south-eastern boundary to the Esk. Three medicinal springs, one of them sulphureous, and the other two chalybeate, occur in the western district. The ground along the Esk and the Ewes is flat, and well-sheltered by plantations and thriving hedges; and having a light loamy soil, cultivated with care, it yields most luxuriant crops. Other parts of the parish, comprehending most of its area, consist chiefly of smooth hills, verdant to their summits, and parcelled out into sheep-farms. The proportions of arable land and of pasture over the whole area, are to each other very nearly as 2 to 13. Upwards of 400 acres are under plantation. The scenery in many parts, particularly along the Esk, is exceedingly beautiful. The rocks of the upper part of the parish belong to the transition series; and those of the lower part, from the town downward, belong to the coal formation. Greywacke slate is worked. Lead ore occurs on the farm of Westwater, and on the estate of Broomholm. The principal landowner is the Duke of Buccleuch, and others are Maxwell of Broomholm and Little of Arkinholm. The principal mansions are Langholm-lodge and Broomholm-house, the former belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch. Over the Ewes, between Langholm-lodge and the town, stands an old stone bridge of two arches. Over the Esk, uniting the old and the new parts of the town, and forming the commencement of the road into Upper Eskdale, is another bridge of three arches. The two bridges stand nearly parallel, and are not above a gun-shot from each other, the two rivers uniting immediately below them. About half-a-mile south of the town is a third bridge of three arches. The road from Hawick to Carlisle traverses the parish down the vale of the Ewes to the town, and thence down the vale of the Esk. The Roman road of communication between Netherbie and Overbie can still be traced to have entered the parish at its south-east corner, crossed the Esk a little above Broomholm, and run thence north-westward till it passed into Westerkirk. Langholm-castle, a plain square tower or peel-house, now in a state of ruin, was anciently the property of the Armstrongs, the powerful family of Border freebooters. On Langholm-holm, "Johnie Armstrong of Gilnockie, and his gallant companie of thirty-six men," when going to meet King James V., "ran their horse and brak their spears," when—

> "The ladies lookit frae their loft windows,
> Saying, God send our men well back again!"

At the confluence of the Esk and the Ewes is a small fragment of a castle, formerly the property of the Nithsdale family, lords of regality of Eskdale. Wauchope-castle, romantically situated on the brow of a precipice, overlooking the rush of Wauchope-water among pointed rocks, and the pendant oaks and underwood of a picturesque bank on the opposite side, was the first residence of the Lindsays in Scotland, but only its grass-covered foundations now remain. Pennant, when visiting the house of Broomholm,—in the vicinity of which an old tower was taken down about 120 years ago,—was of opinion that it stands in the centre of the site of an old British town, and corresponds to Cæsar's description, "Oppidum sylvis paludibusque munitum quo," &c. The castle of Barntalloch, near Staplegorton, which surmounted a rocky precipice on the Esk, and around which was a burgh-of-barony, with an annual great fair, has utterly disappeared. The towers of Irvine, Nease, Hill, and Cawfield, also are among the things which were. About 75 years ago were found in the parish Roman coins, chiefly denarii aurei, of the reigns of Nero, Vespasian, Otho, and Domitian. Population in 1831, 2,676; in 1851, 2,990. Houses, 554. Assessed property in 1843, £6,026. Real rental in 1855, £8,269.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Dumfries. Patrons, the Crown and the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £289 3s.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated teinds, £556 2s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34, with £40 fees, and £20 other emoluments. The parish church is an elegant Gothic edifice, built in 1846, and containing nearly 1,400 sittings. There is a Free church; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £206 18s. 3d. There are two United Presbyterian churches; the one of them formerly United Secession, built in 1822, and containing about 500 sittings, — the other formerly Relief, built in 1807. There is an endowed school at Broomholm; and there are seven other schools in the parish, besides the parochial school. The present parish of Langholm comprehends the ancient parishes of Staplegorton and Wauchope. Staplegorton includes all the district east of the Esk, and some territory on its west bank. The church stood on the east side of the Esk, above Patholm, and is still commemorated by its burying-ground. The parish, as to its ecclesiastical property, was given, in the 12th century, by William de Cunigburo, to the monks of Kelso; and it passed at the Reformation to the Earl of Roxburgh, but was purchased back by the Crown, and enjoyed, for a brief period, by the bishop of Galloway. The old parish of Wauchope consisted of the district now called Wauchopedale. The church was given, in the 13th century, or earlier, to the priory of Canonbie, a cell of the abbey of Jedburgh; and after the Reformation it passed to the Earl of Buccleuch. The church stood near the old castle of Wauchope; and its burying-ground yet remains. The present united parish was erected in 1703. The presbytery of Langholm was formed in 1743, at the demolition of the presbytery of Middlebie, by uniting to the five parishes of Eskdale, the parish of Castletown, formerly in the presbytery of Jedburgh.—Among eminent natives of Langholm are Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, who played a conspicuous part under Earl Howe, in the sea-fight of 1st June, 1794; Colonels John Little and Matthew Murray, who made a figure in the wars against Tippoo Saib; William Julius Meikle, the translator of 'Camoens Lusiad;' Thomas Telford, Esq., the celebrated civil engineer; Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm; General Sir John Malcolm; and the litterateur, Dr. David Irvine.

The Town of Langholm stands on the Esk, at the confluence with it of the Ewes and the Wauchope, 12 miles north of Longtown, 18 north-east of Annan, 21 north of Carlisle, 23 south-south-west of Hawick, and 30 east-north-east of Dumfries. It is embosomed in one of the sweetest landscapes in Scotland,—neither extensive, romantic, nor grand, but in the strictest sense, beautiful. The old part of it, or what is called Old Langholm, stands on the east bank of the Esk, immediately below the influx of the Ewes, and stretches south-eastward along the Hawick and Carlisle road. It consists of one principal street, with a market-place near its middle. Many of the houses are in a superior style for

place of its size; and all are roofed with blue slate quarried in the vicinity. At the market-place stand the town-hall and jail, built in 1811, ornamented with a spire, and handsome in appearance. In the market-place is a handsome marble statue of Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm; and on Langholm-hill, in the vicinity of the town, is a stately obelisk, in honour of General Sir John Malcolm. Both of these monuments were erected within these few years, amid enthusiastic expressions of public feeling. The new part of the town, or New Langholm, stands on the west bank of the Esk, immediately above the influx of Wauchope-water, and bestrides the road leading to Upper Eskdale. It consists of nearly 150 houses, built in regular street arrangement, in the form of a triangle. The inhabitants are mostly tradespeople, and pay a small quit-rent for their house and garden. New Langholm was founded in 1778; and a cotton factory was built at it in 1788. A considerable employment both here and in the old town is the weaving of serges, checks, and shepherd's plaids, and the manufacture of woollen yarns and hose. There are also a distillery, a brewery, and some dye-houses. The town has branch-offices of the British Linen Co.'s Bank, and of the National Bank of Scotland; a large subscription library, aided by a bequest; a farming society; a friendly society; and a savings' bank. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and four annual fairs are held,—one of them on the 26th of July for lambs, and a principal fair in the South of Scotland,—and the others on the 16th of April, the last Tuesday of May, old style, and the 4th Tuesday of September, for the hiring of farm-servants and the sale of stock. The principal inn is the Crown inn. A newspaper, called the Eskdale Advertiser, is published once a-month. Langholm was erected into a burgh-of-barony, by a charter from the Crown, dated 7th April, 1643. The Duke of Buccleuch is the superior, and appoints a baron-bailie, who again appoints a depute. Baron courts are held for trial of petty offences, and circulating sheriff courts for the recovery of small debts. The town figures grotesquely in history for the taming of shrews, and for the pretended pranks of witches. Population in 1841, 1,305; in 1851, 1,406. Houses, 244. But these statistics appear to be exclusive of New Langholm.

LANGHOPE. See LANGTON.

LANGHOUSE. See INNERKIP.

LANGLANDSDEAN. See DEAN and WILTON.

LANGLEE. See JEDBURGH.

LANGLEE-PARK. See DUN.

LANGLEY. See FERGUS (ST.).

LANGLOAN, a large mining and manufacturing village, in the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. It is situated in the vicinity of Coatbridge, has six smelting furnaces, and partakes generally in the character of the crowded iron-working district which has Coatbridge for its centre. Population, 1,111. Houses, 215.

LANG-LOCH. See LANARKSHIRE.

LANGNEWTON. See ANCRUM.

LANGSHAW. See KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING.

LANGSIDE, a village in the parish of Cathcart, Renfrewshire. It stands in a healthy situation in the north-east corner of the county, 2 miles south-south-west of Glasgow, and 7¼ east of Paisley. Here, on 13th May, 1568, the adherents of Queen Mary were completely defeated by the Regent Murray. At the field of battle, on the summit of a height called Camphill, there is a circular or elliptical enclosure, about 360 feet in circumference, to which the name of 'Queen Mary's camp' is commonly attached. This is manifestly a popular perversion of fact, for neither the Queen nor her army ever reached that hill; and as to the Regent, he only took possession of it at the beginning of the engagement. Indeed, the scene of the conflict was so unpremeditated, that neither party had time to form any intrenchment. That in question is probably of Roman formation. It commanded an extensive view of the surrounding country, and communicated easily with the Roman station at Paisley. The battle of Langside forms the subject of some stirring passages in Scott's historical romance of the Abbot. See the articles CATHCART and CROOKSTONE. The poet Struthers also alludes to the battle in the following lines of his "Dychmont,"—

> "Now, as I scan the landscape wide,
> Mine eye hath caught the fair Langside.
> A rushing sound is in my ears;
> I see the serried ranks of spears,
> For law and liberty uprearing—
> I mark Kirkcaldy's noble bearing;
> I see the Regent's army good,
> Burst o'er the hill like thunder-cloud;
> While to the crash the rocks reply,
> With echoing shouts of victory."

LANGTON, a parish, containing the post-office village of Gavinton, nearly in the centre of Berwickshire. It lies partly in the Lammermoors and partly in the Merse, and approaches within 1¼ mile of the town of Dunse. It is bounded by the parishes of Longformacus, Dunse, Edrom, and Polwarth. It has a somewhat triangular outline, measuring 6 miles on its north-east side, 4½ on its south side, and 3¼ on its west side. About four-sevenths of its area, from its northern angle downward, is pastoral upland, commanding a view of the whole luxuriant expanse of the Merse and of Northumberland, as far as Wooler. The heights are called Langton-Edge, and have an extreme altitude of about 900 feet. The lowland division has, in general, a reddish loam soil, and is all finely enclosed with stone or hedge fences, and beautifully chequered with plantation. The proportions of arable ground, and of ground covered with wood, are as 10 to 3. Four rills rise in the interior, and run eastward as tributaries of Blackadder water; and two of them run for a considerable way respectively on the southern and on the north-eastern boundary, while one—Langton-burn, a strong, clear stream—drains a large part of the parish, flows, for some time, between steep banks richly clothed in copsewood, and afterwards meanders among the fine scenery of Langton wood. On a hill in the farm of Raecleugh-head are distinct traces of two military stations, supposed to have been Danish. On Camp-muir, in the farm of Langhope-birks, are traces of an encampment made by a party of troops, both foot and horse, stationed there, in the reign of William and Mary, to overawe the Jacobites. In the vicinity of a place called Battle-moor, several urns and stone-coffins have been found. The ancient little town of Langton straggled over a length of about half a mile, and during the unsettled period of the international wars, was a place of some consequence. Like other border towns, it suffered at different times from incursions, and, in particular, was burned in 1558 by Sir Henry Percy and Sir George Bowes. But, in 1760, it was peacefully rased to the ground, and substituted, at about half a mile from its site, by the pleasant modern village of Gavinton. The estate of Langton, including very nearly all the parish, as well as part of Dunse and Longformacus, was purchased, in 1758, by David Gavin, Esq., and immediately made the scene of georgical and planting operations, which raised it to opulence and mantled it in beauty. Through his daughter, who became first Marchioness

of Breadalbane, it passed into the possession of the present Marquis; and now—with the fine mansion and ornate grounds of Langton-house in its centre—is one of the loveliest spots in the Merse. The parish is traversed by the road from Dunse to Lauder. Population in 1831, 443; in 1851, 484. Houses, 99.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Marquis of Breadalbane. Stipend, £214 19s. 11d.; glebe, £24 2s. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £15 fees. The parish church stands at the west end of Gavinton, and was built in 1798. There is a Free church; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £200 3s. 11½d. There is a parochial library. During the reign of David I., the manor of Langton, with the advowson of the church, belonged to Roger de Ow, a follower of Earl Henry, the heir-apparent of the throne. De Ow gave the church, with its pertinents, to the monks of Kelso; and was succeeded in the possession of the manor, first by the family of Vetereponte or Vipont, one of whom fell in the battle of Bannockburn, and next by the family of Cockburn, one of whom was created a baronet by Charles I., and the last of whom sold it to Mr. Gavin.

LANGWALL (The), an alpine stream of the parish of Latheron, in Caithness-shire. It rises within 2 miles of the boundary with Sutherlandshire, and runs eastward to a confluence with the Berriedale, immediately above the latter's influx to the sea. Its length of course is about 12 miles.

LANRICK. See Kilmadock.

LANRIG. See Longridge.

LANTON, a village in the parish of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. It stands a little east of the Hawick and Kelso road, 2½ miles west-north-west of the town of Jedburgh, and 9 miles north-east of Hawick. The road from it to Jedburgh passes over the Dunian. The village has a parochial school. Population, 175. Houses, 49.

LANY, an ancient parish in the Monteith district of Perthshire. Its church belonged to the priory of Inchmahome, and was granted, at the Reformation, to the Earl of Mar. The parish was dismembered in 1615, and part of it annexed to Port-of-Monteith.

LAOGHAL (Loch), a lake on the mutual boundary of the parishes of Tongue and Farr in Sutherlandshire. It is the largest of a chain of lakes, whose superfluence forms the river Borgie. Its length is 5 miles, extending northward; and its breadth is upwards of one mile. Its appearance is picturesque, with two islets on its bosom, frequented by wild fowl, and with rich verdure on its banks and flanking hills, besides a beautiful fringing of wood.

LAOIDEAN (Loch), a lake, about 8 miles west of the head of Loch-Rannoch, in the parish of Fortingal, Perthshire. Its length is about 6 miles, extending westward, and its breadth is about ½ a mile. It has many little bosky creeks and headlands, and is gemmed with several finely wooded islets.

LAPPOCH, a dangerous rock, about 100 yards long, and dry at low water, in the bay of Ayr. It lies about 1½ mile south-south-west of the bar of Irvine; and is in a line with Irvine steeple, the half-tide rock, and Lady-Isle: See Lady-Isle. Between it and the coast is a broad channel from 7 to 8 fathoms deep.

LARAN-BURN, a rivulet, rising on Shannan-hill, and running southward along the mutual boundary of the parishes of Row and Luss to the Fruin at Inverlaran, in Dumbartonshire.

LARBERT, a parish in the east of Stirlingshire. It contains the Carron ironworks, the villages of Larbert, West Carron, Kinnaird, and Stenhousemuir, the post-office stations of Carron and Larbert, and part of the post-office village of Carronshore. It is bounded by St. Ninians, Airth, Bothkennar, Falkirk, and Dunipace. Its length east-north-eastward is nearly 3 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 2½ miles. The river Carron traces all the southern boundary; and the streamlet called the Pow runs a short distance on the northern boundary. The general surface of the parish slopes gradually from south-west to north-east; but its highest ground has an altitude of only about 100 feet above the level of the sea, and occurs at the site of Larbert mansion-house, whence there is an abrupt descent to the Carron. Nearly all parts command a brilliant and extensive prospect athwart the carses of Stirling and Falkirk, and along the north flank of the Forth from the Ochil hills to Queensferry. The soil is alluvial, partly light and dry, but more generally argillaceous. Rocks of the coal formation, comprising sandstone, several seams of coal, and some strata of balls of clay ironstone, underlie the alluvium. About 200 acres of the surface are occupied by plantations and pleasure grounds; and all the rest of the land is arable. The coals and the ironstone are extensively worked. The appearance of the parish underwent a total change, comprising immense improvement in almost everything affecting its interests, immediately after the establishment of the Carron ironworks. There are eight landowners, additional to the Carron Company. The principal residences are Larbert-house, Glenbervie, Kinnaird, Carronhall, and Carron-park. A famous extinct antiquity was Arthur's Oven: which see. A Roman causeway, communicating from Carmuirs in Falkirk to Stirling castle, traversed the parish, and has left some vestiges. Some Roman millstones and fragments of Roman pottery have been dug up. An interesting object is the residence of the Abyssinian traveller, Bruce. See the article Kinnaird. The chief manufactures and commerce are noticed in the article Carron-Works. Within this parish are held the Falkirk great cattle fairs. See Falkirk. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Stirling, and contains the junction of the Scottish Central railway with the branches thence to the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. The village of Larbert stands along the Edinburgh and Stirling road, at a point 2 miles north-west of Falkirk, and 9 miles south-south-east of Stirling, and is delightfully situated. Population of the village, 487. Houses, 127. Population of the parish in 1831, 4,248; in 1851, 4,606. Houses, 655. Assessed property in 1843, £26,246 5s. 4d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling; and it is united to the parish of Dunipace,—which see. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £322 10s. 1d.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated teinds, £1,174 15s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £120 fees. The parish church was built in 1820, and is a beautiful structure, in the Elizabethan style, after a design by Hamilton of Glasgow. There is a Free church of Larbert; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £161 2s. 3d. There are an endowed non-parochial school, five unendowed schools, a parochial library, and a friendly society. The ancient church of Larbert was a chapel subordinate to the church of St. Ninians, and was given, along with the church, by one of the bishops of St. Andrews, to the monks of Cambuskenneth.

LARG. See Inch, Wigtonshire.

LARGIEBEG, a small headland, 3½ miles south of the south entrance of Lamlash-bay, on the east coast of the island of Arran.



LARGO, a parish on the south coast of Fifeshire. It contains the post-office station of Largo, and the villages of Upper Largo or Kirkton, Lundinmill, Woodside, New Gilston or Backmuir of Gilston, and Lower Largo, comprising Temple and Drumochy. It is bounded by Largo bay on the frith of Forth, and by the parishes of Scoonie, Ceres, Kilconquhar, and Newburn. Its length southward is nearly 6 miles; and its average breadth is about 3 miles; but its extent of coast-line is only about 2¾ miles. The shore is in general low and sandy; but the ground soon begins to rise towards the north. The general surface of the parish is exceedingly diversified by rising grounds and valleys, and beautifully ornamented with wood of various kinds. On the east side, at the distance of about 2 miles from the shore, Largo-law rises to the height of about 950 feet above the level of the sea. It is of a beautiful conical form, green to the summit, where it is cleft in two, and exhibits a series of basaltic columns. From this hill, a splendid and extensive view of the whole surrounding country, the frith of Forth and its islands, and the opposite shore of the Lothians, is obtained. West of Largo-law a deep ravine, called Keil's den, through which flows a small burn, intersects the parish from north to south, for about 2 miles. It is finely wooded, is exceedingly picturesque, and forms a favourite walk for persons residing at Largo during the summer for the benefit of sea-bathing. About 5,935 acres of the total area are in tillage; about 290 are in pasture; and about 595 are under wood. The rocks are partly crystalline of the eruptive kind, and partly stratified, belonging to the coal formation. Coal of poor quality is worked; excellent sandstone is quarried; and grey limestone occurs in some places 15 feet thick. The soil in the north is generally thick black mould on a wet bottom; in the south, partly of a light character, but more commonly a black loam, incumbent variously on a wet and on a dry subsoil. The most extensive landowners are Durham of Largo and the Standard Assurance Company; there are seven other chief landowners; and five have mansions within the parish, and two have mansions in its vicinity. The most conspicuous residence is that of Largo, an elegant and very spacious edifice, built in 1750, situated on a pleasant slope with a southern exposure, a little west of Upper Largo, amid richly ornamented pleasure-grounds, and commanding an extensive and most brilliant prospect. The barony of Largo was conferred by James III., in 1482, by charter under the great seal, on Sir Andrew Wood, his naval commander, in acknowledgment for his brilliant achievements against the English. The real rental of the parish in 1837 was about £8,500. Assessed property in 1843, £10,814 18s. 8d. The village of Lower Largo stands at the mouth of Keil-burn, at the top of Largo bay, and middle of the coast-line of the parish, 2½ miles east-north-east of Leven, and 3½ west by south of Colinsburgh. Its harbour is not in good order, but might, without much expense, be rendered one of the best on the south coast of Fifeshire. A trade was carried on here, in old times, with Holland in coal, salt, iron, sandstone, and other heavy articles, and more recently with Norway in timber; but all this has, for a considerable time, been at an end. Much facility of communication landward, and to the ferries of the Forth and the Tay, is enjoyed by vicinity to the Leven railway. The population of Lower Largo is 265; of whom 156 are in Drumochy, and 109 are in Temple. The village of Upper Largo, or Kirkton of Largo, stands about ¾ of a mile to the east-north-east of Lower Largo, on the road to Colinsburgh and St. Andrews. Its population is 423, and its houses 77. There are in the parish two factories, the one of small extent for cleaning flax, and the other for spinning it. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,567; in 1851, 2,800. Houses, 431.

This parish contains some interesting antiquities. Within the grounds of Largo-house is a circular tower, which formed part of the old castle inhabited by Sir Andrew Wood, and which, it is alleged, once formed a jointure house of the queens of Scotland. On the banks of Keil burn, to the north of Largo-house, is an old square tower, part of the castle of Balcruvie, anciently also called Piteruvie. In all probability this castle was erected by Sir John Lindsay, as a separate residence during his father's lifetime. The tradition is, that Balcruvie belonged to the family of Crawford; but this is a mistake originating in the fact that the family of Lindsay, at a subsequent period, succeeded to the estates and titles of the Earl of Crawford. In the centre of the present house of Lundin, which is of modern erection, there is a square tower of great antiquity, which formed part of the ancient castle of Lundin, the residence of a family of the name of Lundin, who held property here of great extent so early as the reign of David II. South-east of Lundin-house, between it and the high road, are three upright stones, of red sandstone, commonly called "the standing stones of Lundin." These are of great size, and bear no trace of any sculpture or inscription. Some persons have thought them to be of Roman origin; others have thought them to be memorial stones of Danish chiefs who fell here in battle in the time of Macbeth; but others, with much more probability, suppose them to be part of a Druidical temple. Ancient sepulchres are found near them. A Runic stone stands on a pedestal in the lawn in front of Largo house. It consists of two pieces, which were found, a considerable number of years ago, at places a mile asunder, and were put into their present position by General Durham. This singular monument presents on the one side a Maltese cross, something like that on the cross at Crail; the upper part of the stone presenting a circle, ornamented in the style of a part of Crail cross, and one of the side slabs of the St. Andrews sarcophagus. On the right side of the body of the cross, below the transepts, are two fishes or serpents entwined, having heads like horses; and on the left, something like a figure sitting having an elephant's head, of which the trunk is apparent. The body of the cross has been ornamented with a variety of carving, some of which would appear to have been serpents intertwined. The reverse side of the monument represents the usual hunting-scene which this class of remains almost invariably represents. On an artificial rising-ground or tumulus to the north of Largo-house, called Norrie's law, there were found, about the year 1819, some pieces of silver defensive armour, together with a number of small silver Roman coins of the earlier emperors. Two remarkable natives of this parish were Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Robinson Crusoe, and Sir John Leslie, the distinguished natural philosopher.

This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, Durham of Largo. Stipend, £268 16s. 4d.; glebe, £31. Unappropriated teinds, £135 10s. 10d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £20 fees. The parish church comprises part of an old building with a spire erected in 1623, and a new building erected in 1817; and it contains upwards of 800 sittings. There is a Free church; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £161 5s. 2d. There are in Lower Largo an United Presbyterian church and a

Baptist chapel. There are within the parish four schools, a subscription library, a weekly corn-market, an office of the National bank, a savings' bank, and an institution called Wood's-hospital for the maintenance of indigent persons. This last originated in a bequest of £68,418 Scots, by John Wood in 1659; and, in its present form, was built in 1830, at the cost of £2,000. It is an elegant and ornamental edifice, in the Elizabethan style, containing accommodation for 16 inmates.

LARGO-BAY, an indentation of the frith of Forth on the south coast of Fifeshire. It has a somewhat semicircular outline; is flanked on the east side by Kincraig-point, in the parish of Elie, and on the west side by Methill-point, in the parish of Wemyss; and it measures about 6 miles in width between these points, and penetrates the land to the extent of about 2¼ miles. In some parts of it, especially in the east, are very distinct vestiges of a submarine forest.

LARGOWARD. See KILCONQUHAR.

LARGS, a parish, containing the post-town of Largs and the post-office village of Fairley, in the extreme north-west of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded by the frith of Clyde, by Renfrewshire, and by the parishes of Kilbirnie, Dalry, and West Kilbride. Its length southward is about 9 miles; and its greatest breadth is 3¾ miles. The hills which begin to rise in the parishes of Greenock, Kilmalcolm, Lochwinnoch, Kilbirnie, and Dalry, meet in a kind of general summit at the eastern boundary of Largs, and hem it in so curiously from all the cultivated country to the north, east, and south-east, as to have occasioned the proverbial expression, "Out of the world, and into the Largs." The uplands gradually descend as they approach the shore; and they terminate in abrupt declivities, some of which are almost perpendicular, as if part of their base had been forcefully dissevered. Yet, though the hills are high, they have generally a coat of prime pastoral verdure, and, in most instances, exhibit undoubted marks of having once been cropped with grain. For a mile from the northern boundary, the uplands form at their base a bulwark of rock, rising in some places 50 or 60 feet above the road, and seeming to overhang it. South of the point where this terminates, a conical mountain, green to the top, contributes a feature alike bold and beautiful to the landscape. Farther south, the grounds fall off in gentle gradients, and yield in fine slopes to the course of a large indigenous brook, called Noddle or Noddesdale water. Beyond this, and behind the town of Largs, the country opens into a beautiful plain of nearly a mile in breadth from the foot of the mountains to the sea-beach. All this sea-board both exhibits in its flanking hills and commands outwards over the frith a series of beautiful and romantic landscapes. Its coast-line is almost parallel with that of Bute, and looks right across to that beautiful island, to the entrance of the Kyles of Bute, to Toward-Point in Cowal, to a profusion of fine headlands, wooded slopes, and broken surfaces coming down thence, and from the Larger Cumbrae, to kiss the waters of the Clyde, and to the magnificent alpine scenery which rises up in the distance, and makes acquaintance with the clouds. Great improvements have, in recent years, been made in the reclaiming and fertilizing of lands. About 1,145 acres, at present, are in tillage, 3,300 in grass-land and meadow, 5,500 in hill pasture, 600 in woodlands and gardens, and 8,598 in moorish and heathy upland. The predominant rocks are old red sandstone and trap. Sandstone, of good quality for local building, has been extensively quarried. Two burns run on the boundary with Renfrewshire, one of them westward into the frith of Clyde, the other northward into Renfrewshire; and two other and larger burns, the Noddle and the Gogo, rise on the eastern border and run through the interior into the frith of Clyde, the former a little north of the town of Largs, the latter at the south end of that town. The fisheries along the coast are of considerable value.

The most extensive landowners are the Earl of Glasgow and General Sir T. M. Brisbane, Bart.; the landowners next in extent are the Earl of Eglinton and Scott of Hawkhill; and there are 15 other landowners. Kelburn-house, a seat of the Earl of Glasgow, 1½ mile south-east of the town of Largs, and ½ a mile from the shore, was originally a square tower, and was modernised by enlargement. Immediately behind it, in the grounds connected with it, is a glen ¼ of a mile long, of remarkably romantic character. At the head of the glen is an abrupt, rough, lofty precipice, over which leaps a brook into a path just wide enough to permit the flow of its waters. From the sides of the path, the ground rapidly ascends, mountain high, forming a chasm which, if naked, would be tremendous, but which is so clothed with trees, and otherwise decorated by art, as to be beautiful. Near the house, the brook leaps over another precipice, 50 feet sheer down, into a vast basin which seems scooped out of both sides of the glen. Brisbane-house, the seat of General Sir T. M. Brisbane, Bart., 1¾ mile north of the town, is a fine mansion, surrounded with picturesque grounds. Skelmorly-castle, 2 miles farther north, the property of the Earl of Eglinton, was built partly in 1502, and partly in 1636, and is at present being greatly improved and enlarged. Knock-castle, built about 360 years ago by a family of the Frasers, was lately acquired by Robert Steele, Esq., who has repaired it, and has built at a little distance from it a magnificent edifice with a tower. The castle of Fairley, built in 1521, and now belonging to the Earl of Glasgow, was the property of the ancient family of Fairley, said to be descended from a natural son of Robert II., and will be remembered as the scene of the ballad 'Hardiknute.' See FAIRLEY. A small hill called Margaret's-Law, having been opened in 1772, in search of materials for enclosures, was found to be an artificial accumulation of stones, amounting to 15,000 cart-loads, and having in its centre five stone-coffins with human skulls and bones, and earthen urns, which were believed to have been there since the battle of Largs. This battle was fought on the 2d October, 1263, between Haco of Norway, and Alexander III. of Scotland. Haco, to enforce his claims on the sovereignty of the Hebrides, sailed up the frith of Clyde with a numerous fleet and army, and anchored in the sound between the coast and the Cumbraes. Alexander had used every stratagem to gain time, and at length lay encamped with about 1,500 well-appointed cavalry, and a numerous host of inferior soldiery, on the heights behind Largs overlooking the sea. On the night preceding the 2d October, Haco suffered vast damage from a storm blowing right up the frith upon his fleet; and, in the morning, he was obliged, while most of his forces were either drowned or struggling for the preservation of his remaining ships, to effect an embarrassed landing with a dispirited band only about 900 in number. Instantly confronted with the fresh and strong force of Alexander, part of the Norwegian little army was driven back into the sea and part retired sword in hand, fighting all the way to a place a little below Kelburn. A few more of the Norwegians having landed, the apparently overpowering force of Alexander was resisted in a com-

tinuous fight, till the cloud of night sheltered Haco's little shattered remnant, and allowed them to withdraw to their ships. Haco got leave from the Scottish king peacefully to inter his numerous followers who had fallen; and, in a few days afterwards, he collected the relics of his fleet, and sailed away to Orkney, there to die in December under the pressure of his sorrow. The chief scene of the contest was a plain to the south of the town, immediately below Haylee, still retaining some small memorials of the fight. Within the parish of Dalry, immediately beyond the south-east boundary of Largs, is a farm called Camphill, where the Scottish army are said to have encamped previous to the engagement. Between that place and the town of Largs, is Routdon-burn, having on its bank a cairn in which a stone-coffin was found, and supposed to have received its name of Routdon or Routdane, from having been the place where a detachment of Haco's army were routed. Some way down the burn is Burlygate; nearer the sea, in the Earl of Glasgow's plantations, is Killing-craig; and farther to the south is Kepping-burn, where, it is said, a number of the fleeing Norwegians were met by Sir Robert Boyd, ancestor of the Earls of Kilmarnock, afterwards the tried friend of Robert Bruce, and put to the sword. The parish is traversed by the road from Greenock to Ardrossan, and enjoys ample facilities of communication by steamboat. Population in 1831, 2,848; in 1851, 3,715. Houses, 532. Real rental in 1842, £7,500. Assessed property in 1843, £13,742 19s. 2d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Greenock, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend, £296 15s. 7d.; glebe, £36 8s. Unappropriated teinds, £625 9s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £30. The parish church was built in 1812, and enlarged in 1833, and contains 1,268 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Fairley, built in 1833, and containing 300 sittings. There is also a chapel of ease at Skelmorly. There are two Free churches, the one at Largs, with an attendance of 490, the other at Fairley, with an attendance of 150; and the sum raised in connexion with the former in 1855 was £872 1s. 5d.,—in connexion with the latter, £253 16s. 2d. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1826, and contains 690 sittings. There is also an Episcopalian chapel, called St. Columba's. There are an endowed school, called the Brisbane school, a school of industry for females, a Free church school, a Free church school of industry for females, a Free church infant school, and two private schools. The district of Cunningham appears to have anciently formed two distinct territories,—the southern and larger one called Cunningham, and the northern and smaller one called Largs. On the death of Alan, lord of Galloway, in 1234, the lordship of Largs was inherited by his daughter Devorgilla; from her it passed to her son John Baliol, the competitor for the Scottish crown; and on his forfeiture, it was conferred by Robert Bruce on his son-in-law, Walter, the steward of Scotland. Hitherto the church had been a rectory; but now it was given by Walter to the monks of Paisley, and it continued with them till the Reformation. In 1587, the tithes and patronage, in common with the other property of the monks, were erected into a temporal lordship, with the title of Lord Paisley, in favour of Lord Claud Hamilton. In 1621, they were inherited by James, Earl of Abercorn; and in the reign of Charles I., they passed to Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly. The church was dedicated to St. Columba.

The Town of Largs stands on the coast of the parish of Largs, and on the road from Greenock to Ardrossan, 1¾ mile north-east of the north end of the Big Cumbrae, 8 miles by water east-south-east of Rothesay, 8¼ south of Innerkip, 9 north-west of Kilbirnie, and 30 north-north-west of Ayr. Its site is a large deposit of gravel, which must at one time have formed part of the bottom of the frith. The view from it seaward is that extensive, diversified, and very brilliant one which we have noticed in our account of the parish. Its environs inland are first a rich tract of corn land, in a high state of cultivation and beautifully ornamented, and next a series of glades, glens, and grassy slopes, among the skirts of the enclosing hills. Its atmosphere is comparatively pure and dry; and its general salubrity enables it to compete stoutly with Rothesay, the fame of being the Montpellier of the west of Scotland. The beach in its neighbourhood is broad, gravelly, and good for sea-bathing. A quay in front of the town has sufficient accommodation for the safe and speedy landing of passengers and goods. An esplanade of considerable breadth extends between the quay and the town. A terrace or single-sided street, pleasingly edificed, overlooks the esplanade. A main street, of fair character for both airiness and architecture, extends inland thence, and forms the backbone of the town. Villas and other houses of a superior kind stand on the outskirts or look toward the shore. House accommodation of great aggregate extent, and of much variety of character, but generally comfortable or elegant, exists for hire. And altogether the town is well worthy of a repute which it obtained at the very commencement of the era of steamboat navigation, and has continued to possess to the present day, as a favourite summer resort of families from Glasgow and other seats of manufacture on the Clyde.

Largs ranks as a creek of the port of Greenock. Its quay was built in 1834, at the cost of £4,275; and the average revenue from it yields a return of about 6 per cent. The affairs of the harbour are managed by a committee. Six steamers touch daily in summer, and two daily in winter, on their way between Glasgow and intermediate places on the one side, and Millport, Ardrossan, or Arran on the other; and they have access to the pier at all states of the tide, the depth of water almost at the very shore being several fathoms. A large part of the inhabitants depend mainly on rents and profits drawn from summer visitors; a few are maintained by the fisheries; and a considerable number are handloom weavers, in the employment of the Glasgow manufacturers. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and annual fairs are held on the first Tuesday of February, the Tuesday after the 12th day of June, the third Tuesday of July, and the fourth Tuesday of October. The June fair falls on St. Columba's day, vulgarly called Colm's day; and, though now of very diminished importance, it was anciently a grand rendezvous of Highlanders and Lowlanders for the mutual exchange of their commodities, and probably exhibited more grotesque scenes of manners and traffic than any which can now be witnessed in Scotland. The town has offices of the National Bank, the City of Glasgow Bank, and the Royal Bank, eight insurance agencies, a gas-light company, a reading-room, two circulating libraries, and some other institutions. An elegant suite of baths was built in 1816 by public subscription. The parish church is a handsome as well as conspicuous edifice, and has a tower and spire of much more than ordinary pretensions to beauty. In the grave-yard in the town is the burying-place of the Montgomerys of Skelmorly, an aisle of singular character, belonging to the former church, and built in 1636 by Sir Robert Montgomery. It is richly

and tastefully carved, and forms an arch and two compartments, supported by 18 pillars of the Corinthian order, surmounted with cherubim. Above the arch is a small pyramid, finished at top with a globe. On the roof are painted the twelve signs of the zodiac, several views of the mansion of Skelmorly, and the figure of a lady, a member of the Skelmorly family, receiving a mortal kick from a horse. In various parts are also texts of Scripture and escutcheons. Below is a vault, to which Sir Robert usually repaired at night for devotion and meditation,—in a sense burying himself alive. At each end of the town is a moat, supposed to have been the seat of feudal courts of justice. On a small holm at Outterwards, on Noddle-burn, were discovered the foundations of several huts or cottages, said to have been the retreat of numbers of the inhabitants from a visit of the plague which, in 1644, desolated the town. Largs has no charter of any kind to regulate its government, and is under little other control than that of the county authorities. A justice of peace court for small debts is held on the first Monday of every month. Three men of the coast guard are stationed in the town. Population in 1851, 2,824. Houses, 392.

LARKHALL, a post-office village in the parish of Dalserf, Lanarkshire. It stands close to the boundary with Hamilton parish, and on the road leading from Glasgow to Carlisle, midway between the Avon and the Clyde, 3½ miles south-east of the town of Hamilton. It stands chiefly on the Raploch property, but partly also on the Hamilton property. The Lesmahago branch of the Caledonian railway passes adjacent to it. The inhabitants are principally handloom-weavers and miners, the former employed for the manufacturers of Glasgow, and the latter in the collieries, which have been rapidly extending in the neighbourhood. The village was commenced, with slight exceptions, about the year 1776. It did not undergo any great increase for 15 or 20 years; and it afterwards was rapidly enlarged, principally by means of building societies. It has a salubrious air, good water, and abundance of fuel and sandstone. Its neighbourhood is largely studded with hamlets, rows of houses, and separate dwellings, which may be regarded as coalescing with it to form a considerable town. A chapel-of-ease was built here in 1835 as an extension church, at the cost of about £900, and contains 720 sittings. It has recently been endowed by the Duke of Hamilton, and erected into a quoad sacra parish church. An United Presbyterian church, then a Relief church, was built about the same time as the chapel of ease, and contains 700 sittings. There are in the village a side parish school, two other schools, a subscription library, a branch of the City of Glasgow bank, a savings' bank, a mason lodge, and one or two benefit societies. Population of the village in 1841, inclusive of territory which was then conjoined with it in a temporary quoad sacra parish, 2,453. Population of the village itself in 1831, 963; in 1851, 1,839. Houses, 304.

LARKHALLBURN. See JEDBURGH.

LARO (LOCH), a small lake in the parish of Criech, Sutherlandshire.

LAROCH. See BALLACHULISH.

LARRISTON, an estate in the parish of Castleton, Roxburghshire. It is situated upon the Liddle, about 6 miles above Newcastleton. It comprises about 5,000 acres, and contains excellent sheep-walk. It was at one time the seat of a chief of the Elliots, whose fame has been commemorated in Hogg's spirited ballad,—

"Lock the door, Larriston, lion of Liddesdale;
Lock the door, Larriston, Lowther comes on;
The Armstrongs are flying,
The widows are crying,
The Castletown's burning, and Oliver's gone!"

LASSWADE, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Lasswade, Loanhead, Roslin, and Rosewell, in Edinburghshire. It is bounded by Colinton, Liberton, Dalkeith, Newbattle, Cockpen, Carrington, Penicuick, and Glencross. Its length north-north-eastward is 8 miles; its greatest breadth is 6 miles; but nowhere, except over a very brief distance at its north end, is it broader than 3 miles. A projecting wing at its north-west extremity is occupied by the eastern termination of the Pentland hills, covered partly with heath, and partly with fine pasture. An extensive tract, from the southern boundary to about 2 miles into the interior, is moorish and mossy upland, bleak and unsheltered. The rest of the surface, comprising much the greater part, is a rich and beautiful plain, generally fertile in its soil, primely managed in its husbandry, opulently shaded and adorned with wood, and very picturesquely featured and diversified in its scenery. About 1,000 acres are covered with wood. The North Esk comes down upon a point about a mile from the south-west extremity, runs 1½ mile along the western boundary, and then, assuming a north-north-easterly direction, cuts the rest of the parish into nearly equal parts. Its bed, while traversing the plain, is a deep, romantic, sinuous, bold ravine; paved in many places, at the bottom, with ledging and variform rocks; often steep, perpendicular, and even overhanging on its sides; and almost everywhere, in tiny plain, or slope, or swell, or precipice, profusely adorned with shrubs and trees. Recesses, contractions, angularities, rapid and circling sinuosities, combine with the remarkably varied surface of its sides to render its scenery equal in mingled picturesqueness and romance to any in Scotland. The river seems all the way to be merrily frolicsome; now rushing along a shelving gradient, now hiding itself behind rocks and weeping wood, and making sudden but always mirthful transitions in its course. The rocks of most of the lowland tracts of the parish belong to the coal formation, and comprise very abundant supplies of coal, limestone, and sandstone. The coal is worked principally in the vicinity of Loanhead and of Rosewell. The estate of Dryden alone was recently computed to contain not less than 30,000,000 tons. A coal-mine on the boundary with Liberton was accidentally set on fire about the year 1770; and it burned upwards of 20 years in spite of every effort to extinguish its fire. The principal landowners are Lord Melville, Sir James W. Drummond, Bart., Sir George Clerk, Bart., Gibson of Pentland, Ramsay of Whitehill, Sir Norman M. Lockhart, Bart., Arbuthnot of Mavisbank, Mercer of Dryden, the Earl of Rosslyn, the Earl of Roseberry, and several others.

Along the vale of the North Esk, crowning its precipices, or sitting ensconced in its fairy nooks are various interesting ancient edifices, and a series of modern mansions and villas. The most remarkable of the former are the castle and the chapel of ROSLIN, and the old mansion and the caves of HAWTHORNDEN: which see. Among the numerous gentlemen's seats which line both sides of the river Mavisbank, resembling an Italian villa, Dryden and Rosebank, on the left bank, and Springfield, Auchindinny, Polton, Glenesk, Goston, and Eldin, on the right bank, are the chief. Eldin, the last of these was the seat of John Clerk, Esq., the author of the celebrated work on naval tactics. Many villas and cottages straggle along at intervals, or hang on the outskirts of Lasswade and Roslin; and are occupied chiefly as summer-houses, as scenes of ruralizing

or as places of convalescence, by the citizens of Edinburgh. One of the cottages near the village of Lasswade was the residence, during some of the happiest years of his life, of Sir Walter Scott. But the grandest modern structure is Melville-castle, situated nearly a mile below the village of Lasswade, on a secluded but charming piece of low ground, on the left margin of the Esk, surrounded by high banks, picturesque, wooded, and adorned. This fine castellated edifice, with circular towers, the seat of Viscount Melville, was built near the end of last century on the site of an ancient edifice of the same name, which tradition incorrectly says belonged to David Rizzio, and was occasionally inhabited by Mary. Melville-castle was visited in 1822, and much admired, by George IV. Near the house of Mavisbank is a supposed Roman station, pointed out in General Roy's maps as the place where the Romans passed the North Esk on their way to Cramond. The chief object is a circular earthen mound of considerable height, begirt with ramparts, now cut into terraces; where have been found antique weapons, bridle bits, surgical instruments, and other relics. In a neighbouring farm is a tumulus, whence have been dug urns filled with burnt bones. Near Roslin is the scene of a battle, or rather of three battles in one day, fought, on the 24th of February, 1303, between the Scotch and the English, conflictingly narrated by the historians of the two nations, but painted by those of Scotland in colours not a little flattering to Scottish bravery. During a truce, Ralph Confrey, treasurer to Edward I., invaded Scotland at the head of 30,000 men, well-armed, and mostly horsemen. With a view to plunder, he divided them into three bodies, and, on reaching the neighbourhood of Roslin, encamped them in three stations. Hearing of his invasion, Sir Simon Fraser and Sir John Comyn drew together at Biggar as many men as they could hastily muster, amounting to 8,000, or at most to 10,000; and with these they expeditiously marched in search of the enemy. Falling unexpectedly on the first division of the English, the Scottish forces totally overthrew and routed them, driving those who escaped the sword and capture confusedly back on the second camp. While the Scotch were dividing the spoil, the second English division, suddenly alarmed, and in motion, precipitated themselves to the conflict, and met the same fate as the first division. Scarcely had the Scotch begun to take a refreshment, when a third army appeared in view; and the Scotch, though thinned in numbers and exhausted by fatigue, rushed impetuously on this third army, and overthrew it also. Blundering tactics on the English side, and skill and animation on the side of the Scotch, thus worked out for the latter the boast of conquering in one day three armies, each of which was fully equal to them in numbers, and probably superior in appointments.

Within the parish, chiefly in its central parts along the Esk, are a bleachfield, four paper-mills, two corn-mills, a very extensive gunpowder manufactory, and a manufactory of fine carpets and damasks. The carpet manufactory was established in 1834; and it soon rose into extensive notice, and became famous for its produce. The parish has long been celebrated for its oatmeal. Through the recommendation, as is believed, of the first Lord Melville, its produce in this article, drew the notice of George III., became the breakfast material of his numerous family during their years of childhood, and was regularly furnished to the royal residence by a millar of the village of Lasswade. The parish is traversed by the Peebles railway, and has stations on it for Hawthornden, Roslin, and Penicuick. Its limits also lie near the railway stations of Bonnyrigg and Eskbank. It is also traversed crosswise by the road from Edinburgh to Peebles, and lengthwise by that from Edinburgh to Dumfries, by way of Howgate. The village of Lasswade stands on the Edinburgh and Peebles road, and on the left bank of the North Esk, 2 miles west-south-west of Dalkeith, and 6 miles south-south-east of Edinburgh. Its site comprises the slopes and bottom of a very romantic part of the dell of the Esk; and is united by a good stone bridge to the village of Westmill, on the right bank of the Esk, and politically comprehended in the parish of Cockpen. The two villages practically coalesce to form one little town, and they can challenge comparison with any other little town in the kingdom for picturesqueness of both interior and environs; but they stand on such exceeding irregularity of ground, as to want most of the ordinary conveniences of street arrangement. The stated population of Lasswade proper is about 300; but, owing to the influx of summer lodgers from Edinburgh and elsewhere, the population in the summer months is much greater. Population of the parish in 1831, 4,252; in 1851, 5,821. Houses, 1,060. Assessed property in 1843, £21,832 11s. 11d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir George Clerk, Baronet. Stipend, £180 4s. 1d.; glebe, £35. Unappropriated teinds, £15 11s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £48 fees. The parish church was built in 1793, and contains upwards of 1,000 sittings. It is a handsome edifice, most beautifully situated on a height overlooking the village of Lasswade. There is a chapel of ease at Roslin, built in 1827, and containing 444 sittings; and it is under the patronage of the male communicants. There is a Free church at Roslin; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £152 17s. 6d. There is also a Free church preaching station at Loanhead; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £70 18s. 8½d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Lasswade, built in 1830, and containing 655 sittings. There is also an United Presbyterian church at Bridgend, on the south-west border of the parish, popularly, but incorrectly, designated ot Penicuick. There is a Reformed Presbyterian church at Loanhead, built about 68 years ago, and containing 400 sittings. There are in the parish 12 non-parochial schools, and several benefit societies; and there are subscription libraries at Lasswade and Loanhead, and a congregational library at Roslin. The present parish of Lasswade comprehends all the ancient parish of Lasswade, the chief part of the ancient parish of Melville, and a considerable part of the ancient parish of Pentland. Lasswade was anciently the richest parish in Mid-Lothian except St. Cuthberts. The church, with its pertinents, became, in the 12th century, a mensal church of the bishop of St. Andrews; it afterwards was a prebend of St. Salvator's college, St. Andrews; and, in the reign of James III., it was, by the Pope's authority, transferred to the dean of the collegiate church of Restalrig. Long after the large accessions from Pentland on the west, and Melville on the north, were made to the territory, the old parochial place of worship, which had witnessed every change from before the Reformation till the final settlement of the Church of Scotland in her present form, continued to be in use; and it now exists not far from its conspicuous modern successor, in the form of a frail ruin, timidly ensconced from the public gaze amidst a cluster of trees. One of its aisles is the burying-place of the noble family of Melville, and contains the ashes of the first Lord Mellville, the distinguished figurant in the ministry of Mr. Pitt.

The name Lasswade is derived by Chalmers from two words, *laeswe* and *weyde*, which signify 'a well watered pasture of common use;' and this may be taken as a good description of the site of the village of Lasswade at the time when the original church was built.

LATHALLAN. See KILCONQUHAR.

LATHALMOND. See DUNFERMLINE.

LATHERON, a parish on the south-eastern and southern border of Caithness-shire. It contains the post-office stations of Latheron and Berriedale, the post-office village of Lybster, and the villages of Swiney and Dalbeath. It is bounded by the German ocean, by Sutherlandshire, and by the parishes of Halkirk, Watten, and Wick. Its length north-westward is 27 miles, and its general breadth varies from 6½ to 14 miles. The coast has an extent nearly co-equal with the extreme length of the parish. It everywhere presents to the sea a bold vertical face of rock, from 100 to 300 feet high, but is much indented by inlets at the mouth of streams, forming very convenient, well-sheltered harbours for fishing boats; and it is pierced, at the line of watermark, with numerous caves, some of them from 300 to 360 feet long, and frequented at all seasons by great numbers of seals. The interior surface of the parish is remarkably diversified, presenting a continued succession of hill and valley, sometimes in rapid alternation, and with bold features, strikingly contrasted to the tame flat appearance of most other parts of the county. The boundary-line everywhere with Sutherlandshire, and partly also with Halkirk, amounting altogether to not less than 20 miles, is a lofty mountain watershed; and the interior thence, to the aggregate amount of one-third or so of the entire area of the parish, is lofty upland. The summits in these parts have an altitude of from 1,500 to 3,000 feet above the level of the sea; and some of them command a most magnificent prospect, comprising great part of twelve counties, together with a large extent of the Atlantic and the German oceans. The height on the coast part of the boundary projects in so alpine a manner to the sea, that the public road over it, connecting Caithness-shire with the rest of Scotland, passes over it at an altitude of 1,200 feet above sea-level. See ORD OF CAITHNESS. The loftiest interior summit is MORVEN,—which also see. The glens in some parts of the upland district, particularly along the course of Langwell-water and Berriedale-water, exhibit as romantic and picturesque scenery as any in the Highlands. The principal stream, besides the Langwell and the Berriedale, is the Dunbeath; and all the three rise on the western border and run eastward to the German ocean. But a head-stream of Thurso water, running northward to the North sea, drains the north-west district of the parish, and carries off thence the superfluence of three or four small lakes. The predominant rocks are variously clay flag-stone, the old red sandstone, the red sandstone conglomerate, and granite. The soil of the arable lands is of various quality, but in general shallow, sharp, and gravelly, and in many parts encumbered with detached rocks and large boulders. About 9,000 imperial acres are in tillage; about 9,000 are capable of being cheaply reclaimed; about 720 are under wood, chiefly copsewood; and about 121,000 are pastoral or waste. The principal landowners are Sir George Sinclair, Bart., Sinclair of Freswick, Horne of Langwell, Sutherland of Forse, Gordon of Swiney, Lord Duffus, Sir Ralph A. Anstruther, Bart., Munro of Latheron, and Sinclair of Lybster. No fewer than eight old castles—Berriedale, Achastle, Dunbeath, Knockinnan, Latheron, Forse, Swiney, and Clyth—stand on the coast, chiefly on the brink of rocky cliffs overhanging the sea, and capable originally of being cut off from connexion with the land by means of fosse and drawbridge. Most of them are now in ruins, but that of Dunbeath is still inhabited. Seal-catching, in the caves of the coast, is a considerable employment. Sea-fishing, particularly in the herring department, but also in the cod, the salmon, and the lobster departments, is a very extensive employment, engaging the main attention of a large proportion of the inhabitants, but conducted in an exciting manner, and not a little precarious. See the article CAITHNESS. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1840 was £46,870; of which £19,260 was for herring, £250 for cod, and £302 for salmon. Assessed property in 1843, £10,976 18s. 6d. Population in 1831, 7,020; in 1851, 8,224. Houses, 1,568.

This parish is in the presbytery of Caithness, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. Stipend, £253 2s. 11d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £191 15s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with from £20 to £30 fees. The parish church was built in 1734, and enlarged and repaired in 1822, and contains about 900 sittings. There is a government church at Berriedale, built in 1826, and containing 312 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Lybster, built in 1836, containing 805 sittings, and under the patronage of such male heads of families as are communicants. There are four Free churches, respectively at Latheron, at Berriedale, at Lybster, and at Bruan; and the receipts of the first in 1855 were £121 17s. 6d.,—of the second, £69 13s. 7d.,—of the third, £473 14s. 4½d.,—of the fourth, £136 5s. 1d. There are 17 non-parochial schools, some of them supported by public bodies, and the rest conducted by private adventure. The distinguished Sir John Sinclair, so famous in the agricultural and statistical annals of Scotland, was an extensive landowner in Latheron, and resided much on his estate here, and commenced on it some of his earliest georgical improvements. The name Latheron may have been derived either from *Lathair roin* signifying the resort of seals, or from *Lathair shonn* signifying the place of heroes.

LATHONES, a post-office hamlet, in the parish of Cameron, Fifeshire. It stands on the road from St. Andrews to Largo, nearly midway between these towns, and about 3½ miles east by south of Ceres. Here is an United Presbyterian church.

LATHOCKAR. See FIFESHIRE.

LATHRISK. See KETTLE.

LATRICK. See CAMBUSLANG.

LATTERACH-BURN, a small stream, running along the mutual boundary of the parishes of Birnie and Dallas to the Lossie in Morayshire. See GLENLATTERACH.

LAUCHOPE. See BOTHWELL.

LAUDER, a parish, consisting of a main body and a small detached section, in the district of Lauderdale, Berwickshire. The main body contains the post-town and royal burgh of Lauder; and is bounded on the north by Haddingtonshire,—on the east by the parishes of Longformacus, Cranshaw, Westruther, and Legerwood,—on the south by Roxburghshire,—and on the west by Edinburghshire, and by the parish of Channelkirk. Its length southward is 11 miles; and its greatest breadth is 7 miles. The detached section lies 1½ mile south of the nearest part of the main body, is bounded partly by the parishes of Legerwood and Earlston, but principally by Roxburghshire; and measures about 1¾ mile in length eastward, and about 1½ mile in breadth. Leader water rises in the extreme north-west corner of the main body, flows 5½ miles along

the boundary with Channelkirk, runs 4½ miles south-eastward through the interior, forms for ¾ of a mile the boundary with Legerwood, and after traversing the intermediate space, traces the whole eastern boundary of the detached section, and then passes away from the parish. Whaplaw-burn, 5¾ miles long, Earnscleuch-water, 6½ or 7 miles long, and Blythe-water, 7½ or 8 miles long, all rise in various head-waters very near the north-east boundary, and flow south-westward to the Leader. The last of these streams—Blythe-water—jointly with its main tributary, traces for 6¼ miles the south-east boundary. Perennial springs, both many and copious, well up from sand or gravel, or from whinstone rock, and give an abundant supply of prime water. The boundary line along the north and the north-east, to the extent of 8 miles, is the water-shed of the Lammermoor hills, and includes the summit of Lammerlaw, which gives name to the whole range. The border for some distance from that boundary is bleak, moorish, and highly upland; but the surface afterwards yields to the water courses, becomes verdant and even beautiful, moderates in height, and eventually yields to the dominion of the plough. The vale of the Leader, about third way from the northern boundary, acquires a low open bottom, and retains this to the southern extremity, with a width varying from 1 mile to 2 miles; and all this vale, as well as much of the slopes which form its screens, is beautifully cultivated, and has a fine appearance. Depressions in the hilly ranges form openings from its side, and pleasingly diversify the landscape. The soil of the arable lands is, in general, light and dry,—in many instances clayey,—and over a considerable extent richly loamy, and superincumbent on sand or gravel. The uplands are, for the most part, excellent sheep-walks, and maintain numerous flocks of Cheviots. About 12,060 imperial acres are in tillage; about 25,043 are pastoral or waste; and about 650 are under wood. Rock of excellent kind, both for masonry and for road metal, is abundant. The principal landowners are the Earl of Lauderdale, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Aurholm of Chapel, Scott of Harden, and Allan of Quircleugh. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1833 was £29,270. Assessed property in 1843, £12,595 17s. Many Pictish and Scottish encampments, either round or oval, are in the parish and its neighbourhood; and many tumuli exist on Lauder-moor, on the old road to Melrose. Fragments of swords, bows, and arrows, found on the moor—the arrows pointed with flint-stone—indicate the place to have been the scene of ancient though unrecorded and forgotten battles. Between the burgh and the Leader stands, on a beautiful lawn, Lauder fort, now called THIRLESTANE CASTLE: which see. Lauder was the birth-place of Sir John Maitland, Lord Thirlestane, who, in the reign of James VI., filled the offices successively of lord-privy-seal, secretary-of-state, and chancellor of Scotland; and enjoyed, for a brief period, the ministry of the Rev. James Guthrie, the first of the Scottish martyrs after the Restoration. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Kelso, but has not access to any nearer railway stations than those of the Edinburgh and Hawick railway in the valley of the Gala. Population in 1831, 2,063; in 1851, 2,354. Houses, 368.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Earl of Lauderdale. Stipend, £272 1s. 7d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated teinds, £181 2s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with £70 fees, and £7 15s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1673, and repaired in 1820, and contains 773 sittings. There is a Free church; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £189 13s. 6½d. There is also an United Presbyterian church, containing 432 sittings. There are a Free church school, a voluntary school, and two or three ladies' schools. The ancient parish church appears to have been of considerable value, having been rated in the ancient Taxatio at ninety marks, while that of Channelkirk was rated at only forty. In the reign of David I., the advowson, along with almost the whole of Lauderdale, was given to Sir Hugh Morville, constable of Scotland; and through many a changeful age it continued an appurtenant of the manor, till it passed into the possession of Devorgillar, the wife of the first John Baliol. By this lady, the church, with its pertinents, was given to the monks of Dryburgh; and it continued to be a vicarage under them till the Reformation. The parish church, which preceded the present structure, stood on the north side of the town opposite Thirlestane-castle, and was, in July, 1482, the scene of the meeting of the Scottish nobles which issued in the murder of James III.'s menials on Lauder bridge, and in the capture and imprisonment of the King. Subordinate to the parish church were anciently two chapels. One stood at Redslie in the detached part of the parish, and is commemorated in the name Chapel, borne by a farm in its vicinity; and the other stood on the right bank of the Leader, at the southern extremity of the main body of the parish, and dedicated to St. Leonard's. The former was confirmed by Malcolm IV., and the latter given by Sir Richard Morville, who died in 1189, to the monks of Dryburgh. Contiguous to St. Leonard's chapel stood an hospital, dedicated to the same saint, and founded, during the Scoto-Saxon period, probably by Sir Hugh Morville. Both structures are commemorated in the name St. Leonard's, borne by a mansion near their site. 'St. Leonard's banks' are celebrated in Scottish song.

LAUDER, a post-town, a royal burgh, the capital of Lauderdale, stands in the southern part of the main body of the parish of Lauder, on the west side of the valley of the Leader, along the road from Edinburgh to Kelso, 5 miles east-north-east of Stow, 7 north-north-west of Earlston, 12 west by north of Greenlaw, 17 north-west of Kelso, 18 west by south of Dunse, and 25 south-east of Edinburgh. The main part of it is a single street, 700 yards long, of very various width, and not quite straight, stretching from north-west to south-east along the highway. Upwards of 400 yards from its north-west end, the street attains its greatest width, and begins to be split over the distance of about 110 yards into two thoroughfares, by a line of buildings running along its middle. The north-west end of the bisecting line is the town-house. The parish-church stands a little off the street-line, immediately south-west of the town-house; and, though cruciform and pretentious, is a poor unimposing edifice. The site of an ancient cross in front of the town-house is marked by a radiated pavement. Diagonally across the north-west end of the main street, stretching nearly east and west, is another street, partly one-sided, and altogether 350 yards long. Describing the segment of a circle on the south-west side of the main street, and running nearly parallel to it on the north-east side, are two thoroughfares, almost altogether unedificed, and bearing the names of the Upper and the Under Backsides. The park wall of Thirlestane-castle screens the whole of the north-eastern side of these thoroughfares, and forms on that side the boundary of the burgh; and the lawn and other grounds of the noble residence occupy all the space thence to the Leader. The whole town is plain and irregular in its houses, and has a dull,

stagnant, desolate appearance. It has been altogether stationary for very many years, and gives no promise of future extension. Yet it is the seat of some local trade, and serves in various ways as a centre of business to the surrounding country. There are two principal inns, the Black Bull, and the Eagle. Communication, both for travelling and for goods, is maintained chiefly through the Stow station of the Edinburgh and Hawick railway. There are in the town an office of the Bank of Scotland, an office of the City of Glasgow bank, eight insurance agencies, a subscription library, a mechanics' library, a news room, a free masons' lodge, a gas company, and a water company. There are likewise connected with it an agricultural society, a horticultural society, a curling club, a clothing society, and a total abstinence society.

Lauder is said to have been erected into a royal burgh in the reign of William the Lion. The early charters having been lost amid the anarchy of the Border wars, a charter of *novo damus* was given by James IV. in 1502, and ratified next year by parliament. As defined under the reform act, the burgh excludes the town's common, and a considerable landward district, comprehended in the old royalty, but includes a small portion of formerly uncomprehended kirk-lands to the south-west of the town. The burgh property is of very considerable value, and consists mainly of a common of upwards of 1,700 acres. The common is said to have been possessed for a long period by the burgesses as their private property, and the rights of possession are also said to have been anciently regulated by certain rules, varying as the burgesses were resident or non-resident within the town. The debt of the town having accumulated to an inconvenient amount, the magistrates, about the year 1814, enclosed a part of the common with the view of letting it as an arable farm to the best bidder, and disposing of the rents for the purposes of the burgh. This enclosure was resisted by some of the burgesses, who, in virtue of a clause in the charter of James IV., claimed a feudal title to the common. A long and keen litigation now ensued before the court of session, and in 1825 ended in favour of the magistrates and town-council. In 1833, the revenue of the burgh was £307 7s. 9d.; its expenditure £326, 18s. 11½d.; the revenue from its property included in the total revenue, £264 15s. 3d.; debts due to it, £341 19s. 9¾d.; debts due by it, £2,913 19s. 7¾d. In 1854–5, the revenue was £318 12s. 9½d. The government of the burgh is vested in two bailies and seven councillors. Justice of peace courts are held as often as required. Sheriff small debt courts are held on the third Wednesday of February, the fourth Wednesday of July, and the third Wednesday of October. Lauder unites with Jedburgh, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Haddington, in sending a member to parliament. Municipal constituency in 1855, 55; parliamentary constituency, 58. Population in 1831, 1,075; in 1851, 1,105. Houses, 194.

LAUDER-BURN, a brook of Roxburghshire and Berwickshire. It rises in the parish of Melrose, runs a mile northward to the boundary with Berwickshire, traces that boundary 1¼ mile north-westward, and then runs 3 miles across the parish of Lauder, north-eastward and eastward, and past the south end of the burgh of Lauder, to the Leader.

LAUDERDALE, the western one of the three districts of Berwickshire. In geographical distribution and agricultural properties, Berwickshire is all strictly divisible into simply the Lammermoors and the Merse; the upper and the lower parts of Lauderdale belonging respectively to these just as distinctly as any other part of the county. The limits of Lauderdale, as regards the usage of calling it a distinct district, cannot be defined, and must probably be understood as including simply the basin of the Leader and its tributaries, so far as the basin is in Berwickshire. Even anciently the limits appear to have been very different in successive periods, and to have marked fluctuations both in the kind and in the extent of the civil jurisdiction within them. Maps of Lauderdale, Merse, and Lammermoor, were made by Timothy Pont in the reign of Charles I., and inserted in Blaeu's Atlas Scotiæ. The author of Caledonia—guided apparently by these maps—states the area of Lauderdale to be 105 square miles,—that of Lammermoor to be 138½,—and that of the Merse to be 202½. At the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, the Earl of Lauderdale received the same compensation for the regality of Thirlestane as for the bailiary of Lauderdale,—£500. See THIRLESTANE-CASTLE.

LAURANCE (ST.). See SLAMANNAN.

LAURENCE (ST.). See GREENOCK.

LAURENCE-HOUSE (ST.), a hamlet about mile west of the town of Haddington, in East Lothian.

LAURENCEKIRK, a parish, containing a post town of its own name, in the How district of Kincardineshire. It is bounded by Fordoun, Garvock and Marykirk. Its length west-south-westward is 4 miles; and its breadth varies from less than mile near its east end to about 3 miles near its west end. The rivulet Luther comes in upon it from Fordoun, and runs, west-south-westward, nearly through its centre. A small tract at its east end is drained into the Bervie. The general surface consists of flat ground along the Luther, and of gentle acclivities rising thence to the northern and the southern boundaries. The elevation of the bed of the Luther here is about 180 feet above sea-level; the highest ground in the northern section has an elevation of about 220 feet above sea-level; and the highest ground in the southern section, on the boundary with Garvock, being on the northern slope of Garvock hill, has an elevation of about 450 feet above sea-level. The soil on the flat ground contiguous to the Luther is a fertile alluvium; that in the northern tracts is generally cold and moorish; and that in the southern tracts is all a deep clayey loam, incumbent on sandstone or on clay, and generally very productive. About 5,000 imperial acres within the parish are arable; about 120 are pastoral or waste, and about 220 are under wood. The principal landowners are the Earl of Kintore and Gibbon of Johnstone. The real rental in 1838 was £5,775; the value of assessed property in 1855, was £7,512 0s. 4d.; and the estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1838 was £20,046. The only mansion is Johnston lodge, a neat modern structure, commanding a fine view of Strathmore and the Grampians. There was till only a few years ago, a flax spinning mill at Blackiemuir. The weaving of linen is an extensive employment. The parish is traversed by the road from Forfar to Stonehaven, and by the Aberdeen railway; and it has a station on the latter, 26¾ miles from Forfar, and 31 miles from Aberdeen. Population in 1831, 1,886; in 1851, 2,125. Houses, 416.

This parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, St. Mary's College, St. Andrews. Stipend, £241 3s. 7d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds, £34 19s. 5d. School-master's salary, £20, with about £30 fees, and a considerable amount of other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1804, and enlarged in 1819, and contains about 766 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 220; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £138 17s. The

is an Episcopalian chapel, built in 1793, and containing 205 sittings. There is also an Independent chapel. There are two Free church schools, an Episcopal school, a parochial library, a "public library of Laurencekirk," and a library deposited in the Episcopalian chapel, and belonging to the Episcopalian clergy of the diocese of Brechin. Dr. Beattie, the poet and moral philosopher, and his nephew James Beattie, professor of natural history in Aberdeen, were natives of Laurencekirk. The celebrated Thomas Ruddiman, the grammarian, was parish schoolmaster of Laurencekirk from 1695 to 1700. Dr. George Cooke, the historian of the Church of Scotland, was minister of Laurencekirk from 1795 till 1828. The original church was dedicated to St. Lawrence; and when the predecessor of the present church, built in 1626, was taken down in 1804, there were found in its walls some stones which appeared to have belonged to a prior church, sculptured with the figure of a man on a gridiron, supposed to represent the martyrdom of St. Lawrence. The name Laurencekirk was applied, till some time in last century, only to the Kirktown; and the name of the parish, before that time, was Conveth.

The Town of Laurencekirk stands on the road from Stonehaven to Forfar, in the south-west part of the parish of Laurencekirk, 7 miles west of Bervie, 10 north by west of Montrose, and 14 south-west of Stonehaven. It consists principally of one street, about a mile in length, extending south-westward along the public road. In 1730, the population did not exceed 80 persons; and, in 1762, it had even decreased to 54. At this period the estate of Johnstone was purchased by the talented and eccentric Lord Gardenstone, a judge of the court-of-session, distinguished for his speculative turn of mind, and his successful cultivation of the belles lettres. His lordship having determined on creating a town here, in 1765 laid out a part of his property in building-ground, began to build, and soon attracted settlers. In 1779, he obtained for his new village the status and privileges of a free burgh-of-barony, the Crown charter empowering the inhabitants triennially to choose a bailie and four councillors, and to hold a weekly market and an annual fair, collect dues and customs, &c. The extent and nature of the jurisdiction granted to the magistrates, however, has been a subject of uncertainty. The public-spirited proprietor also built an elegant inn, with a select library and museum adjoining it, chiefly for the amusement of travellers; and he encouraged, and contributed liberally to, the establishment of a bleachfield, and the introduction of the linen manufacture. At the present time a principal employment of the inhabitants is handloom linen weaving; and another employment, which has given the town a rivalry in fame with Cumnock and Mauchline in Ayrshire, is the making of ornamental wooden snuff-boxes. The town has an office of the Aberdeen town and county bank, a branch of the Montrose savings' bank, a news room, a gas-light company, a horticultural society, and a farmers' club. Population in 1841, 1,365; in 1851, 1,611. Houses, 324.

LAURIESTON, a small post-town in the parish of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. It stands on the eastern verge of the parish, on the road from Falkirk to Edinburgh, about 1½ mile east of the town of Falkirk. It is laid out on a regular plan along the sides of the road, having a square in the centre, with lanes in the same direction on the south and north, and intersected by cross streets. It occupies a comparatively elevated site, and commands a very brilliant view of the carse of Falkirk and the Ochils. It was feued out in 1756, by Francis Lord Napier, and took from him the name of New Merchiston; but it afterwards became the property of Sir Lawrence Dundas, the ancestor of the Earl of Zetland, and took from him the name of Lawrencetown, which soon became abbreviated into Lauriston. Here is a Reformed Presbyterian church, which was built in 1788, and contains 250 sittings. Here also are two schools. Most of the inhabitants are employed in weaving, nail-making, agriculture, and ordinary handicrafts. Population, 1,198. Houses, 311.

LAURIESTON, a post-office village in the parish of Balmaghie, Kirkcudbrightshire. It stands on the road from Kirkcudbright to New Galloway, 6 miles west-north-west of Castle-Douglas. Here is a parochial school. Population, 275. Houses, 80.

LAURIESTON, Lanarkshire. See Glasgow.

LAURIESTON, Kincardineshire. See Cyrus (St.) and Kincardineshire.

LAURIN. See Glenkens.

LAVEN. See Innerkip.

LAVEROCK. See Coldingham.

LAW, an Anglo-Saxon prefix or suffix, signifying an isolated hill or mount, generally of a conical form.

LAW-CASTLE. See Kilbride (West).

LAWERS. See Kenmore and Monivaird.

LAWHEAD. See Whitekirk.

LAWHILL, any isolated hill or mount of a conical form, or any locality designated from such hill or mount. The name is tautological, seeing the word law itself signifies hill; but it is nevertheless in considerable use. It is applied, in particular, to localities in Blantyre, in Craigie, in Deskford, in Dundee, in West Kilbride, in Kirkurd, in Maryton, in Rayne, in Symington, in Tannadice, and in Tarbolton. The name Lawknow, which is quite similar to Lawhill, is applied also to localities in Carnock, in Errol, and in East Kilbride.

LAWMUIR. See Kilbride (East) and Kilpatrick (East).

LAWRENCE (St.). See Laurence (St.).

LAWTING. See Tingwall.

LAWTON. See Inverkeillor.

LAXAY, a rivulet and a small island in the parish of Lochs, in the island of Lewis. The rivulet is formed by the superfluence of Loch-Trialivall, on the boundary with Uig, and runs eastward across the parish of Lochs, with a breadth of about 30 feet, and an ordinary depth of about 15 inches.

LAXDALE, a village and a rivulet in the parish of Stornoway, in the island of Lewis. The village is contiguous to the town of Stornoway; and the rivulet runs eastward to Broad bay, a little north of that town.

LAXFIRTH, a bay, about a mile in average width, and penetrating the east side of the parish of Tingwall, 2½ miles west-south-westward, at a point about 7 miles north of Lerwick, in the mainland of Shetland.

LAXFORD (Loch), a sea-loch, penetrating the parish of Edderachyllis, 5 miles east-south-eastward, with an average breadth of about a mile, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire. The name is a corruption of Lax-fiord, and signifies the Salmon frith The loch affords excellent anchorage.

LAXFORD (The), a stream, issuing from Loch-Stack, and flowing north-westward to the head of Loch-Laxford, in the parish of Edderachyllis, in Sutherlandshire. It is proverbially an excellent salmon stream, and perhaps affords better angling than any other stream of its size and breadth in Great Britain.

LAY-POINT. See Glasserton.

LEACHT (Hill of). See Kirkmichael, Banffshire.

LEACHTON (The), a rivulet running along the boundary between the parish of Inverary and the parish of Glassary, to Loch-Fyne, in Argyleshire.

LEADBURN, a post-office hamlet on the southern verge of the parish of Penicuick and of Edinburghshire. It stands on a head-stream of the North Esk, and on the road from Edinburgh to Peebles, 3½ miles south of Penicuick. Contiguous to it is a station of the Peebles railway.

LEADER (The), a small river traversing the district of Lauderdale, Berwickshire, and, for some distance, dividing that county from Roxburghshire. After leaving the main body of the parish of Lauder [which see], it pursues a course of 6 miles almost uniformly due south to the Tweed, at Drygrange, 2 miles above Dryburgh. For 1¼ mile it divides Legerwood in Berwickshire from Melrose in Roxburghshire; for 1½ mile it divides Legerwood and Earlston from the detached part of Lauder; for ¼ of a mile it runs across a small projection of Earlston; and thence to the Tweed, it divides Earlston from Melrose. It runs with considerable rapidity, is a good trouting stream, and boasts some fine scenery on its banks, particularly as it approaches the Tweed. Some of the localities which overlook it are celebrated in the old song of 'Leader haughs and Yarrow.'

LEADHILLS, a small post-town, and the seat of a mining population in the parish of Crawford, Lanarkshire. It stands on the southern verge of the county, adjacent to the sources of Glengonner water, on a mountain road from Upper Nithsdale to Upper Strathclyde, 1 mile north-east of Wanlockhead, 15 miles south-south-east of Douglas-mill, 16 north-north-east of Thornhill, 44 south-east by south of Glasgow, and 46 south-west by south of Edinburgh. Its site has an elevation of about 1,300 feet above the level of the sea, and is perhaps the highest inhabited land in Scotland. The aspect of the country around is of the most sterile description, consisting of hills above hills of scanty herbage or heather; and elevated though it be, the village occupies a position in a valley, from one side of which a bleak lofty ridge ascends to the height of 2,450 feet. The view from this point is truly magnificent, embracing on the north the Pentland hills; on the south, the Solway frith, the Isle of Man, and the mountains of Cumberland; and on the west, Ailsa Craig, the peaks of Arran, Benlomond, and the Paps of Jura. Lead was probably worked here in the time of the Roman domination. The Romans, at all events, are known to have worked lead mines in Britain; and they had camps and stations in the neighbourhood of Leadhills, while one of their principal military roads traversed the parish of Crawford. One of the recent lead veins, however, was not discovered till 1517, and the records of the mining operations do not reach farther back than to about the year 1600. The mineral field of the place extends across the watershed into Dumfries-shire, and is perhaps the richest lead-mining district in the kingdom. See Lanarkshire and Wanlockhead. In the zenith of the trade, in 1810, Leadhills produced about 1,400 tons annually, valued, according to the then current price, at more than £45,000; but of late years both the price and the quantity produced have materially fallen off, the mines only yielding from 700 to 800 tons annually; and, in consequence, the circumstances of the inhabitants are not so comfortable as they were wont to be. The works are managed by the Scots Mining company, who have at all times a responsible agent resident upon the spot; and the rent of the Earl of Hopetoun, the proprietor, is said to be every sixth bar of lead produced. The town has a chapel of ease, under the patronage of the Earl of Hopetoun; a preaching station of the Free church, in connexion with Wanlockhead; an endowed school, with a salary of £30 and a house; and a good public library, established so early as 1741, and now containing about 2,000 volumes. Fairs are held on the second Friday of June, and on the last Friday of October. Population, 950. Houses, 230.

LEADLAW. See Linton, Peebles-shire.

LEADLOCK-BURN, a headstream of Briechwater, in the east end of the parish of Cambusnethan, in Lanarkshire.

LEAP-HILL, an isolated, pyramidal-looking hill, in the parish of Teviothead, Roxburghshire.

LEARNY-HILL. See Kincardine O'Neil.

LEASTON. See Humbie.

LEATHEN-LOCH. See Portree.

LEBANON. See Cupar-Fife.

LECKIE. See Gargunnock.

LECROPT, a parish on the mutual border of Perthshire and Stirlingshire. It contains part of the post-office village of Bridge of Allan, and approaches within 1½ mile of the town of Stirling. It is bounded by Dunblane, Logie, St. Ninians, Kincardine, and Kilmadock. Its length eastward is about 3 miles; and its breadth is about 2¾ miles. The Allan traces its eastern boundary to the Forth; the Teith traces part of the southern boundary; and the Forth, after receiving the Teith, traces the rest of that boundary to the influx of the Allan. Through the middle of the parish, almost from end to end, extends a beautiful bank. All the surface south of this is rich carse ground, without a single stone or pebble, tastefully enclosed, and in the most luxuriant cultivation. From the bank northward, the surface rises with a gentle ascent, partakes the character of what, in the vicinity of carse lands, is called dryfield, is all enclosed either with stone walls or with hedge and ditch, and exhibits many opulent results of agricultural improvement. A great variety of thriving planted trees shelter and adorn the dryfield. From the bisecting bank, and from points of upland beyond it, magnificent prospects are obtained of the rich flat basin of the Teith and the Forth, and of the zone now of low heights, now of bold hills, and now of grand mountain-summits, which encinctures it. The principal landowners are Stirling of Keir, the Earl of Moray, and Foggo of Rowspeirs. The old valued rental is £1,536. Assessed property in 1843, £2,226 15s. Near the mansion of Keir, ¾ of a mile north-west of the church, is one of the chain of rude forts, all called Keirs, which run along the north face of the strath of the Teith, and were built by the Caledonians to watch the motions of the troops stationed on the great Roman wall. In the immediate vicinity of the church are those very marked monuments of feudal times and jurisprudence, a Court-hill and a Gallow-hill. The parish is traversed by the road from Stirling to Callander, and has ready access to the Scottish central railway. Population of the Perthshire section in 1831, 189; in 1851, 171. Houses, 30. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 443; in 1851, 442. Houses, 72.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Stirling of Keir. Stipend, £147 13s. 8d.; glebe, £16 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £1 fees, and £3 other emoluments. The parish church is a handsome modern Gothic edifice. The ancient church belonged to the monks of Cambuskenneth. The name Lecropt signifies "the half of the hill," and alludes to the configuration of the parochial surface.

LEDAIG, a post-office station subordinate to Bonaw, in Lorn, Argyleshire.

LEDBEG. See Assynt.

LEDNATHY (The), a rivulet of the upper district of the parish of Kirriemuir, Forfarshire. It rises near the boundary with Lintrathen, and runs south-eastward to the Prosen, a little above where that stream first touches the boundary with Kingoldrum.

LEDNOCK (The), a rivulet of the parish of Comrie, Perthshire. It rises in the north-west extremity of the parish, and flows south-eastward to the Earn at the village of Comrie, forming, over the last 2½ miles of its course, the boundary with Monivaird. See Glenlednock.

LEE (The). See Esk (The North), Forfarshire.

LEE-CASTLE. See Lanark.

LEEDS (New), a village in the parish of Strichen, Aberdeenshire. It stands on the east border of that parish, on the road from Fraserburgh to Aberdeen, 4½ miles north of Mintlaw. Here is an United Presbyterian church.

LEEPEN. See Innerleithen.

LEES. See Eccles.

LEET (The), a rivulet of the Merse, Berwickshire. It rises near the extreme north of the parish of Whitsome; flows 5 miles south-westward through that parish and Swinton,—divides, for 2 miles southward, Swinton and Coldstream on the east, from Eccles on the west,—and runs sinuously 5 miles south-eastward through Coldstream parish to the Tweed at the town of Coldstream.

LEETOWN, a village in the parish of Errol, Perthshire. Population, 112. Houses, 24.

LEGERWOOD, a parish on the west border of Berwickshire. Its post-town is Earlston, 4 miles south-south-west of its kirktown. It is bounded by Roxburghshire, and by the parishes of Lauder, Westruther, Gordon, and Earlston. Its length southward is 5½ miles; and its average breadth is between 2½ and 3 miles. Its southern division is wholly occupied by a very broad-based height, called Legerwood-hill, whose summit is geographically from ½ to 1½ mile within the interior of the parish, and whose sides slope gently to the southern, eastern, and western boundaries. The north corner sends up an imposing elevation, called Boon-hill, 1,090 feet above sea-level. From this height a hilly ridge runs southward near the western boundary till not far from the north base of Legerwood-hill; and thence it sends off a ridge north-eastward to the most easterly point of the parish. The glens or vales among the hills are of considerable width; and, together with the soft slopes of the uplands, surrender very nearly one-half of the entire area, covered generally with a deep dark-coloured mould, to the stated or occasional dominion of the plough. About 300 acres are under wood. The predominant rocks are sandstone conglomerate and greywacke. Blythe-water, or Boon-dreigh, traces all the north-western boundary, a distance of 2½ miles; and Leader-water, into which the Blythe falls, traces all the western boundary, a distance of 2¾ miles. Several brooks drain the interior, and run along the glens. The chief landed proprietors are the Marquis of Tweeddale and Kerr-Seymour of Morriston; and there are five others. Birkhillside, the seat of one of the landowners, is the principal mansion, and stands on the Leader. The kirktown of Legerwood is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, about 1¾ mile from the Leader, but is only a small hamlet. Towers or peel-houses are at Corsbie and Whitslaid. Two ancient British camps could, not long ago, be traced on the hill of Birkenside. The estimated value of the raw produce of the parish in 1835 was £11,792. Assessed property in 1843, £8,855 8s. There is no access to railway communication nearer than Melrose or Stow. Population in 1831, 565; in 1851, 587. Houses, 97.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Kerr-Seymour of Morriston. Stipend, £228 4s. 10d.; glebe, £12. Unappropriated teinds, £66 17s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £28, with £20 fees, and £5 10s. other emoluments. There is a parochial library. The parish church is an old building, repaired in 1717 and in 1804, and contains 203 sittings. Walter Steward of Scotland obtained from Malcolm IV. the lands of Legerwood and Birkenside, and gave the church, with its pertinents, to the monks of Paisley.

LEINZIE. See Cumbernauld.

LEITH, a district suburban to Edinburgh, lying between it and the frith of Forth, and comprising its principal port, some outskirts of its streets, part of its parliamentary burgh territory, and a considerable portion of its environs. Yet Leith is distinct from Edinburgh both parochially and municipally. In the former capacity, it comprises the two quoad civilia parishes of North Leith and South Leith; and in the latter capacity, exclusive of environs or open tracts, it is a large town of itself, and a parliamentary burgh, with all the ordinary appurtenances of a municipality and a seaport.

The parish of North Leith is bounded on the north by the frith of Forth; on the east and south-east by the water of Leith, which divides it from the parish of South Leith; and on the south and west by the parish of St. Cuthbert's. It is of an oblong form, lying east and west; measures about 1½ mile in length by ½ a mile of extreme breadth; and has an area of only about 270 acres. Its surface is level, or very slightly variegated; and, with the exception of some garden grounds, and a few fields, is all covered by villas, by the villages of Newhaven and Trinity, and by the town of North Leith. Much of the coast has, to a considerable breadth, been washed away by the frith, and has received the aid of a very powerful bulwark of stone to protect it from further loss. In the year 1595, the links of North Leith, lying along the coast, were let at an annual rent of 6 merks, while those of South Leith were let at a rent of 30; so that they must then have been one-fifth of the extent of the latter, or nearly ¼ of a mile long, and from 200 to 300 yards in breadth. For many years, however, they have entirely disappeared; and what must formerly have been an expansive and beautiful plain, is now an irreclaimable waste, regularly flooded by the tide, and consisting entirely of sand and boulders. Population in 1831, 7,416; in 1851, 8,863. Houses, 525. There were also, in 1851, 136 military persons in Leith fort.

This parish is in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, the heads of families. Stipend, £285 9s.; glebe, including sums derived from fees and rents, £394 16s. 4d. The parish church was built in 1816, and contains 1,768 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Newhaven, which was built in 1838, and is in the presentation of trustees and of male seat-holders above 18 years of age. There are three Free churches,—the North Leith, the Newhaven, and the Mariners'; and the receipts of the first in 1855 were £817 1s. 8d.,—of the second, £497 17s. 7d.,—of the third, £117 5s. 1d. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1819, and contains 1,100 sittings. There is also a small Baptist place of worship. There are a parochial school, conducted by a master and an assistant, and 15 non-parochial schools; and one of the most remarkable of the latter is Leith

nautical school, in connexion with the Board of Trade, which was opened in September 1855. Parochial schoolmaster's salary, £21, with about £8 fees, and £40 other emoluments.

North Leith, previous to the Reformation, belonged partly to the parish of Holyrood-house, and partly to that of St. Cuthbert's. The port of Inverleith, as it was then called, the village of Newhaven and the adjacent fields, which jointly constituted the St. Cuthbert's portion, were, along with one-half of the fishery, given by David I. to the monks of Holyrood. A chapel, in the reign of James IV., was built in North Leith by Robert Bellenden, abbot of Holyrood, endowed by him, and dedicated to St. Ninian. This chapel continued subordinate to the abbey till the Reformation; but, along with the chaplain's house, the tithes, and other pertinents, it was, after that event, purchased by the inhabitants from John Bothwell, the commendator of Holyrood. The spirited purchasers immediately rebuilt both the place of worship and the parsonage; and, in 1606, obtained an act of parliament erecting the district into a parish. In 1630, the commissioners for teinds and plantation of kirks added Newhaven and the rest of the area which had belonged to St. Cuthbert's. In 1633, the parish, thus enlarged, was annexed to the episcopate of Edinburgh. Anciently an hospital and a chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, stood on the site of the Citadel; and they are commemorated in the name of the alley called St. Nicholas'-wynd.

The parish of South Leith is bounded on the north-east by the frith of Forth; on the south by Duddingston and Canongate; and on the west by some parishes of the royalty of Edinburgh, and by St. Cuthbert's and North Leith. It is nearly triangular in form; measures 2½ miles on the north-east side, 2¾ on the south side, and 1¾ on the west side; and has an area of about 1,200 acres. The boundary is traced for some way with Duddingston by the Fishwives'-causeway; it then passes nearly along the road between Edinburgh and Portobello, till past Jock's Lodge; it next makes a projecting sweep so as to include Parson's-green; and after skirting Arthur's-seat and the Queen's-park, it runs along the north back of Canongate, debouches through Low Calton, goes down Leith-walk till nearly opposite the mansion of Pilrig, and then moves due westward in a zigzag line to the Water of Leith, and follows that stream to the sea. The parish thus includes, besides its landward districts, Calton-hill, parts of Calton and Canongate, Abbey-hill, Norton-place, the east side of Leith-walk, Jock's Lodge, Restalrig, and the whole town of South Leith. Except on Calton-hill, the soil, not occupied by buildings, is all susceptible of high cultivation, and has been worked into a state of utility and ornament in keeping with its close vicinity to the metropolis. Irrigated and very fertile meadows, green and beautiful promenading-grounds, neat and extensive nurseries, and elegant fruit and vegetable gardens, combine, with a few corn-fields, with the little lake of Lochend, and with a profusion of fine enclosures, and a rich sprinkling of villas and parterres, to render the open area eminently attractive. The east corner is part of the lands formerly called the Figgate Whins, notable alike for having been abandoned to barrenness, disposed of for almost a nominal price, and georgically worked into fertility. The built districts, which are compact with the metropolis, have been noticed in the description of Edinburgh. Separate articles are devoted also to Calton-hill, Jock's Lodge, Lochend, and Restalrig. The mansions and villas are so numerous that to notice all would be tedious, and to notice a few would be invidious. The beach, all the way from South Leith to the eastern boundary, is not a little attractive to sea-bathers; a fine clean sandy bottom, an inclination or slope quite gentle enough to assure the most timid,—and a limpid roll, or ripple, or burnished face of water, the very look of which is luxury on a summer's day. Population in 1831, 18,439; in 1851, 24,126. Houses, 1,723. There were also, in 1851, 293 military persons in Jock's Lodge barracks.

This parish is in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The charge is collegiate. Patron of the first charge, the Crown; of the second charge, the kirk-session and the incorporations. Stipend of the first minister, £395 19s. 11d., with a glebe worth £80, and an allowance of £80 for a manse; of the second minister, £247 1s. 2d. Unappropriated teinds, £636 2s. 4d. The parish church, situated in Kirkgate, is an ancient building, in a high state of repair, and contains 1,347 sittings. St. Thomas' church, situated on Sheriff-brae, contiguous to the water of Leith, is a modern structure, gifted to the Establishment by John Gladstone, Esq., of Fasque; and was accepted by the General Assembly on the stipulation that the election of its ministers should be patronial; and the patronage of it at present is in the hand of Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart. It was constituted a quoad sacra parish church, first by the General Assembly in 1840, and next by the Court of Teinds in 1847. There is also a place of worship in connection with the Establishment at Restalrig. There are three Free churches, called respectively South Leith, St. John's, and Junction-street churches; and the receipts of the first in 1855 were £399 18s. 1d.,—of the second, £688 14s. 9½d.,—of the third, £462 19s. 3½d. There are three United Presbyterian churches,—one in Kirkgate, built in 1775, and containing 1,025 sittings,—one in St. Andrew's Place at the Links, built in 1826, and containing 1,254 sittings,—and one in Junction-street, built in 1825, and containing 1,230 sittings. There is an Independent chapel in Constitution-street, built in 1826, at the cost of £2,000, and containing 520 sittings. There is also an Episcopalian chapel in Constitution-street, called St. James', built in 1805, at the cost of about £1,600 and containing 380 sittings. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel at the foot of Leith Walk, part of a group of houses erected in 1818, at the cost of £5,000, and containing 400 sittings. There is a Morrisonian chapel in St. Andrews-street. And there is a large Roman Catholic chapel, of recent erection, in a court between Kirkgate and Constitution-street. The principal schools are the High school, comprising departments for English, for writing, arithmetic, and mathematics, for classics and French, for dancing and calisthenics, for drawing and painting, for music, and for music and needlework; Dr. Bell's school, for about 700 scholars on the Madras system of mutual instruction, under a superintendent and assistants; the Leith boys' charity school; the Free church schools; and the Episcopalian school. The total number of schools is about 34; and the maximum attendance of scholars is about 2,370.

The ancient name of the parish of South Leith was Restalrig. In 1214 Thomas de Restalric, of Restalrig, made a grant of some tenements which he describes as situated "southward of the High street," probably the present Leith-walk, "between Edinburgh and Leith;" and, in conformity with the usage of the period, he probably had a church on the manor, from which he took his name. A church with parochial jurisdiction, existed at Restalrig, at all events, in 1296; for, in that year, Adam of

Edmunds, "pastor of Restalric," swore fealty to Edward I., and had a precept for the delivery of all his rights. During the reign of Robert I., the Logans obtained possession of the manor and the advowson; and they continued to exercise the power of both barons and patrons till the commencement of the 17th century, when they suffered forfeiture for participation in Gowrie's conspiracy. A collegiate establishment was organized in the church; but it does not seem to have interfered with the patronage. The establishment was set up by James III., and at first included only a dean and canon, supported by the revenue of the parish church of Lasswade; in 1512 it received from James IV. the addition of six prebendaries, supported by the revenues of the parsonage of St. Mary of Rothesay, by a rent of £20 from the King's new works in Leith, and by the chapelry of St. Trednan's isle, which had been erected in Restalrig church; and in 1515 it got from James V., the accession of two singing boys, and the grant of the ten pound lands of the parish of Kirkhill, and some rents and tenements in Canongate. A chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and situated in the town of South Leith, preceded, for probably a century, the origin of the collegiate establishment; and was enriched with many donations and annuities for the support, within it, of altars or chaplainries dedicated to St. Peter, St. Barbara, and probably other saints. To this chapel—the choir of which was destroyed in 1544 by the English invaders under the Earl of Hertford—the General Assembly of 1560 drove the parishioners, by dooming the parish and collegiate church to destruction as a monument of idolatry. The revenues of the chaplainries or altarages were now appropriated for the support of the reformed ministers; and half-a-century later, or in 1609, the chapel of St. Mary was constituted by act of parliament the parish-church, and invested with all the revenues and pertinents of Restalrig. A canonry or preceptory of religious knights, called canons of St. Anthony, and the only establishment of its class in Scotland, was, in 1435, founded in the town by Robert Logan of Restalrig. The canons were brought from St. Anthony of Vienne in France, the seat of their order; and they followed the rule of St. Augustine. They had, on the south-west corner of the alley which was named from them St. Anthony's-wynd, a church, a cemetery, a monastery, and gardens; they possessed various lands, tenements, and rents about Edinburgh and Leith; they got a grant of the church of Hales, in East Lothian; and they obtained a right to a Scottish quart of every tun of wine which was imported into Leith. In 1614, the preceptory was suppressed; its right of wine was transferred to the magistrates for the uses of the town; and all its other rights and possessions were given to the kirk-session for endowing a benevolent establishment under the name of King James' hospital. Not a vestige of the buildings now remains, except some old vaults. But the seal of the convent—exhibiting St. Anthony habited in a hermit's mantle, with a book in one hand, a staff in the other, a belled sow at his foot, and a cross over his head, and bearing the legend, "S. Commune Preceptoriæ Sancti Anthonii Prope Leicht,"—is preserved in the Advocates' library.

The Town of Leith is intimately related to Edinburgh, both in position and in interests; and might be variously defined. If viewed with reference to parochial limits, it might be regarded as comprising not only its own proper mass of streets, but likewise all those parts of Edinburgh which stand within the parish of South Leith; or if viewed with reference simply to continuance of street-line, it might be regarded as connected with Edinburgh by the long street called Leith-walk, and as forming a twin-town with the metropolis. Previous to 1827, its limits, as a town, were not legally defined. What popularly bore the name, comprehended the barony of South Leith, part of North Leith connected with the burgh of Canongate, the regality of citadel belonging to the corporation of Edinburgh, and the bailiary of St. Anthony's belonging to the kirk-session of South Leith. In 1827, the boundaries were adjusted by a statute providing for the municipal government of the town and suburbs; and, generally speaking, were, Seafield toll-bar on the east, the frith of Forth on the north, the stone-bridge at Leith-mills on the west, and the foot of Leith-walk on the south. This territory was to be called 'The Town of Leith.' More extensive boundaries were assigned by the 2d and 3d Will. IV., cap. 65; and, in a general view, these are the frith on the north, a line from the frith to Lochend on the east, the middle of Leith-walk on the south, and Wardie-burn on the west. The burgh, if it filled this territory strictly as a town, would vie with the metropolis in extent; for, in that case, it would be a town of 7 furlongs in breadth from north to south, and of 2¼ miles or upwards in length from east to west. The limits include all the parish of North Leith, with, of course, the large suburb and separate harbour of Newhaven,—a portion of St. Cuthbert's, about equal in extent to North Leith parish,—and very nearly one-third of the parish of South Leith. Viewed apart from arbitrary allocations, and regarded simply as a compact field of streets and houses, Leith, with the addition of its portion of Leith-walk and of some small suburban and straggling extensions, measures about ¾ of a mile in length, and, at its broadest part, half-a-mile in breadth,—the length being parallel with the frith.

The site of the town is disadvantageous for the purposes at once of the port, the police, and the artist,—affording indifferent accommodations and capacities for a harbour, poor facilities for the drainage and cleaning of the streets, and little scope for the imposing or agreeable intersectioning of thoroughfares, or location of public buildings. An expanse of low ground, generally as level as a bowling-green, receding from a flat sandy beach, which is left dry by the ebbing tide over a mile's breadth from high-water mark, could not, by even surpassing skill, be made the arena of either a picturesque town, or a very prosperous and facile port. The water of Leith, indeed, bisects the dreary level, or the insensibly descending slope; but it is here a sluggish stream, generally of small volume, having scarcely power enough to carry its own freight of alluvium into the sea, and no capacity for sweeping well away the drainings of a large town, or of bringing boldly up into its recess a deep flood, or a sufficient sea-room of ship-bearing tide. The town, like its cognominal parochial territory, is cut by this rivulet into the divisions of North Leith and South Leith. A stone-bridge, built by Robert Ballendean, abbot of Holyrood, to afford the inhabitants on the east side access to the chapel which he erected in North Leith, was, for a long period, the only medium of connexion between the two divisions. This venerable bridge having been at length removed, its place was supplied by two wooden drawbridges, which, besides doubling the facility of communication, admit the entrance and the egress of vessels on the bosom of the tide. On the southern outskirts of the town, too, a handsome stone-bridge was, a number of years ago, ere ted over the river, to carry a thoroughfare from the foot of Leith-walk direct into North Leith.

Seen from any of the high grounds of Edinburgh, or even closely examined in a walk round its own immediate environs, the town appears to be, if not picturesque, at least neat, showy, in some places beautiful, and in others eminently elegant. A large portion of it, however, particularly of South Leith, is really a confused arena of filthy alleys, squalid lanes, and dingy streets,—encinctured with a broad belt of pleasant buildings. North Leith, which contains the docks, and anciently comprehended the citadel and the chief seat of traffic, was of old a congeries of low houses, huddled into groups or irregular lines, and straddling their way among nuisance in front and in rear, very much in the style of a Portuguese or Spanish town of the present day. But within the last fifty years, particularly since about 1818, it has undergone great changes; and now, besides being disencumbered of the ungainly citadel and a crowd of pauper tenements in the vicinity, it presents toward the south and the west some entirely new streets, which vie in elegance with those of the second-rate parts of the New Town of Edinburgh; and altogether it may be pronounced at once airy, modern, and comparatively well edificed and regular. Leith-walk, which, in consequence of its connecting thoroughfare along the new bridge with North Leith, may be viewed as common to the two divisions of the town, though in its own direct northward course it leads right into the principal thoroughfares of South Leith,—this spacious and beautiful street, so far as it belongs to Leith, is well lined on both sides with good houses, rises with regular and almost imperceptible ascent, and commands over all its length a good view of some of the most characteristic parts of the Calton-hill. Diverging a little eastward from the foot of Leith-walk, a brief thoroughfare leads the way into Leith-links. This is a beautiful grassy plain of nearly a mile in length from west to east, and of very considerable breadth, used as a place for athletic sports, and as a bleaching-ground and public promenade. On its north side, it is partly closed up by a wing of the town, and partly looks across the beach to the sea; on its east side, it is skirted by some fine fields, villas, and pleasure-grounds; and on its south and west sides, it is edificed with rows of private houses, and in two or three instances mottled with public edifices, which would be as harmonious with the immediate outskirts of Edinburgh, as they are highly ornamental to those of Leith. Immediately behind the west side of the Links, but with the intervention of some brief streets and places, modern in structure, and of fair appearance, Constitution-street leads down northward from Leith-walk to the sea; and from its west side, near the foot, Bernard-street goes off westward to communicate with the quay at the lower drawbridge. Both of these streets are modern and spacious, generally well-edificed, and in some places handsome. Somewhat parallel with Constitution-street, going off, like it, in continuation of Leith-walk, and forming with it at the point of plunging into the town a very acute angle, is Kirkgate,—a street containing many modern houses, and displaying much wealth, but, in general, orientally narrow, and presenting curious mixtures of the ancient and the modern. From the foot of Kirkgate, a thoroughfare, narrower and more disagreeable still, bearing the dismal but not unsuitable name of Tolbooth-wynd, goes off westward to the quay at the upper drawbridge. This wynd and Kirkgate are noticeable chiefly from their having anciently formed the outlet from the quay to the country, and the path of communication between the harbour and the metropolis. The quay is the most ancient part of the town; and, apart from its accommodation for vessels, consists of a terrace or one-sided street, curiously varied in the appearance of its houses, and winding parallel with the river for about half-a-mile to the commencement of the pier. From this terrace, alleys and lanes diverge eastward, to be crossed and chequered with narrow thoroughfares connecting them, and to form with these the great body of the town, or at least the seat of by far the greater part of its population. But one broad daub with the brush will give a picture of them all,—"they are, for the most part, irregularly and confusedly built,"—and are "extremely filthy, crowded, and inelegant."

The public buildings of Leith are both numerous and interesting. The custom-house, situated at the North Leith or west end of the lower drawbridge, was built in 1812, at the cost of £12,000. It is a large, massive, Grecian edifice, adorned in the centre of its chief front with pillars and pediment, and having in the tympanum of its pediment a showy sculpture of the royal arms.—Leith-fort stands adjacent to the shore, on ground abruptly overlooking the beach, about ¼ a mile west of the custom-house. Originally it was merely a battery of nine guns, hastily constructed in an emergency for defending the harbour toward the close of the American war; but it was afterwards converted into a spacious artillery barrack, which became the head-quarters of the royal artillery in Scotland, and is kept in excellent order.—The Exchange buildings, situated on the east side of Constitution-street, opposite Bernard-street, were erected at the cost of £16,000. They exhibit an elegant façade, three stories high, with rusticated basement, surmounted in the centre by a massive, attached, Ionic portico; and they contain a hotel, a spacious assembly-room, and a commodious public news-room.—The court-house or town-hall, situated in the angle of Constitution-street and Charlotte-street, was built in 1827, at the cost of £3,300. It displays an elegant Ionic front, on the side of Constitution-street, and has a Doric porch on the side of Charlotte-street. It is far superior, in both size and ornament, to what might have been expected from its cost; and it contains accommodation both for the sheriff-court and for the police establishment.—The jail, situated on the south side of Tolbooth-wynd, was built in 1822, and is a plain castellated edifice, in the Saxon style, now converted into dwelling-houses. It occupies the site of a previous jail which was built in 1565.—The office of the National bank, formerly the office of the Leith bank, was built in 1806. It stands on the south side of Bernard-street, and is ornamental to that locality, having a semicircular projecting front, ribbed with Ionic columns, and crowned with a dome.—The markets of Leith, occupying the site of the old custom-house and excise-office, a little east of the jail in Tolbooth-wynd, were erected in 1818, partly by voluntary subscription, and partly by a loan of £2,000 from the Merchant Company of Leith. They are commodious, and of creditable appearance; and their areas are surrounded with neat stalls.—The premises of the Edinburgh and Leith gas company, situated near the shore, a little east of the foot of Constitution-street, are a huge unsightly mass of building, with a series of square ventilators along the ridge of the roof, so lofty, in spite of the lowness of the situation, as to form a droll feature in some exterior views of the town.

The Seafield baths, situated at the eastern extremity of the Links, overlooking one of the finest parts of the beach, were built in 1813, at the cost of £8,000, raised in shares of £50. The edifice

large and handsome. Its lower floors contain 17 hot, cold, and tepid baths, besides a large plunge-bath; and the rest of it is occupied as a hotel and lodgings, for the accommodation of visitors to the baths.—The Trinity-house, erected in 1817, at the cost of £2,500, and occupying a confined site on the west side of Kirkgate, is a handsome Grecian edifice, the successor of a venerable building which stood on the same spot, and was erected in 1555. It contains several remarkable pictures, particularly a curious old view of Leith, a portrait of Mary of Lorraine by Mytens, a fine portrait of Admiral Lord Duncan, and David Scott's grand painting of Vasco de Gama passing the Cape of Good Hope. From time immemorial the shipmasters and mariners of Leith received from all the vessels of the port, and all Scottish vessels visiting it, certain duties called 'prime gilt,' which were expended in aiding poor sailors; and near the middle of the 16th century, they acquired a legal right to levy the prime gilt dues, and apply them in maintaining an hospital, and sustaining 'poor, old, infirm, and weak mariners.' Previous to 1797, the association, though calling itself 'The Corporation of Shipmasters of the Trinity-house of Leith,' were a corporation only by the courtesy of popular language, and possessed the powers of only a charitable body; but in that year they were regularly erected by charter into a corporate body, whose office-bearers were to be a master, an assistant-master, a deputy-master, a manager, a treasurer, and a clerk, and were vested with powers to examine and under their common seal to license persons to be pilots, and to exact admission fees from the licentiates. Their income, from all sources, inclusive of the proceeds of realized property, amounts to about £2,200 a-year.—The grammar-school, or High-school, stands on the south-west corner of the Links, and was built in 1806. It is a spacious, oblong edifice, of two stories, with neat front, consisting of one of its longer sides, surmounted in the centre by a small cupola-covered square lanthern, with public clock. The predecessor of it was an old building opposite Trinity-house, in Kirkgate, originally used for other purposes than tuition, and called King James' Hospital.—Dr. Bell's school, situated on the south side of Junction-street, was built in 1839. It is a large oblong edifice, extending backwards from the street, with handsome gable façade in the collegiate style of architecture, flanked by low, small, battlemented towers, and having in its centre a beautiful canopied niche, with full-length statue.—The Episcopal school, on the north side of Junction-street, is a large, double-roofed, high-ridged, plain, Gothic edifice, erected in 1856.—The Poor-house, also on the north side of Junction street, is a long, three-storied building, with dormer windows and cruciform centre, airily situated within a high stone enclosure. It was erected in 1850, and contains accommodation for 280 persons.—The Leith hospital and Gladstone's female asylum are good recent buildings on the Sheriff-brae, adjacent to St. Thomas' church. The former is under the management of a committee, with a full staff of medical officers; and the latter contains means for the residence and support of ten females labouring under incurable diseases.

The parish church of North Leith, situated at the western extremity of the town, not far from Leith-port, was built in 1816, at the cost of £12,000. It is of an oblong form, having one of the ends as its front, adorned with a tetrastyle Ionic portico, surmounted by a tower of three stages, and an octangular spire. The first and second stages of the tower are quadrangular, the third is octangular, and all the three have columns at the angles,—the first Doric columns, the second Ionic, and the third Corinthian. The top of the spire is only 158 feet from the ground; but, in consequence of the site being comparatively elevated, the whole steeple figures conspicuously in most exterior views of the town. The predecessor of this church, re-erected immediately after the Reformation, still stands in a by-street near the end of the upper drawbridge, abandoned to secular purposes, and represented by a miserable spire.—The parish church of South Leith, situated in an open space occupied as a cemetery between Kirkgate and Constitution-street, is the representative of the ancient chapel of St. Mary. It was formerly cruciform, in cathedral Gothic fashion, but underwent several great additions and dilapidations; and it consists at present of central and side aisles, which are very ancient, and of western front and tower, which were erected within the last few years. The edifice, as a whole, is harmonious and substantial; and the new parts of it display a tasteful mixture of Gothic and Saxon, while the tower terminates in a very elegant Gothic balustrade. David Lindsay, who baptized Charles I., and became bishop of Ross, was a minister of this church; Logan the poet also was a minister of it; and John Home, the author of 'Douglas,' was interred in the surrounding cemetery.—St. Thomas' church, on the Sheriff-brae, was erected, after a design by Henderson of Edinburgh, at a cost of £10,000. It is built in the Norman style, with chevrons round the doorway, and is surmounted by a heavy square tower and octangular spire.—The North Leith Free church and the Junction-street Free church make some slight pretension to architectural character, but would have looked better if they had been quite plain. The Free mariners' church, situated in an angle of streets near the docks, is a conspicuous building, in the early Gothic style, with handsome doorway and main window, flanked by two small octagonal towers and spires. The South Leith Free church presents to the Links a treble-gabled Saxon façade. St. John's Free church is an imposing edifice, in early Gothic, with a massive tower of two stages, the first stage quadrangular, and surmounted by pinnacles at the angles, the second stage octangular, and surmounted by balustrade and numerous pinnacles. Adjoining the façade, in the form of wings to it, and in a style harmonious with it, are suites of schoolrooms.—The North Leith United Presbyterian church has a Gothic front, with central pediment and balustrade, and with flanking embrasured turrets. The Junction-street United Presbyterian church has a Roman front, with Doric pilasters. The St. Andrew's Place United Presbyterian church has a tetrastyle Ionic portico. The Kirkgate United Presbyterian church is a plain building.—St. James' Episcopalian chapel has a recessed porch, with two Corinthian columns.—The Independent chapel has a Roman front with Ionic pilasters.—The Roman Catholic chapel is a cruciform high-roofed building, in coarse early Gothic.

The extinct public edifices of Leith, and its remarkable localities, compete in interest with its modern public structures. Not the least noticeable were its fortifications. Those which rendered it a walled town were raised in 1549, amid the hurricane which swept over Scotland during the infancy of Mary. They were built by d'Essé, the French general, to give Mary of Lorraine's party a footing against Edinburgh castle, which held out for the Protestants; and were strong enough to offer successful defiance to all the besieging efforts of the Protestant forces. The rampart was octagonal.

with a bastion at each of the eight angles. The first bastion, called Ramsay's fort, was situated on the east side of the river between the beach and the west end of the present Bernard-street, and was designed to protect the harbour. The wall ran from this in a south-east direction; and the second bastion stood on the site of the present Exchange buildings, and long survived in some remains which were ascended by a flight of stone steps, and used as a promenade under the name of the Ladies'-walk. The site of the third bastion was opposite the point where Coatfield-lane now joins Constitution-street; that of the fourth was at the top of Kirkgate; that of the fifth is not accurately known. The wall came down on the river exactly 115 yards below the site of the new stone bridge at the saw-mills, and was connected with its continuation on the west side of the stream by means of a wooden bridge. The sixth bastion, though its site, like that of the fifth, is not precisely ascertained, must have stood on the west side of the river, and in its immediate vicinity; the seventh stood near the site of the citadel; and the eighth stood at the Sandport, overlooking the harbour, and corresponding with Ramsay's fort on the opposite side of the stream. Of the various forts, one was called St. Anthony's, from the vicinity to it of St. Anthony's preceptory; and another, and the chief, was called the Block-house, and formed the grand outlet for sallies upon besiegers. The wall was constructed wholly of stone, and seems to have been a line of stout masonry; and the bastions were of great strength. The fortifications, after the triumph of the Protestant party in 1560, were so far destroyed as to be rendered useless; they were temporarily re-edified in 1571, by the Earl of Morton, during the regency of the Earl of Lennox; but they have long since been so entirely razed as to betray an occasional and small vestige only during the yawn of some ephemeral excavation.—On the Links are still some moundish, though inconsiderable, memorials of works thrown up by the besieging Protestant forces, either to cover their advance toward the rampart, or to mount their artillery for playing upon it and its defenders.—The citadel of Leith was greatly enlarged, and, in fact, chiefly constructed, by the army of Oliver Cromwell. It stood on the North Leith side of the river, and covered a considerable area. It was pentagonal in outline, or in its exterior defence, with a bastion at each of the five angles; and it had a principal gate opening to the east. In the interior it had a ledgy ascent of fortification, excellent magazines, stores, and houses for the garrison, a suitable place of worship, and a spacious court-yard. After the Restoration, these erections were in a great measure destroyed, and the site of them granted to the Duke of Lauderdale, then prime minister for Scotland to Charles II. No vestige of the defence now remains, except a Saxon archway, and a few yards of the wall, the archway now surmounted by a modern house.

Lord Balmerino's house, a stately old mansion, stood a little off the line of Kirkgate, between Charlotte-street and Coatfield-lane, and was entered by a low arched close from Kirkgate, and through a garden from Constitution-street. Charles II., when invited, in 1650, to Scotland by the Scottish parliament, slept in this house on the night after his arrival at the port. The house was taken down about 20 years ago.—Various fabrics compete for the notoriety of having been the residence, during the period of her military quarrel with the Protestants, of Mary of Lorraine, the Queen-regent, and the mother of Queen Mary. What seems to have been the real house, and that also which received for a season Oliver Cromwell, was a building of rather elegant exterior, situated in Queen-street, formerly called the Paunch-market. The house was taken down about 18 years ago. Its window-frames were all formed of oak, richly carved; and the panellings of the doors were of the same wood, and beautifully embellished.—A fine old mansion, spacious, of imposing aspect, sculptured with crowns, sceptres, and other decorations, and said to have been the residence of the Regent Lennox, stands between the end of Tolbooth-wynd and St. Andrew's-street, in a filthy court pompously called Parliament-square, and entered by a small lane leading off from the north side of St. Andrew's-street, nearly opposite the end of the Sheep's-head-wynd. The King's-work, a cluster of very ancient buildings, occupying a large area, and occasionally graced with the presence of majesty, stood between Bernard-street and the Broad-wynd.—The house inhabited by the parents of John Home, the author of 'The Tragedy of Douglas,' and in which he was born in 1722, stood at the corner of Quality-street, and was pulled down 30 or 35 years ago, to make room for new buildings.—The locality formerly called Little London is between Bernard-street and Quality-street.—The Timber-bourse is in the vicinity, and though entirely changed in appearance, it retains its ancient name, slightly disguised in the corrupted form of Timber-bush.—The spot on which George IV. landed, on occasion of his visit to Scotland in 1822, is in front of the Ship-tavern, and is indicated by an iron plate with an inscription.

The original harbour of Leith was nothing more than the mere gut formed by the discharge of the water of Leith. It was narrow and curved, and entirely tidal. Except for the gut being traversed by the small shallow stream, it was quite dry at low water, or at least contained nothing but mud and nuisance. And as the stream had to make its way to the sea across the very broad flat beach called Leith sands, and alternately flooded by the tide and left entirely dry, the channel there was subject to much fluctuation, according to the different direction of the wind and set of the tides. A bar, too—such as is naturally throw up at the entrance of every river harbour—lay across its mouth, at the point where the antagonist currents of the river and the tide balanced each other, so as to let down in deposit whatever silt they contained. The river also being the main drain of a tract of hill country which is much subject to droughts and to heavy rains, constantly altered both the depth of the harbour and the height and position of the bar, according to the fluctuations which occurred in the volume of its water, or in the rapidity of its discharge; for, in season of drought, it made no resistance to a filling up of the channel and the harbour by sediment from the tides, and in a season of rain, it scoured the harbour, diminished the bar and drove it seaward and deepened the channel toward the side-stream of the frith. All attempts, therefore, to obtain good or practicable harbour at Leith, were necessarily limited to the erection of broad piers far seaward at points not touched by the river, or the construction of long pier-lines fitted to divert the current of the tides and give the river a mastery over them, and enable it to sweep away or diminish the bar, and to the cutting of docks for the reception of vessels on the bosom of high water, and the maintaining of accommodation for them beyond the ruthless mercy of the receding tide.

A wooden pier was constructed, or a previous existing one renovated, by the Earl of Hertford when he visited the port in 1544; but it was destroyed on his departure, and has left no relic to

ficate its exact site. Another wooden pier was erected early in the 17th century, resting on strong pillars in a compact bed of whinstone and clay, and, till only about 17 years ago, when it disappeared before the progress of extensive improvement, it firmly withstood the rough contacts of shipping and the weather. Between the years 1720 and 1730 a stone-pier, in continuation of this wooden one, which very trivially assisted the poor natural facilities of the harbour, was carried 100 yards seaward, constructed partly of stones from the ruins of a curious coal-pit at Culross; and this, in some degree, remedied the difficulty and hazardousness of the navigation inward, but still left the entrance of the harbour encumbered with a bar, shifting and unsafe. Contemporaneous in origin with this improvement was the oldest dock, commenced in 1720, and situated on the west side of the river, behind a house not far from Bridge-street, and bearing the date 1622. During the remainder of the 18th century, various surveys and reports were made with a view to further improvement; but they led to nothing except the construction in 1777 of a short pier, afterwards known as the custom-house quay. The accommodation for shipping was insufficient and unendurable, the common quays being the chief landing-places, and the channel of the river offering to vessels only a seat of uncovered and adhesive mud at the recess of the tides; and as the trade of the port rapidly increased toward the close of the century, the accommodation loudly demanded both enlargement and amelioration.

The distinguished John Rennie, civil engineer, was now employed, in 1799, to examine the ground, and to form designs of docks and extended piers on a scale somewhat proportioned to the amount of the emergency. The gravamen of his report was, that no permanent and uniform depth of water along the harbour or gut of the river could be obtained, and no achievement toward the extinction of a shifting bar could be effected, except by carrying a pier or weir on the east side of the channel quite across the sands into low water, but that by this means 3 or possibly 4 feet of additional depth of water might be obtained; yet, though the soundness of his principle has been vindicated by the result of subsequent operations which were undertaken by its guidance, little or nothing was done at his suggestion, nor for many years afterwards, with regard to the piers or entrance. An immediate result, however, was the construction of a splendid suite of docks, at the cost of about £285,000. Two wet docks, each 250 yards long and 100 wide, were, with three graving docks on their north side, commenced in 1800 and completed in 1817, and were protected from the sea by a strong retaining wall. A third and larger dock on the west, designed to reach nearly to Newhaven, was projected; but this and all kindred matters which accorded with the magnificence of Mr. Rennie's designs and of the intentions of his employers, the town-council of Edinburgh, were thrown into abeyance during that eminent engineer's life by a total failure of funds. In 1824, in response to renewed and aroused demand, Mr. W. Chapman of Newcastle was employed to make surveys and plans; and as the fine result of his report, and of subsequent voluminous correspondence with government on the subject of a naval and store-yard, the eastern pier was extended about 1,500 feet so as to have an entire length of 1,550 feet, or more than half-a-mile, a western pier and breakwater was erected to the extent of 1,500 feet, terminating within 200 feet of the other, and a part of the western end of the western dock was set apart as a store-yard for the naval service. After many and agitating movements to find some remedy for the great existing evils, Mr. Walker and Mr. Cubbitt, two eminent engineers in London, were sent down in the winter of 1838–9, by the Lords of the Treasury, to undertake jointly the duty of providing their lordships "with such a plan as will secure to the port of Leith the additional accommodation required by its shipping and commercial interests, including the provision of a low-water pier," the cost being limited to £125,000. These gentlemen, after inspecting the ground, and considering the previous plans of various engineers, differed from each other in opinion, and formed and recommended three different designs. Renewed perplexity and indecision followed; and though one of the designs, by Mr. Walker, which adopted all the previous works as parts or bases of its whole scheme, seemed to recommend itself to the special approbation of the Lords of the Treasury, yet not till after another survey and plan were made by another engineer, Mr. Kindell, with the effect of a further delay of several years, could anything effective be commenced toward the remedying of the existing evils.

"It is fully admitted," said the Tidal Harbours Commission, in 1848, "that a long, flat, foreshore, half-a-mile in extent, drifting sand, and other difficulties which had to be encountered in improving the harbour, were great, but not such that unanimity on the part of those who had the management, skilful engineering, and perseverance in carrying out the plan recommended, might not have overcome. The great principle of improvement at Leith, namely, to get a deep-water entrance to the harbour channel, whether to the westward or to the eastward, has been recognised by all the eminent engineers who have been consulted; yet, although more than a quarter of a million of public money has been laid out in its docks and other works (an advantage not enjoyed by any other harbour in Scotland), and its income latterly has exceeded £25,000 a-year, still there is so great a want of accommodation that vessels are obliged to lie four and five a-breast alongside the quays; there is no patent-slip nor graving-dock that can take in steamers, so that they have to be sent to Dundee or to London for repair; no low-water jetty for landing passengers and light goods; and the entrance to the harbour at low tides is all but dry. Indecision or half-measures seem to have been the bane of the port. It was obvious some twelve years since that nothing but a good low-water landing-place, to accommodate the passenger traffic between London and Edinburgh, could retain the large steamers at Leith. Instead of boldly grappling with the difficulty, taking the best advice, and at once deciding upon carrying out a wide substantial pier to the westward or to the eastward, as might have been found expedient, into 10 feet depth of water, an eastern pier, too slight and narrow, and too exposed to bear the traffic, or to lay a line of rails upon, has taken 16 years to complete, and has just reached low-water mark. The consequence is, as might have been anticipated, that most of the steam-boat traffic has been transferred to a neighbouring pier, and the loss to the harbour revenue is stated at £5,000 a-year. Complaints are made that the table of shore-dues has not been revised for the last 60 years; that it is full of anomalies; that the dues are levied in Scottish money; and that dock dues are exacted of vessels that cannot possibly pass the dock gates; that rubbish and filth, without check or control, is thrown into the water of Leith and washed down into the harbour; and that the fine steamers that trade between London, Hull, and Leith, are daily subjected to lie a-ground, with the

risk of strain to their hulls and to their machinery, in a dry harbour."

In 1848, a bill passed parliament both for revising the schedule of rates, and for empowering the execution of Mr. Rendall's plan of improvements. The principal features of that plan were, that the eastern pier be extended 1,000 feet, to a point where there would be 8 feet of depth at low water of spring tides; that the western breakwater be converted into a pier, and extended 1,750 feet in a direction north by west, and be made substantial enough to bear a railway; that a low-water landing-place be formed at the extremity of the west pier, 350 feet in length, well-sheltered, provided with every accommodation, having around it 9 feet of depth at low water of spring tides; that the channel or fairway be so deepened by dredging as to have 20 feet of depth at high water of neap tides, and 25 feet at high water of spring tides; that a new dock be formed contiguous to the existing east dock, 700 feet in length, 300 feet in width, thus comprising an area of 4¾ acres, with 1,900 feet of lineal wharfage, averaging 100 feet in width; that this dock be so excavated as to have fully 21 feet of water at the lowest neap tides,—that its gates be 60 feet wide so as to afford ample scope for the passage of the largest sea-going steamers,—and that its walls be formed of substantial masonry, except on the outside to the north and the west, to admit of the construction of graving docks at a future period. The estimated cost, for the piers and the channel, was £79,000; and for the new dock, £56,000,—altogether, £135,000. The works were begun and carried forward with all possible expedition; and they became fully available in the course of 1855. Some minor works also have been executed; and the accommodations of the harbour as a whole are now ample and satisfactory. The quays have an aggregate length of 8,400 feet, and are well furnished with cranes and sheds. The quay of the new or Victoria dock has a 30-ton crane, with every modern improvement. Lines of railway communicate from the low-water landing-place, and from the sides of the docks, to the terminus of the Leith branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, in Commercial-street. There are five graving-docks; and the construction of another on so great a scale as to accommodate vessels of the largest class, with a commodious building-slip alongside, is in contemplation. There is a sufficient number of pilots and steam-tugs. The rates of pilotage are moderate; the charges formerly complained of for beaconage, anchorage, berthage, and other matters, have been abolished; and all the present dues, regulations, and bye-laws, have been adjusted with a prudent regard to the prosperity of the port's commerce, and to the general safety of its shipping. Altogether, it is believed that, as regards access, security, facilities for loading and discharging, convenience of railway connexion, and other internal accommodation, the harbour of Leith is not now surpassed by any seaport in the United Kingdom.

The general anchoring-ground of vessels is two miles from land; and, in the case of large steamers, is westward of Leith, or nearly opposite Newhaven. During the European war, the roadstead was the station of an Admiral's guard-ship and several cruizers; and during the recent war with Russia, it was the winter station of some ships of the Baltic fleet. A round martello tower was constructed adjacent to the entrance of the harbour, during the European war, by the government, at a cost of nearly £17,000. A lighthouse, for the guidance of vessels entering the harbour, was constructed on the end of the old cast pier, having a stationary light, for exhibition during the period of there being not less than 9 feet of water on the bar; and some distance landward of it, on the pier, was erected a signal-tower for displaying during the day a series of signals indicative of the progress or retrogress of the tide. After the pier was extended to the length of 2,500 feet, and while doubts still existed whether the grand recent improvements would be undertaken, a second lighthouse was erected at a distance of 1,500 feet from the former one, exhibiting a brilliant red gas light, and serving, with the inner light, to guide vessels safely from the frith to the channel of the harbour fair-way. Since the execution of the recent improvements, the guiding-lights into the fair-way are that of the outer lighthouse on the east pier, and that of a new lighthouse erected at the extremity of the west pier. In the early years of the present century, there was erected contiguous to the new wet docks, and parallel with them, a long line of lofty spacious warehouses, to serve for the bonding of goods and for other purposes connected with the general business of a great harbour. This line of edifices is on an uniform plan and of great extent, forming nearly the whole of the north side of Commercial-street. The aggregate extent of warehouses in other parts of the town, particularly in the vicinity of the harbour, is also great. Some years ago, the whole line of the wet docks was lighted with gas, and a chain of water-pipes was laid down in such a manner as to enable all vessels to take in their supplies of water at their berths. The terminus of the Leith branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, besides being conveniently near the docks in position, is well furnished with suitable interior conveniences, and also presents to the street a frontage of building pleasingly ornamental; and the connexions of that railway at the Edinburgh station are so ample and facilely arranged as to afford the readiest possible communication with all the great trunk lines, radiating thence as a centre to every part of Great Britain.

The right of property over the harbour of Leith formerly belonged to the city of Edinburgh. The deeds in which that right originated, and by which it was modified and confirmed, will be afterwards mentioned. The district comprehended by the right included the whole shore, beach, sands, and links, between Seafield toll-bar on the east and Wardie-burn on the west. All the shore-dues levied within these limits went into the city general coffers, excepting a merk per ton which was appropriated toward the stipends of the city clergy. In 1788, the magistrates and council of Edinburgh obtained an act of parliament authorising them to borrow £30,000 for the purpose of improving the harbour, and of opening up the streets in its vicinity; and at subsequent periods, they obtained several other acts of kindred character, with extended powers of borrowing. Previous to 182- exclusive of sums borrowed and repaid, they owed £25,000 to government, and £240,000 to other parties, for loans obtained for harbour improvement; and in that year they received from government an advance of £240,000 out of the consolidated fund to enable them to take up the bonds which they had issued. Three per cent. of interest was to be paid to government for this advance, and two per cent. was to go to a sinking fund; but for twelve years one per cent. of the interest was to be abated, in consideration of an agreement to extend the cast pier, and to improve its works. The consideration given to government, in lieu of the entire debt to them, were the cession of part of the west dock and shore-ground for the uses of the Admiralty, a p

erable claim over the whole of the dock and harbour property, and a concurrent claim with other creditors over the entire property of the city of Edinburgh. At the bankruptcy of the city in 1833, the harbour of Leith shared largely in the city's embarrassments. The operation of the sinking-fund, against that time, had cleared off the £25,000 due to the government previous to 1825; so that the amount of debt then due to the government was £240,000. Various and protracted negotiations were carried on with the government and with the other city creditors, before any satisfactory arrangement could be reached. But at length, in 1838, an act of parliament was passed, providing that the management of Leith harbour should be committed to eleven commissioners, appointed variously by the town of Leith, the city of Edinburgh, and the Lords of the Treasury; that the interest on the debt to government should be postponed; that a sum of £7,680 a-year, from the proceeds of the harbour-dues, should be paid to the city of Edinburgh; and that power should be possessed by the commissioners to borrow additional sums on the security of the dues, not exceeding £125,000, to be expended in effecting additional harbour improvements.

Both the coasting trade and the foreign and colonial trade of Leith are of great extent. The whole Baltic trade with the east of Scotland was at one time concentrated here; but this has been mainly drawn off to Kirkcaldy, Arbroath, Montrose, Aberdeen, and especially Dundee. In connexion with the naval station in the roads, the port enjoyed much prosperity during the war as a place for the condemnation and sale of prize-vessels; and, in consequence of Buonaparte's notable continental scheme of prevention, it was the seat of an extensive traffic for smuggling British goods into the continent by way of Heligoland, which employed many vessels, crowded its harbour, and greatly enriched not a few of its inhabitants. The Greenland whale-trade also, for a considerable time, engaged a large tonnage of the Leith shipping. The present foreign trade of the port is very discursive, being carried on variously with Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, the south-western countries of Europe, the Levant, America, the West Indies, the East Indies, Australia, and China. The shipping belonging to the port in 1692, comprised 29 vessels, of aggregately 1,702 tons; in 1740, it comprised 47 vessels, of aggregately 2,628 tons; and in 1752, it comprised 68 vessels, of aggregately 6,935 tons. It steadily and rapidly increased in tonnage, from the last of these dates till the close of the century; it increased slowly from the beginning of the present century till 1826; and it decreased, to the amount of 73,601 tons, between 1826 and 1835. Its average amount in the years 1840–1844 was 26,600 tons; and in the years 1845–1849, 24,536 tons; but these last figures are exclusive of steam-vessels. In 1854, the number of sailing vessels was 181, of aggregately 24,357 tons,—of steam vessels, 28, of aggregately 3,946 tons; in 1855, the number of sailing vessels was 168, of aggregately 19,067 tons, and of steam vessels, 25, of aggregately 6,326 tons. In 1830, the gross receipt of the customs was £144,411; in the average of the years 1840–1844, £106,625; in the average of the years 1845–1849, £52,036; in the year 1851, £499,204. The port, in its custom-house relations, extends from the west side of Cramond-water, eastward to St. Abb's Head, and comprehends the creeks of Cramond, Granton, Cockenzie, Aberlady, North Berwick, and Dunbar. But, of the total of £4,534 reported for shore and harbour dues in the year 1852, so much as £23,991 was levied at the harbour-proper or town of Leith; three of the creeks, however, Granton, Cockenzie, and North Berwick not having made any report.

The principal imports at Leith are grain, hemp, hides, tallow, timber, wine, and tobacco; and the principal exports are linens, cottons, silks, woollens, haberdashery, iron, hardware, machinery, fish, coals, and miscellaneous goods. The declared value of exports in 1831, was £197,040; in 1836, £200,496; in 1841, £153,371; in 1846, £92,474; in 1851, £389,293; in 1852, £491,293; in 1853, £575,067; in 1854, £527,697. The maximum in any year between 1831 and 1850, was £273,488, which was in 1833; and the minimum was £88,349, which was in 1845. The items, as reported for 1851, were coals, £5,128; cottons, by the yard, £47,746; cottons, by value, £2,528; cotton yarn, £25,232; fish, £7,145; haberdashery and millinery, £7,921; hardwares and cutlery, £197; iron and steel, £49,249; linens, by the yard, £67,090; linens, by value, £770; linen yarn, £68,960; machinery and millwork, £5,319; silk manufactures, £3,561; woollens, by the piece, £4,471; woollens, by the yard, £8,278; woollens, by value, £151; woollen yarn, £25,177; all other articles, £60,370. In the average of the years 1840–1844, the shipping trade of the port comprised a tonnage of 71,401 in the foreign trade in British vessels, 53,316 in the foreign trade in foreign vessels, and 537,523 in the coasting-trade; and in the average of the years 1845–1849 it comprised a tonnage of 93,703 in the foreign trade in British vessels, 64,814 in the foreign trade in foreign vessels, and 567,084 in the coasting trade. In 1853 it comprised a tonnage of 59,683 inwards in the foreign and colonial trade in British vessels, 87,869 inwards in the foreign and colonial trade in foreign vessels, 249,427 inwards in the coasting trade, 42,959 outwards in the foreign and colonial trade in British vessels, 28,929 outwards in the foreign and colonial trade in foreign vessels, and 239,446 outwards in the coasting trade; and in 1854, it comprised a tonnage of 64,739 inwards in the foreign and colonial trade in British vessels, 70,847 inwards in the foreign and colonial trade in foreign vessels, 258,114 inwards in the coasting trade in British vessels, 502 inwards in the coasting trade in foreign vessels, 49,730 outwards in the foreign and colonial trade in British vessels, 21,815 outwards in the foreign and colonial trade in foreign vessels, 247,497 outwards in the coasting trade in British vessels, and 1,042 outwards in the coasting trade in foreign vessels.

Steam vessels, either from Leith or from Granton, ply to Hamburgh and Rotterdam every Saturday; to London every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday; to Newcastle every Wednesday and Saturday; to Hull every Wednesday; to Arbroath, Montrose, and Aberdeen, three times a-week in summer, and twice a-week in winter; to Banff, Cullen, Lossiemouth, Burghead, Findhorn, Nairn, Fort George, Inverness, Invergordon, and Cromarty, every Tuesday; to Wick and Thurso every Monday and Friday in summer, and every Friday in winter; to Kirkwall and Lerwick every Friday; to Elie, Pittenween, and Anstruther, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; to Alloa and Stirling, once or twice every day; and to Burntisland, in communication with the railway trains of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, several times a-day. Packet vessels sail from Leith to London every Saturday and Wednesday; to Liverpool, once in three weeks; to Peterhead, once a-week; to Fraserburgh, once a-fortnight; to Kirkwall, every Thursday; to Lerwick, every three weeks; to Greenock and Glasgow, twice a-week; to Stirling, every

Wednesday and Saturday; to Charleston, the port of Dunfermline, every Thursday; to Burntisland, every two days; to Elie, every Friday; to Kirkcaldy, daily; and to Leven, every Friday. Railway trains run from Commercial-street in North Leith, to the general terminus in Edinburgh, every thirty minutes; and omnibuses run from the head of Bernard-street, opposite the Exchange buildings, to the middle of the High-street of Edinburgh, every six minutes during the greater part of each day. A branch railway for goods traffic commences at the foot of Constitution-street, and extends along the shore into communication with the old Dalkeith railway, now amalgamated with the North British.

Leith, though not in a strict sense a manufacturing town, or the seat of any staple produce, possesses a great variety of productive establishments,—some of them of considerable or even great magnitude. Ship-building is carried on in several yards, and has produced many large steamers and bulky sailing-vessels. The Fury, the first line-of-battle ship constructed in Scotland after the Union, was built on the site of the present custom-house. A government steamer, larger than any steam-ship ever previously built in Leith, and a merchant-ship larger than any sailing-vessel ever previously constructed in the place, were both commenced in 1840.—The manufacture of glass has long been conspicuous in Leith, and is supposed to have been introduced by English settlers in the time of Cromwell. Seven huge brick conical chimneys, situated along the shore of South Leith, and forming a marked feature of the burghal landscape, are devoted to this manufacture. One of these cones was built, immediately after the rebellion of 1745, by the soldiers then stationed in Edinburgh castle, who were the only brick-builders that could be found.—An extensive suite of saw-mills is situated on the right bank of the water of Leith, immediately above the stone bridge. A very extensive engineering establishment occupies the same bank of the river, immediately below that bridge. A very large establishment for the refining of sugar, employing upwards of 80 persons, and consuming nearly 4,000 tons of coals in the year, is situated a little further down, on the opposite side of the river. A large establishment for the preservation of all kinds of fresh meat and vegetables, for consumption at sea, was established in 1838. The making of sail-cloth and ropes is carried on to a great extent, in eight establishments. A paint and colour work on a more extensive scale than any other in Britain, was commenced about 1833; and now there are in the town five colour-manufacturers. There are also 5 master-coopers, 4 iron-founders, 3 machine-makers, 2 ship-carvers, 2 candle-makers, 2 soap-makers, 5 skinners and wool dealers, 3 tanners, 6 tobacconists, 3 basket-makers, 1 pipe-maker, and a large variety and full complement of masters and men in all the ordinary departments of handicraft, as well as in such as have any special connexion with the wants of a great port.—A very large unsightly mass of building, in the southern environs of the town, in the vicinity of Bonnington, was long known as Leith distillery, but has been recently converted into a grain mill. A chemical work stands adjacent to it. A very large corn mill, propelled by steam, was commenced in 1830, in the centre of the town; but it suffered severe damage by fire, and was converted to other purposes. A large grain mill was erected about eight years ago at Swanfield, opposite Silverfield, and is still in operation. Another very large one, looking to the eye like an extensive factory, situated between the foot of Leith-walk and the Easter-road, was finished in 1856.

The banking offices in Leith are those of th Bank of Scotland, the Royal Bank, the Britis Linen Company's Bank, the Commercial Bank the National Bank, the Union Bank, and th Clydesdale Bank. There is also a National Securit savings' bank. The institutions of the town additional to some which have already been inci dentally mentioned, and exclusive of those connect ed with municipal affairs, are the incorporation o traffickers or merchant company, the Leith chambe of commerce, the Leith mercantile marine board the Exchange buildings association, the Exchang reading-room, the Leith public library, the Leit mechanics' subscription library, the shipwrecke fishermen and mariners' royal benevolent society the Edinburgh and Leith humane society, the Leit society for relief of the destitute sick, the Leit auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible society the Leith religious tract society, the Leith loca Sabbath school society, the parochial board o managers of the poor, and various other mino institutions. Two newspapers are published in th town,—the Leith Commercial List on every Tuesday and Friday, and the Leith Herald on every Saturday The Leith races, commenced in the time of Charle II., and annually held on Leith sands in July o August, were long the occasion of a carnival-week of dissipation and folly to the inhabitants of Leit and Edinburgh, deplored by all the reflecting classe of the community, and severely satirized by som public writers.

The ancient government of Leith was very an omalous, inefficient, and changeful, comprising variety of jurisdictions, separate from one anothe or in some degree conflicting, but all enthralled t Edinburgh. In 1832, the parliamentary reform bill bestowed on Leith, within limits of perfec separation from Edinburgh, the privileges of parliamentary burgh, empowering it, along wit Portobello and Musselburgh, to send a member t parliament; in 1833, the burgh reform act furthe conferred upon it a separate and independent magis tracy, consisting of a provost, four bailies, a tres surer, and councillors; and in 1838, the act, sepa rating the property-relations of Edinburgh fro those of Leith, transferred to the provost an magistrates of Leith, and vested in them, the com mon good of the burgh, comprising all custom rates, imposts, and market-dues, together with th jail buildings. The amount of the corporatio revenue in 1855 was £638 10s. 10d. The provo bears also the title of admiral of Leith; and th courts held by the magistrates are called th admiral and bailie courts of Leith. There is society of solicitors for practising in these court A sheriff's small debt court is held every Tuesd in the court room. Matters of police are manag by a commission, consisting of the provost, t bailies, the town clerk, and a superintendent. assessment, for police purposes, not exceeding 6d. per pound, is imposed on the occupiers of houses of upwards of £3 yearly rent. The suppl of water are from the same works as Edinburg The constituency of the burgh in 1855, both mu cipal and parliamentary, was 1,850. Real prope in 1855, £128,655 12s. Population in 1841, 26,8 in 1851, 30,919. Houses, 2,084.

On the 20th of May, 1329, the city of Edinbur obtained from Robert I. a grant by charter of " harbour and mills of Leith with their appurten ces, for the payment of fifty-two merks yearl The town-council of the city, not content with t privilege, took possession of the ground adjacen the harbour, along the banks of the river. Tow the close of the century, Sir Robert Logan of L

talrig, the baronial superior of the grounds, and a man of rapacious character, contested their assumed claims, and obliged them to take a concession of them from him by purchase and charter. On the 31st May, 1398, he granted them by charter a right to waste lands in the vicinity of the harbour for the erection of quays and wharfs, and a liberty to have shops and granaries on these lands, and to break the grounds of his barony with roads for the service of navigation. Sir Robert afterwards teased the town-council with points of litigation, and eventually roused them to adopt a strong measure for satiating at once his avarice and their own ambition. Bought over by them with a large sum of money, the unprincipled baron, in February 1413, granted them an extraordinary charter, "an exclusive, ruinous, and enslaving bond," restraining the inhabitants of Leith from carrying on any sort of trade, from possessing warehouses or shops, and from keeping houses of entertainment for strangers, and thus flinging the place, in the guise of a manacled slave, at the feet of the metropolitan purchasers. But the town-council of Edinburgh, not even yet content with the power accorded them over Leith, ordained, in the year 1485, that no merchant of Edinburgh should become partner in business with an inhabitant of Leith, under penalty of 40 shillings, and of a year's deprivation of the freedom of the city; and on future occasions, they enacted that no revenue of the city should be farmed by an inhabitant of Leith, or by any person in partnership with a Leithian,—and that no staple goods should, except under a severe penalty, be either sold in Leith, or deposited in any of its warehouses.

Edinburgh's extraordinary rights thus acquired over Leith, were confirmed by royal charters. James I., by a charter dated 4th November, 1454, granted to Edinburgh "the haven-silver, customs, and duty of ships, vessels, and merchandize coming to the road and harbour of Leith." And James III., on 16th November, 1482, granted to them a charter, containing a detail of the customs, profits, exactions, commodities, and revenues of the port and road of Leith. By a grant of James IV., dated 9th March, 1510, a right was given to the city of Edinburgh to the new port, denominated Newhaven, lately made by the said King on the sea-coast, with the lands thereunto belonging, lying between the chapel of St. Nicholas and the lands of Wardie brae, with certain faculties and privileges. By a charter bearing the same date, James IV. confirmed the charter by Logan of Restalrig, formerly mentioned. On 8th October, 1550, Mary ratified an act and decreet of the Lords-of-session against the inhabitants of North Leith, "adjudging the provost and bailiffs of our said town of Edinburgh to be proper judges for the said inhabitants in the petty customs of Leith, belonging to our foresaid town of Edinburgh." The Queen-regent, Mary of Lorraine, indeed, in 1555, granted the inhabitants of Leith a contract to erect the town into a burgh-of-barony, to continue valid till she should erect it into a royal burgh; and as a preparatory measure, she purchased, overt- for their use and with money which they themselves furnished, the superiority of the town from Logan of Restalrig. But she did not fulfil her engagements, and is generally alleged to have been bribed with 20,000 merks from the city of Edinburgh to break them. Mary, her daughter, among her shifts to raise money in her difficulties, mortgaged, in 1565, to Edinburgh the superiority of Leith, redeemable for 1,000 merks; she requested the town-council by letter, in 1566, to delay the assumption of the superiority; but she obtained short indulgence, and could not prevent the consequences of her hasty act from falling on the devoted town. On the 2d of July, 1567, the citizens of Edinburgh marched in military order to Leith, went through some evolutions designed to represent a capture or conquest, and formally trampled the independence of the town in the dust. Many severe laws, in years succeeding this epoch, were enacted relative to the public and the private trade of Leith. James VI. was plied by the inhabitants with appeals and efforts designed to draw from him some deliverance from their thraldom; but he accepted some private arrangement with the town-council of Edinburgh, and placed the powers and supremacy of that body on higher vantage-ground than before. On the 25th March, 1596, he empowered, by a letter of gift under the privy-seal, the corporation of Edinburgh to levy a certain tax during a certain period, towards supporting, erecting, and repairing the bulwark, pier, and port of Leith; and on the 15th March, 1603, he, by a charter of confirmation and *novo damus*, confirmed all the grants which had been made to them from the commencement of their ascendency. In 1636 also, another charter of confirmation and *novo damus*, rivetting firmly on Leith all the chains of bondage which had been forged for it, was granted by Charles I.

The earliest mention of Leith which has been traced occurs in the charter of the abbey of Holyrood, founded by David I., in which it is called Inverleith. In 1313, and again in 1410, all the vessels in the harbour were burnt by the English. In 1488, it was seized by the insurgent nobles who rose against James III., and was the scene of an interview between James IV. and the celebrated Sir Andrew Wood, who kept the mastery of the frith of Forth. In 1511, either in Leith or at Newhaven, "ane varie monstrous great schip called the Michael," was built, and, according to Pitscottie, required such a mass of timber for her construction, "that she waisted all the woodis in Fyfe, except Falkland wood, besides the timber that came out of Norway." In 1544, the Earl of Hertford, at the head of 10,000 men, took possession of Leith, seized all the vessels in the harbour, left the place in keeping of 1,500 soldiers till he burned Edinburgh and wasted the circumjacent country, and then, on taking leave with his army and booty, committed the whole port to the flames. Three years afterwards, the same general, who had now become Duke of Somerset, and was fresh from the fatal battle of Pinkie, again set Leith on fire, though not with such an amount of injurious effect as before; and, on this occasion, carried off 35 vessels from the harbour. From 1548 to 1560, Leith, by becoming the fortified seat of the court and head-quarters of the Queen-regent's army and of her French auxiliaries, figured prominently in the greater part of the stirring events which occurred during the civil war between Mary of Lorraine and the Lords of the congregation. Its port received the shipping and the supplies which were designed for the Queen-regent's service; its fortifications enclosed alternately a garrison and an army, whose accoutrements had no opportunity of becoming rusted; and its gates poured forth detachments and sallying parties, who fought many a skirmish with portions of the Protestant forces on the plain between Leith and Edinburgh. In October 1559, the Lords of the congregation regularly invested the town with an army, and attempted to enter it by means of scaling-ladders; but they could make no impression, and were eventually, and with great slaughter, driven back by a desperate sally of the besieged. In April of the next year, the forces of the congregation, now aided by an army of 6,000 men under Lord Grey of

Wilton, despatched to their assistance by Elizabeth, again invested the town, and, on this occasion, inflicted upon it a protracted, disastrous, and sanguinary contest. Leith, though suffering dreadfully from famine, kept the besiegers, during two months, fully at bay, yet without acquiring any advantage. Both parties being at length heartily tired of the contest, and willingly entering into a treaty which stipulated that the French forces in the town should leave the kingdom, and be allowed to retire unmolested, Leith was immediately dismantled and restored to tranquillity. In August, 1561, Queen Mary landed at Leith to take possession of the throne of her ancestors, and was welcomed by the inhabitants with great demonstrations of joy. No vestige now remains of the pier which received her, and which must have been constructed subsequently to the destruction of the original one by the Earl of Hertford. During the minority of James VI., Leith figured in various transactions which belong strictly to the general history of the kingdom. From November 1571 till August of next year, and again in 1596-7, the town was the seat of the High Court of Justiciary; and in 1572, it was the meeting-place of a General Assembly which made some important enactments. In 1578, an act of parliament was passed to prevent "the taking away great quantities of victual-flesh, from Leith, under the pretence of victualling ships." A reconciliation having, in the same year, been effected between the Earl of Morton and the Scottish nobles opposed to him, the Earls of Morton, Argyle, Montrose, Athole, and Buchan, Lord Boyd, and several other persons of distinction, dined together in an hostelry of Leith. In 1584, the town was appointed the chief fish-market for herrings and the other produce of the Forth. On the 6th May, 1590, James VI., after lying six days in the roads, landed at the pier with his queen, Anne of Denmark. In 1610, thirty-eight English sailors were hanged within high-water mark on the sands for piracies in the Western Islands,—thirty of them in July, and eight in December. In October, 1643, the Solemn League and Covenant was sworn and subscribed with great solemnity, and with many grave demonstrations of thorough zeal by the inhabitants. Four years afterwards 2,430 persons, constituting about one-half of the entire population, were, in the course of six or eight months, swept away by the plague. The churchyards being utterly deficient in accommodation for their bodies, many of them were buried in the Links, near the site of Wellington-street, and on the north side of the road leading to Hermitage-hill. So fearful were the ravages of the plague and of an accompanying famine, that parliament, believing the number of the dead to exceed that of the living, empowered the magistrates to seize, for the use of survivors, whatever grain they could find in warehouses and cellars, and allowed them to make payment at their leisure, and to find means of making it by appeals to the humanity of their landward countrymen.

In 1650, after Cromwell's defeat of the Scottish forces at Dunbar, Lambert, his major-general, while he himself proceeded to Edinburgh, took possession of Leith. A monthly assessment of about £22 sterling was now imposed on the town, and, after so very recent and terrible devastations from pestilence and famine, was felt to be a grievous exaction. On General Monk's appointment to be commander-in-chief, he adopted Leith as his head-quarters and his home; and, while residing in the town, he induced many English families of considerable wealth and of great mercantile enterprise to become settlers. The incomers gave a grand impulse to the mercantile spirit of the port, and established some manufactures. In 1691, Viscount Tarbet, afterwards second Earl of Cromarty, and two other persons, raised a tavern brawl of great notoriety in an hostelry in Kirkgate, and were concerned, while the brawl lasted, in the murder of a French Protestant refugee and military officer. In 1705, Captain Green of the Worcester, and three of his crew, were hanged within flood-mark on the sands, for a very curiously discovered piracy and murder, committed in 1703 on the crew of a Scottish vessel off the coast of Malabar. During the rebellion of 1715, Brigadier Macintosh of Borlam, and a party of Highlanders who followed his banner, briefly occupied the citadel, and, being menaced by the Duke of Argyle who was at the time in Edinburgh, hastily plundered the custom-house, flung open the doors of the prison, and made a night retreat over the sands at low water. In 1778 the revolted Seaforth regiment of Highlanders [see EDINBURGH], made Leith the scene of some of their movements. Next year, 50 Highlanders, who had been recruited for the 42d and 71st regiments, mutinied at Leith, whither they were brought for embarkation, and firmly refused to go on board the transports. A party of fencibles having been sent from Edinburgh-castle to apprehend them, a conflict occurred on the quay, which was fatal to two of the fencibles and twelve of the Highlanders, as well as severely damaging to many more. In 1779, the noted Paul Jones appeared in the frith, and struck such a panic into the inhabitants that a battery, the embryo of the present fort, was hastily constructed to dispute his entering the harbour; but he was driven away by a storm, and providentially hindered from inflicting damage on the town. In 1822, Leith had all the eclat of being the scene of George IV.'s arrival to visit his Scottish metropolis; and in 1842, it was visited by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

LEITH (WATER OF), a small river of Edinburghshire, entering the frith of Forth at Leith harbour. It rises at the south-east extremity of the parish of Mid-Calder, from three springs, at a place called Leith-head, within a mile of one of the sources of a tributary of the Tweed. It runs 3 miles northward through Mid-Calder; 3 miles between Kirknewton on its left bank, and Mid-Calder and Currie on its right; 4¾ miles through Currie, receiving on the right the waters of Bevilaw burn; 2½ miles through Colinton; 1 mile circuitously, partly across a tiny wing of Colinton, and partly between that parish and Corstorphine on its left bank, and St. Cuthbert's on its right; 4 miles through St. Cuthbert's; and ¾ of a mile between North and South Leith. Its general direction, after leaving Mid-Calder, is north-east; and its entire length of course in a straight line is about 19 miles, and including windings about 25 or 26. During a drought, or even in weather but moderately dry, the Water of Leith is a trivial stream, not greater than many a short-coursed brook; but, in a season of rain, it becomes swollen and impetuous, and combines the characteristics of a river and a mountain torrent. It, in general, has a large share of the picturesqueness and romance which distinguish so many of the rivers of Scotland. At one time it runs along deep narrow glens, amid rocks and hanging woods; and at another it glides among beautiful haughs, fertile in corn and grass. On its banks are extensive plantations, many elegant mansions, several fine rural villages, one of the most superb suburban districts of Edinburgh and the most densely peopled portion of the town of Leith. Its bed through the suburbs of Edinburgh and thence toward Leith, was formerly, in dry

reather, little better than a large, open, common-ewer; but, by means of skilful artificial improve-ent, this nuisance has recently been, in a great egree, abated. The Water of Leith is probably he most useful stream of its size in Scotland; for ven a good number of years ago, it drove, in the ourse of 10 miles, 14 corn-mills, 12 barley-mills, flour-mills, 7 saw-mills, 5 fulling-mills, 5 snuff-ills, 4 paper-mills, 2 lint-mills, and 2 leather-mills, the rent of some of which, in the vicinity of the etropolis, was then upwards of £20 sterling per ot of waterfall.

LEITH (WATER OF), an old large village, now a burb of Edinburgh. It stands on the water of ith stream, on the old road by the Dean from linburgh to Queensferry, and immediately above e stupendous Dean-bridge which carries along new road. Its site is partly the bottom of a vine, and partly rapid slopes descending thither. e village is irregularly built, and has an appear-ce which contrasts very disadvantageously with superb urban architecture in its vicinity; but it tains some extensive flour-mills and granaries, would look well enough in another situation. e upper end of its west side is nearly adjacent to village of Dean and the Dean cemetery. Popu-ion, 1,024.

LEITHEN (THE), a rivulet of Peebles-shire, ing in the extreme north-west angle of the parish Innerleithen, and falling into the Tweed a mile er passing Innerleithen church. See INNER-ITHEN.

LEITH-HEAD. See LEITH (WATER OF).

LEITH-LUMSDEN, a post-office village in the rish of Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire. It stands in upper part of Strathbogie, 12 miles south by st of Huntly. It is of modern origin, and con-ns a few traders and handicraftsmen. Here is United Presbyterian church, which was built in 3, and contains 203 sittings. Population, 233.

LEITHOLM, a post-office village in the parish Eccles, Berwickshire. It stands on the north d from Kelso to Berwick, 5½ miles east by south Greenlaw, and 7½ north-north-east of Kelso. e is an United Presbyterian church; and here iently was a Roman Catholic chapel, the site of ich still bears the name of Chapelknowe. Popu-on, 365.

LEMNO. See ABERLEMNO.

LEMPITLAW, a village in the parish of Sprous-, Roxburghshire. It stands on the south-east ler of the parish, 4 miles east-south-east of Kelso. onsists of cottages and three small farm-steads. ulation, 119. Houses, 28. An elevated ground ending along the southern extremity of the parish Sprouston, also bears the name of Lempitlaw, probably gave that name to the village. There likewise an ancient parish of Lempitlaw, which w annexed to Sprouston.

LENDAL-BURN. See GIRVAN.

LENEY. See LENY.

LENNEL, the ancient name of the parish of stream, also an existing village in that parish, wickshire. See COLDSTREAM. The ancient vil-, or kirktown, stood on the steep bank of the ed, a mile below Coldstream, and was destroyed redatory incursion during the Border wars. ruins of the church still exist; but great part e cemetery has been swept away by the Tweed. modern village bears the name of New Lennel, is inconsiderable in size. The mansion-house ennel is in the vicinity.

LENNOCK (THE), a small stream tributary to Lossie, in the parish of Birnie, Morayshire.

LENNOX, the ancient county of Dumbarton, comprehending the whole of the modern county of Dumbarton, a large part of Stirlingshire, and part of the counties of Perth and Renfrew. The original name was *Leven-ach*, 'the field of the Leven,' and very appropriately designated the basin, not only of the river Leven, but also of Loch-Lomond, anciently called Loch-Leven. Levenachs, in the plural number, came to be the name of all the extensive and contiguous possessions of the powerful Earls of the soil; and, being spelt and written Levenax, was easily and naturally corrupted into Lennox. In the 13th century, Lennox and the sheriffdom of Dumbarton appear to have been co-extensive; but afterwards, in consequence of great alterations and considerable curtailments upon the sheriffdom, they ceased to be identical.

The origin of the earldom of Lennox is obscure. Arkil, a Saxon, and a baron of Northumbria, who took refuge from the vengeance of the Norman William, under the protection of Malcolm Canmore, appears to have been the founder of the original Lennox family. His son Alwyn seems to have been the first Earl. But dying, when his son and heir was a minor, early in the reign of William the Lion, David, Earl of Huntingdon, received from the King the earldom in ward, and appears to have held it during a considerable period. Alwyn, the second Earl, recovered possession some time before 1199. Maldwen, the third Earl, obtained from Alexander II., in 1238, a confirmatory charter of the earldom as held by his father; but was not allowed the castle of Dumbarton, nor the lands, port, and fisheries of Murrach. In 1284, Earl Malcolm concurred with the 'Magnates Scotiæ,' in swearing to acknowledge Margaret of Norway as heir-apparent to Alexander III.'s throne; and, in 1290, he appeared in the assembly of the states at Birgham, and consented to the marriage of Margaret with the son of Edward I. Next year, when Margaret's death opened the competition for the Crown, Malcolm was one of the nominees of Robert Bruce; and resistance to England becoming necessary, he, in 1296, assembled his followers, and, with other Scottish leaders, invaded Cumberland and assaulted Carlisle. While Sir John Menteith, the inglorious betrayer of the patriot Wallace, prostituted his power as governor of Dumbarton-castle, and sheriff of Dumbartonshire, in favour of Edward I., Malcolm went boldly out, and achieved feats as a supporter of Robert Bruce; and he continued, after Bruce's death, to maintain the independence of the kingdom, till, in 1333, he fell with hoary locks, but fighting like a youthful warrior, at Halidon-hill.

In 1424, after the restoration of James I., Earl Duncan became involved in the fate of his son-in-law, Murdoch, Duke of Albany, the Regent; and for some real or merely imputed crime, which no known history specifies, he was, in May next year, along with the Duke and two of the Duke's sons, beheaded at Stirling. Though Duncan left, by his second marriage, a legitimate son, called Donald of Lennox; yet his daughter Isabella, Duchess of Albany, while obtaining no regular entry to the earldom as heiress, appears to have enjoyed it during the reign of James II.; and she resided in the castle of Inchmurrin in Loch-Lomond, the chief messuage of the earldom, and there granted charters to vassals, as Countess of Lennox, and made gifts of portions of the property to religious establishments. After this lady's death in 1459, a long contest took place for the earldom between the heirs of her sisters, Elizabeth and Margaret, the second and third daughters of Duncan, whose priority of age was not ascertained by evidence, or admitted of keen and plausible dispute. The vast landed property of

Lennox was dismembered between the disputants; but the honours, the superiority, and the principal messuage of the earldom—the grand object of dispute—could be awarded to only one party, and were not finally adjudged till 1493. Sir John Stewart of Darnley had married Elizabeth; and their grandson, besides being declared heir to half the Lennox estate, became Lord Darnley and Earl of Lennox. Sir Robert Menteith of Rusky had married Margaret; and their moiety of the Lennox estate, came, with the estate of Rusky, to be divided, in the persons of their great-granddaughters, the co-heiresses, between Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, who had married the elder, and Sir John Napier of Merchiston, who had married the younger. In 1471, the earldom being in the King's hands by the non-entry of any heir, was given, during his life, to Andrew, Lord Avondale, the chancellor. After the fall of James III., John Lord Darnley appears to have been awarded the Lennox honours by the new government; and, in 1488, he sat as Earl of Lennox in the first parliament, and received for himself and his son Matthew Stewart, the ward and revenues of Dumbarton-castle, which had been held by Lord Avondale. But only next year he took arms against the young King, drew besieging forces upon his fortresses both of Crookston and Dumbarton, suffered a defeat or rather a night surprise and rout at Tilly-moss, on the south side of the Forth above Stirling, saw the castle of Dumbarton, which was maintained by four of his sons, yield to a vigorous siege of six weeks, headed by the King and the ministers of state, and, after all, succeeded in making his peace with government, and obtaining a full pardon for himself and his followers.

Matthew, the next Earl, whose accession took place in 1494, led the men of Lennox to the fatal field of Flodden, where he and the Earl of Argyle commanded the right wing of the Scottish army, and, with many of their followers, were hewn down amid vain efforts of valour. John, the son and successor of Matthew, played an active part during the turbulent minority of James V. In 1514, he, along with the Earl of Glencairn, assailed the castle of Dumbarton during a tempestuous night, and, breaking open the lower gate, succeeded in taking it; in 1516, he was imprisoned by the Regent Albany, to compel him to surrender the fortress as the key of the west, and was obliged to comply; and, in 1526, he assembled a force of 10,000 men, and marched toward Edinburgh to the rescue of the young King from the power of the Douglases. Matthew, the next Earl, a very conspicuous figurant in history, obtained, in 1531, for 19 years, the tenure of the governorship and revenues of Dumbarton-castle. Early in the reign of Mary, some French ships arriving in the Clyde with supplies for the Queen, he, by artful persuasion, got the captains to land 30,000 crowns of silver and a quantity of arms and ammunition in the castle; and he immediately joined with other malcontents in an abortive but pardoned attempt to overthrow the government. In May and June 1544, he secretly entered the service of Henry VIII., engaging every effort to seize and deliver to England the Scottish Queen, the isle of Bute, and the castle and territories of Dumbarton, and obtaining from the King the Lady Margaret Douglas in marriage, and lands in England to the annual value of 6,800 marks Scots. Sent soon afterwards to the Clyde with 18 English ships and 600 soldiers, he was civilly received by George Stirling of Glorat, whom he had left in charge of Dumbarton-castle as his deputy; but he no sooner hinted to that official his design, and offered him a pension from Henry, than he and his Englishmen were turned out of the fortress and compelled to return to their ships. The Earl and his party now ravaged and wasted, with fire and sword, the islands of Arran and Bute, and other places in the west; and in October, 1545, he was declared by parliament to have incurred forfeiture. He continued an active partizan in the hostilities against Scotland of Henry VIII. and his successor, received from the former a grant of the manor of Temple-Newsom in Yorkshire. and during 20 years remained in England an exile from his native land. Father of the ill-fated Lord Darnley the husband of Mary, and grandfather of James VI. he eventually rose in the revolving politics of the period to the uppermost side of the wheel, and for a period filled the office of Regent, and vice-regally swayed the sceptre of his grandson. Holding at Stirling-castle, in September 1571, what the opposite party in politics called 'the black parliament,' he was mortally wounded in an attack made upon the town by a small force who designed to take the fortress by surprise.

The earldom of Lennox now devolved on James VI. as the next heir; and in April, 1572, it and the lordship of Darnley, with the whole of the family property and heritable jurisdictions, were given to Lord Charles Stewart, the King's uncle, and Lord Darnley's younger brother. But he dying in 157[illegible] without male issue, they again devolved to the King and were given, in 1578, to the King's grand-uncle Lord Robert Stewart, bishop of Caithness,—resigned by him in 1579, in exchange for the earldom of March,—and given, in 1579–80, to Esme Stewart Lord D'Aubigny. In August, 1581, Esme, this last favourite among the royal kinsmen, and the holder of the office of chamberlain of Scotland, was raised to the dignity of the Duke of Lennox and Earl of Darnley; and his son Ludovic, the second Duke received from the King additional offices and grants of property, and, among other preferments, was made custodier of Dumbarton-castle, and the owner of its pertinents and revenues. In 1672, Charles the sixth Duke, dying without issue, the peerage with all its accumulated honours and possessions went once more to the Crown, devolving on Charles II., as the nearest collateral heir-male; and the revenues of the estates were settled for life on the dowager-Duchess. In 1680, Charles II. granted to his illegitimate son, Charles, born of Louise Renée de Penancoet de Keranalle, Duchess of Portsmouth and D'Aubigny, the dukedom of Lennox and earldom of Darnley in Scotland, and the dukedom of Richmond and earldom of March in the peerage of England. After the death of the dowager Duchess in 1702, the Duke of Richmond and Lennox sold the whole of his property in Scotland, the Marquis of Montrose purchasing most of it, as well as many of its jurisdictions. In 1836, Charles, fifth Duke of Richmond and Lennox, succeeded to the Gordon estates.

In the reign of James IV. the sheriffdom of Dumbartonshire was made hereditary in the family of Lennox, Earl Matthew obtaining, in 1503, a grant which united the office to the earldom. The office continued a pertinent of the Earls and Dukes of Lennox two centuries, and was usually executed by deputy sheriffs of their appointment. The Marquis of Montrose, who was created Duke in 1707, purchased at once the sheriffdom of the county, the custodiership of Dumbarton castle, and the jurisdiction of the regality of Lennox, along with a large part of the Lennox property bought from the first Duke of Richmond and Lennox. The Earls and Dukes of Lennox had a very ample jurisdiction over all their estates, both in and beyond Dumbartonshire, comprehended in the regality of Lennox

and their vassals also had powers of jurisdiction within the lands held by them, subject to the remarkable condition that all the criminals condemned in their court should be executed on the Earl's gallows. At the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1748, the Duke of Montrose claimed for the regality of Lennox £4,000, but was allowed only £578 18s. 4d.

LENNOX-CASTLE. See CAMPSIE and LENNOX-TOWN.

LENNOX-HILLS, a range of heights extending east-north-eastward from Dumbarton to Stirling, along the middle of the ancient district of Lennox. The range is interrupted by the valley of the Blane, and, from Dumbarton thither, is called the Kilpatrick hills. The name Lennox-hills is more strictly applied to the heights between the valley of the Blane and Stirling, which, in their various parts are called the Killearn, the Campsie, the Kilsyth, the Dundaff, the Fintry, and the Gargunnock hills. A continuation of the range commencing immediately north of the Forth, passes on, under the name of the Ochil-hills, to the vicinity of the Tay. Throughout the whole of the strictly Lennox-hills, and in a less degree in the Kilpatrick-hills, are grand colonnades and precipices of basalt. In the parishes of Killearn, Strathblane, and Fintry, in particular, the ways of basaltic columns are magnificent. The hills are composed chiefly of various kinds of trap, and offer many features of interest to the mineralogist; nor do they less challenge the attention of the agriculturist and the grazier. In the Dundaff section, indeed, a stunted heath occupies a considerable space, though not to the exclusion of excellent pasturage; but everywhere else, the hills, with very trivial exceptions, are carpeted with fine grass, unsurpassed for pasturage in Scotland. The summits rise in Campsie to the height of 1,500 feet, and in Kilsyth to the height of 1,300; but in many places they ascend no higher than to be inconsiderable hills. See article CAMPSIE-FELLS.

LENNOX-LOVE. See HADDINGTON and HADDINGTONSHIRE.

LENNOX-TOWER. See CURRIE and EDINBURGHSHIRE.

LENNOXTOWN, a small post-town in the parish of Campsie, Stirlingshire. It stands on Glazert water, at the terminus of the Campsie branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, about a mile from the south base of the Campsie fells, 3¾ miles north-north-west of Kirkintilloch, 6½ west of Kilsyth, and 9 by road, but 11¾ by railway, north by east of Glasgow. It stands on the grounds, and is under the superiority, of Lennox of Woodhead, who claims to be the direct descendant, and nearest heir of the male line, of the original noble family of Lennox. A mile west of it, on a conspicuous site, stands that gentleman's seat of Lennox-castle, one of the most spacious and superb mansions in Scotland. The town contains some of the manufacturing establishments of the parish, and is the centre of traffic for them all. The Campsie alum-work is at the east end of it; contributing, in its group of tall brick chimney stacks, and in its great red mounds of burnt alum schist, a grotesque feature to the surrounding landscape. The town contains the parish church, an United Presbyterian church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a mechanics' institute, and a savings' bank. Several trains run daily to Glasgow, and a coach to Balfron. Sheriff small debt courts are held on the fourth Thursday of the months of February, May, August, and November. Population in 1841, 2,821; in 1851, 3,108. Houses, 531. See CAMPSIE.

LENTRAM. See KIRKHILL.

LENTRATHEN. See LINTRATHEN.

LENTRON. See HIGHLANDS (THE).

LENTURK. See LEOCHEL-CUSHNIE.

LENY (THE PASS OF), a romantic mountain-gorge, in the parish of Callendar, Perthshire. Its bottom is partly occupied by Loch-Lubnaig, and partly traversed by the impetuous stream which rushes thence as a head-water of the Teith. The gorge commences 2 miles north-west of the village of Callendar, and carries up a road, now much frequented by tourists, to Balquhidder and Loch-Earnhead. It is described as follows by Sir Walter Scott, in the opening scene of the Legend of Montrose: "Their course had been, for some time, along the banks of a lake, whose deep waters reflected the crimson beams of the western sun. The broken path, which they pursued with some difficulty, was in some places shaded by ancient birches and oak-trees, and in others overhung by fragments of huge rock. Elsewhere the hill which formed the northern side of this beautiful sheet of water, arose in steep but less precipitous acclivity, and was arrayed in heath of the darkest purple." Its beauties have also been immortalized in the poem of 'The Lady of the Lake.'

LENY-HILL, a low hill, of trap-rock formation, on the west side of the parish of Cramond, Edinburghshire.

LENZIE. See KIRKINTILLOCH and CUMBERNAULD.

LEOCHDAN. See GLASSARY.

LEOCHEL (THE), an affluent of the river Don, in Aberdeenshire. It rises in a cleft of the hill of Cushnie, at the south-west angle of the parish of Leochel-Cushnie, runs 3 miles eastward through that parish, 3 miles northward partly through the same parish, and partly on its boundary, then 4 miles north-westward and northward, through the parish of Alford, to the Don.

LEOCHEL-CUSHNIE, an united parish in the Alford district of Aberdeenshire. Its post-town is Alford, 6 miles to the north; but other post-office stations equally accessible are Whitehouse on the east, and Tarland on the south. The parish is bounded by Kildrummie, Alford, Tough, Lumphanan, Coull, Tarland, and Towie. Its length eastward is about 6 miles; and its breadth is from 3 to 6 miles. Soccoch, or the Hill of Cushnie, rises on the western boundary to an altitude of about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a very brilliant panoramic prospect. Four mountainous ridges extend from the base of Soccoch eastward, through the whole length of the parish, and are separated from one another by valleys, each of which is watered by a brook of its own. The crests of the ridges are barren; but the slopes of the hills and the bottoms of the valleys are cultivated. The lowest parts of the valleys have an elevation of about 500 feet above the level of the sea; and the highest parts of the cultivated acclivities have an elevation of about 500 feet above the bed of the streams. The predominant rock is granite. The soil in general is clayey; in some parts, on the hill slopes, a rich loam; and, in some of the lower parts of the valleys, a fine alluvium. The principal stream is the Leochel, and most of the others are tributaries to it. All are liable to sudden freshets, and have at times done great damage to the haugh lands along their banks. About 5,455 imperial acres are in tillage; about 963 are in green pasture; about 3,790 are moorish or waste; and about 1,000 are under wood. Upwards of one-half of the parish belongs to Sir William Forbes of Cragievar, Bart.; and the rest belongs principally to Lumsden of Cushnie, M'Combie of Lenturk, and Ferguson of Hallhead. The yearly value of raw produce was

estimated in 1843 at £12,000. Assessed property in 1843, £3,298. The most conspicuous edifice is Craigievar-castle. See Craigievar. The mansion of Cushnie was built in 1707; and that of Hallhead, in 1688. The castle of Corse was built in 1581, but has long been a ruin. There was formerly a castle of Lenturk; but its site is now occupied by a farm-house. There were formerly numerous cairns; but only one of them, a large one, now remains. Several Picts houses occur on the farm of Cairncoullie. Some military entrenchments, which tradition associates with the closing scenes in the career of Macbeth, occur on the hill of Corse. See Corse. The principal manufactures are the making of some woollen goods at a small carding-mill, and the knitting of worsted stockings. The parish is traversed by the government road from Donside to Deeside. Population in 1831, 1,077; in 1851, 1,068. Houses, 189.

This parish is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. Patrons, Sir William Forbes, Bart., and Lumsden of Cushnie. Stipend, £196 10s. 5d.; glebe, £18. The parish church was built in 1798, and contains 500 sittings. There is a Free church preaching station of Leochel-Cushnie; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855, jointly with another station in the conterminous parish of Towie, was £51 11s. 6d. There is an United Presbyterian church on the eastern border of Leochel-Cushnie, which is usually designated as if it were within Tough. There are two parochial schools; and the salary attached to each is £25 13s. 3½d., together with a share of the Dick bequest, and about £12 or £15 fees. There are three other schools, one of them supported by the General Assembly, and the other two endowed. There are two small parochial libraries. The present parish of Leochel-Cushnie comprehends the ancient parish of Leochel, the ancient parish of Cushnie, and quoad sacra the lands of Corse, which belong quoad civilia to the parish of Coull. The parishes of Leochel and Cushnie were united temporarily in 1618, and permanently in 1795. The ancient church of Leochel was dedicated to St. Marnan, and that of Cushnie to St. Bride. Portions of the walls of both are still standing. There were anciently chapels at Lenturk, at Corbanchory, and at Newton of Corse. Among distinguished natives of the parish may be mentioned Patrick Forbes, who was bishop of Aberdeen, several other members of the Forbes family, who were celebrated in various ways, Andrew Irving of Lenturk, who was an eminent lawyer and law writer of the 17th century, Andrew Lumsden, who was private secretary to Prince Charles Edward, and author of a work on the antiquities of Rome, and Dr. Matthew Lumsden, a famous oriental scholar, who died in 1835.

LEOGH, a hamlet on Fair-Isle between Orkney and Shetland.

LEONARDS (St.). See Andrews (St.), Lanark, Lauder, and Edinburgh.

LERWICK, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, in the mainland of Shetland. It is bounded on the north by Tingwall; on the east by the sea; and on the south by Cunningsburgh. Its length southward is about 6 miles; but its breadth is nowhere more than one mile. The portion of the sea washing the greater part of its coast is Bressay sound, comprising the harbour of Lerwick, and one of the finest anchoring grounds in the kingdom. See Bressay. The interior of the parish is predominantly rocky and hilly, yet does not anywhere rise to a higher altitude than about 300 feet above the level of the sea. Peat or moss generally covers the hills, and is deep to their very summit. The arable land consists of patches on the sea-board, and has a light, sandy, fertile soil. The principal landowners are Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., the Earl of Zetland, Hay of Laxfirth, Greig of Sandsound, Ogilvie of Seafield, and Heddle of Helerness. Sir A. Nicolson is the most extensive of the landowners, and has a mansion at Gremista. There are several fine villas in the neighbourhood of the town. There are remains of a Pictish castle on an islet in a lake adjacent to the town. There lately were remains of several chapels at Gulberwick. The predominant rocks are the old red sandstone and its conglomerate. The sandstone is quarried. The real rental in 1841 was £4,200. Population in 1831, 3,194; in 1851, 3,390. Houses, 424.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Shetland. Patron, Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £158 5s. 9½d., with £50 in lieu of manse and glebe. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £34 fees. The places of worship are the parish church, the Free church, an United Presbyterian church, an Independent chapel, and a Methodist chapel. There are four non-parochial schools.

The Town of Lerwick is situated about the middle of the coast of Bressay sound, 21 miles north by east of Sumburgh-head. It is the capital of Shetland, and the seat of the custom-house for all the Shetland isles. It derives consequence from being the focus of trade for Shetland, the seat of the courts of law, the resort of whaling ships on their way to Greenland, the rendezvous of busses employed in the herring fishery, and the residence of a considerable number of respectable families. It consists of one principal street ranged along the shore, and of several lanes branching off. The principal street is exceedingly irregular, having been formed with an utter disregard of every convenience, except that of being as near as possible to the shore. Its houses individually are good structures, mostly two or three stories high, and roofed with a blue, rough, schistose sandstone; but they stand in every imaginable kind of dislocation from one another, and some of them projecting almost quite across the street. The Messrs. Anderson remark, in reference to them,—"The salient and re-entering angles of fortification may be studied by observing the houses in Lerwick or, in the more peaceful thoughts of Gray's description of Kendal, we may say—'They seem as if they had been dancing a country dance, and were out. There they stand back to back, corner to corner, some up-hill, some down.'" The street is laid with flags, but knows nothing of cart or carriage, and is seldom trodden by anything heavier than a shelt laden with turf. The number of shops is comparatively large; and the bustle of traffic is sometimes great. The only public building, except the churches and the schools, is one which serves the various purposes of town-house, court-house, prison and masonic lodge. The town was founded about the beginning of the 17th century, but has a much older appearance than many towns of thrice its age yet it has, of late years, been much modernized and smartened; and, at the same time, its environs have been reclaimed from a dull waste condition to a state of pleasantness and beauty.

The principal manufactures are the making of herring nets and the knitting of articles of hosiery. The fishery district of Lerwick comprehends eleven creeks; and, in the year 1854, the number of herring-boats employed in it was 665,—the number of barrels of herring cured, 9,009,—the number of persons employed in its fisheries, 4,268,—and the value of boats, nets, and lines employed in its fisheries £15,305. In 1855, the number of sailing vessels registered at the port of Lerwick was 58, with a

aggregate tonnage of 1,683. The trade of the port in 1854 comprised a tonnage of 633 inwards in the foreign and colonial trade in British vessels, 518 inwards in the foreign and colonial trade in foreign vessels, 26,268 inwards in the coasting trade in British vessels, 148 inwards in the coasting trade in foreign vessels, 768 outwards in the foreign and colonial trade in British vessels, 727 outwards in the foreign and colonial trade in foreign vessels, and 25,937 outwards in the coasting trade in British vessels. The customs revenue, in the average of 1845–1849 was £233; and in 1850, £365. A steamer communicates weekly with Kirkwall, Aberdeen, and Leith. The sheriff, commissary, and admiralty courts for Shetland are held at Lerwick on every Thursday during session. A justice of peace small debt court is held on the first Tuesday of May, and on the first Wednesday of every other month. The town is a burgh of barony. Population in 1831, 2,750; in 1851, 2,904. Houses, 331.

LESLIE, a parish, containing a small post-town of its own name, at the middle of the western border of Fifeshire. It is bounded by the county of Kinross, and by the parishes of Falkland, Markinch, and Kinglassie. Its length eastward is between 4 and 5 miles; and its breadth is between 3 and 4 miles. The river Leven traces all the southern boundary; and two brooks drain the interior, the one southward and the other eastward to the Leven, a short way below Leslie-house. The north-western and the northern borders are on the declivities of the Lomond hills; the surface thence to the Leven is generally an undulating descent; and the whole landscape is pleasingly diversified and very beautiful. About 4,324 imperial acres are in tillage; about 992 are pastoral or uncultivated; and about 50 are under wood. Coal occurs in the eastern district, but is not extensively worked. Limestone also occurs there, and is quarried. Trap, of a very hard kind, abounds in the west and north, and has been quarried to a considerable extent for building. The principal landowners are the Earl of Rothes, Douglas of Strathendry, and Balfour of Balbirnie. Leslie-house, the seat of the Earl of Rothes, stands amid magnificently wooded grounds, in the southeast of the parish. This house was built, and great additions made to the plantations, by the celebrated Duke of Rothes, Lord-chancellor of Scotland during the reign of Charles II. It originally formed a quadrangle, enclosing in the centre an extensive court-yard, but three of the sides were burnt down in December 1763. The fourth side was repaired, and forms the present house. The picture-gallery in this part of the building, which is hung with portraits of connections of the family, is three feet longer than the gallery at Holyroodhouse. Strathendry-house is a handsome edifice in the Elizabethan style. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £7,750. Assessed property in 1862-3, £5,488 9s. 1d. There are in the parish six mills for spinning flax; the largest of them at Prinlaws, moved partly by steam-power, and partly by the water-power of the Leven. There are also three bleachfields, and a paper-mill. And nearly 300 persons are employed in hand-loom weaving, chiefly for the manufacturers of Glasgow. Population in 1841, 3,749; in 1851, 3,800. Houses, 466.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Rothes. Stipend, £247 8s. 6d.; glebe, £18. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £18 fees, and £7 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1820, and is a handsome structure, containing 850 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 390; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £187 16s. 7½d. There are two United Presbyterian churches; the First, with an attendance of about 330,—and the West, with an attendance of about 400. There is also a small Baptist place of worship. There are five non-parochial schools, a circulating library, and a total abstinence society. The parish took its name of Leslie from the family name of the Earls of Rothes; but it was previously called Fetkill. The celebrated Dr. Pitcairn was a native of it. The Rev. E. Erskine, one of the fathers of the Secession church, was for some time tutor or chaplain at Leslie-house. Lord Reston, one of the senators of the college of justice, belonged to the family of the Douglases of Strathendry.

The Town of Leslie stands on the south-east border of the parish of Leslie, on the road from Markinch to Kinross, and on one from Cupar to Dunfermline, 3 miles west of Markinch, 9 north by west of Kirkcaldy, and 12 south-west of Cupar. Its site is a ridge or small tableau of sand and gravel, adjacent to the Leven, and rising about 100 feet above that stream's level. At the east end of it is a fine triangular common called the Green; and there also are the plantations of Leslie-house pleasure-grounds. The town is ancient and irregularly built; and the gables of many of its houses are toward the street. Its records extend back about 300 years, but do not contain anything remarkable. It contests with various places the claim of being the locality of King James' poem of Christ's Kirk on the Green; and is supposed to have been anciently a periodical scene of royal and noble games, a place of pastimes much frequented by the princes and nobles of Scotland. Packmen always in great numbers attended such assemblies; and packmen on horseback kept up the relics of the ancient games on the Green till quite recent times. A society of packmen also treated Leslie as their headquarters, and held here their annual meeting. The town is a burgh of barony under the Earl of Rothes. It is governed by two bailies and sixteen councillors, and is a station of the county police. Fairs are held on the first Thursday of April, old style, and on the 10th day of October. Population in 1841, 1,207; in 1851, 1,342. Houses, 188.

LESLIE, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Kinnethmont, Insch, Bremnay, Keig, Tullynessle, and Clatt. Its greatest length southward is about 3½ miles; and its greatest breadth is about 2½ miles. A ridge of hills, part of the range extending westward from Benochie to Cabrach, lifts its watershed along the southern boundary. An elevated ground, rising in some parts into hills, and extending from east to west, divides the rest of the parish into two nearly equal parts. Round the base of this elevated ground, north, east, south, and west, lie the arable grounds of the parish; and the parts of these on the south, intervening between the central elevated ground, and the southern ridge of hills, form part of the valley of the Gadie, whose beauties have been celebrated in song. See Gadie (The). Serpentine, of a greenish tinge, variegated with grey streaks, abounds in the southern district, and has been extensively used by the country people for making snuff-boxes and trinkets. Steatite, manganese, abestus, schorl, albite, and beryl, as well as more common minerals, also are found. About 2,000 acres are in tillage. About two-thirds of the land belong to Hay of Rannes; and the other third belongs to Leith of Whitehall. The estimated value of raw produce in 1842 was £7,070. Assessed property in 1843, £2,472. Leslie-house, formerly the seat of the barons of Leslie, and afterwards the residence of the Forbeses of Mony-

musk, is a ruinous castellated mansion, built about the middle of the 17th century. The remains of a Druidical temple were removed a few years ago as materials for building a stone fence. The centre of the parish is nearly equidistant from Inverury and Huntly. Population in 1831, 473; in 1851, 559. Houses, 112.

This parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Hay of Rannes. Stipend, £158 14s. 6d.; glebe, £11 5s. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 4d., with about £13 fees, and a share of the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1815, and contains nearly 300 sittings. There is a Free church with an attendance of 140; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £108 18s. 9½d. There is an Independent chapel at the north-west extremity of the parish, built in 1818. There was anciently a Roman Catholic chapel, at a place still called Chapelton, south-west of the parish church. Part of the lands of the parish anciently belonged to the abbey of Lindores. A few cairns and some vestiges of an encampment occur at a place which tradition asserts to have been the scene of a battle.

LESMAHAGO, a parish in the north-west of the upper ward of Lanarkshire. It contains the post-office station of Lesmahago, at the village of Abbeygreen, the post-office village of Crossford, and the villages of Turfholm, Boghead, Hazelbank, Kirkfieldbank, Kirkmuirhill, and New Trows. It is bounded on the south-west by Ayrshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Avondale, Stonehouse, Dalserf, Carluke, Lanark, Carmichael, and Douglas. Its length north-eastward is about 14 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 12 miles. Upwards of three-fourths of the surface have an average elevation of probably about 500 feet above the level of the sea; and the remainder, in the upper part of the parish toward Ayrshire and Avondale, rises into considerable hills, some of which have an altitude of about 1,200 feet. The landscape, in general, is picturesquely diversified. The beautiful little river Nethan rises near the boundary with Ayrshire, and runs in a northerly direction through the centre of the parish to the Clyde. The Logan and some other streamlets rise also within the limits, and serve as feeders to the Nethan. The Kype runs on the boundary with Avondale. The Peniel traces most of the boundary with Douglas, falling into Douglas-water; Douglas-water thence traces all the boundary with Carmichael, falling into the Clyde; and the Clyde thence traces all the boundary with Lanark and Carluke, performing there the whole of its celebrated falls. "The banks of the Clyde within Lesmahago are very bold, rising in many places abruptly into hills of considerable height, everywhere divided into deep gullets, formed by the numerous brooks and torrents which fall into the river. The intermixture of coppice-woods, plantations of forest trees, and sloping open glades, of swelling eminences, deep ravines, and towering hills on both sides of the river, added to the windings of its copious stream, and the magnificent falls above-mentioned, exhibit to the eye of the passenger, at every change of situation, new landscapes strikingly sublime and beautiful." On the south side of the parish is a fissure in the rocks called Wallace's Cave. The predominant rocks are either upbursts of trap or members of the carboniferous formation. Pit-coal is plentiful; and a fine kind of cannel-coal is extensively worked. Sandstone abounds, of various qualities, inclining in some places to slate. Limestone is worked. Ironstone occurs both in balls and in strata; and lead has been frequently sought for, but vainly, in sufficient quantities for mining. The soil, for the mo part, is either moss, or a sandy gravel, or a lig friable mould, resting on trap, or a yellow cla resting in some places on white sandstone. Abo 21,300 Scotch acres are regularly or occasionally tillage; about 1,650 are under wood; about 50 a disposed in village gardens and orchards; and abo 11,000 are pastoral or waste. The most extensiv landowners are the Duke of Hamilton, Lord Dou las, and W. E. Hope Vere, Esq. of Blackwood; b there are a number of other landowners, several whom are resident, and whose mansions have bee erected within the last fifty years. The yearl value of raw produce, exclusive of pasture lan and of mines and quarries, was estimated in 183 at £38,950. Assessed property in 1843, £27,05 15s. 5d. The parish is traversed by the great ro from Glasgow to Lanark and Carlisle, and has branch-railway communicating with the Caledonia railway at Motherwell. Population in 1831, 6,40 in 1851, 7,746. Houses, 1,234.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lanark, a synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The charge is coll giate. The Duke of Hamilton is patron of bo charges. Each of the ministers has a stipend £324 8s. 2½d.; and the first has a glebe worth £ a-year,—the second, a garden worth £5. Unappr priated teinds, £999 3s. 3d. The parish church situated at Abbeygreen, and was built in 1804, a contains 1,500 sittings. There is a Free chur with an attendance of from 800 to 1,000; and th sum raised in connexion with it, in 1855, was £4 14s. 4d. There are two United Presbyteria churches, the one bearing the designation of Le mahago, the other at the village of Crossfor There is also a Reformed Presbyterian church. T salary of the parochial schoolmaster is £34 4s. 4 with about £45 fees, and £22 other emolument A few other schools receive some small assistan from the heritors. There is a subscription sch for girls at Abbeygreen. There is also a subscri tion library.—The ancient parish church was de cated to a Saint Machute or Mahago, who is said have settled here in the sixth century. The wo Les or Lis, in the old British language, signifies green or garden; and this, with the name of t Saint, forms the name Lesmachute, which was t ancient designation of the parish, or Lesmaha its more modern designation. In the reign of Da I. the church and lands of Lesmahago, with their pertinents, were granted to the abbot a monks of Kelso, that they might hold the chu as a cell of Kelso. At the same time, the Ki granted to the church of Lesmahago the privil of a sanctuary, to which all persons might flee protection, with the exception of those who w guilty of murder or dismembering. The abbot monks of Kelso accordingly erected buildings h and transferred to them a number of their o order, dedicating the new monastery to the Vir Mary and St. Machute. Being less liable t Kelso to be annoyed by the invasions of the E lish, Lesmahago frequently formed a safe retrea the monks of the former place; but still it was altogether exempt from the effects of these hos incursions. About 1336, John of Eltham, Ear Cornwall, and brother of Edward III., rava Clydesdale with a body of English troops, and t up his residence for a time at the abbey of Les hago; and before leaving it, he burned the m astery and church, and sacrificed a number people who had taken shelter within the w The monks of Lesmahago were enriched by quests or donations, or by the purchase of la and at various times they received charters of

ection and immunity from the Scottish kings, by whom also their territory was erected into a barony, with the usual jurisdiction. At the Reformation, their rental was as follows:—£1,214 4s. 6d. Scots; 3 chalders, 8 bolls, 1 firlot, and 2 pecks of bear; 1 chalders, 8 bolls, and 3 firlots of meal; and 4 halders, 3 bolls of oats. The property of the monastery passed in succession into the hands of several great families until it was finally purchased, in the early part of the 17th century, from the Earl of Roxburgh, by James, Marquis of Hamilton. During the ferment of the Reformation, the fine monastic buildings fell a sacrifice to the fury of the reformers, with the exception of the tower which supported the spire of the church. The precincts of the monastery were long celebrated for their beautiful gardens; and the present village of Abbeygreen is built upon a part of the olden lawn. The parish retains, from the old charters of the monastery, the privilege of holding a weekly market, and several annual fairs. The weekly market is gone into disuse; and, though fairs are still held in March, August, and December, they are not regarded as of much importance. The most interesting ancient secular object in the parish is the ruin of Craignethan-castle, situated on a bold, jagged spot, overhanging the Nethan, a short way above its influx to the Clyde. Queen Mary, after her escape from Loch-Leven, lodged a few days in this castle; and the room in which she slept, before she passed on to the fatal field of Langside, is still pointed out amongst the ruins. This was anciently the residence of Sir James Hamilton, a bastard son of the Earl of Hamilton, who in the reign of James V. acquired an unenviable notoriety from his fierce disposition and cruel actions. In recent times, the ruins of Craignethan have become still more famous, from their identification with the Tillietudlem of 'Old Mortality.' See CRAIGNETHAN. The inhabitants of Lesmahago acted a prominent part in the struggle against the imposition of 'black prelacy' in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. Many of the Covenanters who fell at Bothwell bridge were natives of it; and several of the pious heroes of that time were buried in its churchyard, where their monuments still exist. It was in Lesmahago that Colonel Rumbold, one of the chief movers in the Ryehouse plot, was apprehended by Hamilton of Kaploch in 1685, after the dispersion of the army of Argyle. At a later period, Macdonald of Kinsail-Moydart, aide-de-camp to Charles Edward Stuart, was apprehended here, while on his way to join the Prince during his march in England, by a Presbyterian clergyman named Linning, and a joiner named Meikle. For this service, Linning was afterwards rewarded by being appointed one of the ministers of the parish; but the Highlanders, on their return north, burned Meikle's house in revenge. The unfortunate Macdonald was conveyed from Lesmahago to Edinburgh castle, and thence to Carlisle, where he was tried and executed. A Roman road is known to have passed through a part of the parish; but it has long since been obliterated by the operations of husbandry. A Roman vase, some Roman coins, and an old British stone battle-axe have been dug up. There were formerly many large sepulchral cairns; but all have been used up as materials for roads and fences.

LESMAHAGO RAILWAY, a branch railway, proceeding southward from the Caledonian railway at Motherwell-bank, in the parish of Dalziel, to its extend, in the parish of Lesmahago, Lanarkshire. It was commenced in 1853, and completed in 1856. It traverses a district rich in minerals, and will give a valuable traffic to the Caledonian. The funds with which it was constructed were a distinct stock from the Caledonian funds. A very fine viaduct takes it across the river Clyde; and one very remarkable for both height and beauty, visible at a considerable distance to the north-east, takes it across the ravine of the Nethan.

LESMORE. See RHYNIE.

LESMURDIE. See CABRACH.

LESSUDDEN. See BOSWELL'S (ST.).

LESUNDRUL. See DRUMBLADE.

LESWALT, a parish in the Rhinns of Galloway, Wigtonshire. It contains part of the post-town of Stranraer; also a post-office station of its own name, 3¼ miles north-west of that town. It is bounded on the north by Kirkholm; on the east by Loch-Ryan; on the south-east by Stranraer and Inch; on the south by Port-Patrick; and on the west by the Irish channel. Its greatest length southward is 8 miles; and its greatest breadth is 7 miles. Its surface, except along Loch-Ryan, where it becomes level, is very hillocky and broken. Large tracts of moss in some quarters compete for prominence with fine meadows, pasture grounds, and arable lands. The soil, over a great part of the eastern division, is rich and fertile; but, toward the Irish channel and along the south, it is, in general, sandy, gravelly, or otherwise thin and poor. A considerable part of the land is devoted to the rearing of sheep and cattle. The coast line, on the west, about 8 miles in extent, is bold, rocky, broken, and contorted, abounding in awful cliffs, cavernous openings, and precipitous chasms. Except in a creek, called Saltpan, where salt used to be manufactured, and where a small harbour might be constructed, about midway between the two extremes of the parish, access is nowhere possible to a vessel on the west. But in Soleburn-bay in Loch-Ryan, 3 miles north of Stranraer, vessels lie in great safety, and discharge manurial cargoes for the use of the farmer. A number of brooks rise in the interior, some running to the Irish channel, and some to Loch-Ryan, while one is the head-stream of Piltanton-burn, which has a comparatively long course to the head of Luce bay. Red sandstone and greywacke—the latter often of a very fine appearance—are quarried as building material. The principal landowners are Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., the Earl of Stair, and Agnew of Sheuchan; and there are five others. Lochnaw-castle, the seat of Sir Andrew Agnew, the only considerable mansion, stands on an eminence 5½ miles north-west of Stranraer, is a very ancient edifice, and bears marks, in the remains of a very deep fosse, and in other particulars, of having once been strongly fortified. On its west side is a very beautiful lake, nearly half a mile long, once drained, and its bed turned into meadow-land, but reinstated in its watery honours and decorations by the father of the present proprietor. The estate of Lochnaw, especially in the vicinity of the castle, has been richly improved and tastefully decorated. A monument, 70 feet high, has been erected, by public subscription, on a conspicuous site, to the memory of the late Sir Andrew Agnew, and is visible at a great distance. Good roads run along Loch-Ryan, past Lochnaw, and along the Irish channel. Population in 1831, 2,636; in 1851, 3,021. Houses, 494. Assessed property in 1843, £5,835 15s. 8d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £142 13s. 7d.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 3d., with from £10 to £20 fees, and from £5 to £10 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1828, and contains 550 sittings. There is a chapel of ease, built in 1841, in Sheuchan, within the burgh boundaries of Stranraer; and

is under the patronage of Agnew of Sheuchan. There are two Free churches, the one of Leswalt, the other of Sheuchan; and the receipts of the former in 1855 were £195 15s. 0½d.,—of the latter, £187 10s. 4½d. There are three non-parochial schools, and a parochial library. The ancient parish church was a vicarage under the monks of Tongueland.

LETHAM, a post-office village in the parish of Monimail, Fifeshire. It stands on the west border of the parish, 4 miles west by north of Cupar, and 5 east-north-east of Auchtermuchty. A fair is held here on the second Wednesday of May. Population, 383. Houses, 84.

LETHAM, a post-office village in the parish of Dunnichen, Forfarshire. It stands on the swell or summit of a table-land, 5 miles east-south-east of Forfar, and 11 west-north-west of Arbroath, and commands a somewhat extensive prospect. Attached to it, in a hollow on the south, traversed by Vinney-water, is a minor village called the Den of Letham; and to the north is the long straggling village of Drummietermon. Letham is a place of modern date, founded by the late Mr. Dempster of Dunnichen, on a plan of such fine regularity and great extent as indicated alike refined taste and overheated expectation. The earliest settlers delighted in their old age to chaperone a stranger through corn-fields, and along rugged paths, pointing out to him, far away from the village, street lines and sites of city greatness, which his most heated fancy failed to see either in the rough spots before him, or in the visions of futurity. Yet the place, viewed simply as a village, has not wanted prosperity. A spinning-mill, in the Den of Letham, employs a number of persons; but a large proportion of the inhabitants, women and youths as well as men, are weavers in the employ of the manufacturers of Dundee. Fairs are held on the Thursday after the 22d day of January, on the 15th day of May, on the Monday after the 21st day of July, and on the 23d day of November. The village is a station of the county police, and it has a town hall, a public school taught in that hall, a Free church school, a public library, a chapel of ease, an Independent chapel, an United Presbyterian church, and a Free church. Population, 745. Houses, 184.

LETHAM-HILL, a hill of greenstone rock, crowned by a few loose blocks of greenstone, which have been regarded by some observers as the remains of a Druidical temple, in the parish of Inverkeithing, Fifeshire.

LETHAM-HOUSE. See HADDINGTONSHIRE.

LETHAN. See DUNFERMLINE.

LETHEN BURN, a rivulet of Nairnshire and Morayshire. It rises in the south-west of the parish of Ardclach, and runs about 12 miles north-eastward to a confluence with the Findhorn at the south-west extremity of Findhorn-loch, in the parish of Dyke and Moy.

LETHENDY, a parish in the Stormont district of Perthshire. It is bounded by Clunie, Blairgowrie, and Caputh. Its post-town is Blairgowrie, situated to the east. Its length from east to west is 5 miles; and its greatest breadth is 1½ mile. Its eastern boundary is traced by Lunan water. Its surface rises gently westward through all its length till within half-a-mile of the western boundary, and then it falls suddenly. The soil, in the western half, is a black mould inclining to reddish clay, exceedingly rich, and adapted to every kind of crop; but, towards the east, it becomes blacker, wetter, and less productive. About 1,486 imperial acres are in tillage; about 16 are pastoral or waste; and about 128 are under wood. There are three landowners. The real rental in 1842 was £1,797. Assessed property in 1843, £1,815 4s. 6d. Lethendy tower, the property of Mr. Gemmel of Lethendy, is a very old building, supposed to have been a fortalic in times preceding the invention of gunpowder. A pot, about 3½ feet in circumference, supposed to have been a Roman camp pot, was dug up a few years ago in the peat-moss of Blackloch. Population of Lethendy in 1831, 306. Houses, 68. Population of Lethendy and Kinloch in 1831, 708; in 1851, 556. Houses, 108.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling; and it is united to KINLOCH: which see. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £211 1s. 1d.; glebe, £4 10s. There is one parish church jointly for Lethendy and Kinloch. There is also a Free church: attendance, 150; sum raised in 1855, £55 9s. 1½d. There is likewise an United Presbyterian church. There is a parochial school for each parish. Salary of the Lethendy schoolmaster £25, with about £12 fees, and about £3 other emoluments; of the Kinloch schoolmaster £35, with about the same fees and other emoluments as the other master. The united parish acquired notoriety inferior only to that of Auchterarder and that of Marnoch, from the working of the General Assembly's Veto Act. See AUCHTERARDER.

LETHINGTON. See HADDINGTON.

LETHNOT, a parish in the Grampian district of Forfarshire. It contains the village of Balfield, but its post-town is Brechin, 6 miles south-east of its nearest limit. It is bounded by Lochlee, Edzell, Strickathrow, Menmuir, Fearn, Tannadyce, and Cortachie. Its length south-eastward is 13 miles, and its greatest breadth is 5¾ miles. Except over 5½ miles in the east, the boundaries are all lofty watersheds, comprising some of the loftiest summits of the Forfarshire Grampians, and enclosing the basin of all the upper streams of West-water. The stream, under the name of the water of Saugh, rises close on the western extremity, and flowing generally south-eastward, but making one large detour cuts the parish lengthways into two nearly equal parts; and it then, suddenly debouching, runs 2 miles north-eastward along its south-east boundary. About a dozen considerable brooks, besides small ones, cleave down the congeries of hill and mountain which occupies the main area of the parish, and run slantingly to West-water. Pelphrie-burn, approaching from the south-west, runs 2½ miles along the south-east boundary, till it meets West-water, and falls into it. Inward from this water boundary-line—altogether 5 miles in length—is a belt of arable ground, averaging, even up to the ploughable limit of the hills, not more than ¾ of a mile in breadth. Nearly all the rest of the parish, except some haugh ground in the glen of West-water, is either strictly pastoral or wildly waste. The soil of the arable land is, in some places, clayey, and, in others, a rich loam on a till bottom. There are a few mineral springs. The predominant rocks are clay slate and mica slate. A vein of roofing slate was for a short time worked. Some limestone occurs, but is of no practical use. There are two landowners. The real rental, according to the new valuation in 1855, is £2,762. Assessed property in 1843, £1,399. There are remains of two or three small Druidical temples. There are also several small cairns said by tradition to be memorials of a skirmish between the Bruce's forces and the English. Population in 1831, 414; in 1851, 408. Houses, 86.

This parish is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 11d.; glebe, £5. Schoolmaster's salary, £34, with £10 fees. The parish church

built in 1827, and contains about 250 sittings. A non-parochial school, 5 miles from the church, aided by endowment and subscription, is taught in winter. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Lethnot and Navar, lying respectively on the left and the right sides of West-water, and united in 1723. Lethnot, previous to that date, formed one charge with the very spacious adjacent parish of Lochlee. Navar gave the title of Baron to the Earls of Panmure.

LETTER. See KATRINE (LOCH).

LETTEREWE. See GAIRLOCH.

LETTERFEARN. See GLENSHIEL.

LETTERFINDLAY. See KILMONIVAIG.

LETTER (LOCH). See MONTEITH (PORT OF).

LEUCHAR-BURN, a tributary of the Dee in Aberdeenshire. It rises in the parish of Midmar, and runs 3 miles northward to the boundary with Cluny. It then runs 7 miles eastward and southeastward, between Midmar and Echt on its right bank, and Cluny and Skene on its left bank, expanding in one part into the loch of Skene. And it then runs 3½ miles south-eastward, through the parish of Peterculter, to the Dee, cutting that parish into nearly equal parts. It has considerable waterpower, and drives some mills. The part of it below Loch Skene also bears the name of the Culter.

LEUCHARS, a parish, containing the post-office village of Leuchars and the village of Balmullo, on the north-east border of Fifeshire. It is bounded by the German ocean, by the estuary of the Eden, and by the parishes of St. Andrews, Kemback, Fairsie, Logie, Forgan, and Ferry-Port-on-Craig. Its length north-eastward is 9 miles; and its greatest breadth is 5 miles. The river Eden and its estuary form all the southern boundary. The rivulet Mouly flows southward through the interior, to the head of the Eden's estuary, dividing the parish into two not very unequal parts; and is joined near its south by the Monzie burn, flowing to it from the west. The tide retires from the shore about half-a-mile at low water. The shore itself is flat and muddy; and a considerable breadth of seaboard called Tentsmoor is a flat sandy tract, abandoned at some comparatively recent period by the ocean, and long a swarming ground for rabbits, but now reclaimed and under culture, though even yet of a poor arenaceous soil. The general aspect of the parish, not only over the Tentsmoor, but over an aggregate extent of many square miles, is that of an extensive flat, rather bare of wood, and not having an average elevation of more than 15 feet above the level of the sea. But to the west of this tract, the ground rises gradually till it reaches the summit line of a range of hills, on the boundary with Logie, at an elevation of about 250 or 300 feet above the level of the sea. Various points on these heights command a magnificent view of the whole sea-board of the bay of St. Andrews. The soil of the flat parts of the parish comprises every variety from the poorest sand to the richest clayey loam; and that of the higher grounds in the west is variously gravel, soft loam, and clay. About 6,310 Scotch acres are in constant cultivation, about 3,060 are either pastoral or lint occasionally in tillage, and about 360 are under wood. A sandstone, of the new red formation, occurs near the Eden, but is little suited for building. Trap rocks prevail on the high grounds, and are extensively quarried. There are ten landowners; and four of them are resident. The old valued rental is £10.541 Scotch. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £15,527 3s. 9d. The estimated value of raw produce in 1836 was £37,300. There are in the parish a saw-mill, a lint-mill, and several grain-mills. An extensive distillery was erected about 46 years ago, at Seggie on the Eden. An extensive employment is the handloom weaving of coarse linens. Sea-borne communication is enjoyed through the small harbour of Guard-bridge on the Eden. The parish is traversed by the road from St. Andrews to Newport, and by the Dundee fork of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. The village of Leuchars stands on the St. Andrews and Newport road, nearly midway between these places, and about a mile north of the head of the estuary of the Eden. Two fairs for cattle and small wares were formerly held here, but have almost gone into disuse. There is a railway station for Leuchars, 5 miles south of Tayport and 9 north-east of Cupar; and in the vicinity of this is the junction of the St. Andrews railway. Population of the village, 592. Houses, 162. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,869; in 1851, 1,991. Houses, 417.

An interesting object in the parish is EARLSHALL; which see. North of Earlshall, and north-east of the village of Leuchars, is the mansion of Pitlethie. Here, it is said, there was anciently a royal hunting seat frequented by one or more of the Kings of Scotland for the old sport of hawking. Pitcullo and Airdit are old castellated mansions, kept in partial repair. The ancient castle of Leuchars was situated a short way north of the village of Leuchars, but has entirely disappeared. It stood upon a bank of earth, on the edge of a swamp, and was surrounded by a deep broad ditch, which enclosed about three acres of ground, and must have been a place of great strength. It was the residence of the Celtic chief, Ness, the son of William, whose daughter was married to Robert de Quinci; and appears to have been the principal residence also of their son, Seyer de Quinci, Earl of Winchester, where he held his baronial court, as many of his charters are dated thence; and in a dispute with Duncan, the son of Hamelin, about the lands of Duglin, in the Ochils, he brought Duncan to acknowledge a release of his claims, in his court, "in plena curia mea apud Locres." In 1327, the castle was taken and demolished by the English, under the Earl of Pembroke; but no doubt it was afterwards rebuilt. On Craigie hill there was found, in 1808, an earthen vase containing nearly an hundred Roman coins in excellent preservation, stamped with the heads of Severus, Antoninus, and other Roman emperors.

The parish church, situated in the village of Leuchars, is a very interesting object. The eastern portion of it, which is supposed to have formed the original church, is obviously of great antiquity, and is a beautiful specimen of Norman architecture. It consists of two parts, a rectangular portion which formed the chancel, and a semicircular apse at the east end, of less breadth and height, in which the altar was placed. Its extreme length within the walls, from what had formed the western entrance to the east end of the apse is 33 feet; the breadth of the chancel about 18 feet, and of the apse 12 feet. The height of the walls of the chancel is 22 feet, and of those of the apse about 18 feet. The thickness of the walls is about 3 feet. The walls of the chancel on the outside, both on the south and north, present two stages or stories. The lower stage is ornamented with four double columns, and two single columns at each end, with ornamented capitals, from which spring semicircular arches, which interlace each other, forming pointed arches at their intersection. Above these arches there is a band or fillet forming the base of the second story, and supporting four double and two single columns as on the lower stage. From these spring five

semicircular arches, ornamented with a double moulding, the inner being a zigzag or chevron moulding, and the outer a billet moulding. Above these arches is a range of corbels carved into grotesque heads, supporting the upper part of the wall which slightly projects, and from which springs the roof. The wall of the chancel is pierced in the second story with two windows on the south side and one on the north; they are narrow and semicircular at top, and are ornamented on the inside with pillars, and rich mouldings from the soffets of the arches. The apse also presents two stories. They are both decorated with pillars and arches with chevron and billet mouldings, and surmounted by a range of grotesque corbel heads, as on the chancel; but the arches of the lower stage do not interlace each other as in the lower stage of the chancel. The upper stage of the apse is also pierced with three windows similar to the chancel, and similarly ornamented in the inside; one of these fronts the east, one the south-east, and the other the north-east. A lofty arch opened from the apse into the chancel, and another appears to have formed the western entrance, both of which are ornamented with three slender pillars. The portion of the church immediately west of this seems to have been erected at a subsequent period, and to have formed a nave, whilst the chancel then formed the choir of the church. This nave, together with an addition erected about the time of the Reformation, and another addition erected some time in last century, forms the present place of worship. These additions and other alterations have greatly damaged the appearance of the original pile. The windows on the south side of the chancel, and one in the apse, have been built up, and square windows inserted, divided by a single stone mullion. The roof of the apse, too, has been destroyed by the erection of an ugly belfry over it; and the other two windows are partially blocked up by a rude arch thrown across the building to support it. Nothing is known as to the exact period when this portion of the church was built; but from the style of the architecture, it must have been in the 12th, or early in the 13th century. Robert de Quinci obtained the lordship of Leuchars by marriage with the daughter of Ness during the reign of William the Lion; and his son Seyer de Quinci, Earl of Winchester, succeeded him in 1190, and died in 1219. As he resided at Leuchars-castle, and had his principal court there, it seems extremely probable that it was erected by him, some time between these two periods, as a place of worship for himself and his family.

This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £253 3s. 4d.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £452 5s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d. with about £20 fees, and some other emoluments. The parish church contains 850 sittings. There are two Free churches, the one at Leuchars, the other at Balmullo; and the receipts of the former in 1855 were £159 14s. 11½d.,—of the latter, £61. There are three private schools, and a parochial library. There were anciently three chapels in the parish, one of them at Easter Tron, another near the house of Airdit, and the third on the spot now occupied by the parochial school. The famous Alexander Henderson was minister of Leuchars for more than twenty years.

LEUCOPHIBIA. See WHITHORN.

LEUTHER. See LUTHER.

LEVEN, a post-town and sea-port in the parish of Scoonie, Fifeshire. It stands at the mouth of the river Leven, on the west side of Largo-bay, 2 miles east-south-east of Kennoway, 2½ west-south-west of Lower Largo, and 9 north-east of Kirkcaldy. It is a burgh of barony, under the family of Durie, and includes the hamlet of Scoonie burn. It lies on the shore, on the left side of the mouth of the river, and is connected with Dubbieside or Inverleven, on the right bank, by a handsome suspension bridge, which was erected at the cost of about £530. The town consists principally of two streets extending parallel to each other, and of a number of bye-lanes. A chief employment of its inhabitants is hand-loom linen weaving; but there are other considerable employments both in the town itself and in its near neighbourhood. At Kirkland, on the right bank of the river, about ½ a mile above the town, are extensive works for the preparing and spinning of flax; and on the left bank of the river, in the town and its vicinity, are five flax-mills, an iron foundry, a saw-mill and wood-yard, a brick and tile work, and a bone-mill. Fairs are held on the second Wednesday of April, old style, on the second Wednesday of June, on the first and last Wednesday of July, and on the third Wednesday of August, of September, and of October. There are two principal inns, Crawford's hotel and the Star inn. The town has offices of the Commercial, the Royal, and the City of Glasgow banks, a savings' bank, a gas company, a golf club, and a curling club. Its harbour is entirely a natural one, formed by a creek at the mouth of the river; and, at spring tides, it admits vessels of about 300 tons burden, but is rather difficult of access. A small quay was built about 23 years ago. The harbour ranks as a creek of the port of Kirkcaldy; and the amount of dues levied at it in the year 1822 was £185. Several vessels belong to it, and nearly 300 enter it in the year. The principal imports are flax, timber, ashes, pig-iron, bones, and malt; and the principal exports are linen yarn, linen cloth, whisky, bone-dust, cast-iron, and potatoes. A packet sails every Tuesday to Leith; and ample communication is enjoyed landward by means of the Leven railway. In the town are a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, and an Independent chapel; and in the near neighbourhood is the parish church of Scoonie. Sheriff small debt courts are held on the second Friday of March, on the first Friday of June, and on the last Friday of August and of November. A board of police was established above 20 years ago. The town gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Melville, created Barons of Balgonie and Earls of Leven in 1641, whose seat of Melville-house is in the parish of Monimail. Population in 1841, 1,827; in 1851, 2,083. Houses, 338.

LEVEN-BANK. See BONHILL.

LEVEN-CASTLE. See INNERKIP.

LEVENFIELD. See BONHILL.

LEVEN (LOCH), a beautiful sheet of water in Kinross-shire. It lies in the south-eastern part of that small county, receiving all its drainage on the north, the west, and the south, and discharging its superfluence by the river Leven on the east. It has an elevation of about 360 feet above the level of the sea; and its annual average fluctuation in height is about 3 feet. Its outline is somewhat oval, with the longer axis extending east-south-eastward; its circumference is between 8 and 9 miles; and its area is about 4,000 acres. A partial drainage of it was effected about 20 years ago, under an act of parliament, at the cost of about £40,000; and this reduced its area to the amount of about 1,000 acres, chiefly on the eastern side, yielding up land which was mostly all of a whitish, arenaceous kind, and of small value. The surrounding scenery is predominantly soft and gentle, yet has bold feature

on the east and south, and is altogether a piece of fine landscape. See KINROSS-SHIRE. The medium depth of the lake, since the draining took place, is about 14 feet. Its trout have always been famed for fine flavour and a peculiar high colour; but they have decreased both in number and in quality since the draining.

There are several islets in the lake; but only two of them challenge notice,—the one called St. Serf's island, in the south-east, belonging to the parish of Portmoak; and the other called Castle island, containing the famous castle of Loch-Leven, once the prison of Queen Mary, within a short distance of the town of Kinross on the west. The island of St. Serf has an area of about 80 acres, and lies 5 furlongs from Portmoak-proper on the eastern shore. On this island anciently stood a priory, dedicated to St. Serf or St. Servanus; and at Portmoak were the site of its church, and the landing-place of its monks. The first superior of the priory, or of a Culdee establishment which preceded it, is said to have borne the name of Moak or St. Moak; and, from him, the landing-place, and afterwards the kirktown and the parish, are supposed to have been called Portmoak. The parish, however, appears to have originally borne the same name as the islet. Some small ruins of the priory still exist. The establishment is said to have been founded by a Pictish king, and given to the Culdees; and it afterwards became a dependency of the Augustinian abbey of St. Andrews. Its revenues in 1561 were £111 13s. 4d. in money, 1 chalder and 12 bolls of bear, and 4 chalders and 8 bolls of oats. Andrew Wyntoun, the famous old chronicler, was one of its priors. The islet is now inhabited by only a few sheep and cattle, which feed upon its sward; but, at a recent period, its appearance was improved by the transporting of soil to it, and the planting of a few trees.

The Castle island has an area of about 5 acres. It was much increased in size, and looked to the eye to rise much from the water, by the draining. An apprehension was even entertained, at that time, that, by the subsiding of the water, it would become joined to the mainland, and lose its classic associations. This seemed the more likely to happen that an ancient causeway extends from it, under water, to the shore. When, or for what purpose, the causeway was formed, is not known; but so continuous and high is it that, in a dry season, when the depth of the lake is at the lowest, a man can wade along it from end to end. The original castle on this island, or a fortalice out of which the castle sprang, is said to have been built by Congal, the son of Dongart, king of the Picts. "In the wars which harassed Scotland, during the minority of David II., the castle of Loch-Leven was held in the patriotic interest by Allen de Vipont, against the troops of Edward III., who acted in behalf of Edward Baliol. John de Strivilin blockaded it, erected a fortress in the churchyard of Kinross, which occupies the point of a neighbouring promontory; and, at the lower end of the lake, where the water of Leven issues out of it, it is said, that he raised a strong and lofty bulwark, by means of which he hoped to lay the castle under water, and constrain Vipont to surrender. The water continued to rise daily, and the besiegers thought themselves certain of success, when, the English general and most of his troops having left the camp to celebrate the festival of St. Margaret at Dunfermline, the besieged, seizing the favourable opportunity, (June 19, 1335,) after much labour and perseverance, broke through the barrier, when the water rushed out with such impetuosity, as to overwhelm the English encamped on that side." But Loch-Leven castle derives its chief historical interest from having been the prison of Queen Mary, after her surrender to the confederated Lords at Carberry hill. In the reign of Robert III., a branch of the family of Douglas had obtained a grant of the castle, with lands on the shore of the lake. In the middle of the 16th century, Sir Robert Douglas of Loch-Leven, the near kinsman of the famous James Earl of Morton, and stepfather to the equally well-known James Earl of Moray, natural brother to the Queen, was, in consequence of his connexion with the leaders of her disaffected subjects, selected as her jailer; so that she was imprisoned here on the 16th June, 1567. Here, on the 4th July following, she was visited by Lord Ruthven, Lord Lindsay of the Byres, and Sir Robert Melville, in name of the confederated lords, by whom she was forced to sign an instrument, resigning the crown to her infant son, who, a few days thereafter, was inaugurated at Stirling under the title of James VI. The scene which then occurred, as well as the subsequent escape of the Queen, were made leading incidents, by Sir Walter Scott, in his novel of 'The Abbot;' and few descriptions in fictitious narrative can be compared, for graphic delineation and intense pathos, with his account of the unhappy lady's resignation of the crown of her fathers. On the 2d of May, 1568, after an imprisonment of about eleven months, Mary effected her escape from the castle, by the aid of a young relation of the family. A previous attempt, made on the 25th of April preceding, had been discovered, and George Douglas, the younger son of Sir Robert, was expelled the castle for being concerned in it. Nothing daunted, however, she still meditated her escape; and George Douglas, continuing to hover in the neighbourhood, was enabled to keep up a correspondence with her. There was in the castle, a lad, named William Douglas, some relation probably of the baron, and about eighteen years old, who stole the keys of the castle from the table where they lay, while his lord was at supper. "He let the Queen and a waiting-woman out of the apartment where they were secured, and out of the door itself, embarked with them in a small skiff, and rowed them to the shore. To prevent instant pursuit, he, for precaution's sake, locked the iron grated door of the tower, and threw the keys into the lake. They found George Douglas and the Queen's servant, Beaton, waiting for them, and Lord Seyton and James Hamilton of Orbieston in attendance, at the head of a party of faithful followers, with whom they fled to Niddrie castle, and from thence to Hamilton." The Earl of Northumberland also, after his rebellion in England and capture in Scotland, was confined in Loch-Leven castle from 1569 to 1572, when he was delivered up to Elizabeth, who condemned him to death.

The castle of Loch-Leven, with its court-yard, occupied a considerable portion of the old area of the island; and the garden occupied most of the remainder. In 1840, the court-yard was cleared from a rank growth of weeds, and the different parts of the building swept clean of rubbish. The great tower, or keep, of the castle, stood in the north-west corner of the court-yard, on the side of the island next Kinross. It is of a square form, four stories in height, the walls being upwards of six feet thick. The entrance is in the second story, and must have been ascended to by an outside stair, having probably a drawbridge at top; but all vestiges of this stair have disappeared. The door opened at once into the great hall of the castle, which occupied the whole of the second flat of the building. Imme-

diately within the door-way, and at the entrance to the hall, is a square opening into the vaults below, which must have been covered with wood. The intention of this seems obviously to have been an additional means of defence; because, though after all the outworks had been gained by the enemy, and the defences to the door of the keep forced, the garrison, occupying the hall, could have thrown down this opening any of the assailants who might attempt to cross it. The two upper stories of the keep appear to have been occupied as bedchambers. The court-yard, which was of considerable extent, and surrounded by high walls flanked at the corners by towers, contained a variety of buildings for the accommodation of the family and the garrison. Among these, not the least important was the chapel, which stood west of the great tower, and on the west side of the court-yard. At the south-east corner is a round tower which flanks and must have defended the south and east walls, in which it is said Queen Mary was confined. The entire appearance of the castle, as seen from the shore, is gloomily picturesque.

> "No more its arches echo to the noise
> Of joy and festive mirth; no more the glance
> Of blazing taper through its windows beams,
> And quivers on the undulating wave;
> But naked stand the melancholy walls,
> Lash'd by the wintry tempests, cold and bleak,
> That whistle mournfully through the empty hall,
> And piecemeal crumble down the tower to dust."

LEVEN (Loch), an arm of the sea projecting eastward from the head of Loch-Linnhe, and extending in a straight line between Argyleshire and Inverness-shire. It has a length of 12 miles, but is comparatively narrow, and contracts at two points to a strait, the one at Ballachulish-ferry in its lower part, the other at Dogs-ferry, about 3 miles from its head. A glen in continuation of it eastward is occupied by the rivulet Leven and a chain of small fresh-water lakes. The whole glen, both in this part of it and in the Loch-Leven part, is grandly picturesque. Macculloch says—"It is with justice that Glencoe is celebrated as one of the wildest and most romantic specimens of Scottish scenery; but those who have written about Glencoe, forget to write about Loch-Leven, and those who occupy a day in wandering from the inns at Ballachulish through its strange and rocky valley, forget to open their eyes upon those beautiful landscapes which surround them on all sides, and which render Loch-Leven a spot that Scotland does not often exceed, either in its interior lakes or its maritime inlets. From its mouth to its further extremity this loch is one continued succession of landscapes on both sides, the northern shore being accessible by the ancient road which crosses the Devil's Staircase, but the southern one turning away from the water near to the quarries. The chief beauties, however, lie at the lower half; the interest of the scenes diminishing after passing the contraction which takes place near the entrance of Glencoe, and the furthest extremity being rather wild than beautiful."

LEVEN RAILWAY, a railway in Fifeshire, forming a junction with the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. Its junction is at Thornton, in the parish of Markinch; and it extends thence eastward to Burnmill, in the parish of Scoonie, with branches to Kirkland works and Leven harbour. Its length is about 6 miles. It was completed in 1854. The authorized capital for it was £28,000. It has a station at Cameron-bridge, a little south of Kennoway.

LEVEN (The), a river of Kinross-shire and Fifeshire. It issues from the southern part of the east side of Loch-Leven, in the parish of Portmoak, and runs 12 miles eastward to the west side of Largo-bay, at the town of Leven. It traverses or bounds the parishes of Portmoak, Leslie, Kinglassie, Markinch, Kennoway, and Scoonie. Its principal tributaries are the Lothry on its left bank, and the Orr on its right. The Leven has a rapid current, falling 360 feet between the loch and the sea. Its waters are pure and limpid, and peculiarly well adapted to the purposes of bleaching and paper-making.

LEVEN (The), a river of Dumbartonshire. It issues from the foot of Loch-Lomond at Balloch, and runs southward, through the parish of Bonhill, and between the parish of Dumbarton and the parish of Cardross, to the Clyde at Dumbarton-castle. Its length of course, measured in a straight line, is little more than 5 miles; but, measured along the windings, is about 10 miles. It is still the "transparent" stream so beautifully sung by Smollett; and its banks, though no longer possessing the Arcadian character which he so sweetly celebrates, but dotted with manufactories, and teeming with population, continue to be pleasingly picturesque. Its vale is nearly 2 miles broad, with luxuriant bottom, and well-featured hill-flanks. The river is remarkably limpid, pure, and soft, admirably suited for bleachfields and printfields. Its fall from the loch to the Clyde is only 22 feet; and its discharge, at times when it is rather below its average height, has been computed at 59,939 cubic feet per minute. It is stemmed by the tide for 3 miles; and even the upper part of it, for nearly half of the year, is navigable in the manner of a boat-canal.

LEVEN (The), a rivulet, rising near the point where the counties of Perth, Argyle, and Inverness meet, and running 13 miles westward, along the boundary between Argyleshire and Inverness-shire, to the head of the marine Loch-Leven. See Leven (Loch).

LEVEN (The), a rivulet having in its course the picturesque cascade of Esscumhan, in the parish of Kilmorie, in the island of Arran.

LEVEN VALLEY RAILWAY. See Dumbartonshire Railway.

LEVERN (The), a stream of Renfrewshire. It issues from Long-Loch, on the boundary between the parish of Neilston and the parish of Mearns, near the boundary with Ayrshire, and runs through the parish of Neilston, and along the boundary between the Abbey parish of Paisley and the parish of Eastwood, to a junction with the White Cart, near Crookston-castle, about 3 miles east of Paisley. Its course for the first 2 miles is north-westerly, but afterwards is, for the most part, north-easterly. Its length of run, exclusive of windings, is about 10 miles. Its principal affluents are the Kirkton and the Brock burns. It exhibits various scenes of sequestered and even romantic beauty. Before reaching the level ground, its velocity is very considerable, and there are several waterfalls which may justify the derivation of the name from the Celtic words *laver-an*, signifying 'the noisy stream.' The cascades in Killock-glen form a miniature resemblance of the three celebrated falls on the Clyde. The greater part of its valley is thickly inhabited by a manufacturing population, with centres at the villages of Neilston, Barrhead, and Hurlet; and is greatly aided in its communication by the Glasgow and Neilston railway. A chapel of ease within the Abbey of Paisley part of it bears the name of Levern church.

LEWES OF FYVIE. See Fyvie.

LEWIS, the northern part of the Long-Island or

Outer Hebrides. It comprises one large island and a great number of isles or islets. The large island consists of two parts, Lewis-proper on the north and Harris on the south, which are united to each other by an isthmus of about 9 miles in breadth. Harris and the isles connected with it belong to Inverness-shire, and have been fully described in our article HARRIS. Lewis-proper and the islets connected with it belong to Ross-shire. The islets, excepting only the small group called the Shiant isles, lie quite close to the coast, and are all very small, and for the most part uninhabited, so that they do not need to be separately noticed. The main body of Lewis-proper, in all its statistics, and in many of its principal features, as well as in most of its minor ones, will be found described in our articles on its four parishes of BARRAS, LOCHS, STORNOWAY, and UIG. We require in the present article, therefore, to make only a few general statements.

Lewis-proper has somewhat the outline of an equilateral triangle, its base 30 miles broad, each of its sides 50 miles long, and its apex pointing to the north-east. But the angles at the base are rounded off, and the apex makes a twist to the north, terminating there in a promontory called the Butt of Lewis. The general surface of Lewis-proper is not so mountainous and rugged as that of Harris; but its low grounds are very extensively mottled with lakes, swamps, and bogs. About one-fourth of the whole is mountainous; and the rest is predominantly moorish or mossy, with here and there an undulating tract of blue clay upon a rocky bottom. On some parts of the coast the soil is of a sandy nature, tolerably fertile. The rocky cliffs which form the Butt, rise to the height of 60 or 80 feet, and are broken into very rugged and picturesque forms. The loftiest mountain is that of Suaneval, which Dr. Macculloch supposes to be nearly equal in height to Clisseval in Harris, or about 2,700 feet. A group of hills, on the north side of Loch Bernera, attain a height of about 800 feet. Gneiss is the predominant rock. Numerous sea-lochs or elongated bays project far into the interior on both sides of the southern district, and in some instances are much ramified, insomuch that they, and the fresh-water lakes, produce, in many parts, a watery labyrinth with the land. But these sea-lochs afford great quantities of shell-fish; and the whole coast is very favourable for the white fish and herring-fisheries. The streams also abound with trout and salmon. Large roots of trees have been abundantly dug up in the bogs, indicating the ancient existence of an extensive forest; but in later times, excepting a small patch in the neighbourhood of Stornoway, the whole country became utterly destitute of wood, exhibiting as bleak and almost as hyperborean an appearance as the most desolate inhabited tract in the Arctic seas. Its agriculture and its arts also, till only a few years ago, were in a very rude state. It belonged then to the Mackenzies of Seaforth; but it was purchased for £190,000 by Sir James Matheson of Achany, Bart.; and, immediately after coming into that gentleman's possession, it began to undergo a series of sweeping improvements, which have greatly changed its character. Within seven years a sum as great as the amount of the purchase-money was spent on these improvements, all in a judicious way, and with admirable effect. No instance of improvement, in recent times, within the united kingdom, has been more striking to the eye of an observer, more compensating to the proprietor, or more beneficial to the population. Its details have comprised draining, planting, road-making, the reforming of husbandry, the improving of live stock, the introduction of manufactures, and the encouraging of fisheries, all on a great scale and with good results. The focus of the improvements has been Stornoway and its neighbourhood; so that a fuller account of them will fall to be given in our article on Stornoway. Population in 1831, 14,541; in 1851, 19,711. Houses, 3,346.

LEWIS-RONA. See RONA-LEWIS.

LEWISTON (EAST and WEST), two villages in the parish of Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire. Population, 183. Houses, 38.

LEY OF HALLYBURTON, a hamlet in the parish of Kettins, Forfarshire. Population, 48. Houses, 11.

LEYS. See BANCHORY-TERNAN, and ERROL.

LEYS-CASTLE. See CROY.

LEYSMILL, a village in the parish of Inverkeillor, Forfarshire. It has a station on the Aberdeen railway, 1¾ mile south-east of Friockheim, and 5¼ miles north-north-west of Arbroath. Adjacent to it is a quarry for paving flags, which are dressed here by steam-propelled machinery. Population, 173.

LHANBRIDE, or ST. ANDREWS LHANBRIDE, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, and a small part of the parliamentary burgh of Elgin, in Morayshire. It is bounded by the Moray frith, and by the parishes of Urquhart, Elgin, and Drainie. Its length northward is upwards of 4 miles, and its breadth is about 3 miles. Its western boundary is traced by the Lossie. Its surface is a plain, diversified with low hills. The soil is sandy, but in general fertile. About 4,000 acres are in tillage, and about 700 are under wood. A fine druidical monument was destroyed a number of years ago for the purpose of road making; but another, nearly entire, remains. There are a distillery at Linkwood, a cast-iron foundery at Newmill, and two woollen manufactories on the Lossie adjacent to the town of Elgin. The parish is traversed by the road from Inverness to Aberdeen; and the village of Lhanbride stands on that road, 4 miles east-south-east of Elgin. Population in 1831, 1,087; in 1851, 1,263. Houses, 228. Assessed property in 1843, £4,104 2s. 8d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Elgin, and synod of Moray. Patrons, the Crown and the Earl of Moray. Stipend, £257 13s. 4d. Unappropriated teinds, £418 7s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34, with about £10 fees, and a share of the Dick bequest. The parish church is sufficiently commodious. The present parish comprehends the two ancient parishes of Lhanbride on the south, and St. Andrews on the north, which were united in 1782. The name Lhanbride is Gaelic, and signifies the church of St. Bridget.

LIBBERTON, a parish, comprehending the ancient parishes of Libberton and Quothquan, in the upper ward of Lanarkshire. Its post-town is Carnwath. It is bounded by the parishes of Carnwath, Walston, Biggar, Symington, Covington, and Pettinain. Its length northward is about 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 4½ miles. The Clyde traces the whole of its western boundary; and the South Medwin traces the whole of its northern boundary, into junction with the Clyde. The parish is thus a peninsula between the Clyde and the South Medwin; and it ascends on the south-east to a line of watershed between the river-system of the Clyde and the river-system of the Tweed, along the boundary with Biggar. A large extent of haughland, with a strong clay soil, extends along the Clyde; the tract inward thence rises in some places gently, in other places suddenly, to the height of 50 or 60 feet above the level of the stream, and extends, with a fine, early, fertile soil, to the distance of ½

a-mile or more; and the land further back becomes more elevated, later, and less productive in its arable parts, till it includes also a large extent of uncultivated surface. The banks of the Medwin comprise some early fertile spots, but, in general, are poor and moorish. About 5,703 imperial acres in the parish are arable; about 2,500 are pastoral or waste; and about 500 are under wood. The principal hill is Quothquan-law. See QUOTHQUAN. The estimated value of raw produce in 1834 was £13,004. Assessed property in 1843, £4,730 8s. 7d. The most extensive landowner is Sir N. M'D. Lockhart, Bart.; and the next most extensive is Chancellor of Quothquan and Shieldhill. This portion of the Lockhart estates was sold by the fourth Earl of Carnwath, in 1676, to Sir George Lockhart, afterwards President of the Court-of-session, who was assassinated in March 1689; and they have remained in the family ever since. The lands of Quothquan and Shieldhill have, however, been in possession of the Chancellor family for more than 400 years, a charter being still extant, containing a grant of them by Lord Sommerville to the ancestor of the Chancellor family. The proprietor of the estate in the time of Queen Mary took part with that princess, and was engaged at the battle of Langside; in consequence of which his mansion at Quothquan was soon afterwards burnt down by the adherents of the victorious Regent Moray. The residence was then removed to Shieldhill, its present site. A short distance south of it is Huntfield, the mansion of another landowner. The parish is traversed by the road from Glasgow to Peebles, and has ready access to the Thankerton and Carnwath stations of the Caledonian railway. There are two small villages of the same names as the two ancient parishes,—Libberton on the Glasgow and Peebles road, 2½ miles south-east of Carnwath; and Quothquan in the south-west, 1½ mile east of Thankerton. Population of the parish in 1831, 773; in 1851, 800. Houses, 151.

This parish is in the presbytery of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir N. M'D. Lockhart, Bart. Stipend, £226 3s. 1d.; glebe, £16. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with about £20 fees. There is also a school at Quothquan. The parish church was built in 1812, and contains 450 sittings. The parishes of Libberton and Quothquan were united in 1669.

LIBERTON, a parish in Edinburghshire. It extends from near the eastern termination of the Pentland hills to within a few yards of the frith of Forth at Magdalene bridge, and from the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh to within a mile of Dalkeith. It contains the post-office station of Liberton, the villages of Gilmerton, Greenend, Niddry, and Kirk-Liberton, part of the village of New Craighall, the hamlets of Burdiehouse and Nether-Liberton, and about fifteen other hamlets. It is bounded by the parishes of St. Cuthbert's, Duddingstone, Inveresk, Newton, Dalkeith, Lasswade, and Colinton. Its length north-eastward is nearly 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 4 miles; but its north-eastern extremity, to the extent of about 2 miles, has an average breadth of considerably less than 1 mile. It is one of the richest and most beautiful parishes in the Lothians. Its surface is exquisitely diversified, with low broad ridges, gentle rising grounds, undulating swells, and intermediate plains, nowhere attaining sufficient elevation to be called a hill, nor anywhere subsiding long from the constant and ever-varying curve of beauty. The Braid hills and the Blackford hills send down their cultivated eastern slopes within the western limits. Numerous vantage-grounds command splendid views of the profile of Edinburgh, the basin of the Forth, and the distant hills of Fifeshire and the Ochils. Two brooks, Burdiehouse-burn and the Braid-burn, run north-eastward through the interior, and drive a number of mills. The soil, in some parts, is a wet clay or a dry gravel, but, in general, is a very fertile loam. Hardly an acre of waste ground exists; and where the soil continues to be inferior, skill and labour are rapidly enriching it. Nearly six-sevenths of the whole area are constantly subjected to the plough, and the rest is disposed in gardens, shrubberies, wood, and grass. Mines of great value, of various produce, and of considerable antiquity, exist at GILMERTON and BURDIEHOUSE: See these articles. Quarries of prime sandstone for building exist at Straiton, Craigmillar, and Niddry. The yearly value of raw produce, including minerals, was estimated in 1839 at £56,181. Assessed property in 1843, £23,715 0s. 11d. There are fourteen principal landowners. At St. Catherine's, a mile south of Kirk-Liberton village, is a bituminous spring, anciently called the Balm well, which partly holds mineral oil or petroleum in solution, and partly throws it up in numerous little masses to the surface. This well was held in great superstitious repute in the Roman Catholic times. Close on the western extremity of the parish, is the hill of Galachlaw, famous as the site of Oliver Cromwell's encampment, in 1650, with a force of 16,000, previous to the battle of Dunbar. A little east of it, at Mortonhall, are some tumuli, supposed to have been of Roman origin. Large part of the Borough-moor, a tract repeatedly made prominent in the warlike history of Scotland and its metropolis, is within the parish. In the park of Drum, the ancient residence of the family of Somerville, stands part of the old market-cross of Edinburgh, removed thither in 1756. But the grand civil antiquity of the parish is CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE: which see. Besides Mortonhall and Drum, there are the mansions of Inch House, built in 1617,—Brunstane, built by Lord Lauderdale in 1639,—Niddry, an ancient baronial edifice, modernized and extended by a recent addition,—Southfield,—Moredun,—St. Catherine's,—Mount Vernon,—Sunnyside,—and several villas. The village of Kirk-Liberton is a neat, small place, on the summit of a low, broad-based ridge, 2¾ miles south-south-east of the centre of Edinburgh, on the road thence to Lasswade. Nether-Liberton, ¾ of a mile nearer Edinburgh, is only a small hamlet. The broad part of the parish is traversed by three lines of road diverging from Edinburgh; and its north-eastern wing is crossed by the North British railway. Population in 1831, 4,063; in 1851, 3,528. Houses, 703.

This parish is in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £326 14s. 7d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £306 0s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d. There are nine non-parochial schools,—four of them partially endowed. The parish church is situated at Kirk-Liberton, was built in 1815, and contains 1,430 sittings. It is a very handsome building, with a beautiful tower in the Gothic style, and forms a fine object in the landscape. There is a chapel of ease at Gilmerton, built in 1837, and containing about 300 sittings. The Free church for Liberton is also that for Newington, in the parish of St. Cuthbert's, and stands in the southern part of Edinburgh. There is also a Free church at Gilmerton, whose receipts in 1855 amounted to £75 15s. 6d.

An hospital anciently stood at Upper Liberton, a little west of Kirk-Liberton; and may have occasioned the name Leper-town, supposed to be the original form of the modern appellation Liberton. At the same place stood, till within the last 24

years, a tall peel-house or tower, which made some pretensions to have belonged to a baron called Macbeth, who held a considerable part of the lands of Liberton during the reign of David I., and witnessed some of David's charters. In connexion with this barony, Liberton comes first ecclesiastically into notice, as a chapelry erected by him, and subordinated to the church of St. Cuthbert. The chapel, situated at Kirk-Liberton, was probably dedicated to the Virgin, there having been a spring near it called Our Lady's well; and it had attached to it a glebe of two oxgates of land. With St. Cuthbert's church, David I. granted the chapel to the canons of Holyrood; and he gave to them also brushwood of his woodlands of Liberton, and the tithes of a mill at Nether-Liberton. In 1240, the chapelry, at the request of the abbot of Holyrood, was disjoined by the bishop of St. Andrews from the parish of St. Cuthbert's, and constituted a rectory belonging to the abbey; and thence till the Reformation, it was served by a vicar. For a brief period succeeding the year 1633, it was a prebend of the short-lived bishopric of Edinburgh; and, at the final abolition of episcopacy, it reverted to the disposal of the Crown. Subordinate to the parish church, there were in popish times two chapels. St. Catherine's, the more ancient, stood in the vicinity of the existing cognominal mansion and bituminous well. The chapel was surrounded by a burying-ground, but, along with that accompaniment, was completely demolished after the Reformation. The other chapel stood at Niddry, close to the site of the present mansion, and is commemorated by its burying-ground, which continues to be in use, and by some faint vestiges of its walls. Its was founded in 1389 by Wauchope of Niddry, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and was afterwards re-endowed by a descendant with a manse and glebe. At the Reformation, both the chapelry and its revenues were attached to Liberton church. A chapel built by James V. at Bridgend, and a Presbyterian chapel, built at Craigmillar during the indulgence given by James VII., still exist, and are used as stables.

Among distinguished natives of the parish of Liberton have been Mr. Clement Little of Upper Liberton, who founded the college library of Edinburgh,—Sir Symon de Preston of Craigmillar, in whose house as provost in Edinburgh Queen Mary was lodged on the night after the affair of Carberry-hill,—Sir John Gilmour of Craigmillar, who was Lord-president of the Court-of-session about the period of the Restoration,—Gilbert Wauchope and Sir John Wauchope of Niddry, the former a member of the celebrated Reformation parliament of 1560, and the latter a distinguished Covenanter, and a member of the General Assembly of 1648,—and Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees, who, from 1692 till 1713, filled the office of Lord-advocate of Scotland. The Wauchopes of Niddry have had a seat in the parish for nearly 500 years, and are probably the oldest family in Mid-Lothian. In the Transactions of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries is a paper on Liberton, containing minute and learned notices of its families and localities.

LIBERTY, a village in the parish of Kilconquhar, Fifeshire.

LIBO (Loch). See Neilston.

LICHART. See Luichart.

LIDDEL (The), a river of the parish of Castleton, Roxburghshire, and of the western part of the boundary with England. It rises in the extreme north corner of Castleton, in a great bog called Dead Water, the source also at some miles' distance of the English Tyne; receives, in the early part of its course, many considerable feeders, which all approach it at considerably acute angles; and runs 16 miles south-westward, swollen at different stages by the Hermitage, the Tweeden, the Blackburn, and the Tinnis, when it is joined, on its left bank, by Kershope-water, the boundary, for 7½ miles, with England. For 10 miles from its source its banks are bleak and naked,—in most places, a mountain gorge or glen; but afterwards they are spread out in a beautiful though not broad valley, carpeted with fine verdure, adorned with beautiful plantations, and screened by picturesque heights. After its confluence with the Kershope, it continues its south-westerly direction, becomes beautifully sinuous, and runs 7½ miles to the Esk, dividing Castleton 2½ miles, and Canobie in Dumfries-shire 5 miles, from England. Its additional tributaries are numerous, but all individually small. In all the lower part of its course, its banks are sylvan, picturesque, and, at intervals, romantic; and, at a cataract called Penton-linns, 3 miles from the confluence with the Esk, they are wildly yet beautifully grand. Stupendous rocky precipices fall sheer down to the bed of the stream, and wall up the water within a narrow broken channel; they have, along their face on the Scottish side, a terrace-walk carried along a ledge, and affording a view of the vexed and foaming stream, torn into shreds and lashed into foam among the obstructing rocks of the cataract; and they are richly fringed and patched in their crevices with copsewood. In the middle of the cataract rises from the river's bed a solitary large rock crowned with shrubs, whose broken and wood-adorned summit figures majestically in a conflict with the roaring waters during a high flood. At the Liddel's confluence with the Esk a sort of promontory is formed, on which stand the ruins of a fort called in the district the Strength of Liddel. The Liddel is an excellent trouting-stream.

LIDDESDALE, a district of Roxburghshire, drained by the Liddel, taking its name from that stream, and identical, as to both limits and history, with the parish of Castleton: which see. The lordship of Liddesdale seems to have been early the property of remarkable men. It was forfeited, in 1320, by William Soulis, when he plotted against Robert Bruce; it was granted by Robert Bruce to his son Robert, who soon after died; it was transferred, in 1342, by David II., to William, Earl of Douglas; and, after various forfeitures, it went finally into the possession of the prosperous and potent family of Scott. In 1747, the Duke of Buccleuch received £600 as compensation for its hereditary jurisdiction, which was then abolished.

LIECHESTOWN. See Deskford.

LIFF and BENVIE, an united maritime parish, partly in Perthshire, but chiefly in Forfarshire. It contains the villages of Liff, Benvie, Invergowrie, Dargie, Muirhead, and Backmuir, the small post-town of Lochee, and part of the burgh of Dundee. It is bounded by the frith of Tay, and by the parishes of Longforgan, Fowlis-Easter, Auchterhouse, Strathmartin, Mains, and Dundee. Its length westward is about 6 miles; and its breadth is about 4 miles. Dighty water, and a small tributary of that stream, trace the northern boundary. Invergowrie burn, together with the head-streams which form it, drains most of the interior. The surface of the parish rises gently from the Tay for nearly 3 miles, till it attains an elevation of about 400 feet above the level of the sea; and then it declines northward to the Dighty. The soil of the lower grounds is either clayey or a black mould inclining to loam; and that of the higher grounds is light and sandy, upon a subsoil of rock or mortar. About 4,400 imperial acres are in tillage; about 60 are in pasture;

and about 6,700 are under wood, chiefly in extensive plantations in the north. Excellent sandstone is extensively quarried. The principal landowners are Lord Gray, the Earl of Camperdown, and Clayhills of Invergowrie, Edward of Balruddery, and Wedderburn of Wedderburn. The real rental in 1855 was £11,383. Assessed property in 1843, £10,502 19s. 4d. Estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1842, £31,330.

Near the centre of the parish stands Camperdown-house,—so named from Admiral Lord Duncan's victory of 1797. The edifice, now used as the family-mansion in place of Lundie-house, is constructed of white sandstone, has a massive octostyle Ionic portico, and is now the property of Admiral Lord Duncan's son, the Earl of Camperdown, raised to the earldom in 1831. Lundie, the paternal property of the Earl, lies in the neighbouring parish of Lundie. Half-a-mile south of the village of Liff stands Gray-house, the family mansion of Lord Gray, finely situated on a gentle ascent amid large old trees. Upwards of 2 miles west of Gray-house, near the extremity of a western projecting stripe of the parish, stands the spacious mansion of Balruddery, erected by the keen, skilful agriculturist, Mr. Webster. Close on the western boundary of the main body of the parish, 6 miles from Dundee, stands the village of Liff; and, a mile south of this, stands the hamlet of Benvie. Both are ancient, and were for some time prosperous, but have suffered grievous decay and desertion. In the villages, in some hamlets, and in detached houses, reside a large population strictly suburban in position, employment, and character to Dundee. The weaving of linen fabrics for the Dundee manufacturers is extensively conducted. There are several spinning-mills at Lochee, and one at Denmiln; and there is an extensive paper-work, belonging to an Edinburgh house, at Bullion, near Invergowrie. In an enclosure opposite the churchyard of Liff may be traced the site of a castle, said to have been built by Alexander I. of Scotland, and called Hurly-Hawkin. In the neighbourhood of Camperdown-house was discovered, toward the close of last century, a subterranean building of several apartments, rude in structure, and uncemented by mortar. Close on the boundary with Dundee is a place called Pitalpie, or Pit of Alpin, from having been the scene of that memorable engagement, in the 9th century, between the Scots and the Picts, when the former lost victory, many nobles, and their king. The parish is traversed by the roads and railways from Dundee to Perth and Newtyle, and has stations on the railways. Population of the Perthshire section in 1831, 30; in 1851, 22. Houses, 6. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 4,247; in 1851, 18,940. Houses, 1,768. The great apparent increase in the population is explained by the fact, that the parts of the parish nearest Dundee, and containing the great bulk of the inhabitants, were formerly returned with the burgh of Dundee only, and erroneously substracted from Liff and Benvie. The return for 1841 was made in the same manner as that for 1831; and it gave a population of 3,948, showing a decrease of 299.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Lord Gray. Stipend, £297 12s. 3d.; glebe, £18 18s. Unappropriated teinds, £946 9s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £37 fees. The parish church was built in 1831, and contains 750 sittings. It is an elegant edifice, in the early Gothic style, with an ornamental tower and spire, 108 feet high. There is a chapel of ease at Lochee, built in 1830, and containing nearly 1,200 sittings; and it is in the presentation of the male communicants. There are two Free churches, designated of Liff and of Lochee: attendance at the former, 300,—at the latter, 460; receipts of the former in 1855, £123 17s. 8d.,—of the latter, £215 4s. 10d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Lochee, with an attendance of 540. There are a subscription school at Backmuir, a quasi-parochial school at Lochee, a school of industry under the patronage of the Countess of Camperdown, and several other schools. The original parish of Liff comprehended the space on which the greater part of the town of Lochee now stands. The old parish of Logie, together with the lands of Balgay and Blackness, was annexed to Liff before the middle of the 17th century: and this is the part of the present united parish which is comprised in the burgh of Dundee. The old parish of Invergowrie was annexed to Liff as early as Logie was, or earlier. The parish of Benvie was united to the extended parish of Liff in 1758. The present united parish, therefore, comprehends the four ancient parishes of Liff, Logie, Invergowrie, and Benvie. The lands of Liff belonged in the Roman Catholic times to the monastery of Scone.

LIGHTBURN, a village in the east end of the parish of Cambuslang, Lanarkshire. Population, 163. Houses, 25.

LIGHTWATER-BURN, a streamlet in the parish of Falkirk, falling into the Carron, near the village of Camelon, Stirlingshire.

LILLIEHILL. See DUNFERMLINE.

LILLIESLEAF, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the north-west of Roxburghshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Selkirk, Bowden, Ancrum, Minto, and Ashkirk. Its length eastward is 5 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 2¾ miles. Ale-water runs 3 miles north-eastward through the interior, and 3 miles eastward and south-eastward along the boundary. Several broad low ridges, and waving alternations of slope and valley, diversify the surface of the parish; and though all capable of cultivation, and at one time subjected to the plough, are distributed in nearly equal proportions into arable lands and pasture. About 600 acres are planted, and about 50 are mossy and waste. The soil is partly a light sand, partly clay, and partly a rich loam. The principal landowners are Sprot of Riddell, and Currie of Linthill. The mansion of Riddell stands on the left bank of Ale-water, ¾ of a mile west of the village. This, till about the year 1823, was the seat of a family of its own name, whose history possesses a strong antiquarian interest. "The family of Riddell," says Sir Walter Scott, in his Notes to the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel,' "have been very long in possession of the barony called Riddell or Ryedale, part of which still bears the latter name. Tradition carries their antiquity to a point extremely remote, and is in some degree sanctioned by the discovery of two stone-coffins,—one containing an earthen pot filled with ashes and arms, bearing a legible date, A.D. 727,—the other dated 936, and filled with the bones of a man of gigantic size. These coffins were discovered in the foundations of what was, but has long ceased to be, the chapel of Riddell; and, as it was argued with plausibility that they contained the remains of some ancestors of the family, they were deposited in the modern place of sepulture, comparatively so termed, though built in 1110." A well-informed and elegant historian supposes the family to have settled at Riddell in the 7th or the 8th century. Grants of land, or confirmation charters and bulls, were given to them before the close of the 12th century, by David I. and Malcolm II., and by Popes Adrian V. and Alexander III. From the earliest traceable ancestor of

the family down to Sir John B. Riddell, Bart., who died in 1821, the lands of Riddell and the Whittunes descended, through a long train of ancestors, without once diverging from direct lineal succession. Mr. Archibald Riddell, brother to the laird of Riddell, was a devout, zealous, distinguished covenanting minister, a little after the middle of the 17th century, took part with the celebrated Blackadder in conducting field-preachings in the south, and, about the year 1679, suffered imprisonment for his opinions. Lilliesleaf moor, or as it is popularly called Lilsly-moor, was the scene of many meetings of the Covenanters; and both that place and other localities in the parish witnessed attacks upon them, or skirmishes with them, by parties of the royal troops. The village of Lilliesleaf stands a little north of the centre of the parish, 6 miles south-west of St. Boswells, 6 east-south-east of Selkirk, and 10 west by north of Jedburgh. It is a pleasant thriving place, rather irregularly built, and of quite a rural character; but it anciently was a centre of strength during the period of the Border forays, possessing no fewer than at least fourteen peel houses or fortalices. It is the seat of nearly one-half of the population of the parish. There is much taste in it for floriculture. The yearly value of the raw produce of the parish was estimated in 1834 at £10,030. Assessed property in 1843, £5,684 1s. 2d. The eastern boundary is near the Belses station of the Edinburgh and Hawick railway. Population in 1831, 781; in 1851, 798. Houses, 153.

This parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Roxburgh. Stipend, £243 8s. 5d.; glebe, £17. Unappropriated teinds, £80 19s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £40 fees, and £22 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1771, and is sufficiently commodious. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built about the year 1808, and has an attendance of 250. There are a non-parochial school and a public library. In 1128, David I. granted to the monks of Kelso the tithes of the mill of Lilliesleaf, and 30 acres of land lying between the Ale and the village. The ancient church of Lilliesleaf was of high but unascertained date, and belonged, before the year 1116, to the church of Glasgow, and was early confirmed to the bishopric of that city by several papal bulls. At Hermiston, in the western extremity of the parish, there was anciently a church, which also belonged to Glasgow. At a place still called Chapel, half-a-mile north-east of the village, formerly stood a chapel, around which was a cemetery called Chapel-park.

LILYBURN. See Campsie.

LIMEKILNS, a sea-port village, with a post-office, in the parish of Dunfermline, Fifeshire. It stands contiguous to the east end of Charleston, 3 miles south-south-west of Dunfermline, 3½ west of Inverkeithing, and 4 east-south-east of Torryburn. Its statistics of commerce and trade are mixed up with those of Charleston,—which see. Its harbour is good, and easily admits, at stream tides, vessels of 300 tons burden. Here is an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1825, at the cost of £2,000, and contains 1,056 sittings. There also are a school, a mariner's benevolent society, and a marine assurance association. Population, 949. Houses, 256.

LIMEKILNS, Lanarkshire. See Kilbride (East).

LIN, or Linn, a topographical name, of Celtic origin, used both singly and as a prefix. It signifies a deep pool, a lake, or any piece of water; but is commonly used in Scotland to designate a cascade falling into a pool, and is often associated in the Scottish mind, not with the pool but with the cascade.

LINBURN. See Kirknewton.

LINCLUDEN, an ancient and ruined religious house, 1½ mile north of Dumfries, but situated on the right bank of the Cluden or Cairn, at its confluence with the Nith, in the parish of Terregles, Kirkcudbrightshire. The house was originally a convent for Benedictine or Black nuns, and was founded by Uchred, son to Fergus, and father to Roland, lords of Galloway. But about the end of the 14th century, Archibald, Earl of Douglas, and Lord of Galloway, called the Grim, expelled the nuns on account of debauched conduct, and converted the establishment into a college or provostry, for a provost and 12 canons,—afterwards so altered as to admit a provost, 8 prebendaries, 24 beadsmen, and a chaplain. The Earls of Douglas, when in the zenith of their power, expended considerable sums in ornamenting the place, and, when wardens of the West marches, adopted it as their favourite residence. From what remains of the ancient building, which is part of the provost's house, the chancel, and some of the south wall of the church, an idea may easily be attained of its former splendour. The choir, in particular, was finished in the finest style of the florid Gothic; the roof was treble, in the manner of that of King's college, Cambridge; and the trusses, whence sprung the ribbed arch-work, are covered with armorial bearings. Over the door of the vestry are the arms of the Grim Earl, the founder of the provostry, and those of his lady, who was heiress of Bothwell. Both he and Uchred, the founder of the nunnery, were buried in the place. In the chancel is the elegant tomb of Margaret, daughter of Robert III., and wife of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, first Duke of Teronan, and son of Archibald the Grim. Along the walls of the ruin are a profusion of ivy and a few dwarfish bushes; around are a few trees which form an interrupted and romantic shade; on the north is a meadow, sleepily traversed by the Cluden; on the east is a lovely little plain, spread out like an esplanade, half its circle edged with the Cluden and the Nith; on the south-east were, not long ago, distinct vestiges of a bowling-green, flower-garden, and parterres; and beyond is a huge artificial mound, cut round to its summit by a spiral walk, and commanding a brilliant view of the 'meeting of the waters' immediately below, and of the joyous landscape which environs Dumfries. The place is much cherished by the inhabitants of that polished burgh, and was a favourite haunt of the poet Burns.

The provosts of Lincluden were in general men of considerable eminence; and several of them held important offices in the state. The first was Elese; the second was Alexander Cairns, chamberlain to the Earl of Douglas; the third was John Cameron, who became secretary, lord-privy-seal, and chancellor of the kingdom, archbishop of Glasgow, and one of the delegates of the church of Scotland to the council of Basil; the fourth was John Macgilhauck, rector of Parton, and secretary to the Countess-dowager of Douglas; the fifth was Halyburton, whose arms were carved on the south wall of the church; the sixth, John Winchester, who afterwards became bishop of Moray; the seventh, John Methven, who became secretary-of-state and an ambassador of the court; the eighth, James Lindsay, in 1449, who was made keeper of the privy-seal, and an ambassador to England; the ninth, tenth, and eleventh, were persons of the name of Livingstone, Herries, and Anderson, men of family

and note; the twelfth was Andrew Stewart, third son of Sir James Stewart, the Black knight of Lorn, and he was, at the same time, dean of faculty of the university of Glasgow, and afterwards became bishop of Moray; the thirteenth was George Hepburn, uncle to the first Earl of Bothwell, and, while he held several benefices, he was also lord-treasurer of Scotland, and eventually fell at the side of his monarch on the field of Flodden; the fourteenth was William Stewart, son of Sir Thomas Stewart of Minto, and he became, in 1530, lord-treasurer of Scotland, and afterwards bishop of Aberdeen; and those who followed were a Maxwell and three Douglases. The last was Mr. Robert Douglas, a bastard son of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig. He was appointed provost in 1547, obtained an act of legitimation in 1559, and was allowed to enjoy the benefice during about 40 years after the Reformation. His grand-nephew, William Douglas, the heir of Drumlanrig, obtained a reversion of the provostry, and after Robert's death, enjoyed its property and revenues during his own life. Succeeding to the family estates of Drumlanrig, and created first Viscount Drumlanrig, and next Earl of Queensberry, he got vested in himself and his heirs the patronage and tithes of the churches of Terregles, Lochrutton, Colvend, Kirkbean, and Caerlaverock, belonging to the college, and also a small part of its lands. But the major part of the property of the establishment was, in 1611, granted, in different shares, to Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, and to John Murray.

LINDEAN, an ancient parish on the north-west border of Roxburghshire, now united to Galashiels. It has a post-office station of its own name. See GALASHIELS.

LINDORES, a post-office village in the parish of Abdie, Fifeshire. See ABDIE and NEWBURGH.

LINDORES (GRANGE OF). See GRANGE OF LINDORES.

LINDSTON. See DALRYMPLE.

LINE LAKE. See KILNINVER.

LINEN APRON (THE). See MORTLACH.

LINGA, an islet belonging to the parish of Stronsay and Eday, in Orkney. It lies off the north-west coast of the island of Stronsay. A strait enlarging itself on the south into a bay, and called in both parts Linga sound, separates Linga from Stronsay, and forms an excellent natural harbour. Linga is an island of the kind provincially called a holm; and sometimes bears the name of Lingholm. It is inhabited by only one family; and a small portion of it is under cultivation.

LINGA, an islet belonging to the parish of Tingwall in Shetland. It lies about 2½ miles north-west of Scalloway-castle, and about midway between the mainland and the island of Hildasay. It is inhabited by only one family.

LINGA, an isle about 2 miles long, extending north and south about a mile from the mainland of Shetland, and 3 miles south of the southern extremity of Yell.

LINGA, one of the Treshinish isles, belonging to the parish of Kilninian and Kilmore, in Argyleshire. Its coast is a low plain, and its interior rises, by a succession of terraces, to an altitude of about 300 feet. See TRESHINISH ISLES.

LINGAY, an islet belonging to the parish of Barra, in the Outer Hebrides. It lies 3½ miles south of Vatersay. It has excellent pasture, but is uninhabited by man.

LINGHOLM. See LINGA in Orkney.

LINGORE-LINN, an affluent of Breich-water, at the east end of the parish of Cambusnethan, in Lanarkshire.

LINHOPE-GRAINS. See FROSTLY WATER.

LINHOUSE-WATER, a rivulet of the west side of Edinburghshire. It rises among the Pentlands, near the point where the counties of Edinburgh, Peebles, and Lanark meet; and runs southward, along the upper part of West Calder, across the upper part of Mid Calder, and along the boundary between Mid Calder and Kirknewton, to a confluence with the Almond, a little below the village of Mid Calder. The tract which it traverses is diversified and picturesque. Muirhouseton-water joins it on its left side, contiguous to the village of Mid Calder. The length of the Linhouse-water's course is about 10 miles.

LINKET BAY, a small open bay, on the east side of the island of North Ronaldshay, in Orkney.

LINKS, any unenclosed tract, with light soil and stunted herbage, of the character called in England downs. The name is applied chiefly to tracts on the east coast of Scotland, contiguous to towns, and in a state of commonage. See ANDREWS (ST.), DUNBAR, MUSSELBURGH, LEITH, MONTROSE, and other articles.

LINKSHOUSE, a post-office station subordinate to Lerwick, in Shetland.

LINKSNESS, a headland in the north of the island of Stronsay, in Orkney.

LINKTOWN, a burgh of regality in the parish of Abbotshall, Fifeshire. It forms part of the parliamentary burgh of Kirkcaldy, is a prolongation westward of Kirkcaldy-proper, and figures practically, in all respects, as a component part of "the lang toon o' Kirkcaldy." Population in 1841, 4,100; in 1851, 4,342. Houses, 360. See ABBOTSHALL and KIRKCALDY.

LINKWOOD. See LHANBRIDE.

LINLITHGOW, a parish, containing the royal burgh of Linlithgow, and part of the village of Linlithgow-bridge, in Linlithgowshire. It is bounded on the west by Stirlingshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Borrowstownness, Carriden, Abercorn, Ecclesmachan, Uphall, Bathgate, and Torphichen. Its length westward is 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is 5½ miles. The river Avon traces all the boundary with Stirlingshire. Nethermill-burn and Main-burn rise in the south-west corner, and flow east-north-eastward through the interior into the neighbouring parishes. Linlithgow-loch, lying immediately north of the burgh, and measuring nearly a mile in length by about ½ of a mile in breadth, is a beautiful sheet of water, skirted on the south side by the town gardens, on other sides by verdant or wooded rising grounds, and overlooked, at a peninsular point, by the noble ruins of the ancient palace. The superfluence of the lake, under the name of the Loch burn, runs north-westward to the Avon. The southern division of the parish is gently uplane sending up what, in a champaign country like Wes Lothian, are noticeable summits. These are thre in number, all on a line, each two at an interval 1¾ mile. The eastern one, called Binny-craig, wa once fabled by superstition to be a favourite haun of the fairies; the middle one is properly a congeri of heights, called Riccarton-hills; and the wester one, which is the highest and bears the name Cocklerue, or Cuckold le Roi, rises about 500 fe above sea-level. The northern division, thoug diversified in surface, may be regarded as nearly plain. The soil in the south and south-east is pretty strong clay, stiff, and upon a retentive subsoi more suited to pasturage than to the plough; an in all other parts, is generally light and free, easil cultivated, and rich in its returns. Coal occurs i thin seams in the southern district, but is not present worked. Excellent limestone abounds the parish, and is worked in three places. San

stone and whinstone are sufficiently abundant; and the former is worked in two quarries,—one of which, at East Binny, is remarkable for a bitumen, which is sometimes melted and made into bright flaming candles. A silver-mine was anciently worked in the southern extremity of the parish, and is said to have yielded much wealth to the Haddington family. Groat pieces, coined from its produce during the time of Linlithgow being a royal residence, are still in the repositories of the curious. The place where the metal was smelted, lies westward of the town, and is still called Silver-mill; but the ore is either exhausted, or hitherto has eluded modern search. A mineral well at Carrubber, of similar properties to the spa of Moffat, was formerly resorted to, but is now totally neglected. The parish abounds with copious springs of the purest water; a fact which was long ago commemorated in a popular rhyme, which speaks of "Glasgow for bells," and "Linlithgow for wells." The principal landowners are Mr. Stewart of Physgill, Mr. Seton of Preston, the Earl of Roseberry, the Earl of Hopetoun, the Earl of Selkirk, and the Duke of Hamilton. The principal residences in the rural districts are Woodcockdale and Champfleurie. There is a large aggregate and good distribution of wood; and, with the exception of the planted ground, and of a few acres upon hill tops inaccessible to the plough, the entire land of the parish is in tillage. The average rental is about 21s. per Scots acre. Assessed property in 1843, £21,384 5s. 9d. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Falkirk, by the Union canal, by the Slamannan railway, and by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway; and it has a station on the last of these at the burgh. There are on the Avon a paper mill, several grain mills, and a large calico printing establishment; and in the burgh and elsewhere, a distillery, a brewery, two glue works, five tanneries, and an extensive trade in boot and shoe making, besides a considerable amount of handweaving for the Glasgow manufacturers. Population in 1831, 4,874; in 1851, 6,115. Houses, 636.

On the tract of ground east of the town, still called Boroughmoor, though a moor no longer, but finely cultivated, Edward I. encamped on the night previous to his defeating the troops of Wallace in the battle of Falkirk. On the same ground, upwards of 50 years ago, were found in an earthen urn about 100 Roman coins, probably the collection of a virtuoso. Nearly a mile north-west of the town is the scene of a sanguinary conflict, begun opposite the victory of Manuel, but fought out here, between the Earl of Arran and the Earl of Lennox, during the minority of James V. Though the precise spot cannot now be identified, it was long distinguished by one of those rude memorials to which every passenger contributed a stone, and which was called "Lennox's cairn." Near this spot, or possibly identical with it, is a field anciently used for military exercises and feats, and still called the joisting-haugh. Immediately west of the town are two rising grounds, one of which is traditionally said to have been the seat of feudal courts of justice. The plain below it still bears the name of Doomsdale. On the hill of Cuckold le Roi are vestiges of a military station. At the bottom also is the appearance of the ditch; and on the summit is a cavity, called Wallace's cradle, which is reported to have given frequent shelter to the Scottish patriot. On an eminence in the south-east of the parish are more distinct traces of a camp. But the grand antiquities occur to be noticed in our account of the town. Among noted persons, natives of the parish, or connected with it, may be mentioned Stewart of Purdovan, Ninian Winzet, James Kirkwood, Binnoch, and Rob Gib. Purdovan possessed considerable property in the parish, was repeatedly provost of the burgh, represented it in the last Scottish parliament, and wrote the remarkable statutory book as to the proceedings of Presbyterian church courts, which has long been the vade mecum of every sciolist in the intricacies of Presbyterial law. Ninian Winzet was rector of the burgh school at the Reformation, and is said to have been preceptor to some of the royal family, but figures chiefly as the elected champion of Popery in logical tiltings with John Knox, and as a sort of confessor for the church of Rome,—having been banished from the kingdom, and made abbot of the Scottish convent at Ratisbon. James Kirkwood was rector of the same school at the Revolution, and made himself remarkable by satirizing the pragmatic town-council in a piece entitled 'The History of the Twenty-seven Gods of Linlithgow,' by offering valuable suggestions to the parliamentary commissioners on colleges, and by composing, at the commissioners' request, a Latin grammar, which held the place of universal textbook in Scotland till displaced by Ruddiman's Rudiments. Binnoch figures in a story—afterwards to be told—which ascribes to him a singularly clever capture of the castle, ranks him high as a patriot in the stirring period of Bruce's struggle with Edward I., and reminds one of the stratagem ascribed to Ulysses in the Trojan war. Some lands in the south of the parish were given to Binnoch as a reward, and still bear his name softened into Binny. The Binnings of Wallyford were said to be descended from him; and, in allusion to the transaction which brought him fame and wealth, had for their arms a hay wain, with this motto, "Virtute doloque." Rob Gib, of facetious memory, acted as buffoon to James V.; and gave, on one occasion, a severe reproof to the obsequious courtiers, saying that he had always served his master "for stark love and kindness;" and received from the King the property of West Carubber on the Avon, which his descendants continued to enjoy till some time during last century.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £361 14s. 11d.; glebe, £11. Unappropriated teinds, £1,002 13s. 7d. The parish church is a very fine ancient building, repaired in 1813, and containing 1,100 sittings, and will be noticed in our account of the town. There is a Free church, with 450 sittings; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £175 4s. 3d. There are two United Presbyterian churches; the one built in 1806, and containing 480 sittings; the other built in 1834, and containing 546 sittings. There is also an Independent chapel, with 390 sittings. The principal school is the burgh school, affording tuition in the ordinary departments, and in Greek, Latin, French, and mathematics. The salary of the rectory is £30, with fees. There is a charity school for girls; and there are seven private schools.—The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Linlithgow and Binning, which were united after the Reformation. Binning parish is the eastern district. See article Binning. The church of Linlithgow was dedicated to St. Michael, and, along with its pertinents, was given by David I. to the prior of St. Andrews. A perpetual vicar afterwards served it, and incidentally acted as the King's chaplain. John Laing, one of its vicars, rose, in 1474, to be bishop of Glasgow; and George Crichton, another of them, became, in 1500, abbot of Holyrood, and, in 1522, bishop of Dunkeld. Crichton's attachment to his old vicarage induced him to erect on the chancel of the church a durable roof, adorned with the arms

of the see of Dunkeld, and with the initials of his name. Within the parish church were erected several chaplainries; at the west part of the town anciently stood a chapel dedicated to St. Ninian; and at East Binning, in the southern extremity of the parish, stood another chapel. In 1606 and 1608, general synods were held at Linlithgow. In 1633, the minister of the parish was made one of the prebendaries of the diocese of Edinburgh; and in 1635, the advowson of the church, in common with other property which had belonged to the prior of St. Andrews, was given to the archbishop of St. Andrews as compensation for the loss of that part of his diocese which was erected into the see of the metropolis.—On the south side of the town, on an eminence still called Friars' brae, in the vicinity of a well also still called the Friars', anciently stood a convent of Carmelites or White Friars, founded by the inhabitants in 1290, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In the east part of the town were not long ago some remains of a religious house,—probably those of a monastery of Dominican or Black Friars, which is said to have existed in the town. East of the town, there was of old an establishment of Lazarites; and on their extinction or secularization, it was converted by James I. into an hospitium, or place of entertainment for pilgrims, and dedicated to Mary Magdalene, and placed under the government of a preceptor. The eminence at the base of which it stood, still bears the name of Pilgrim's-hill; and one of the anciently instituted fairs of the town is still called Mary Magdalene's fair. Sir James Hamilton of Finard obtained, in 1528, all the lands belonging to the hospitium; but he afterwards plotted against the life of his sovereign, and was executed as a traitor.

LINLITHGOW, a post and market town, a royal burgh, the capital of Linlithgowshire, and formerly the residence of kings, stands 3 miles south of Borrowstounness, 7 north by east of Bathgate, 8 east of Falkirk, and 16 by road, but 17¾ by railway, west of Edinburgh. It is pleasantly situated in a hollow along the south side of Linlithgow-loch, sheltered by ridges of rising ground along both the north and the south. A single street, running due west 650 yards from the toll to the site of the ancient cross, afterwards making two bends, and ending in a south-westerly direction at the West Port, and measuring altogether ¾ of a mile in length, constitutes the great body of the town. Very brief lanes and narrow alleys wing both its sides, running off from it at right angles; and a number of detached or straggling houses stand on the eastern and southern outskirts. The High-street is broad and airy toward the east, becomes contracted for some distance westward of its middle, and again expands toward its south-western termination. Many of the houses belonged of old to the knights of St. John, who had their preceptory at Torphichen; and some were the property of grandees who nestled under the warm wing of the royal court. Nearly all these buildings have a mean, decayed, yet substantial appearance. A slow process of rebuilding has been going on during upwards of sixty years, and has, to a considerable extent, modernized the street. But for a long period after ceasing to be the home of kings and grandees —particularly after the union of the crowns, and again after the union of the kingdoms—the town declined in opulence, in trade, and in every attribute of importance; and even in more recent times, notwithstanding a large amount of re-edification, it has undergone very little enlargement. Yet it continues to bear many marks of ancient grandeur, and is grouped with objects which make it a fine subject for the pencil. The magnificent ruins of its royal palace,—the venerable fabric used as the parish church, and situated so near the palace as to form almost a part of it,—the grand terrace which bears both aloft, and is sheeted on three sides with water —the lofty trees which look as if they were coeval with the sacred and royal piles which they adorn,—the beautiful expanse of the lake half-encincturing these objects, and spread from end to end of the town like a mirror, to reflect a silvered copy of its features,—the plantations alternated with pasture ground, and waving fields all round the environs,—and even the motley architecture of the town, the mixture of dingy old houses with sprightly new ones, and the spruce erections at and near the railway station,—form altogether an agreeable and uncommon picture.

The town-hall, situated in the High-street, at the foot of the thoroughfare leading up to the church and the palace, is an edifice of not unpleasing appearance, built in 1668, with spire and clock, and containing the town-hall, the sheriff court-room, and the jail. The county buildings, situated at the rear of the town-house, have a plain exterior; but the hall is a fine apartment, adorned with beautiful portraits of the great Earl of Hopetoun and Sir Alexander Hope of Rankeilour. Beside the town-house, on the site of the ancient market cross, in a small open area, stands the Cross-well, an object of great architectural elegance and local celebrity. The present structure was erected in 1805, and is believed to be an exact fac-simile of a previous structure which had gone to decay, except that the carvings are more finished, the proportions of the figures more symmetrical, and the general grouping more harmonious. It is of a fantastic and whimsical appearance, hexagonal in form, profusely adorned with grotesque sculpturings, constantly emitting jets of water from the mouths of curious figures of animals, and surmounted by a lion rampant supporting the royal arms of Scotland. In its renovated form it was planned, and its richest sculpturing executed, by Robert Gray, an Edinburgh artist, who had only one hand, and wielded his mallet by a fixture upon the stump of his handless arm.

About 120 yards north of the well, or of the line of High-street, stands the parish church, a venerable and impressive pile, an exhibition of mingled elegance and strength, and one of the most entire and beautiful specimens of old Gothic architecture in Scotland. It is 182 feet in length from east to west, 100 feet in breadth, including the aisles, and about 90 feet in height; and it sends up from its centre a lofty tower, formerly terminating in an imperial crown, and contributing a highly ornamental feature to the burghal landscape. The crown, however, no longer exists. Its weight being thought injurious to the structure beneath, it was removed about twenty years ago. Some of the windows are extremely elegant. A number of statues anciently figured on the exterior, but, with one exception, were demolished at the Reformation. The statue which escaped was that of St. Michael, the adopted patron of the town; and it too might probably have shared the fate of its fellows, had it not stood higher both in popular estimation and in physical altitude,—occupying a place not easy of assault. The original edifice is of uncertain date, but very probably was erected by David I., the founder of so many rich and grand ecclesiastical structures. Its nave was, in 1424, destroyed by fire, and, in its present form, has a more modern appearance than the rest of the pile. The roof of the chancel, erected by George Crichton, and ornamented with his armorial bearings as bishop of Dunkeld, is both elegant and durable. A plan was formed by James V. to erect in the

rior a throne and twelve stalls, for himself and the nights of the Thistle; but, in consequence of his dden death, it was not carried into execution. he west end was of old used as a burying-place of e great, a sort of mimic Westminster abbey; but was stripped of its tomb-stones, and converted to a stable for the horses of his dragoons, by Oliver romwell. Only the east end is now used as a place worship, separated from the other end; and when t repaired, it was put, at the expense of nearly ,000, into a condition corresponding with the ndeur of the fabric. Of the various chaplainries d altars which anciently existed in the church, Catherine's is the only one whose name survives. e aisle in which the altar stood is a recess on the th side, covering the burying vault of the family he attainted Earl of Linlithgow. While sitting "evensong" in the aisle, says tradition—and cerly in the church, says history—James IV. saw strange masquerade, passed off upon him as an arition, which warned him against his fatal exition to England, terminating in the battle of dden. Sir Walter Scott has fitly introduced vision into his Marmion, making Sir David dsay the narrator, and depicting the affair exactly it is described by the historians of the time:—

"The wondering Monarch seemed to seek
For answer, and found none:
And when he raised his head to speak,
The monitor was gone.
The Marshal and myself had cast
To stop him as he outward past:
But lighter than the whirlwind's blast,
He vanished from our eyes,
Like sunbeam on the billow cast,
That glances but, and dies."

mmediately north of the church stands the magnicent ruin of the palace, the most remarkable ject in Linlithgow. Its site is a peninsula proing almost into the middle of the loch, and, when wed from the north, has the appearance of an phitheatre, with a descent on the three sides, and race-walks on the west. The palace occupies out an acre of ground, and though heavy in appearance from its almost total want of windows, and e-worn and haggard in aspect from the ruinousss of its condition, is still a picturesque and beautiful object; and, within these few years, it has ergone extensive repairs, with the view, both of serving it from dilapidation, and of making a r disclosure of its beauties, under the sanction at the expense of the government. At the head the avenue leading up to it from the street is a ified gateway, formerly ornamented with now the arcely traceable insignia of the knightly orders of Garter and the Golden fleece, St. Michael and St. drew, the last founded by James V., and the others sented to him respectively by Henry VIII. of England, Charles V. of Germany, and Francis I. of France. the east side, at the head of a sweeping avenue lined with trees, stands the grand gateway, with place for the portcullis, but in an obsolete conct. Over the interior is a niche in which formerly stood an elegant statue of Pope Julius II., who sented James V. with the sword of state which forms part of the Scottish regalia, and bought up by flattery to oppose the progress of the formation. East of the grand gate lay the gar-. The palace consists all of polished stone, and large hollow quadrangle, generally five stories h, with towers at the corners. In the centre of interior square was a fine well, adorned with eral statues, and so constructed as occasionally orm high and beautiful jets d'eau, but now a s of confused ruin. On the east side above the d entrance was the Parliament hall, believed to have been commenced by James IV., and finished and decorated by his successor. Originally it was a splendid apartment, with a beautifully ornamented chimney at one end, and surmounting a magnificent piazza; but it is now a roofless, ragged ruin. On the south side was the chapel, supposed to have been built by James V. At the north-west angle is a small department, called the King's dressing-closet, curiously ornamented, and looking out upon the lake. In one of the sides is a room 90 feet long, 30½ feet wide, and 33 feet high; having at one end a gallery with three arches. Many of the windows, and some of the doors, on the north or most modern and magnificent side, have, with accompanying ornaments, the initials of the name of James VI., by whom it was erected shortly after his visit to Scotland in 1617, the pediments over the windows bearing the date of 1619. On the west or oldest side, where a tower or peel-house formed the nucleus of the whole palace, is shown the apartment in which Queen Mary was born. Narrow galleries run quite round this side, to preserve the communication with the apartments. In one of the vaults below James III. found shelter from an attempt at assassination on the part of some of his rebellious subjects.

The site of the palace was, at the dawn of authentic history, a Roman fort or station, and sent off a communication, intended apparently to serve both as a road and as a line of defence, to Antoninus' wall, at a point in the parish of Falkirk nearly opposite Callendar-house. Edward I., according to Fordoun, built a peel or castle on the spot in 1300, and spent there the Christmas of next year. On settling the kingdom, and retiring to England in 1305, he left it garrisoned under the charge of Peter Lubard. Two years afterwards it was taken and demolished by Bruce, aided by the curious device and successful stratagem of the peasant Binny or Binnoch, the William Tell of Scotland. "Binny, who was known to the garrison, and had been employed in leading hay into the fort, communicated his design to a party of Scottish soldiers, whom he stationed in ambush near the gate. In his large wain he contrived to conceal eight armed men, covered with a load of hay; a servant drove the oxen, and Binny himself walked carelessly at his side. When the portcullis was raised, and the wain stood in the middle of the gateway, interposing a complete barrier to its descent, the driver cut the ropes which harnessed the oxen; upon which signal the armed men suddenly leapt from the cart, the soldiers in ambush rushed in, and so complete was the surprise, that with little resistance, the garrison were put to the sword, and the place taken." The castle was doomed to ruin by Bruce, who relied chiefly on the moral energy of his followers' courage, and little on the appliances of physical strengths and fortifications; but it appears to have been rebuilt by the English during their brief possession of Scotland under the minority of David II., and seems afterwards to have been improved or renovated by David himself. A precept of David granted the "peel of Linlithgow" to John Cairns, and enjoined him to "build it for the King's coming." The place was now occasionally, but in a very subordinate manner, a royal residence. Though James I. but seldom occupied it, several of his coins bear the legend, "Villa de Linlithe." In 1424, in common with the town and with the nave of the church, it was set on fire; but whether it was slightly or ruinously injured, and who was its renovator or re-edificer, are matters not known. It was now called a palace, but may have been only a tower, having vaults below and comfortable apartments above, and but a degree stronger or more commodious than a peel-

house. James IV. built the eastern side of the present quadrangle, and preferred it to all his other residences. In the time of James V., who also made large additions to it, his consort, Mary of Guise, on being conducted to it, said "she had never seen a more princely palace;" and she afterwards proved the sincerity of her compliment, as far at least as the palaces of Scotland were concerned, by preferring it to any other of the King's residences, and spending in it a large part of her time. The pile in its final form, was completed by James VI. Though, after the union of the crowns, it suffered from desertion, it continued to be habitable till January 1746. When the royal army were on their march in pursuit of the Pretender's forces, Hawley's dragoons occupied the hall on the north side of the quandrangle, and, in the hurry of their departure, left some fires in a condition to ignite the building. Before the danger was discovered, the roof was mantled in flame; and, being covered with lead, it sent down such a shower of melted metal as entirely precluded any attempt to arrest the conflagration. Its vestiges of splendour and the beauty of its site, aided a little by imagination, still bring before the visitor's view the princely pile so cheerily sung in the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel:'

> "Of all the palaces so fair
> Built for the royal dwelling,
> In Scotland, far beyond compare
> Linlithgow is excelling:
> And in its park in jovial June
> How sweet the merry linnet's tune,
> How blythe the blackbird's lay!
> The wild buck bells from ferny brake,
> The coot dives merry on the lake,—
> The saddest heart might pleasure take
> To see a scene so gay."

No other edifices of Linlithgow demand notice. Nor even as to trade is there much to say. The Union canal passes along the rising ground on the south of the town, at the distance of from 70 to 450 yards from the High-street, and has a small basin there which used to be the scene of some traffic. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway passes between the canal and the town, and commands a good view of the church, the palace, and the lake; and its station there, besides serving for the town itself, is a considerable focus of communication for the surrounding country. The principal inns are the Star and Garter and the Red Lion. The town, in a general view, is more or less interested in all the manufactures which we noticed in our account of the parish; but its chief trade, for generations, has been the making of leather and shoes. The art of preparing leather is said to have been introduced by the soldiers of Cromwell; but, though still carried on with a degree of vigour, seems to be prosecuted with diminishing success. In 1793, there were 17 tanners, 18 curriers, and 13 skinners; and, in 1826, there were only 12 of the first class, 6 of the second, and 5 of the third. Shoemaking has moved parallel with the sister art, and shared its vicissitudes. During the continental war, the town supplied very large quantities of shoes to the army, besides sending supplies to Edinburgh and other markets; and it still, though in a noiseless and declining way, competes in the art with the brisker and more productive towns of Ayrshire. Trade in lint and linen yarn was at one time carried on to a great extent, and brought several persons handsome fortunes; but it long ago became extinct. Manufactures in the departments of beautiful damask linen, of diaper, of muslin, of carpets, and of stockings, have all been sanguinely introduced, flourishingly commenced, and carried on to extinction. A weekly market is held on Friday; and annual fairs are held on the Friday after the second Tuesday of January, on the 25th of Februar on the third Friday of April, on the second Thursd of June, on the second day of August, and on t first Friday of November. The town has an offi of the Commercial Bank, an office of the City Glasgow Bank, a news-room, a public libra several friendly societies, a total abstinence socie and some other institutions.

Linlithgow's earliest charter as a royal burgh, dated in the reign of Robert II.; but it must ha been a royal burgh at an earlier date, for in 1348 and Lanark were made members of the court of fo burghs in lieu of Roxburgh and Berwick, which h been seized by the English. Its council compris 27 members, including provost, 4 bailies, dean guild, and treasurer. The magistrates have pow of jurisdiction over a mile in every direction beyo the royalty, but practically exercise it only with burgh. The village of Blackness [see that artic stands on the territory of the burgh, and is nomina under the jurisdiction of the council, receiving a nually from their nomination a delegate or baili Except in the most trifling police offences, the m gistrates are relieved from all judicial care, wheth criminal or civil, by the residence within the burg of the sheriff-substitute. The corporation reven arises chiefly from property, from the burgh mil and from the market and bridge customs; and amounted in 1832 to £710 17s. 6d.,—in 1855 £731 8s. 1d. Water abounds from public wells, b is not distributed into the houses. The town is wel lighted at night with gas, the streets are kept tole ably clean, and the public peace is, in general, suf ciently preserved, all at a very small expense a from the burgh funds. The incorporated trade eight in number, were early of opinion that the exclusive privileges did no good to themselves, a were mischievous to society. As at Hawick, La ark, and some other places, the old practice of ridi the marches is still observed, and takes place June. The town's seal has on one side the figu of Michael the archangel,—his wings expanded, h foot treading on the belly of a serpent, and his spe piercing the reptile's head. The arms proper allu to some obscure legend respecting a dog fou chained to a tree on the islet of the lake, and co sist of the figure of a dog tied to a tree with t motto—'My fruit is fidelity to God and the Kin By act of parliament in 1621, Linlithgow was ma custodier of the standard firlot measure, and intrust with the distribution of copies of it among oth burghs; while Stirling was the appointed place the jug for liquids, Edinburgh of the ell, Perth of t reel, and Lanark of the pound. The firlot for o and barley contained 31 Scotch pints, or 3,205½ cu inches,—and for wheat and pease 21¼ pints, or 2,1 cubic inches; but, since the introduction of the i perial measures, it is a matter merely of antiquar curiosity. Linlithgow had once an exclusive ri of trade on the coast from the water of Cramond the mouth of the Avon. Blackness was its p and there it had warehouses and a custom-ho establishment, and carried on a considerable co merce. Partly through its own decay, and pa through the influence of the family of Hamil Borrowstounness carried away its custom-ho honours; and altogether, by successful riva Queensferry took possession of its influence on coast. So strenuous an opposition did Linlith make to the erection of Queensferry into a bur that it wrung by compromise, the hard terms f its rival, of the latter paying annually the sum 10 merks Scotch, admitting the freemen of Lin gow to all its immunities without reciprocation, giving the Linlithgow burgesses through their de

f-guild the option of purchasing, before it was unaded, half the cargo of every foreign ship which rrived. Linlithgow unites with Falkirk, Airdrie, amilton, and Lanark, in sending a member to parment. Municipal constituency in 1840, 77; in 355, 92. Parliamentary constituency in 1840, 80; 1855, 97. Population of the municipal burgh in 31, 3,187; in 1851, 4,071. Houses, 328. Popuion of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 4,213. ouses, 348.

Linlithgow probably received its name from the itons. King Achaius, according to fable and bald, was the founder of the town, and erected its site a cross which vulgar antiquaries have lled King Cay's cross. From the similarity of me, but without any other evidence, the town has en identified with the Lindum of the Romans; d chiefly, if not altogether, on the vague testiny of tradition, it is thought to date as high as y existing town in Scotland. Before David I.'s session, a chapel appears to have been erected on promontory now occupied by the church and lace; and during that monarch's reign, he had a stle in the place to overlook a grange which beged to him, and to receive his person in the course his ranging from manor to manor for consumption the stock. But whether the castle occupied the e of the peel afterwards built and rebuilt by the glish, and made the nucleus of the palace, is a int on which no document or monument seems to row any light. David granted to the abbot and nons of Holyrood all the skins of the rams, sheep, d lambs of his demesne of Linlithgow. The ce was then the King's town in demesne; and rents and profits, or 'firms,' were let by the ng to the community. At the demise of Alexder III., before it had yet obtained a charter, the n was governed by two bailies, John Raebuck d John de Mar, who, along with ten of the burses or principal inhabitants, were compelled, in 6, to swear fealty to Edward I. The 'firms' had n mortgaged by Alexander III. to the King of way, and after the former's death, were allowed un in arrear; and at two different dates writs of ward I. were addressed "prepositis de Linlithw," requiring the payment respectively of £59 2s. and of £7 4s. 10d., as arrears to the Norwegian g. In 1334, Edward Baliol transferred to Edd III. the constabulary, the town, and the castle Linlithgow, as part of the price paid for the asnce given him to his short-lived usurpation. In , Robert II. granted to his son-in-law, Sir Wil Douglas, £300 sterling out of the great customs Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, and Aberdeen; to other persons he granted various pensions of the burgh-mails or great customs of Linlith. These grants are evidence that, in an age so mmercial, the town possessed some trade, and risen to considerable importance. Under the ent Albany and James I., Linlithgow appears ave been unfortunate, and was twice burnt, in 1411, and next in 1424. James II., at his riage in 1449, settled on his bride, Mary of dres, as her dower, the lordship of Linlithgow other lands, amounting in value to 10,000 ns; James III., at his marriage in 1468, to garet of Denmark, settled on her, as her dower e event of his demise, the palace of Linlithgow its circumjacent territory; and James IV., at marriage in 1503, with Margaret of England, her, in dower, the whole lordship of Linlithgow, the palace and its jurisdiction and privileges. 517, Stirling and his followers, who had atted to assassinate Meldrum on the road to Leith, d the palace, at a moment probably when it was very slenderly guarded; but they were speedily pursued by De la Bastie, the regent's lieutenant, and were beleagured and captured. In 1526 occurred the battle of Linlithgow, which was designed to rescue James V. from the domination of the Earl of Angus, and which led to the slaughter of the Earl of Lennox by Sir James Hamilton, after quarter had been given. Hamilton was rewarded by Angus for his truculent deed with the captaincy of the palace; and afterwards becoming a favourite of James V., he showed the faithlessness and atrocity of his nature by attempts, both in the palace of Linlithgow and in that of Holyrood, to assassinate the King.

In 1540, James V., by a special charter, empowered the town, for the first time, to add a provost to their magistracy; and in the same year, while Mary of Guise, after her marriage festivities had been celebrated in Fife and at Stirling, was delighting herself with the beauty and luxuries of Linlithgow palace, Sir David Lindsay's Satire of the three Estates was represented before the King, the Queen, the ladies of the court, and the authorities and common inhabitants of the town, and appeared, in spite of its utter grossness, to please all parties. On the 7th December, 1542, Mary, afterwards Queen of Scotland, was born in the palace; and as the infant remained many months there with her mother, under exciting public circumstances, the place became the frequent scene of political intrigue. In 1545, a parliament met at Linlithgow on the 1st of October, and again on the 1st and the 19th of December. In 1552, a provincial council of the clergy was held in it. In 1559, the Earl of Argyle, Lord James Stewart and John Knox came to Linlithgow on their celebrated march from Perth to Edinburgh, and demolished the monastic houses. About this period some houses in the town were the property and occasionally the residence of the Duke of Chatelherault and other highly distinguished courtiers. On the 23d of January, 1569–70, the Regent Moray, in passing through the town, was shot, in revenge of a private injury, by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. The house from which the assassin took his aim belonged to Archbishop Hamilton of St. Andrews, and stood on a site now occupied by a plain lumpish tenement; and it had a projecting balcony overlooking a narrow part of the street, and affording full command of the Regent's person while he moved slowly and on horseback. The murder is the subject of Sir Walter Scott's ballad of 'Cadzow-castle:' and the carbine with which it was perpetrated is preserved at Hamilton-palace. The assassin escaped, fled to France, and remained in voluntary exile. Some months after the murder, the English army which entered Scotland to revenge the Regent's death, or readjust the arrangements which it had unsettled, burnt the Duke of Chatelherault's house in Linlithgow, and threatened to destroy the whole town. The parliament, during that distracted year, was proposed to be held in Linlithgow; but the Regent Lennox, marching thither in October, prevented the intended meeting. In 1584, the rents both of money and victual of the lordship of Linlithgow were appropriated for supporting Blackness-castle. In 1585, a parliament was held in the town for establishing the Protestant councillors who had recently placed themselves at the head of James VI.'s government. At the King's marriage in 1592, the barony, lands, and palace were, according to former usage, given in dowry to his bride, the Princess Anne of Denmark. In 1596, Linlithgow afforded refuge to the King from the tumult of Edinburgh; and seven years later, it shared the grief and degradation of the metropolis, resulting from James's accession to the

English crown, and his consequent abandonment of his native palaces. In 1617, the King, in the course of his visit to Scotland, made a progress to Linlithgow; and at his entrance to the town, was met by James Wiseman, the burgh pedagogue, enclosed in a plaster figure resembling a lion, and was addressed by him in the following doggerel speech:—

"Thrice royal sir, here do I you beseech,
Who art a lion, to hear a lion's speech;
A miracle! for since the days of Æsop,
No lion, till those days, a voice dared raise up
To such a majesty! Then, king of men,
The king of beasts speaks to thee from his den,
Who, though he now enclosed be in plaister,
When he was free, was Lithgow's wise schoolmaster."

In 1633, Charles I., when at Edinburgh, intended to visit Linlithgow, and had the palace put in order for his reception, but did not accomplish his object. In 1646, when Edinburgh was scourged by the plague, Linlithgow afforded refuge to the senatus of the university, and flung open her palace for the session of parliament. In 1662, on the anniversary of the Restoration, the town signalized itself by so strange an act of succumbency to the Stuarts as was without a parallel even in the excited and tumultuous times in which it occurred,—the burning of the Solemn League and Covenant. The deed must be regarded, however, rather as a wanton expression of zeal to which the many were impelled by a few, than as an act authorized by the magistrates, or approved by the sober portion of the community. The chief actors were Mr. Milne, one of the bailies, and Mr. Ramsay, then minister of the parish, a renegade from the cause of the Covenant, trimming in the most servile manner for ecclesiastical promotion. The town gave a sumptuous entertainment to James VII. when in Scotland before his accession to the throne; and it is said to have long felt the pressure of the debt incurred by getting up, on the occasion, a magnificent display. During the rebellion of 1745–6, Linlithgow suffered severely, being then, as we have seen, denuded of the physical attractions, as formerly of the political importance, of its palace. In 1842, amidst an universal turn-out of the inhabitants, as well as a great gathering from the surrounding country, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, on their way from Perthshire to Edinburgh, passed slowly through Linlithgow, when, it is said, "they looked long and anxiously at what was once one of the noblest of Scotland's royal palaces, and now only a picturesque ruin." Linlithgow gave the title of Earl to the family of Livingstone, also Earls of Callendar, attainted in 1716 in consequence of James, the fifth Earl, taking part in the first rebellion, in favour of the dethroned Stuarts.

LINLITHGOW-BRIDGE, a village partly in the parish of Muiravonside, Stirlingshire, but chiefly in the parish of Linlithgow, Linlithgowshire. It stands at both ends of the bridge over the Avon, on the road from Linlithgow to Falkirk, about a mile west of Linlithgow. The bridge was built about 1650, by Alexander, Earl of Linlithgow; and the customs of it were granted by Charles II., in 1677, to George, Earl of Linlithgow. A little above it is the viaduct of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway over the Avon, with 20 arches of beautiful masonry, some of them upwards of 90 feet high. Adjacent to the village is a large calico-printing establishment, which affords employment to a good number of the inhabitants. Population of the Stirlingshire portion, 186; of the Linlithgowshire portion, 447. Houses in the Stirlingshire portion, 36; in the Linlithgowshire portion, 87.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or West Lothian, county lying along the south side of the frith Forth, nearly midway between the German oce and the frith of Clyde. Its outline, in a gene view, is triangular, with sides facing the north, t south-east, and the west. The northern side nearly straight in outline, but suffers intrusio each about 1½ mile deep, upon both its angles; t south-west side is indented by the parish of Mi Calder 2 miles by 1½; and the west side has an i dentation of a square, 1½ mile deep, along the nor side of Blairmuckhill-burn,—a projection, imm diately north of this, 3½ miles long and 2½ broad, and again an indentation nearly semicircular, miles along the chord, and 2½ miles deep. T county is bounded on the north by the frith Forth, which divides it from the detached part Perthshire and from Fifeshire; on the south-ea except at the indentation from Mid-Calder, by t river Almond and its tributary Briech-water, whi divide it from Edinburghshire; and on the we by Blairmuckhill-burn, Barbachlaw-burn, Calde water, and artificial lines which divide it from La arkshire, and mainly by Avon-water, and its trib tary Polness-burn, which divide it from Stirlin shire. Measuring in straight lines, it extends the north side 15 miles; on the south-east side 20 and on the west side 14¼. But, in consequence the peculiar outline of the west side, the south-we half of the county is nearly a parallelogram 1 miles by 7½, while the other half is very nearly regular isosceles triangle, the longest side lyi along the Forth. The area, according to Ar strong's map of the Lothians, is only 112 squa miles, or 71,680 statute acres; but, according Arrowsmith's map of Scotland, it is 121 squa miles, or 77,440 statute acres.

The surface, though almost all champaign, waving and beautifully diversified, nowhere subsi ing over more than a very small space into flatne Its eminences, with a few gentle exceptions, a rising grounds, knolls, elongated hillocks, and i considerable hills; and all, while they impart riety and picturesqueness to the landscape, we trivially subtract from the value of the grou either bearing aloft arrays of thriving plantation, affording verdant and good pasturage, or yieldi their sides and their summits to the dominion the plough. The most remarkable of them form range or rather line of summits from Bowden, the march of Torphichen and Linlithgow parish obliquely south-eastward through the middle of t county. Cairn-maple, the most prominent sum of the line, rising up on the march between parishes of Torphichen and Bathgate, has an a tude of 1,498 feet above the level of the sea. T Kipps-hills, the Knock-hills, and the Drumere hills, all form conspicuous parts of this range, do not rise to any great elevation. Cocklerue, Cuckold le Roi, near its west end, is one of its pr cipal summits, yet attains a height of only 500 f More noticeable eminences, because delightfu picturesque, are variously distributed through the northern parts of the county along the Fo The most conspicuous are Mons-hill, Craigie-h and Dundas-hill in Dalmeny, Craigton-hill Binns-hill in Abercorn, and Irongarth in the pa of Linlithgow. All the heights of the county c mand uncommonly varied and pleasing views of Lothians,—of Stirlingshire,—of the fine expans the Forth, with its shores receding in gentle undulating slopes, sprinkled with the seats of nobility and gentry, and richly ornamented w wood,—of the varied and fine southern exposur Fifeshire,—and of dimly-seen mountain-ra



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forming a serrated sky-line in the far perspective. The middle and western districts of the county are the most hilly; the northern are the most beautiful, and become at intervals nearly luscious in their sweetness; the southern are the most tame and least valuable, containing much moorland and moorass, and swelling into few considerable or pleasant rising grounds.

The principal streams of the county are the Almond, across its southern division and along its south-eastern boundary, and the Avon 12 miles along its western boundary. Logie-water, a tributary of the Avon in Torphichen parish, drains much of the western division, through its head-waters, Barbauchlaw-burn and Ballencrieff-water. Broxburn, and several smaller streamlets, drain the eastern division, and run into the Almond. Nethermill-burn, Dolphinston-burn, and some tiny brooks, run northward to the Forth. The streams are sufficient for the purposes of draining and irrigation, and enrich the county with much water-power for the driving of machinery; but they are wholly uninteresting to the angler, the operations of agriculture and manufacture having forced the finny tribes from their haunts. The only lakes are one on the boundary between Dalmeny and Kirkliston, Lochcote in Torphichen, and Linlithgow-loch in the parish of Linlithgow. The Forth, both as an object of ornament and as a contributor of profit, is of great importance to the county, cheering the inhabitants by its changeful phases of beauty, and supplying fish for food, sites for manufactories, and harbours for traffic. On the beach at the western extremity, 2,000 acres are left dry at every reflux of the tide; but except at this point, the coast, for the most part, rises suddenly into a ridge adorned by culture and plantations. The Forth, along the whole, displays a singular variety of aspects; and, flashing or forming hills and promontories, winding bays and mimic estuaries, lofty shores, cultivated fields, and brilliant mansions and parks, takes the appearance of a great lake, a noble river, or a broad sea, according to the points of view in which it is seen. Medicinal springs exist near the village of Torphichen, on the estate of Kipps in the same parish, near Carubber-house in the parish of Linlithgow, near the church of Ecclesmachan, and in the vicinity of Borrowstounness.

Linlithgowshire abounds with the most useful minerals. Coal, in a workable state, exists in almost every district, and was well-known, and generally worked, so early as during the reign of Alexander III. A coal mine at Borrowstounness was worked beneath the sea half-way across the frith, and had a principal outlet or shaft half-a-mile from the shore at a moat or quay in 12 feet depth of water. The average annual coal-produce of the county, about 35 years ago, was 44,000 tons; but it has since then been greatly increased. Limestone everywhere abounds, and is manufactured at great profit, and distributed to general advantage. Freestone seems to stretch beneath the whole county; and, for the most part, but especially toward the east, it is of excellent quality. Several kinds of trap-rock abound in the hills. A basaltic rock, with many of its pillars in the form of well-defined regular prisms, and the rest columnar masses separated by grooves, forms an almost perpendicular breastwork 60 or 70 feet high, and 750 feet long, on the south side of Dundas-hill in the parish of Dalmeny. Shell-marl lies athwart a bog of about 30 acres near the foot of the basaltic colonnade, and occurs also in Linlithgow-loch, and in the parishes of Abercorn and Uphall. Ironstone abounds in Borrowstounness, Torphichen, Bathgate, Abercorn, and probably other parishes. Veins of silver were formerly worked in the parishes of Bathgate and Linlithgow, but eventually became either uncompensating, or exhausted. Fuller's earth, potter's clay, brick clay, and red chalk are found in the parish of Uphall.

The county, though aggregately rich in its agricultural capabilities, has nearly all varieties of soil, from bad to the best. Of the whole area, according to proximate calculation, 19,900 acres are clay, either of prime carse kind, or otherwise of good quality; 22,700 are clay, on a cold bottom; 9,500 are loam; 9,500 are light gravel and sand; 14,000 are moorland and high rocky ground; 1,500 are moss; and the remaining 460 are occupied by lakes and rivers. Owing to the general lowness of the county, its nearness to the Forth, and the prevalence of south-west winds, its climate is, in general, temperate as to heat, and moderately dry, neither very cold nor very sultry, characterized rather by gentle showers than by violent rains, and is altogether, if not prime, at least of the second-rate character enjoyed in the kingdom. During the Scoto-Saxon period, a profusion of natural wood seems everywhere to have waved over the surface; and this, in an age when pasturage formed the prime object of attention to the exclusion or depreciation of tillage, must have been quite congenial to the interests of husbandry. An expanse of natural wood, 70 acres in extent, still exists near Kinneil house on the Forth. During very many years past, the landowners have paid great attention to planting, and, besides richly embellishing the lower grounds, have spread out expanses of thriving wood on the moorland heights. All the area, too, is, with fractional exceptions, enclosed by almost all the variety of stone and hedge fences which ingenuity has contrived.

David I. was, in his day, the greatest farmer in West as well as in Mid-Lothian; was probably the introducer, or at least the improver, of horticulture; and certainly, on his grange at Linlithgow, practised husbandry with a skill and success which his barons could not excel, and which, however incognizant of the true principles of agriculture, must have had benign results at the midnight hour of the dark ages. Yet, while the cultivators were almost all villeyns who laboured, not for their own profit, but for the benefit of others, agriculture could not be carried on with much amelioration to its art. Throughout the Scoto-Saxon period, and for ages afterwards, every manor had its village, its mill, its kiln, its malthouse, and its common for the general use of the villagers. The husbandmen used oxen in their ploughs and waggons; they cultivated the same grain; they pastured the same beasts; they aimed at the same profits. Yet, throughout the Scoto-Saxon period, especially during the peaceful reign of Alexander III., there was a slow progress of melioration, similar in its causes and character to that experienced in Berwickshire, Haddingtonshire, and Edinburghshire. But the rancorous war of 70 years which followed the demise of Alexander III. plunged the whole county into ruin. The charters of the period are crowded with records of devastation. Domestic feuds were to the full as destructive as foreign inroads. During the feud between Earl Douglas and Crichton, the Chancellor, for example, Crichton, in 1445, ravaged the Earl's manor of Abercorn, and, among other waste, drove away a race of mares, which he had brought from Flanders. All the intercourses of life were oppressive, the strong constantly overpowering the weak. The art of cultivating the ground, with the exception that gardening became general in the reign of

James VI., appears to have helplessly weltered under the blows inflicted on it till about the close of the first quarter of last century. The formation of the society of improvers in 1723 probably gave the first impulse to Linlithgowshire, as to other counties. A sale of manure, at one shilling a bushel, by one Higgins and his copartners at Cuffabouts, near Borrowstounness, in 1725, seems an indication of returning enterprize. John, Earl of Stair, began, in 1728, to introduce, from his residence in the parish of Kirkliston, new maxims of husbandry, and new modes of cultivation; he was the first who practised the horse-hoeing husbandry; he sowed artificial grasses; and he cultivated turnips, cabbages, and carrots by the plough. Charles, first Earl of Hopetoun, imitated and even excelled the illustrious Earl of Stair; but they both died in the decade of 1740, before their plans were matured, or their principles duly appreciated. About 25 years before the close of the century, a race of projectors arose who went beyond the noblemen in usefulness, —some practical farmers, who, with clear heads, enterprising hearts, and sufficient capital, professionally undertook to rent farms and estates with design to improve them, and then, for an adequate profit, relinquished them to farmers who had less skill but were willing to learn. The system of agriculture now pursued is, in all respects, similar to that of the other Lothians.

In 1854, the number of landowners in Linlithgowshire was 164; and the old valued rental, in Scotch money, of each of 54 of them, was not above £50,—of 24, not above £100,—of 35, not above £200, —of 22, not above £500,—of 13, not above £1,000, —of 10 not above £2,000,—of 3, not above £5,000, —of 1, not above £10,000,—and of 1, upwards of £10,000. The number of occupiers of land paying each a rent of less than £10 sterling is 34. Most farms have an extent of from 70 to 200 acres; but some rise to 300 acres, while others comprehend only 50 acres or less. The farm-steads, generally, are in a creditable and neat condition. In 1854, according to the statistics obtained for the Board of Trade, by the Highland and Agricultural Society, the number of imperial acres under wheat was 2,850; under barley, 4,653½; under oats, 12,883¾; under rye, 35½; under bere, 5½; under beans, 1,763¾; under pease, 22¾; under vetches, 402½; under turnips, 4,856¾; under potatoes, 1,627¼; under mangel-wurzel, 33¾; under carrots, 6½; under cabbage, 10¾; under flax, 187¾; under turnip-seed, 57; in bare fallow, 670; in grass in the rotation of the farm, 20,358; in permanent pasture, 8,567¼; in irrigated meadow, 304; in sheep-walks, 3,163; under wood, 3,321¾; in a waste condition, 2,594; and in house-steads, roads, fences, &c., 1,587. The live stock comprised 2,223 horses, 3,489 milch cows, 1,932 calves, 5,563 other bovine cattle, 8,056 ewes, gimmers, and ewe-hoggs, 6,183 tups, wethers, and wether-hoggs, and 2,093 swine. The estimated gross produce of the chief crops in 1854, was 89,775 bushels of wheat, 180,323 bushels of barley, 470,256 bushels of oats, 168 bushels of bere, 50,707 bushels of beans, 73,336 tons of turnips, and 5,532 tons of potatoes; and the estimated average produce per imperial acre was 31½ bushels of wheat, 38¾ bushels of barley, 36½ bushels of oats, 32 bushels of bere, 28¾ bushels of beans, 15 tons and 2 cwt. of turnips, and 3 tons 8 cwt. of potatoes. The average fiar prices in the years 1848–1854 were 47s. 5¾d. for wheat, 28s. 5d. for barley, 20s. 9¼d. for oats, 34s. 3d. for pease, 51s. 5¾d. for malt, and 16s. 6¾d. for oatmeal.

Considering its rich facilities as to coal, useful minerals, central position, and ample means of communication by both land and sea, Linlithgowshire is poor in manufactures. A cotton-mill and a flax mill at Blackburn, some tanneries and shoe-making establishments at Linlithgow, a bleachfield and paper-mill on the Avon, the ironworks and pottery of Borrowstounness, a soap-making establishment at Queensferry, about 540 hand-looms at Bathgate and Whitburn, kept in motion by the manufacturers of Glasgow, small ship-building yards, and two or three distilleries and breweries, constitute nearly the whole amount of outward manufacturing display. The traffic in coal is very extensive, and employs more persons than any thing else except agriculture; the traffic in freestone and iron is also of some importance; but traffic in all other departments combined is very inconsiderable. The county is traversed by all the three great roads from Edinburgh to Glasgow, by a great number of subordinate roads, by the Union canal, by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, by the Bathgate branch railway, and by the Slamannan and Borrowstounness portions of the Monkland system of railway.

The royal burghs of the county are Linlithgow and Queensferry. Its seaports are Borrowstounness, Queensferry, and Blackness. Its other towns and principal villages are Bathgate, Whitburn, Blackburn, Broxburn, Kirkliston, Linlithgow-Bridge, Bridgeness, Cuffabouts, Grangepans, Muirhouses, Newton of Abercorn, Philipston, Dalmeny, Winchburgh, Uphall, Ecclesmachan, Blackridge, Torphichen, Armadale, Longridge, and Livingstone. Among the principal mansions are Kinnel-house, the Duke of Hamilton; Hopetoun-house, the Earl of Hopetoun; Dalmeny-park, the Earl of Roseberry; Kirkhill and Amondell, the Earl of Buchan; Binns-house, Sir W. C. C. Dalzell, Bart.; Polkemmet, Sir William Baillie, Bart.; Wall-house, Andrew Gillon, Esq.; Grange-house, James John Cadell, Esq.; Carriden-house, James Hope, Esq.; Houston-house, Norman Shairp, Esq.; and Craigie-hall, W. H. Hope Vere, Esq.

Linlithgowshire sends one member to parliament. Constituency in 1839, 702; in 1855, 436. The sheriff and commissary courts are held at Linlithgow every Tuesday and Friday during session. The sheriff small debt ordinary court is held at Linlithgow every Friday. The sheriff small debt circuit court is held at Bathgate on the third Wednesday of January, April, July, and October. The justices of peace small debt court is held on the first and third Tuesday of every month. The court of quarter-sessions is held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of August. The number of committals for crime, in the year, within the county, was 37 in the average of 1836—1840, 83 in the average of 1841—1845, 82 in the average of 1846—1850, 60 in 1852, 67 in 1853, and 83 in 1854. The sums paid for expenses of criminal prosecutions in the years 1846—1852 varied from £811 to £1,487 in the year. The total number of persons confined in the jail of Linlithgow within the year ending 30th June 1854, was 257; the average duration of the confinement of each was days; and the net cost of their confinement per head, after deducting earnings, was £20 15s. 6d. All the parishes of the county, except one, are assessed for the poor; and a combination poor-house for 8 of the parishes was built in 1855. The number of registered poor in the year 1852–3 was 1,061; in the year 1853–4, 995. The number of casual poor in 1852–3 was 726; in 1853–4, 7[illegible]. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1852–3 was £4,684; in 1853–4, £4,860. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1852–3 was £59[illegible] in 1853–4, £583. The assessment for prisons

1855 was £540 11s. 10d., and for rogue-money, £750. The valued rental in 1674 was £75,018 Scots; the annual value of real property, as assessed in 1849, was £122,242; and the real rental, as ascertained under the valuation act in 1855, was £128,841 8s. 6d. Population in 1801, 17,844; in 1811, 19,451; in 1821, 22,635; in 1831, 23,291; in 1841, 26 872; in 1851, 30,135. Males in 1851, 15,194; females, 14,941. Inhabited houses in 1851, 4,059; uninhabited, 116; building, 10.

There are in Linlithgowshire 12 entire parishes, and part of 2 other parishes. One of the parts is in the presbytery of Edinburgh; but the other part, and all the entire parishes, are in the presbytery of Linlithgow, which also comprises 2 parishes of Edinburghshire, and 5 parishes of Stirlingshire; and the whole are in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. In 1851, the number of places of worship within the county was 37; of which 12 belonged to the Established church, 11 to the Free church, 6 to the United Presbyterian church, 2 to the Original Session church, 2 to the Independents, 2 to the Evangelical Union, 1 to the Mormonites, and 1 to an isolated congregation. The number of sittings in 8 of the Established places of worship was 4,690; in 8 of the Free church places of worship, 2,675; in 5 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 2,653; in the 2 Original Secession meeting-houses, 775; in the 2 Independent chapels, 590; in the 2 Evangelical Union chapels, 560; in the Mormonite place of worship, 100. The maximum attendance on the census Sabbath, at 6 of the Established places of worship, was 1,639; at 9 of the Free church places of worship, 1,950; at 5 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 1,830; at the 2 Original Secession meeting-houses, 195; at 1 of the Independent chapels, 100; at the 2 Evangelical Union chapels, 182; at the Mormonite place of worship, 35; and at the isolated congregation's place of worship, 11. There were in 1851, in Linlithgowshire, 34 public day-schools, attended by 731 males and 1,392 females,—16 private day-schools, attended by 376 males and 438 females.—10 evening-schools for adults, attended by 183 males and 61 females.—and 51 Sabbath-schools, attended by 1,142 males and 1,423 females.

A Culdee establishment was organized at Abernorn about the year 650; and this, in 684, became the seat of the short-lived bishopric of the Picts. Linlithgowshire was for several generations part of the diocese of Lindisfarne, and was afterwards comprehended in that of St. Andrews. The ancient deaconry of Linlithgow had probably the same limits as the modern presbytery, and, at all events, included not only the whole county itself, but several parishes in Stirlingshire and Edinburghshire. At Kirkliston the bishop of St. Andrews had a sort of sovereignty under the King's grant, extending to all the lands of the see south of the Forth. During the short-lived Protestant bishopric of Edinburgh, Linlithgowshire was included in its territory. Though the knights of St. John had their seat at Torphichen, there were anciently in the county few religious houses. Two monasteries and a hospitium at Linlithgow, and a Carmelite convent near Queensferry, were the chief. See TORPHICHEN. The seal of the presbytery of Linlithgow, composed of brass, and larger than a crown-piece, was discovered about 70 years ago in an old repository. Engraved round it are the words, 'Sigillum presbyterii Linlithquo;' and in the centre of it are a legend, some decorations, and the date 1583.

At the Christian epoch, Linlithgowshire was inhabited by the British tribe of the Gadeni. But its civil history, so far as peculiar to itself, has almost all been rapidly sketched in our articles on Linlithgow and Blackness. Cairns and sepulchral tumuli, the monuments of the more ancient inhabitants, exist on the Loch-coat hills, on the Forth near Barnbougle-castle, in the vicinity of the village of Kirkliston, and on the south bank of the Almond at Livingstone. Remarkable standing-stones, Druidical or monumental, occur in the wood of Abercorn, in the vicinity of Bathgate, and in the parish of Torphichen. Vestiges of British forts exist on Cuckold le Roi hill in Linlithgow, on Bowden-hill in Torphichen, and on Cairnpaple-hill and Binnshill, south-eastward in the Bowden range. Agricola, after conquering the Lothians, passed, in the year 83, from Carriden to the opposite shore of the Forth in search of the Horestii. Twenty years later was constructed from Carriden to the Clyde, ANTONINUS' WALL: which see. From the Roman station at Cramond, a Roman road proceeded by Barnbougle-hill, and across Ecklin moor, where its remains continue distinct, westward to the end of the wall at Carriden. Roman towers were reared along the Forth, but cannot now be traced. Vestiges of a small Roman camp occur a little east of Abercorn. Edwin, who assumed the Northumbrian sceptre in the year 617, stretched his jurisdiction from the Humber to the Avon, and laid the foundation of a power over even the northern extremity of this kingdom which occasioned Linlithgowshire, in common with the other Lothians, to be known to Kenneth, the son of Alpin, and the leader of the Scots to the conquest of the country, by the name of Saxonia. The chief strengths of the ages succeeding the Scottish conquests, are the peel, afterwards enlarged or re-edified into the palace, of Linlithgow, the peel of Livingstone, the square tower of Newyearfield, the castles of Blackness, Barnbougle, Kinneil, Abercorn, Niddrie, Mannerston, and Bridge-house, vestiges of a castle which gave a retreat to Walter Steward of Scotland, in a morass near Bathgate, the tower-house of Meidhope, Castlelyon below Kinneil-castle, and now overflowed by the frith, the tower of Torphichen, and a ruined baronial residence at West Binny. Existing peerages of the county are Hopetoun, Torphichen, and Abercorn, and extinct ones are Livingstone and Linlithgow.

West Lothian first appears on record as a sheriffdom or shire, in the reign of Malcolm IV.; it continued to be so in full power during the long reign of William the Lion, and nominally, though the sheriffs passed away, till the accession of Robert Bruce. The district now became a constabulary, and remained under this subordinate form till probably the reign of James I. or James II. West Lothian was again in undoubted possession of the honours of a sheriffdom in the reign of James III., though when or how it reacquired them are points not known. In the progress of weakness and distraction, the office of sheriff became hereditary. In 1600, it was granted to James Hamilton, the eldest son of Claude, Lord Paisley, and to his heirs; and soon after the Restoration, it was given hereditarily to John Hope of Hopetoun, the ancestor of the Earls of Hopetoun. At the abolition of here litary jurisdictions in 1747, the Earl of Hopetoun claimed as compensation £3,000 for the sheriffdom of Linlithgow, and for the sheriffwick of Bathgate, the regality of St. Andrews at Kirkliston, the bailiary of Crawfordmuir, and the regality of Kirkheugh, sums which made a total of £7,500, and was allowed £4,569. Kirkliston and other lands were a regality with an attached bailiary. Bathgate was long a barony, and afterwards became a separate sheriffwick. Torphichen was a regality first of the knights of St. John, and next of the Lords Torphichen.

Other regalities were Kinneil under the Duke of Hamilton, Philipston first under the monks of Culross, and afterwards under the Earl of Stair, and Brighouse and Ogleface under the Earl of Linlithgow. Linlithgow was a hereditary royal bailiary belonging, like the last-named regality, to the Linlithgow family. Baronial jurisdictions were Abercorn, Livingstone, Carubber, Dalmeny, Barnbougle, and Strathbrock. These various jurisdictions, solicited by the ambition, and granted by the impolicy, of former times, confounded rather than promoted the justice of Linlithgowshire, and were long prostituted to the interests of individuals rather than dedicated to general convenience.

LINN. See Lin.

LINN OF DESKFORD. See Deskford.

LINNDEAN. See Lindean.

LINNHE (Loch), an arm of the sea, deflecting from the Sound of Mull, opposite the eastern extremity of the island of Mull, and projecting north-eastward between the district of Appin on the right, and the districts of Morvern and Ardgour on the left, in Argyleshire. It is about 22 miles in length, and about 5 miles in average breadth. It contains the island of Lismore, the island of Shuna, and some smaller islands. It extends nearly on a line with the southern or broader part of the Sound of Mull. Its junction with that part of the sound sends off the narrow part of the sound to the north-west, and Loch-Etive to the east-north-east. Its south-east side, opposite the upper part of Lismore, sends off Loch-Creran. Its head washes the south-western extremity of Lochaber, in Inverness-shire, and forks into Loch-Eil toward the north-east, and Loch-Leven toward the east, both of which lie on the boundary between Argyleshire and Inverness-shire. But the part of Loch-Eil, so long as on that boundary, or before suddenly deflecting westward in the neighbourhood of Fort William, is often regarded as part of Loch-Linnhe, so as to share its name.

LINNHE-WATER, a mountain streamlet, of brief course, but brilliant current, flowing into the head of Loch-Long, on the boundary between Argyleshire and Dumbartonshire.

LINNHOUSE. See Linhouse.

LINNMILL-BURN, a streamlet running on the boundary between Dalmeny and Abercorn, to the frith of Forth, in Linlithgowshire. It makes a waterfall of 75 feet in leap over a whin-rock precipice, in the neighbourhood of Springfield.

LINTALEE. See Jedburgh.

LINTHILL. See Eyemouth and Lilliesleaf.

LINTON, a parish, containing the post-office village of West Linton and the village of Carlops, in the north-west of Peebles-shire. It is bounded by the counties of Lanark and Edinburgh, and by the parishes of Newlands and Kirkurd. Its length southward is 10¼ miles, and its greatest breadth is 7½ miles. The North Esk rises at its northern extremity, runs 4 miles south-eastward along its north-eastern boundary, receives from within it the pretty little tribute of Carlops burn, and, just when entering Edinburghshire, partly washes, partly forms the classic scenery of Habbie's Howe: see that article. Medwin-water flows 3¾ miles along the western boundary to Garvaldfoot, there very curiously splits itself into two streams, the larger one, which retains the name of the Medwin, debouching into Lanarkshire to fall eventually into the Clyde, and the smaller one running 4½ miles farther along the boundary, to assume the name of the Tarth, and to join the Lyne in a progress to the Tweed. Lyne-water rises on the west side of Weather-law, within half-a-mile of the source of the North-Esk, and flows 5¾ miles south-eastward through the interior of the parish, and 2 miles southward along its eastern boundary. Numerous tributaries of the Lyne drain the sides of the parish; but the most considerable of them is West-water, a streamlet 4½ miles long, running obliquely through the interior to the Lyne's right bank. Slipperfield-loch, 1¼ mile west of the mouth of West-water, measures about 1½ mile in circumference. Around it on all sides stretches an expanse of heathy moor, 2,000 or 2,500 acres in extent, some small parts of which have been reclaimed. Three-fourths of the entire area of the parish are hilly or mountainous, —either heathy upland of little value, or good hill-pasture. In the north-east corner is a moor similar to that around Slipperfield-loch, but smaller in extent. Beautiful stripes of arable land stretch along the Lyne, and the lower part of the North Esk. The soil on the low grounds of the Esk is clay superincumbent on limestone, and on other ploughed grounds is either a sandy loam upon a gravelly bottom, remarkably well suited to the turnip and the potato, or a reclaimed and progressively improving moss. The aggregate of ploughed land is about 4,000 acres, and of land under wood about 400 acres. The parish is famous for its variety of the Cheviot breed of sheep. Excellent white freestone is worked at Deepsykehead and at Spittlehaugh, and is carried from the former place to every part of Peebles-shire. Coal is mined at Carlops, at Coalyburn, and at Harlamuir. Limestone is burnt at Carlops, and at Whitefield, and occurs also, of excellent quality, at Spittlehaugh and at Badensgill. Lead has been repeatedly but vainly searched for in the hill called Leadlaw. Fuller's earth occurs in a small seam below Bridgehouse on the Lyne. Blue marl lies in a stratum two feet thick above the lime-rocks of Carlops and Spittlehaugh. Many pebbles are found of great beauty, and similar in kind to the Cairngorm stone. A mineral spring, called Heaven-aqua well, somewhat resembling the spa of Tunbridge, bubbles up to the north of Linton village. There are 22 landowners with a rental of upwards of £100; and two of them are resident. Assessed property in 1843, £7,695 12s. 10d. Estimated value of raw produce in 1834, £14,000. The road from Edinburgh to Biggar traverses the parish south-westward, nearly through its middle; and a branch road strikes off thence, down the Lyne toward Moffat and Peebles. The village of Linton, or West Linton, stands on the latter road, on the Lyne, 11 miles north-north-east of Biggar, and 16½ south-south-west of Edinburgh. It is irregularly built, and has an antique and curious appearance, a considerable proportion of the houses presenting their gables to the street. Most of its inhabitants are weavers, or traders dependent on its market. Though finely situated for a woollen manufacture lying in the vicinity of coal, on a stream of much water-power, and in the midst of a sheep country its manufacturing connexion is solely the weaving of cotton fabrics for houses in Glasgow. It has been celebrated from time immemorial for its sheep markets, four of which used to be held in the year but now all the business, though very great, is done on the last Tuesday of June. The village is a burgh-of-regality under the Earl of Wemyss. Pennicuick, in his Poetical Address, in 1689, to the Prince of Orange, calls it "the submetropolitan of Tweeddale." The village gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Traquair. Population of the village 550. Houses, 131. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,577; in 1851, 1,630. Houses, 280.

This parish is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl

of Wemyss. Stipend, £232 14s. 11d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £115 7s. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £35 10s. fees, and £10 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1781. There is a Free church preaching-station at Carlops, whose receipts in 1856 amounted to £50 15s. 1d. There is an United Presbyterian church at the village of Linton. The parish, or kirk-town, has its name from a linn or the Lyne, and anciently had the adjunct to that name of Roderick. The church of Linton-Roderick, from the reign of David I. till the Reformation, was a vicarage under the monks of Kelso. In the 13th century, a chaplainry, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was established at Ingliston, in the south-west corner of the parish. A chapel, attached to an hospital, anciently stood on the Lyne, at a place to which it gave the name of Chapel-hill.

LINTON, a parish on the north-east border of Roxburghshire. It is bounded on the north-north-east by England, and on other sides by the parishes of Yetholm, Morebattle, Eckford, and Sprouston. Its length south-south-westward is 6¼ miles; and its breadth varies from 1½ to 2½ miles. Its post-town is Kelso, 6 miles to the north-west; though Yetholm to the east, and especially Morebattle to the south, are much nearer. Kail-water forms the boundary-line for a mile on the south, and a small tributary of that stream for 3¼ miles on the west. The south-west corner is a beautiful level, 300 acres in extent, rising only a few inches above the Kail, subject to inundations, and forming part of a lovely plain of 12,000 or 15,000 acres, surrounded on all sides by green and arable ascents, and by mansions and parks which delight, not less by their local associations with Allan Ramsay, Thomson, and other names, than by their fine landscape features. In the Linton part of the valley lay Linton-loch, nearly circular, and about 30 acres in area, now so drained as to exhibit the appearance of a green morass. Near the other end of the parish is Hoselaw-loch, a beautiful oblong sheet of water, about 30 acres in area, sending off a little streamlet into England to become tributary there to Bowmont-water. About 1,750 acres are moss or otherwise waste land. The highest ground is Linton-hill, on the south-east boundary; and the surface thence to the valley of the Kail is an undulating descent. Along the north-west verge is an interrupted line of low heights, the principal of which are Blakelaw, Hoselaw, and Kiplaw; and parallel to it along the north-east boundary, runs a low ridge called the Graden-hills. Swells and rising-grounds also diversify the surface of the interior. All the eminences, excepting the summit of Linton-hill, are wholly arable; and the level and low grounds, excepting 70 or 80 acres under plantation, and the large expanses of moss, are in a state of rich cultivation. The soil, on the plain of the south-west corner, is partly a strong retentive clay, and partly a deep loam superincumbent on sand or gravel; and in other districts it consists variously or mixedly of clay, loam, sand, and gravel. Whinstone abounds, and occasionally encloses seams of rock-crystal. Sandstone is quarried at Frogden. Coal exists in thin seams, but does not compensate mining. The principal landowners are Elliot of Clifton, Wauchope of Niddry-Marshall, and Oliver of Blakelaw. Assessed property in 1843, £5,586 8s. 6d. Estimated value of raw produce in 1834, £14,375.

The ancient fortalice or tower of Linton, the residence of the ancestors of the noble family of Somerville till near the end of the 14th century, stood on an eminence, now covered with trees, near the church. It is almost entirely obliterated, but appears, from the features of its site, to have been a place of considerable strength. It bore the brunt of much of the border conflict during the wars of the succession; and, in the reign of Henry VIII., it was first dilapidated by the warden of the English marches, and next utterly destroyed by the Earl of Surrey. The parish, both from lying immediately on the Border, and from its being part of what were anciently called 'the dry marches,' and one of the most facile thoroughfares between the kingdoms, was peculiarly exposed to the rough contacts of the Border wars. Graden-place, ¾ of a mile south-west of Hoselaw-loch, shows traces of a fortalice surrounded by a moat, and was the seat of the Kerrs of Graden, little inferior in the coarse fame of Border warfare to their namesakes of Fernihirst. On the summits of various rising grounds are remains of circular encampments. On the farm of Frogden is a spot called the 'tryst,' marked by several upright stones, anciently the place of rendezvous for parties about to make a foray into England. A narrow opening between two heights, along the side of Linton-loch, bears marks of having been fortified, was defended by the rising-ground of artificial formation which now bears aloft the parish church, and seems to have been viewed as a pass or as a favourable point for standing at bay against a pursuing foe. In various localities tumuli abound, enclosing earthen urns with human bones; and, in one place, they are so numerous as to identify the spot with the scene of some extensively murderous onslaught. Linton and Hoselaw, once villages of note, have become extinct. The parish is traversed by the road from Kelso to Yetholm, and lies within easy distance of the Kelso and Sprouston stations of the North-Eastern railway. Population in 1831, 462; in 1851, 630. Houses, 98.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Elliot of Clifton. Stipend, £257 11s. 6d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £290 13s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £13 fees, and £7 other emoluments. The parish church is an old building, repaired about 67 years ago, and containing 120 sittings. There was anciently a chapel at Hoselaw. Mr. Dawson, the celebrated agricultural improver, was a farmer at Frogden; and Mr. Thomas Pringle, the poet, was a native.

LINTON (East), a post-office village in the parish of Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire. It stands on the river Tyne, on the road from Edinburgh to London, adjacent to a station of the North British railway, 5½ miles east-north-east of Haddington, 5¾ west of Dunbar, 6½ south-south-east of North Berwick, and 23¼ by railway east by north of Edinburgh. The river Tyne, while sweeping past it, falls into a large, deep linn, whence arose the name of Linton; and that name, without the prefix of East, was given to the parish of Prestonkirk from the earliest record till the Reformation. A grand viaduct of the North British railway crosses the Tyne here, and is the finest work on the line excepting only the viaduct of Dunglas. The village of Linton is a prosperous place, the seat of a considerable amount of provincial, rural trade, and has a corn-market, recently established, and of rising character. Here are an office of the National bank, a subscription library, several schools, an United Presbyterian church, and a Free church; and in the neighbourhood is the parish church of Prestonkirk. The village was anciently a burgh of barony. Population, 775. Houses, 177.

LINTON (New), a village in the parish of Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire.

LINTON (West). See Linton, Peebles-shire.

LINTRATHEN, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, also the hamlets of Bridgend and Pitmudie, in the Grampian district of Forfarshire. It is bounded by Kirriemuir, Kingoldrum, Airlie, Alyth, and Glenisla. Its length southward is 12 miles; and its greatest breadth is 5½ miles. It lies in the outskirts of the Grampians, and is, for the most part, a sea of heights from 500 to 1,000 feet above the level of Strathmore, of bleak, barren, and chilly aspect. Along the southern boundary, and some way up the middle of the interior on the banks of the principal streams, are sloping belts of arable ground, considerable in area, and not deficient in fertility. But most of the lands in tillage are thinly carpeted with a moorish soil, and produce corn of inferior quality. Among the hills in the interior are several valleys fit only for pasturage. The heights are, for the most part, heathy; and, in the north corner, are wild and desolate. About 3,000 acres of the entire area are in tillage, and about 1,200 are under wood. The river Isla flows 5½ miles along the western and south-western boundaries, and achieves there its fine falls of the Reeky linn and the Slug of Achrannie, from the former of which arose the name of Lintrathen. The rivulets Back-water and Melgam-water rise in the northern extremity, and run southward through the interior, making a junction a little above the parish church, whence their united stream proceeds to the Isla. Lintrathen-loch, nearly circular in outline, about 2½ miles in circumference, and of picturesque appearance, lies ¼ of a mile west of the parish church, and sends off its superfluence to Back-water. The principal landowners are the Earl of Airlie and Sir Charles Lyell. The real rental in 1855 was £4,438. Assessed property in 1843, £5,586 8s. 6d. Estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1842, £12,480. The nearest point of market traffic is Kirriemuir, 7 miles east of the southern border. Population in 1831, 998; in 1851, 926. Houses, 205.

This parish is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Earl of Airlie. Stipend, £159 2s.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary, £29 18s. 9¾d., with £26 fees, and £5 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1802, and contains 450 sittings. The ancient church belonged to the priory of Inchmahome. There are two private schools.

LINTROSE. See KETTINS.

LINVILLE. See KIRKFIELDBANK.

LINWOOD, a manufacturing village on the north-east border of the parish of Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire. It stands on the left bank of the Black Cart, 1¾ mile north-east of Johnstone, and 2½ miles west by north of Paisley. The river is spanned here by a bridge of one arch, erected about the year 1762. The Glasgow and Greenock railway also passes in the vicinity. The village stands mostly on the estate of Blackstone, and was built on a regular plan. It is of modern origin, having arisen from a large mill for the spinning of cotton, which was established at this place in 1792, burnt down in 1802, and rebuilt in 1805. This factory and the iron minings in the neighbourhood employ most of the inhabitants. Population, 1,126.

LISMORE, an island in the Lorn district of Argyleshire. It contains the post-office station of Lismore, and the villages of Clachan and Portramsay. It lies along the middle of the south-west end of Loch-Linnhe, at the distance of 7 miles from Oban. It consists of an uneven rocky ridge, about 9 miles long, extending from south-west to north-east, and averaging about 1½ mile in breadth. Its basis is entirely limestone; and its surface is rugged and sprinkled with abrupt projecting rocks, but its soil is a rich black loam, formed from limestone, and extremely fertile. Deer and ox horns of uncommonly large size have been frequently dug up in the bogs. The name Lismore signifies 'the great garden,' and probably alludes to the comparative productiveness of the island, lying like a garden amidst a great extent of sterile country, which it considerably supplies with the necessaries of life. It was anciently the seat of the bishop of Argyle, who was frequently named 'Episcopus Lismoriensis;' and a great part of the cathedral remains, the chancel of which is used as the parish church. The walls of the bishop's castle remain pretty entire at Achinduin, 4 miles west of the cathedral. There was formerly a Roman Catholic college on the island; but it was removed in 1831, and has left no trace. There are vestiges of several fortified camps, and of an old castle with a fosse and drawbridge, said to have been erected by the Danes. A lighthouse stands on the south-west end of the island, exhibiting a fixed light, which is visible at the distance of 15 nautical miles. This lighthouse and a number of neat houses among trees in its neighbourhood, are sparkling objects in the extensive scenery at the junction of Loch-Linnhe with the sound of Mull, and looked particularly fine on the occasion of Queen Victoria's voyage to Fort-William in the autumn of 1847. A fair is held in Lismore on the last Tuesday of October, but is not much frequented. Population in 1831, 1,790. Houses, 303. Assessed property in 1815, £1,250.

LISMORE AND APPIN, an united parish in the north of Argyleshire. It is bounded by the counties of Inverness and Perth, and by the parishes of Glenorchy, Ardchattan, Kilmore, Torosay, Morven, and Ardnamurchan. It comprises the three great districts of Lismore, Kingairloch, and Appin, the first within Loch-Linnhe, the second on the north-west side of that loch, the third on the south-east side of that loch; and it has Loch-Leven, Loch-Creran, and the Sound of Mull, on its boundaries. Its length from north-east to south-west is not less than 48 miles; and its average breadth is about 10 miles. Its principal parts will be found described in our articles LISMORE, KINGAIRLOCH, GLENSANDA, APPIN, AIRDS, DUROR, GLENCRERAN, GLENCOE, LEVEN (LOCH), and BALLACHULISH. Its extent of sea coast is not less than 90 miles. Its land-surface comprises about 4,000 acres of arable land, about 4,000 acres of woodland, and about 345,760 of hill pasture, moss, moor, and barren mountain. There are sixteen landowners having each a rental of upwards of £50. Good communication is enjoyed by means of steamers passing through Loch-Linnhe and the Sound of Mull to and from the Clyde. Population in 1831, 4,365; in 1851, 4,097. Houses, 782. Assessed property in 1843, £15,707 12s. 4d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lorn, and synod of Argyle. Stipend, £274 13s. 10d.; glebe, £17. Unappropriated teinds, £58 7s. 3d. There are two parish churches,—the one of Lismore repaired in 1749, the other of Appin built in that year; and the number of sittings in the former is 550, in the latter, 400. There is a government church at Duror, built in 1826, containing 323 sittings, and having the status of a quoad sacra parish church. There are three missions of the royal bounty; one of them wholly for Kingairloch, one shared between Lismore and Morven, and one shared between Glencoe and Ardchattan. There is a Free church at Appin; whose receipts in 1856 amounted to £69 9s. 2d. There is an United Presbyterian church of Lismore, with an attendance of 120. There is an Independent chapel in Appin. There are Episcopalian chapels at Portnacroish, Duror, and Glen

creran, all under the care of one clergyman; and there is another, constituting a separate charge, at Ballachulish. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel at Glencoe. There are two parochial schools of Lismore, and four parochial schools of Appin; the salary varying from £30 to £6, and the fees from £12 to £5. There are also two private schools. The united parish of Lismore and Appin was anciently called the parish of Kilmaluag; and the upper parts of Appin belonged, in some remote period, to the ancient parish of Ellanmunde.

LISTON-SHIELS, a district among the Pentland hills, belonging quoad civilia to the parish of Kirkliston, and quoad sacra to that of Kirknewton, Edinburghshire. It lies south-east of both parishes, distant, at the nearest point, ¾ of a mile from the latter, and 4½ from the former. The district is nearly a square 1¾ mile deep; bounded by Currie, Penicuick, Peebles-shire, and Mid-Calder. It sends its tiny streams northward from near its southern limits, and is one of the most bleak parts of the Pentlands.

LITTLE BRECHIN. See BRECHIN (LITTLE).

LITTLE COLONSAY. See COLONSAY (LITTLE).

LITTLE CUMBRAE. See CUMBRAE (LITTLE).

LITTLEDEAN. See MAXTON.

LITTLE DUNKELD. See DUNKELD (LITTLE).

LITTLE FERRY. See DORNOCH.

LITTLE FRANCE, a hamlet at the foot of Craigmillar-hill, in the parish of Liberton, Edinburghshire. The French servants of Queen Mary resided here, when in attendance upon her at Craigmillar-castle.

LITTLEMILL, a village in the parish of West Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. It is situated on the Clyde, a little below Bowling. Ship-building is carried on in it. Population, 136. Houses, 28.

LITTLEMILL. See FORFARSHIRE.

LITTLEROE, a small island in the parish of Delting, and lying off the west coast of the central part of the mainland of Shetland. It is inhabited by one family.

LITTLE-ROSS, a small island at the mouth of the estuary of the Dee, in Kirkcudbrightshire. It lies within ¼ a mile of the headland which separates the entrance of the estuary of the Dee from the entrance of Wigton bay; and is situated sufficiently seaward to command a view both across the whole breadth of the entrance of Wigton bay westward, and the whole length of the Solway frith on to its emergence into the Irish sea eastward. It also commands a gorgeous close view of the estuary of the Dee, up to the town of Kirkcudbright northward. A lighthouse and two towers were erected on it a few years ago; the lighthouse showing a light which flashes once in every 5 seconds, and is visible at the distance of 18 nautical miles, so as to guide the navigation of the Solway; and the two towers standing on a line with the lighthouse, bearing south-west, in such manner as to lead a vessel over the bar at the mouth of the Dee, into the deepest water of the harbour.

LITTLE RYSAY, a small pastoral island, to the north of Pharay, in the parish of Flotta, Orkney.

LIVER (THE), a streamlet of the parish of Ardchattan, Argyleshire. It has a westerly course of about 6 miles in length, and falls into Loch-Etive at Inverliver.

LIVET (THE), a rivulet of the parish of Inveraven, Banffshire. It rises on the confines of Mortlach and Cabrach, runs 3¾ miles southward, 3¼ miles westward, and 4¼ miles south-westward, and falls into the Aven near Drummin-castle, on the boundary with Kirkmichael. Its principal affluents are the Kyma-burn on the left, in the upper part of its course, and Tervie-water on the right, 1½ mile above its mouth. Its basin bears the name of GLENLIVET: see that article.

LIVINGSTONE, a parish, containing the village of Livingstone, and the greater part of the post-office village of Blackburn, on the southern border of Linlithgowshire. It is bounded by Edinburghshire, and by the parishes of Whitburn, Bathgate, Ecclesmachan, and Uphall. Its greatest length north-eastward is 6¼ miles; and its greatest breadth is 2¾ miles. Almond-water runs across the western part of its interior, and along the eastern part of its southern boundary. Briech-water runs along the western part of the southern border, into confluence with the Almond. The surface of the parish is much diversified, yet does not rise into any hill except at Dechmont-law in the north-east corner, which has an altitude of 686 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a very extensive prospect. Limestone, coal, and whinstone abound, but have not been very successfully worked. An excellent sandstone has been extensively quarried. About 200 acres in the parish are moss; about 300 are under wood; and all the rest are in tillage. There are ten principal landowners. An ancient hunting-seat of the kings of Scotland stood at Newyearfield. An ancient fortalice, called the peel of Livingstone, surrounded by a high earthen rampart, and by a very wide, deep fosse, stood a little east of the parish church. The parish is traversed by the south road from Edinburgh to Glasgow; and it has a station on the Edinburgh and Bathgate railway, 15¾ miles from Edinburgh. The village of Livingstone stands on the Edinburgh and Glasgow road, and on the left bank of the Almond, 2½ miles west of Mid-Calder, and 6 east of Whitburn. It is ancient, and figures a little in history, but has now a decayed appearance. 'The bonnie lass of Livingstone,' so well-known to Scottish song, is said to have kept a drinking-house a mile west of the village. Population of the village, 111. Houses, 28. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,035; in 1851, 1,289. Houses, 202. Assessed property in 1843, £4,556 6s. 7d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Roseberry. Stipend, £188 12s.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £25 fees, and some other emoluments. The parish church stands at the village of Livingstone, was built in 1732 and repaired in 1837, and contains 263 sittings. There is a Free church at Livingstone, with an attendance of about 200; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £127 6s. 0½d. There is an Independent chapel at Blackburn, built in 1826, and containing 200 sittings. There are two non-parochial schools and a parochial library. A person of the name of Leving resided here probably as early as the reign of Alexander I., and gave name to the manor and parish. 'Thurstanus filius Levingi,' Thurstan the son of Leving, witnessed a charter of Robert the bishop of St. Andrews, confirming a grant of the church by David I. to the monks of Holyrood. Under these monks the church was anciently a vicarage. Previous to 1730, the parish of Livingstone comprehended, not only all its present area, but likewise all that which now forms the parish of Whitburn.

LIX, a post-office station subordinate to Crieff, in Perthshire.

LOAK. See GAREY (THE), Auchtergaven.

LOAN, a post-office station subordinate to Linlithgow, and 3 miles distant from that town.

LOANHEAD, a post-office village in the parish of Lasswade, Edinburghshire. It stands 1½ mile west-south-west of the village of Lasswade, on the road thence to Roslin, and 5 miles south by east of

Edinburgh. The country around it is sweetly beautiful, and comprehends, on the south side, a very romantic part of the glen of the North Esk. The village itself has a comparatively great length, extending in lines of cottages along the road to Edinburgh; and, though inhabited partly by colliers and by persons connected with the paper mills, it contains a number of good houses, suitable for the accommodation of genteel families, and serves as a fine summer retreat for some of the inhabitants of the metropolis. It is supplied with water by pipes, and has a subscription library, a Free church preaching station, and a Reformed Presbyterian church. Population in 1856, 1,400. Houses, 280.

LOANHEAD-BY-DENNY. See DENNY-LOANHEAD.

LOANS, a post-office village in the parish of Dundonald, Ayrshire. It stands on the road from Ayr to Irvine, 2½ miles east-north-east of Troon. Population, 205.

LOCH, a Celtic name, signifying either a fresh-water lake or an arm of the sea.

LOCHABER, a district in the south of the mainland of Inverness-shire. It is bounded by Perthshire and Argyleshire, and by the Great Glen and Badenoch. Its length south-westward is 33 miles; and its greatest breadth is 21 miles. Loch-Lochy, the river Lochy, Loch-Eil, Loch-Linnhe, Loch-Leven, and the river Leven, form the greater part of its boundary. The foot of Loch-Laggan, also, is on its boundary. The word 'aber' elsewhere in Scotland applies to the confluence of streams; but here it seems to apply to the confluence of lochs. Hence the name Lochaber. This district is one of the most characteristically highland in the kingdom, for at once the altitude of its mountains, the depth of its glens, the wildness of its surface, and the sublimity of its scenery. The greater part of it is identical with either the south-east flank of the Great Glen, Glenroy, Glenspean, Glentreig, Ben-Nevis, Glen-Nevis, or the glen of Loch-Leven. The district belongs parochially to Kilmanivaig and Kilmalie; and the details of it have already been noticed in our articles on these parishes. The last wolf in Great Britain was slain in Lochaber, in 1680, by Sir E. Cameron of Lochiel.

LOCH-A-BHEALICH, a lake, abounding with fine trout, in the parish of Kintail, Ross-shire.

LOCH-ACHALL. See ACHALL.

LOCH-ACHILTY. See CONTIN.

LOCH-ACHRAY. See ACHRAY.

LOCH-AFFRICK. See AFFRICK.

LOCH-AINORT. See EYNORT.

LOCH-ALINE. See ALINE.

LOCH-ALLAN. See UIST (SOUTH).

LOCH-ALSH, an arm of the sea at the south-western extremity of Ross-shire. It extends from Kyleakin, between the mainland and Skye, 8 miles eastward, past Skye and into the interior of Ross-shire, to the vicinity of Castle-Donnan, where it forks into Loch-Long toward the north-east, and Loch-Duich toward the south-east. Its breadth is very variable, but does not anywhere exceed 3 miles.

LOCHALSH, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Lochalsh and Plocton, in the south-west of the mainland of Ross-shire. It is bounded by Loch-Carron, Loch-Alsh, Loch-Long, the streams running into the heads of Loch-Carron and Loch-Long, and the mountain-line of water-shed near the sources of these streams. Its length south-westward is about 28 miles; and its greatest breadth is 8 miles. But its inhabited part, which is at the south-west end, measures only about 10 miles by 5. The general surface of the parish is mountainous, but not so much so as that of neighbouring parishes. Its uplands are neither rocky nor heathy, but afford excellent pasture; and the declivities of its smaller hills, as well as the hollows at their base, have a good arable soil. Its coasts contain several good fishing harbours; and four or five sailing-vessels belong to it. About 1,478 acres of its surface are in tillage; about 2,889 are green pasture; about 44,730 are hill pasture; about 778 are moss; and about 2,148 are under wood. The only landowner is Lillingstone of Lochalsh, whose mansion of Balmacara, a bow-windowed structure, with long, irregular wings, stands at the head of a fine semicircular bay of Loch-Alsh. The estimated value of raw produce in 1838 was £5,841. Assessed property in 1843, £3,097 2s. The village of Lochalsh stands near the mansion of Balmacara, 1½ mile west of Bundalloch, and 5 miles south-south-east of Plocton. It comprises only the parish church, a Free church, the parish school-house, a farm-house, and a few huts. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,433; in 1851, 2,299. Houses, 477.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochcarron, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £160 17s. 10d.; glebe, £48. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 6d., with about £25 fees, and £5 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1806, and contains 650 sittings. There is a government church at Plocton, with the status of a quoad sacra parish church. There are two Free churches, respectively at Lochalsh and at Plocton, both under the care of one minister; and the amount of their receipts in 1856 was £160 15s. 2d. There are five non-parochial schools.

LOCH-ALVIE. See ALVIE.

LOCHAN-BURN. See KINNEL (THE).

LOCHANDOW, a chain of lakes, about 2 miles in length, very reedy, but abounding with trouts, in the west of the parish of Muckairn, Argyleshire.

LOCHANDUNTY, a lake in the parish of Pettie, Inverness-shire. It is situated on the ridge towards Croy; and its name signifies 'the loch of the black hillock.'

LOCH-AN-EILEAN, a lake along the south base of the hill of Ord-ban, in the parish of Rothiemurchus, Inverness-shire. It is upwards of a mile in length, and varies from a ¼ to ½ mile in breadth. Its banks are fringed with weeping birches and noble tall pines,—remains of the old forest of Rothiemurchus. On an island in it are the ruins of a castle which is said to have been one of the strongholds of the Wolf of Badenoch.

LOCH-AN-FALLOCH. See MONTEITH (PORT OF).

LOCH-AN-LEAMHAN. See GLASSARY.

LOCH-AN-MUAN. See MONIVAIRD.

LOCHANS, a post-office village in the parishes of Inch and Portpatrick, Wigtonshire. It stands on the road from Stranraer to Portpatrick, 1¼ mile from the former town, and 5 miles from the latter. Population, 103. Houses, 20.

LOCHARBRIGGS, a village in the east side of the parish of Dumfries, contiguous to Lochar-moss, Dumfries-shire. Population, 213. Houses, 44.

LOCHAR-BURN, a small tributary of the Avon, in the parish of Avondale, Lanarkshire.

LOCH-ARD. See ARD AND DOWALLY.

LOCH-ARKEG. See ARCHAIG.

LOCHAR-MOSS, a morass in the parishes of Dumfries, Caerlaverock, Tinwald, Torthorwald, Mousewald, and Ruthwell, Dumfries-shire. It extends northward from the Solway frith in a stripe 10 miles long, and from 2 to 3 miles broad; and over its whole extent, it is nearly a dead level. Tradition asserts it to have been first covered with wood, next overflowed by the sea, and made so deep as to be navigable to nearly its head, and next

choked up with silt, mud, and aquatic vegetation, till it became successively a marsh and a bog. The peasantry around it preserve the tradition in the following couplet:—

"First a wood, and then a sea,
Now a moss, and e'er will be."

Beneath the moss is a thick stratum of sea-sand, occasionally mixed with shells and other marine deposits. From this stratum have been dug many large fragments of ancient vessels, some antique canoes, formed from the trunk of single trees, and several iron grapples, small anchors, and other relics of local navigation. One of the excavated canoes was of large size, formed of the trunk of a venerable oak, and hollowed out apparently by fire. Antiquarian investigation has suggested curious probabilities as to the ancient existence of a sea-port near the north-east extremity of the morass. Above the stratum of sea-sand are found many large and seemingly aged trees. These are chiefly fir, but also include oak, birch, and hazel—the last with their nuts and husks; and they all lie with their tops towards the north-east, seemingly indicating by their position that they were eradicated and thrown prostrate by the rush of the impetuous tide, aided probably by the south-western blast. The river Nith, some persons contend, anciently flowed along this tract; but some swells in the ground between the head of the morass and the present bed of the river, seem unfavourable to the theory. Robert Bruce—if tradition may be credited—could not pass the moss in his progress from Torthorwald castle to meet Comyn at Dumfries, but pursued the very circuitous route of skirting it round by the Tinwald hills. The moss, even so late as his time, seems thus to have been impassable; but it is now traversed by four lines of road, and by the Glasgow and South-Western railway.

The morass is far from being useless or of generally repulsive aspect. Portions of it abound with grouse and other game, and have their own attractions to the sportsman; other portions are regularly cut into excellent peats, and furnish supplies of fuel, large in quantity, and of great value to a county dependent on marine importation and inland carriage for coal; and other portions, of very considerable aggregate extent, are converted into pastures and arable grounds, and are tufted or frilled with plantation. Much of it is green and pleasant, resembling more a pastoral valley than a morass. Near its north end is the spacious racing-ground of Tinwald-downs, once surpassed in Scotland, as to the kind of celebrity which such an object possesses, only by the racing-ground of Kelso. On one of the roads which traverse it stands the pleasant little village of Trench; and close on its margin, in various directions, are the villages of Roucan, Collin, Lochbriggs, Blackshaws, Bankend, and Greenmill. In 1785, after a very dry summer, the moss accidentally caught fire, and burnt to a great extent till the fire was extinguished by a heavy fall of rain; and the dry summer of 1826, it became once more ignited, burnt with rapidly-extended progress, and before the destructive flames could be subdued, carried them beneath and around the sites of several cottages.

LOCH-ARNIZORT, a ramification of Loch-Snizort, on the west side of Skye, Inverness-shire.

LOCHAR-WATER, a small river of Dumfries-shire, cutting Lochar-moss lengthways into nearly equal parts. It rises in the parish of Kirkmahoe, and after running a mile eastward to the boundary, assumes a southerly direction, and flows 11 miles between the parishes of Kirkmahoe, Dumfries, and Caerlaverock on the west, and those of Tinwald, Torthorwald, and Mousewald on the east. It now, over a distance of 4 miles, describes a demi-semicircle between Caerlaverock and Ruthwell; and, before losing itself in the Solway, it forms an estuary, 1½ mile in length, and half-a-mile in mean breadth. Between Dumfries and Tinwald it so splits its waters as to enclose an islet, ¾ of a mile long, and ¼ of a mile broad, called Tinwald Isle. The stream is, in the last degree, sluggish, and wears, in most places, the appearance of a mossy, stagnant, vegetating pool. From head to foot of Lochar-moss—a course, including windings, of at least 12 miles—it has a fall of only 11 feet.

LOCH-ASSYNT. See ASSYNT.

LOCH-AVEN. See AVEN.

LOCH-AVICH. See AVICH.

LOCH-AWE. See AWE.

LOCHAY. See LOCHY.

LOCH-BADANLOCH, a lake about 3½ miles long, in the upper part of the parish of Kildonan, Sutherlandshire. Its superfluence is a chief headstream of Helmsdale-water.

LOCH-BAY, a ramification of Loch-Dunvegan, on the west side of the island of Skye. It projects from the north side of Loch-Dunvegan into the peninsula of Vaternish, has a length of about 2 miles, and affords good anchorage in ordinary weather.

LOCH-BEAULY. See BEAULY.

LOCH-BEE. See BEE.

LOCH-BEG, a ramification of Loch-Bracadale, on the south-west coast of the island of Skye.

LOCH-BENEVAN, a lake about 3½ miles long in Strathaffrick, Inverness-shire. Its scenery is sublime; and the mountain Maum-Soule, on the north side of it, is sheeted with the largest known mass of perennial snow in Britain.

LOCH-BOARLAN. See ALTAN-NAN-CEALGACH.

LOCH-BOISDALE. See BOISDALE.

LOCH-BORLEY. See DURNESS.

LOCH-BRACK. See BALMACLELLAN.

LOCH-BRALLAIG. See BRALLAIG.

LOCH-BROLUM. See BROLUM.

LOCH-BROOM AND LOCH-BROOM (LITTLE). See BROOM.

LOCHBROOM, a parish on the north-west of Ross-shire and Cromartyshire. It contains the post-office station of Lochbroom, and the post-office village of Ullapool. It is bounded by the Minch, by Sutherlandshire, and by the parishes of Kincardine, Contin, and Gairloch. Its length westward is about 36 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 20 miles. Along its coast, and belonging to it, are the Summer-isles, Horse-isle, Martin-isle, Priest-isle, Greinord-island, and some smaller islands. Its coast is indented by Loch-Enard, Big Loch-Broom, Little Loch-Broom, Loch-Greinord, and a number of bays; and, though not more than 20 miles in extent in a straight line, it measures at least 100 miles along its windings. The boundary-line along the interior is scarcely less irregular and intricate. The general surface of the parish is a wild, heathy, alpine labyrinth. "To a spectator placed on an eminence in the inland part of it, the appearance is that of a wide and dreary waste of bleak and barren heath, as if a segment of the great ocean, agitated and tossed and tumbled, not by an ordinary storm, however violent, but by some frightful convulsion of nature, with here and there a rude and lofty peak of rugged rock towering to the skies, had been suddenly condensed, and formed into a solid shapeless mass of unproductive desert, without one spot of green on which to rest the eye. On descending from the heights, however, and advancing toward the sea, the ground assumes a very differen-

and more pleasing aspect. Here, along the shores of the ocean, on the sides of the great arms of the sea by which the parish is intersected, and the rich valleys which extend far among the hills, the eye is refreshed by the sight of fertile fields and populous hamlets, with numerous flocks and herds, and woods and waters." The arable soil is shallow, but tolerably fertile. The parish is divided into four districts: namely, the Aird of Coigach, Lochbroom-proper, the Little strath, and the Laigh. There is a mountain-lake called Loch-Broom, about 3 miles in length, and 1 in breadth; from which a rapid river, called the Broom, descends into the Big-loch below the parish church. The Laigh is watered by the Meikle river, which descends from Loch-na-Sealgh, a beautiful sheet of water about 6 miles in length. The parish contains many of the ancient drystone circular buildings, of the kind called duns. There are five landowners, all except one non-resident. Population in 1831, 4,615; in 1851, 4,813. Houses, 919. Assessed property in 1843, £6,343 14s. 8d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochcarron, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Marchioness of Stafford. Stipend, £298 10s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £6 fees. The parish church was built in 1844, and contains 650 sittings. There is a government church at Ullapool, with the status of a quoad sacra parish church. There are two Free churches, one at Ullapool with an attendance of 1,240, the other at Coigach with an attendance of about 600; and the amount of their receipts in 1856 was £183 19s. There are 7 non-parochial schools.—Lochbroom is a rendezvous of herring-boats, and gives name to a district of fisheries comprising 43 creeks. The produce of that district in 1854 included 1,328 barrels of herrings, and 117,194 cod and ling fish; the number of persons employed in it was 2,414; the number of boats was 570; and the value of these boats, together with nets and lines, was £23,370.

LOCH-BRORA. See Brora.

LOCH-BROWN. See Mauchline.

LOCH-BRUIACH. See Bruiach.

LOCH-BUILG, a mountain lake, upwards of a mile long and about ½ a mile broad, abounding in trout, in the upper part of the parish of Kirkmichael, Banffshire, contiguous to the boundary with Aberdeenshire.

LOCH-BURN. See Linlithgow.

LOCH-BUY, a bay on the south coast of the island of Mull, Argyleshire. It enters about 7½ miles west-north-west of Easdale, and has a length of about 3 miles, with a breadth of about 1 mile.

LOCH-CAILM. See Reay.

LOCH-CALVA, a bay on the coast of the parish of Edderachyllis, Sutherlandshire.

LOCH-CAOLISPORT. See Caolisport and Knapdale.

LOCH-CARNABATTAN, a lake, attractive to anglers, in the parish of Kiltarlity, Inverness-shire.

LOCH-CARRON, the estuary of the rivulet Carron, in the south-west of Ross-shire. It extends about 15 miles south-westward, from the influx of the rivulet till it becomes lost in the sea off the north-east of Skye. Its breadth for about 8 miles nowhere exceeds 1 mile; but it then suddenly expands to about 3 miles; and it thence maintains that breadth on the average to the sea. A ramification of it goes north-north-eastward, under the name of Loch-Kishorn, from the north side of the part where it obtains its sudden expansion. The loch is crossed, about 3 miles above its expansion, by Strome-ferry, which is on the line of the great west-coast road of Scotland. A noble view of the loch's basin is obtained from an eminence on its south-east side above the ferry. The loch, as seen thence, presents the appearance of a fresh-water lake, about 20 miles in circumference, embosomed in hills, the flanking ones of which project their bases into it in the manner of promontories, while those at its head rise to a considerable altitude. Loch-Carron is a rendezvous of herring-boats, and gives name, jointly with Skye, to a district of the herring fishery. The produce of that district in 1854, was 2,056 barrels of herrings cured, and 6,500 caught but not cured; the number of persons employed in its fisheries was 5,513; the number of boats was 751; and the value of these boats, together with nets and lines, was £24,400. See Carron (The).

LOCHCARRON, a parish, containing the post-office station of Lochcarron, and the village of Janetown, in the south-west of Ross-shire. It extends from the mountain water-shed near the sources of the rivulet Carron south-westward to the peninsula at the forking of Loch-Carron into Loch-Kishorn, and is bounded elsewhere by the parishes of Applecross, Gairloch, and Lochalsh. Its length is 2[illegible] miles, and its greatest breadth is upwards of 1[illegible] miles. Its surface consists principally of the glen and hill-screens of the rivulet Carron, and those of the upper part of Loch-Carron. The glen of the stream widens as it approaches the loch, expanding into a valley of equal extent to any on the west coast, and furnishing a fine subject for georgical improvement. The peninsula at the south end of the parish also presents a series of gentle and irregular hillocks, diversified with wood. About 1,240 acres of the entire area are in tillage, and about 1,500 are under wood. The yearly value of raw produce, including £3,000 for fisheries, was estimated in 1836 at £10,090. Assessed property in 1843, £2,889 5s. 11d. There are two landowners. A fair for cattle used to be held at New Kelso on the first Monday of June, but it has completely fallen away. The only antiquities are an old circular fort behind Janetown, and the remains of Strome-castle, anciently the property of the Macdonalds of Glengarry. The Gaelic poets William Mackenzie and Alexander Mackenzie were natives of Lochcarron. Population in 1831, 2,136; in 1851, 1,612. Houses, 337.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £17 10s. Schoolmaster's salary £34 4s. 4½d., with about £15 fees. The parish church was built in 1751, and contains upwards of 300 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 800; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £42.

LOCH-CARROY. See Carroy.

LOCH-CATHERINE. See Katrine.

LOCH-CHROISY. See Contin and Conan (The).

LOCH-CLACHAN. See Clachan.

LOCH-CLUNIE. See Clunie.

LOCH-COIRUISK. See Corriskin.

LOCH-CONNEL. See Kirkcolm.

LOCH-CORR, a very picturesque but secluded lake, about 3 miles long, on the east side of Ben Clybric, Sutherlandshire.

LOCH-COTE. See Torphichen.

LOCH-COULTER. See Coulter.

LOCH-CRAGGIE. See Craggie.

LOCH-CRAIGNISH. See Craignish.

LOCH-CULLISAID. See Cullisaid.

LOCH-DAMPH. See Damph.

LOCH-DAVEN. See Daven.

LOCH-DEE. See Dee (The), Kirkcudbrightshire.

LOCH-DERCLEUCH. See Straiton.

LOCH-DHU, a lake of 7 acres in extent, in the arish of Rothesay, Island of Bute.

LOCH-DHU, Caithness-shire. See WICK and RAIG-DHULOCH.

LOCH-DIRN, a lake 2 miles long, sequestered nd picturesque, lying at the foot of the Dirn-rock, ising abruptly 200 feet above it, and forming a rojection of Ben-Laoghal, in the parish of Tongue, itherlandshire.

LOCH-DOCHART. See DOCHART.

LOCH-DOCHFOUR. See DOCHFOUR.

LOCH-DOINE, a small picturesque loch in the arish of Balquhidder, Perthshire. It is an expan- on of the same river, the Balnaig, which afterwards rms Loch-Voel and Loch-Lubnaig, and, in time of ods, forms one sheet with Loch-Voel.

LOCH-DON, a bay on the east coast of the land of Mull, Argyleshire. It enters 3 miles uth by west of Duart-castle, and directly opposite e middle of Kerrera. It penetrates the land north- stward to the extent of 4 miles. It is ½ a mile oad at its mouth; but it speedily contracts to a w yards, and continues thence to be narrow to its ad.

LOCH-DOWAL, an expansion of the rivulet Car- , about 2 miles long, terminating about 5 miles m the head of Loch-Carron, in the south-west of ss-shire.

LOCH-DOWALTON. See DOWALTON.

LOCH-DOWL. See DUNART (THE).

LOCH-DRUIDIBEG. See DRUIDIBEG.

LOCH-DRUM. See BANCHORY-TERNAN.

LOCH-DRUMMELLIE, a lake, about 1 mile g and ½ a-mile broad, lying on the mutual border the parish of Clunie and the parish of Kinloch, a tle west of the house of Marlee, in the Stormont strict of Perthshire.

LOCH-DUBH. See SHIRA (THE).

LOCH-DUICH. See DUICH.

LOCH-DUNDELCHACK. See DUNDELCHACK.

LOCH-DUNGAN. See KELLS.

LOCH-DUNTALCHAIG. See DUNTALCHAIG.

LOCH-DUNVEGAN. See DUNVEGAN.

LOCH-EARN. See EARN.

LOCHEARNHEAD, a post-office village in the rish of Balquhidder, Perthshire. It stands at the d of Loch-Earn, on the road from Killin to Cal- dar, at the junction of the road to Crieff, 8 miles th of Killin, 14 north of Callendar, and 19 west Crieff. A mail-coach runs daily between it and eff. A gold mine was recently opened in its ghbourhood. Population, 46. Houses, 10.

LOCH-ECK. See ECK.

LOCHEE, a small post-town on the east border the parish of Liff and Benvie, Forfarshire. It nds 1½ mile north-west of Dundee, but is included hin the parliamentary boundaries of that burgh, may be regarded as, in all respects, a suburb. ccupies a comparatively large space, being un- tinuous and dispersed, and presents the appear- e of being a busy seat of manufacture. It has e spinning-mills; and a great number of its in- itants are hand-loom weavers, in the employment he manufacturers of Dundee. Several quarries xcellent sandstone have been wrought here for a period; and the stones from one of these were ief material in the construction of Dundee har- r. Lochee has a chapel of ease, a Free church, United Presbyterian church, and their respective ools. The principal manufactory of the place is of Cox Brothers, who employ about 2,000 per- s in spinning, dyeing, bleaching, power and d loom, linen and carpet weaving, and who are at ent erecting another mill which will employ 500 e hands. Population of the town in 1851, 5,332.

LOCH-EIL. See EIL.

LOCH-EISHART. See EISHART.

LOCHENBRECK, a powerful chalybeate spring, in the parish of Balmaghie, Kirkcudbrightshire. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphate of iron and carbonic acid, flows copiously, is transparent, and not unpleasant to the taste, and acts as a powerful tonic and diuretic. In cases of dyspepsy and debility, patients given up by the faculty have found it a restorative; in cases of ague, patients have been relieved by it; and even in obstinate intermittents, they have found it a cure when other remedies have failed. Improved lodgings were erected 30 years ago in its vicinity, and an excellent road to it made from the town of Gatehouse-of-Fleet, 7 miles distant. See BALMAGHIE.

LOCHEND, a small lake, a mile north-east of Edinburgh, and ¼ of a mile west of Restalrig, in the parish of South Leith, Edinburghshire. On the top of a rock overhanging it, and close to the modern farm-stead, are the ruins of the castle of Logan of Restalrig. Lochend, at one time, supplied the town of Leith with water.

LOCHEND, a small lake, attractive to anglers, and containing a small, wooded, artificial islet, at the foot of Lowtis, in the parish of Newabbey, Kirkcudbrightshire.

LOCHEND, a post-office station, in the west of the parish of Colvend, Kirkcudbrightshire. Loch-end is also a Free church preaching-station, whose receipts in 1856 were £21 6s.

LOCHEND, a lake of 40 acres in area, in the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. Very large pike are sometimes caught in it.

LOCHEND, Haddingtonshire. See DUNBAR.

LOCHEND, Fifeshire. See DUNFERMLINE.

LOCHEND-HOUSE. See HADDINGTONSHIRE

LOCH-ENNICH. See ENNICH.

LOCH-ENOCH. See MINNIGAFF.

LOCHENURT-CASTLE. See EDINBURGHSHIRE.

LOCHER (THE), a rivulet of Renfrewshire. It rises on the south-east border of Kilmalcolm moss, and runs 6¼ miles eastward, chiefly within the parish of Kilbarchan, to a confluence with the Gryfe, at a point 1⅛ mile east of the village of Houston. There is on its banks a petrifying spring, from which many beautiful specimens of dendritic carbonate of lime have been obtained.

LOCHER (THE), Dumfries-shire. See LOCHAR.

LOCH-ERIBOLL. See ERIBOLL.

LOCH-ERICHT. See ERICHT.

LOCH-ERISA. See MULL.

LOCH-ERISORT. See ERISORT.

LOCH-ERNCRAGS. See ERNCRAGS.

LOCH-ESK. See ESK.

LOCH-ETIVE. See ETIVE.

LOCH-EWE. See EWE.

LOCH-EYE. See EYE.

LOCH-EYLT. See EYLT.

LOCH-EYNORT. See EYNORT.

LOCH-FAD. See FAD and COLONSAY.

LOCH-FAIL. See FAIL.

LOCH-FANNICH. See FANNICH.

LOCH-FEACHAN. See FEACHAN.

LOCHFELL, a mountain, rising to an altitude of upwards of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, having its summit at the point where the parishes of Moffat, Hutton, and Eskdalemuir meet, in Dumfries-shire, 1½ mile south of the boundary with Selkirkshire. It is one of the Hartfell group.

LOCH-FENZIES, a small lake on the eastern boundary of the parish of Kinloch, very near that parish's point of contact with Lethendy, in Perthshire.

LOCH-FERGUS. See AYR.

LOCH-FETTY. See Beath and Dunfermline.
LOCH-FEWN. See Fewn.
LOCH-FINLAGAN. See Finlagan.
LOCH-FITHY. See Forfar.
LOCH-FOLLART. See Follart.

LOCHFOOT, a post-office village in the parish of Lochrutton, Kirkcudbrightshire. Population, 130. Houses, 27.

LOCH-FRAOCHY. See Fraochy.
LOCH-FYNE. See Fyne.
LOCH-GAIR. See Gairloch.
LOCH-GAIT. See Galston.
LOCH-GAMOSLECHAN. See Skiport.
LOCH-GARRY. See Garry.

LOCHGELLY, a lake and a post-office village, in the parish of Auchterderran, Fifeshire. The lake is on the boundary with Auchtertool, measures nearly 3 miles in circumference, and sends off its superfluence by a small stream north-eastward to the Orr. Its north bank is wooded and finely enclosed, and forms a pleasant piece of scenery; but its other banks are bleak and tame. The village stands ¾ of a mile north of the lake, on the road from Dunfermline to Kennoway, 6 miles east-north-east of Dunfermline, and 8 west-north-west of Kirkcaldy; and it has a station on the Dunfermline branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. It is a thriving place, having risen rapidly in population, yet is inhabited principally by weavers and miners. Coal is extensively worked in its neighbourhood, and an iron-work was recently erected. Fairs are held on the first Thursday of April, old style, on the third Wednesday of July, and on the third Wednesday of September. The village has a chapel of ease, a Free church, and an United Presbyterian church, and is a station of the county police. The foundation of the chapel of ease was laid in June, 1855. Population, 770. Houses, 154.

LOCH-GILP. See Gilp.

LOCHGILPHEAD, a small sea-port and post-town, in the parish of Glassary, Argyleshire. It stands at the head of Loch-Gilp, on the road from Campbelton to Oban, 2 miles north of Ardrishaig, 13 north by west of Tarbert, and 40 north-west of Rothesay. It has risen rapidly from the condition of a poor village to that of a thriving small town. It is linked with Ardrishaig, and with the south end of the Crinan canal, as if these were strictly contiguous to it. Its trade is a kind of focus of the communications between the Clyde and the Western Highlands, and at the same time comprises a considerable amount of local interchange with the immediately surrounding country. It has horse markets on the third Thursday of March, and on the second Thursday after the fourth Thursday of November; and cattle markets on the Tuesday and Wednesday before the first Wednesday of June, on the second Wednesday of June, on the Thursday before the first Tuesday of October, on the Tuesday and Wednesday before the first Thursday of November, and on the Wednesday fortnight after that Wednesday. There are in the town an office of the Union Bank, an office of the Clydesdale Bank, and four insurance agencies. Steamboats ply daily to Glasgow, and either once a-week or oftener to almost every considerable port in the Western Highlands and Islands. A sheriff court is held once a-quarter, and a justice of peace court on the first Tuesday of every month. The bishop of Argyle and the Isles, in the Scottish Episcopal communion, has his diocesan chapel in Lochgilphead, and his residence in the neighbourhood. There are also in the town a quoad sacra parish church, a Free church, a Reformed Presbyterian church, and a Baptist chapel. The quoad sacra parish church is a government one, under the patronage of the Crown, and contains 480 sittings. The sum raised in connection with the Free church in 1856 was £132 2s. 4d. Population of the town in 1851, 1,703

LOCH-GLAISSEAN. See Glaissean.
LOCH-GLASS. See Glass.
LOCH-GLASSLETTER. See Kintail.
LOCH-GLASSY. See Logierait.
LOCH-GLENGAP. See Twynholm.
LOCH-GLOE. See Dunfermline.
LOCH-GOIL. See Goil.

LOCHGOILHEAD, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the north of Cowal, Argyleshire. It is bounded by Perthshire and Dumbartonshire, by Loch-Long and Loch-Fyne, and by the parishes of Kilmun, Strachur, Inverary, and Glenorchy. Its length southward is about 35 miles; and its breadth varies from 6 to 20 miles. Its southern division lies between the upper part of Loch-Long and the upper part of Loch-Fyne, to the extent of 12 miles along the former, but to a much smaller extent along the latter, and is intersected on the east side by Loch-Goil; and its northern division extends along the border of the county to the vicinity of Ben-Loy. The surface in general is very rugged, consisting of wild mountains, interspersed with huge rocks and precipices, which till of late, were covered with heath; but, since the introduction of sheep, they have begun to exhibit the appearance of verdure. Upon the west side of Loch-Long, and upon both sides of Loch-Goil, the coast is bold and steep, and the hills high and craggy. The shore, upon both sides of Loch-Fyne, as far as this parish extends, is more flat and accessible; the land is high, but not so rocky or steep. The barrenness of the ground along the coasts of Loch-Goil and Loch-Long is partly concealed, and the wildness of the scene agreeably diversified, by extensive natural woods which cover the land near the coast, and rise to a considerable distance from the shore. Some of the mountains, which form the western extremity of the Grampian range, are situated in this parish: as Benuna, so called from the richness of its grass; Benanlochan, from the fresh-water lake which washes its base; Benluibhain, abounding in herbs; Benthiolaire, remarkable for its springs and water-cresses; and Bendonich, called after a saint of that name. These, and some other hills, rise to a great height. There are two small lakes, well-stored with trout. The coast is well-cultivated, and its produce repays the farmer for the labour he bestows on it. Limestone is worked in several quarries. A vein of lead ore, said to be very rich in silver, occurs at the head of Loch-Fyne. Jasper, a variety of spars, and some other interesting minerals are found. The fisheries in Loch-Goil, Loch-Long, and Loch-Fyne are valuable. The old valued rental is £4,392 Scots. Assessed property in 1843, £5,601 13s. 9d. The village of Lochgoilhead stands at the head of Loch-Goil, on the shortest route of communication between Glasgow and Inverary, and is distant from the latter place about 8 miles. A steam-boat plies daily between it and Glasgow, and a stage-coach communicates between the steamer and St. Catherine's ferry on Loch-Fyne, opposite Inverary. The village has a good inn, and a number of neat new villas; and in its vicinity is Drumsainy-house, surrounded by fine woods. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,196; in 1851, 834. Houses, 150.

There are in this parish three old castles, called Dunduramh, Ardkinlass, and Carrick. The castle of Dunduramh is a large and strong tower, of an irregular figure, with small turrets above the angles in the wall. It stands in a low situation, close

he sea; and, as the access to it by land must have een very bad, the most frequent communication ould probably be by boats. The castle of Ardkinss has nearly disappeared; but it formerly comrised three separate towers. The space between e towers was defended by a strong wall about 15 et high. In the course of this wall was the great ate, which was defended by small round turrets in nk, with apertures, through which those who asiled the gate might be annoyed with arrows, or ith fire-arms. The gate was defended by a small wer, rising immediately above it. Around the a, and within the walls, were smaller buildings, lodging servants, for holding arms, and for storeuses and cellars. The period when this castle was ilt is not known; but there is evidence of its ving been repaired in the year 1586. The old idence of the family of Ardkinlass—of which the ins can now scarcely be traced—was at a small stance from this strong castle, but in a more comnding situation. The castle of Carrick stands on a rock, which was formerly surrounded by the by means of a deep ditch. The entry to the stle from the land was by a drawbridge, which was ended by a strong wall and two small towers. e castle itself is of an oblong figure, but not perdly regular, as the architects, in laying the foun tion, kept in some places by the very edge of the k. It is 66 feet long, and 38 broad, over walls; side-wall is 64 feet high, and 7 feet thick. Beeen the castle and the sea, there is a part of the k which was surrounded by a high and strong ll built round the edge of the rock; within this ace 100 men might conveniently stand, for the dence of the castle, if it was attacked by sea. fore the invention of gunpowder, the castle of rick could be taken only by surprise; it was rcely possible to storm it, nor could it be taken blockade, as it had always a free communication h the sea, for a vessel of any burden may swim g the side of the rock. The time in which this tle was built is not ascertained. It can be traced as far as the end of the 15th century; but it is bably much older. The tradition of the country is that it was built by the Danes. Nothing now ains but the walls; and these are not entire.

his parish is in the presbytery of Dunoon, and d of Argyle. Patron, Callander of Ardkinlass. and, £167 9s. 9d.; glebe, £37 10s. Schoolmasr's salary, £30, with about £5 fees. The ancient sh of Lochgoilhead was an archdeanery, and w dismembered, about the middle of the 17th ury, into the three parishes of Lochgoilhead, morich and Strachur; and the first and second of the parishes were afterwards re-united, and are now comprised in the present parish. There are two parish churches,—the one at Lochgoilhead, containing 305 sittings,—the other at Cairndow, in Kilmorich, on Loch-Fyne-side, containing 258 sittings; and the parish minister officiates two Sabaths in the former, and the third Sabbath in the latter. There are 5 non-parochial schools.

OCHGOIN. See Fenwick.
OCH-GORM. See Gorm.
OCH-GREINORD. See Greinord.
OCH-GRIAN. See Grian.
OCH-GRIMSHADER. See Grimshader.
OCH-GRUINARD. See Gruinard.
OCH-GUIRM. See Guirm.
OCH-GYNAG. See Gynag.
OCH-HARPORT. See Harport.
OCH-HOPE. See Hope.
OCH-HOURN. See Hourn.
OCH-HOUSE. See Kilpatrick-Juxta and Dumfries-shire.

LOCHIEL. See Eil (Loch).
LOCH-INCH. See Inch, Inverness-shire.
LOCH-INCHARD. See Inchard.

LOCH-IN-DAAL, an arm of the sea, deeply indenting the south side of Islay, in Argyleshire. It enters between the Point of Rhinns and the Mull of Islay, with a width of about 11 miles, and penetrates the land north-north-eastward, to the extent of about 12 miles, narrowing its upper part to a width of not more than 2 miles. The middle of its east side forms the considerable expansion called Laggan-bay. The whole loch is comparatively shallow, but abounds in fish, and is much frequented by shipping. See Islay.

LOCH-IN-DAAL, a bay projecting from the north-west side of the Sound of Sleat into the island of Skye, and separated from the head of Loch-Eishart by an isthmus of only ½ a mile in breadth.

LOCHINDORB. See Cromdale and Edinkellie.
LOCH-INORD. See Inord.
LOCHINRUAR. See Kildonan.

LOCHINTALLAN, a small bay on the east side of the island of Islay.

LOCHINVAR. See Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire.
LOCH-INVER. See Assynt and Inver.
LOCH-IORSA. See Earsay.
LOCH-ISHOUR. See Ishour.
LOCH-KATRINE. See Katrine.
LOCH-KEESHORN. See Ross-shire and Lochcarron.
LOCH-KINELLAN. See Contin.

LOCH-KNOCK, a small bay, 3 miles south-south-west of Ardmore-point, on the east side of the island of Islay.

LOCH-LAGGAN. See Laggan.
LOCH-LAOGHAL. See Tongue.
LOCH-LAXFORD. See Laxford.
LOCH-LEAMNACLAVAN. See Kildonan.

LOCHLEE, a parish, containing the post-office hamlet of Tarfside, in the extreme north of the Grampian district of Forfarshire. It is bounded by Aberdeenshire, and by the parishes of Edzell, Lethnot, Cortachie, and Clova. Its length eastward is 13 miles; and its greatest breadth is 8 miles. Everywhere, except over 6½ miles on the east, it is hemmed in by a water-shedding line of mountains. Its whole surface is ruggedly highland, consisting of wild and high mountain-ranges, partially and narrowly cloven by glens. Mount Keen and Mount Battock, both on the boundary, the former on the north, and the latter on the north-east, rise respectively 3,465 and 3,010 feet above sea-level. Other summits along the boundary and in the interior attain altitudes of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet. The heights are, for the most part, steep, rocky, and covered with heath, bent, or moss; and even the lower slopes and the valleys are, to a considerable extent, dressed in russet. Only a trifle more than one-fourth of the area is inhabited; all the rest being triumphant mountain-wilderness, or the free walk of the wandering flock. Not more than 1,400 acres have ever been tilled; and but small additions could be advantageously reclaimed. The soil of the arable grounds is thin and light, generally superincumbent on gravel. Natural woods are small in extent, and plantations are unknown. Limestone abounds; and a vein of lead ore has been traced for several miles, but, after a trial, was found to be uncompensating to the miner. All the headstreams of East-water, or the North Esk, rise in the parish, and swell the stream to considerable bulk, before it passes into Edzell. See Esk (The North). Three-fourths of a mile west of the church, a little south of the centre of the parish, and in the course of the river Lee, is a very beautiful little lake 1¼

mile long, and 3 furlongs broad, at the east end of which stood the ancient church, and which imposed its own name of Lochlee on the whole parish. Opposite the manse are the ruined walls of the castle of Invermark, built in the early part of the 16th century, and inhabited by the family of Lindsay of Edzell, the ancient lords of the soil. Lord Panmure is now the sole heritor. Several roads penetrate far into the interior, and one leads across the bold mountain-boundary into Aberdeenshire. The value of raw produce was estimated in 1833 at £4,580. Assessed property in 1843, £1,331. Real rental in 1855, £1,469. Population in 1831, 553; in 1851, 615. Houses, 129.

This parish is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with some other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1803, and contains 270 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 150; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £111 2s. 4½d. There is also an Episcopalian chapel. There are two public non-parochial schools, and a parochial library.

LOCHLEE, a locality, taking name from the small lake, Lochlee, the source of the rivulet Fail, in the upper part of the parish of Tarbolton, Ayrshire. The poet Burns spent his most joyous days, and wrote his most admired poems, in this locality; and he makes allusion in his writings to many places around it. Coilfield-house, in the vicinity, is the "Castle of Montgomery," in his song of "Highland Mary," and was one of his most favourite resorts. A thatched cottage, about a mile from Lochlee, was the birthplace of his great illustrator, Thom, whose sculptures of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnny are so famous.

LOCHLEE, a small lake in the parish of Auldearn, Nairnshire, lying somewhat below the level of the sea.

LOCH-LEGGAN, a lake about a mile in circumference, and mostly surrounded with wood, in the moor of Kippen. It gives rise to the burn of Broich.

LOCHLETTER. See Glen-Urquhart.

LOCH-LEVEN. See Leven.

LOCHLIN. See Fearn.

LOCH-LING. See Long, Ross-shire.

LOCH-LINNHE. See Linnhe.

LOCH-LOCHY. See Lochy.

LOCH-LOMOND. See Lomond.

LOCH-LONG. See Long.

LOCH-LOYAL. See Tongue.

LOCH-LUAG. See Luag.

LOCH-LUBNAIG. See Lubnaig.

LOCH-LUICHART. See Luichart.

LOCH-LUIN. See Luin.

LOCH-LYON. See Lyon.

LOCHMABBERY, a lake partly in Ayrshire, but chiefly in Wigtonshire. It lies on the mutual border of the parishes of Colmonell, Penningham, and Kirkcowan. It is 1½ mile in length, and ½ a mile in breadth. It has several islets; and on one of these are remains of a large castellated building. The lake discharges itself by the river Bladenoch. There is adjacent to it a post-office station of its own name, subordinate to Girvan.

LOCHMABEN, a parish near the centre of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It contains the royal burgh of Lochmaben, the post-office villages of Hightae and Templand, and the three villages which, jointly with Hightae, are called the Fourtowns. It is bounded by Johnstone, Applegarth, Dryfesdale, Dalton, Mousewald, Torthorwald, Tinwald, and Kirkmichael. Its length southward is 8¾ miles; and its greatest breadth is 3¼ miles. The highest ground is along the western boundary but it is the summit merely of a long waving swell and all acknowledges the dominion of the plough The surface descends in a very gentle and finely diversified gradient, till nearly mid-breadth of the parish; and thence, excepting some easy rising grounds toward the north, it everywhere subsides into a rich and beautiful plain. Excepting three small mosses, which are of great value to the inhabitants for fuel, the whole parish is arable, though a considerable proportion of it is disposed in meadow-land and pasture. The soil toward the west is light and gravelly, but, in other parts, is uncommonly rich, consisting over a large area of the finest alluvial loam, occasionally nine feet deep, and everywhere abundantly fructiferous in every description of crop. The land is too valuable to admit of much plantation; but it has fine enclosures, is sheltered by wide files of trees, and comprises about 90 acres of plantation. Red sandstone is quarried at Corncockle-moor, in thin slabs for roofing, and in blocks for building. The river Annan, in many folds, runs along most of the eastern boundary. The Kinnel runs diagonally across the north end, south-eastward to the Annan, over a distance of 2¾ miles in a straight line, but at least 5 miles along its pebbly channel. The Ae runs a mile on the north-west boundary, and one-fourth of a mile into the interior to the Kinnel. Eight lakes lie in the interior,—most of them so surrounding the burgh as to make it appear, from some vantage grounds in the neighbourhood, to be situated on an island, in the midst of a curiously-outlined large lake. Five of them are of considerable extent. The Castle-loch, immediately south of the burgh, measures 200 acres; Halleath-loch, east of the burgh, 80; the Mill-loch, north-west of the burgh, 70; the Kirk-loch, west of the burgh, 60; and Hightae-loch, south-west of Castle-loch, 52. Two kinds of loch-trout, one usually weighing from 2 to 5 pounds, and the other from 12 to 14 pounds,—pike, occasionally weighing from 25 to 35 pounds,—perch, loach, roach, skelly, banstickle, and eel, are taken in all the lakes; and green back, bream, and vendace or vendise, are taken in addition, in the Castle-loch. The last of these—the vendace—is believed to be peculiar to this lake, and has drawn great attention both from naturalists and from epicures. The number of landowners, in consequence of the singular distribution of the lands of Fourtowns, and the minute parcelling out of the burgh roods, is about 270; but the principal are Johnstone of Halleaths, Dickson of Elshieshields, the Marquis of Queensberry, Sir W. Jardine of Applegarth, Lord Murray of Henderland, and Flint of Broadchapel. The chief residences are Halleaths, Elshieshields, Broadchapel, and Todhillmuir. The parish has good roads, and lies within 2 miles of the Nethercleugh and Lockerby stations of the Caledonian railway, but is not traversed by any great line of communication. The real rental in 18 was £11,263. Assessed property in 1843, £7,7(Population in 1831, 2,795; in 1851, 3,127. Hous 618.

A curious antiquity is Spedlin's tower, noticed our article on Jardine-Hall. But the gr attraction of the parish is the paternal residence the Bruce, Lochmaben-castle. This stands a m from the burgh, on the extreme point of a be shaped peninsula which juts a considerable w into the south side of the Castle-loch. Across isthmus at the entrance of the peninsula are ve ges of a deep fosse, which admitted at both ends waters of the lake, and converted the site of castle into an island, and over which a well-guar

awbridge gave ingress, or refused it to the interior. Within this outer fosse, at brief intervals, are a ond, a third, and a fourth, of similar character. he last stretched from side to side of the peninsula mediately at the entrance of the castle; it was otected in front by a strong arched wall or ledge, hind which a besieged force could shield themves while they galled, at a distance, an approachg foe; and it had at the centre a drawbridge ich led into the interior building, and which was obably the last post an enemy required to force order to be master of the fortress. Two archys at the north-eastern and south-western angles the building, through which the water of the se was received or emptied, remain entire. But idea can now be formed of the original beauty or ish either of this outwork or of the magnificent which it assisted to defend. Gothic hands be- generations ago to treat the castle of the Bruce merely a convenient quarry; and, for the sake of stones, they have peeled away every foot of the ler work which lined the exterior and the inor of its walls. So far has barbarian rapacity carried, that now only the heart or packing of e of the walls is left, exhibiting giant masses of ll stones and lime, irregularly huddled together, nodding to their fall. Many portions of the have been precipitated from aloft, and lie ewed in heaps upon the ground; the stone and lime so firmly cemented, that scarcely any effort human power can disunite them. The castle, th its out-works, covered about 16 acres, and was strongest fortress in the Border, and, till the invention of gunpowder, all but impregnable. But et remains can hardly suggest, even to fancy lf, the greatness of what the Goths have stolen. ly one or two small apartments can be traced, they stand in the remoter part of the castle, and ite but little interest. The enclosed spot around aturally barren, fitted only for the raising of od; and its present growth of trees harmonizes l with the ruin. The view of the loch and of circumjacent scenery, from all points in the nity, is calmly beautiful. The date of the cas- is uncertain, but probably was the latter part of 13th century,—the period of the competition of Crowns.

adition, though unsupported by documentary idence, asserts this castle to have been not the inal Lochmaben residence of the Bruces, but only cessor of enlarged dimensions, and augmented ength. At a brief distance south of the town, e north-west side of the loch, is a large rising und called Castle-hill, which is pointed out as site of the original castle, and even as the ed birthplace of the first royal Bruce. That a ing of some description anciently crowned the ence, is evident from the remains of an old still dug up an inch or two beneath the surface e summit, and from the vestiges of a strong deep intrenchment carried completely round base. Tradition says that the stones of this e were transferred from the Castle-hill across tervening part of the lake, to the point of the -shaped peninsula on the southern shore, as rials for the more modern erection; and it , that a causeway was constructed, and still s, across the bed of the lake, to facilitate the nience. But here monuments, documents, physical probabilities, concur in refusing corroive evidence. The Castle-hill commands a view of the burgh, of the adjacent lakes, and of siderable expanse of the How of Annandale. it is a lower hill or mount, called the Gallowson which, in ancient times, a formidable gallows constantly stood, and was seldom seen during the Border wars without the dangling appendage of one or two reivers. The baronial courts of Lochmaben, and even occasional warden courts, were probably held on the summit of the Castle-hill, whence the judges beheld their sentences promptly and rigidly carried into execution.

Robert de Brus, the son of that noble knight of Normandy, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and first possessed the manor of Skelton, being in a state of friendship with our David I., while prince, received from him, when he came to the throne, the lordship of Annandale, with a right to enjoy his castle there, with all the customs appertaining to it. This grant was made A.D. 1124. A charter, granted by William the Lion to Robert, third Lord of Annandale, confirming to him the property possessed by his father in that district, is dated at Lochmaben. This is supposed to have been granted between the years 1165 and 1174. The church of Lochmaben was one of those which Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, gave to the monks of Gisburn, in Yorkshire, about the year 1183. Bruce, the competitor for the throne, and the grandfather of Robert I., died at his castle of Lochmaben, in 1295, or, according to Leland, in 1296. In the year preceding his death, he granted a charter, dated at this fortress, confirming a convention between the monks of Melrose and those of Holmcultram. "This old castle of Lochmaben," says Chalmers in his 'Caledonia,' "continued the chief residence of this respectable family, during the 12th and 13th centuries. Robert de Bruce, the first Earl of Carrick, of this dynasty, probably repaired the castle at Annan." As a stone, taken from the ruins of Annan-castle, bears his name, with the date 1300, the conjecture seems to be formed, with great probability, that the family had continued previously to reside at Lochmaben.

After the death of John Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Lochmaben-castle was given to Edward, of the same name. In 1335, it was in the keeping of William Bohun, whom Randolph, Earl of Moray, "found in his own castle of Lochmaben, and bearing sway over all his own lands of Annandale, when he returned from his captivity in France." In 1366 it is spoken of as the property of Humphrey de Bohun, who is authorized to victual and repair it. In July 1298, Edward I. took possession of it; and in 1300, he strengthened it, and the castle of Dumfries, placing adequate garrisons in them, with ample supplies, and appointing a governor for each. To this fortress Bruce fled in 1304, on his way from London, before erecting his royal standard. Having met, near the west marches, a traveller on foot, whose appearance was suspicious, he found, on examination, that he was the bearer of letters from Comyn to the English King, urging the death or the immediate imprisonment of Bruce. He beheaded the messenger, and pressed forward to his castle of Lochmaben, where he arrived on the seventh day after his departure from London. Hence he proceeded to Dumfries, where the fatal interview between him and Comyn took place.

At the accession of the Bruce to the Scottish throne, he conferred his paternal inheritance, with its chief seat, the castle of Lochmaben, on Randolph, Earl of Moray. When Edward III. obtained from Edward Baliol the county of Dumfries as part of the price for helping him to a dependent throne, he appointed a variety of officers over Lochmaben-castle, and garrisoned the fortress in defence of the cause of England. In 1342 the Scots made a strenuous attempt to capture the castle, but were repulsed; and next year David II.'s particular

forces whom he was imprudently leading into England, were stoutly resisted and severely harassed by its garrison. David, exasperated by the repeated disasters inflicted on him, in 1346 vigorously assaulted the fortress, took it, and executed Selby its governor. But after the battle of Durham, which speedily followed, the castle changed both its proprietor and its tenants. John, Earl of Moray, falling in that battle, the castle passed by inheritance to his sister, Agnes, the Countess of March, and from her was transmitted, through the reigns of Robert II. and Robert III., to her son, Earl George; and David II. becoming the English king's prisoner, the castle once more opened its gates to an English garrison. Even after David II.'s restoration, Edward III. retained the district of Annandale, and kept the fortress well-garrisoned to defend it; but though connived at by the pusillanimity of the Scottish king, his dominion was pent up, by the bravery of the people, within the castle's own narrow limits. Sallies and forages of the garrison provoked frequent retaliations, occasioned incursions into England, and led, in particular, to a hostile race, in 1380, into Westmoreland, and the carrying away of great booty from the fair of Penrith. In 1384 the Earl of Douglas, and Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, whose territories had been infested by the garrison, marched in strong force against the castle, besieged and captured it, and, by effecting its reduction, drove the English from Annandale. In 1409 the castle was resigned by the Earl of March to the Regent Albany, and conferred, along with the lordship of Annandale, upon the Earl of Douglas. In 1450, when the Earl of Orkney was sent to quell some fierce outrages of the dependents of the Douglas, and, though acting by the King's authority, was opposed and defied, James II. marched an army into Annandale, and took and garrisoned Lochmaben-castle. In 1455 the castle, in common with the lordships of Annandale and Eskdale, became the property of the Crown by the attainder of the Earl of Douglas. Till the union of the Crowns it was preserved as a Border strength, and belonged either to the kings personally or to their sons; and it was maintained and managed by a special governor.

From 1503 to 1506, James IV. made great repairs and improvements on the castle, and built within it a large hall. In 1504, during a public progress in the southern parts of his kingdom, he made it a personal visit. In 1511 he committed the keeping of it for seven years, with many perquisites, to Robert Lauder of the Bass. During the minority of James V., Robert, Lord Maxwell, being a favoured counsellor of the queen-mother, was by her intrusted with the keeping of the castles of Lochmaben and Thrieve for nineteen years, with the usual privileges. In 1565, when Queen Mary pursued, into Dumfriesshire, those who had broken into rebellion on account of her marriage with Darnley, she, accompanied by him, visited Lochmaben-castle, which was then in the keeping of Sir John Maxwell. In 1588, when James VI., in the prosecuting of his quarrel with Lord Maxwell, summoned his various castles to surrender, Lochmaben-castle made resistance, but, after two days' firing, was given up. In 1612, the governorship of this castle, together with the barony of Lochmaben, was granted to John Murray, 'grome of his Maiesties bedchalmer,' who was created Viscount of Annan and Lord Murray of Lochmaben, and afterwards Earl of Annandale. From him descended the noble family of Stormont, now merged in that of Mansfield. The title of constable and hereditary keeper of the palace of Lochmaben is claimed both by the Earl of Mansfield and by the representative of the Marquis of Annandale. T governor of the castle had a salary of £300 Sco and the fishing of the lochs. He had also, for t maintenance of the garrison, from every parish Annandale, what was called *laird a mairt*, or, lairdner mart cow, which, it was required, should one of the fattest that could be produced, besid thirty-nine meadow geese, and 'Fasten's e'en' he Little more than a century has elapsed since th tax was exacted. Although the right of fishing all the lochs was granted, by a charter of Jam VI., to the burgh of Lochmaben, yet the proprieto of the castle always enjoyed the exclusive privile of fishing in the castle and mill-lochs with boa nets, &c. About the year 1730 the inhabitants Annandale, galled with the exactions made up them by the Marquis of Annandale, the governo resisted payment of his wonted claims, stout litigated his rights, and obtained from the court- session a decree forbidding the future levying of h usual receipts. At the abolition of hereditary juri dictions, in 1747, the Marquis claimed £1,000 compensation for his governorship; but was n allowed a farthing.

The dilapidation of the castle was probably co menced not long after the place was abandoned useless; but it must have been mainly incited the triumph of the people over pretensions based the ludicrously sinecure office of its noble governo Our good old Bellenden, in his translation of Boec has given a very curious picture of the character the ancient inhabitants of this district, and of t original reason of the erection of the castle. " Annandail is ane loch namit Lochmaben, fyue myl of lenth, and foure of breid, full of uncouth fisch Besyde this loch is ane castell, vnder the san name, maid to dant the incursion of theuis. F nocht allanerlie in Annandail, bot in all the dal afore rehersit ar mony strang and wekit theni inuading the cuntré with perpetuall thift, reif, slauchter, quhen thay sé ony trublus tyme. T theuis (becaus thay haue Inglismen thair perpetu ennymes lyand dry marche upon thair nixt bordo inuadis Ingland with continewal weris, or ellis wi quiet thift; and leiffis ay ane pure and miserai lyfe. In the tyme of peace, thay are so accusto with thift, that thay can nocht desist, bot inua the cuntre—with ithand heirschippis. This vail Annand wes sum tyme namit Ordouitia, and t pepill namit Ordouices, quhais crueltéis wes gret, that thay abhorrit nocht to eit the flesche yolding prisoneris. The wyuis vsit to slay th husbandis, quhen thay wer found cowartis, or comfist be thair ennymes, to give occasioun otheris to be more bald & hardy quhen danger currit." Whatever might be their character in t early period, they have in later ages showed, least, a good deal of humour in their depredatic Of this we have an amusing proof in the balla the 'Lochmaben Harper,' who, having been so with a strong attachment to the Lord Ward 'Wanton Brown,' made his way to Carlisle-cas although blind, and so enchanted the whole c pany, and even the minions, by the charms of music, that he found means, not only to send off warden's charger, but to persuade him, that w he was exérting himself to the utmost to gratify company, some one had stole his own 'gude g mare,' and thus to secure far more than the v of all his pretended loss.

"'Allace! allace!' quo the cunning auld harper,
'And ever allace that I cam here!
In Scotland I lost a braw cowt foal;
In England they've stown my gude gray mare!'

"Then aye he harped, and aye he carped;
Sae sweet were the harpings he let them hear:
He was paid for the foal he had never lost,
And three times ower for his 'gude gray mare.'"

Additional to the castles there are, in the landward part of the parish, two or three other civil antiquities. Half-a-mile north-west of the town, overlooking the Mill-loch, is a rising ground called Woody or Dinwoody-castle. The summit, though possessing no vestige of building, is surrounded with a trench very distinctly marked. In a field south-west of the town is the circular trace of a tower, which anciently possessed a wild fame. It is called Cockie's-field, from one John Cock, or O'Cock, who resided in it, and was one of the most renowned freebooters of Annandale. An old ballad, still extant, details his feats of arms, dilates on his great personal strength, and narrates the manner of his death. A party of the King's foresters, to whom he had been an intolerable pest, and whom he had relieved of the care of many deer, chanced one day to find him asleep in the forest, cautiously beset him, and were determined upon his destruction. John, suddenly awaking, and perceiving at once the snare into which he had fallen, and the hopelessness of escape, resolved to make his captors pay dearly for his life; and before they could overpower him, he laid seven of their number dead at his feet. In the south-west corner of the parish is a large and very beautiful artificial mound of earth, perfectly circular, quite entire, and terminating in a sharp tower. It is called both Rockhall-moat and the Beacon-hill; and possibly served both as a moat or seat of feudal justice, and as a beacon-post for descrying the movements of the Border marauders, and giving alarm in the event of predatory incursions. Its position is on the summit of a low but conspicuous ridge which divides Nithsdale, or rather the district of Lochar-moss, from Annandale, and commands a map-like and very brilliant view of a very large part of the champaign country of Dumfries-shire, a portion of Galloway, and all the Solway Firth. The parish has remains of several Roman encampments; and must have been traversed, along a path easily pointed out, by Agricola on his march from Brunswark hill to Glota and Bodotria.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Earl of Mansfield. Stipend, £289 0s. 6d.; glebe, £10. Unappropriated teinds, £333 7s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4d., with £25 fees, and £10 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1819, and contains 1,200 sittings. There is a Free church of Lochmaben, with an attendance of 450; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856, was £358 2s. 6d. There is an United Presbyterian church in the suburb of Barrows, built in 1818, and containing 800 sittings. There is a Reformed Presbyterian church at Hightae, built about 1797, and containing 325 sittings. There are six non-parochial schools, one of them an endowed school at Hightae. The ancient church of Lochmaben was given by Robert de Bruce, the ancestor of the royal Robert, and the husband of Isabel, the natural daughter of William the Lion, to the monks of Gisburn; but it afterwards, with reservation of some of the pertinents to the monks, resumed its status as a rectory, immediately suspected by the Bishop of Glasgow. In the 15th century the magistrates of the burgh endowed in the church an altarage or chaplainry dedicated to the Virgin Mary. On the lands of Rokele, now called Rockhall, in the south-west corner of the parish, anciently stood an endowed chapel; the pertinents of which, though seized by lay hands after the Reformation, now yield some proceeds to the parochial incumbent. Some other chapels existed in the parish, but cannot now be very distinctly traced.

The Town of Lochmaben, a very ancient seat of population, a royal burgh, and a post-town, stands nearly in the centre of the parish of Lochmaben, encinctured by lakes, 4 miles west-north-west of Lockerby, 8 north-east of Dumfries, 15 south of Moffat, and 65 south by west of Edinburgh. The town is 3½ furlongs in length, and, in its principal street-line, stretches due north and south. Over 1½ furlongs from the south end there is but one street, overlooked by the parish-church on the south, and the cross and town-house on the north. This street is spacious, and has several genteel houses, most of them small and neat. The rest of the town consists of a narrowed continuation of the principal street on a straight line with it; a street contracting into an alley, running 250 yards north-west from the cross; a street longer than this, going off from it near the cross, and running due west along the road to Dumfries; and, a street of 400 yards, branching off from the last, and running north-eastward to the northern extremity of the town. All these thoroughfares are of mean appearance, relieved at long intervals by a large or good house, but predominantly lined with one story buildings. The parish church is a handsome edifice in the pointed style, with an elegant square tower, and cost upwards of £3,000. Its predecessor stood at the west side of the town, on the margin of the Kirk-loch; and was a Gothic edifice, with a large choir, dedicated to Mary Magdalene. The Maxwells, after their defeat, in 1593, by the Johnstones, in the fight of Dryfe sands, having taken refuge in this church, the Johnstones fired it, and compelled them to surrender. Near the site of it is St. Magdalene's well, enclosed with a stone and lime wall, and a roof of freestone. The town-house is a small unimposing structure, built in 1723, with a steeple added in 1743. Before it is the public cross,—a tall stone fixed in a freestone socket, and presenting a very time-worn appearance.

A considerable manufacture of coarse linen cloth, for sale unbleached in the English market, was at one time carried on in Lochmaben, but has totally disappeared. The chief manufacture now is the making of flannel shirts and socks. A large trade—if trade it can be called—is driven both in the town and throughout the parish, in the feeding of pigs, to aid supply for the smart demand of England for Dumfries-shire pork. A good number of the inhabitants farm small crofts. A fortnightly market, for pork and grain, is held during winter and spring. There are also two hiring fairs. The town has an office of the National bank, three inns, and a subscription library. The municipal authorities are a provost, one bailie, and seven councillors, including a dean of guild and a treasurer. The burgh property, at one time, was very considerable, but was so squandered and alienated that the burgh became bankrupt; and its corporation revenue in 1855 amounted to only £21 1s. 1d. The town, in many respects, is now nothing better than many a village, and has less prospects of prosperity than some hamlets; yet it looms largely and magnificently to the view when seen through the haze of antiquity. Under the fosterage of the Bruces, it must have sprung into energy before the close of the 12th century, and speedily acquired probably more importance than any other town in the south-west of Scotland. Like other border-towns, it suffered severely and lost its records from the incursions of the English; but it is traditionally asserted to have been erected into a royal burgh soon after Bruce's accession to the throne. Its last charter

was granted, in 1612, by James VI., and confirms all the early charters. The town was twice burnt by the English,—first, in 1463, by the Earl of Warwick, and next, immediately before the granting of its last charter. In 1484 the recreant Earl of Douglas and the treacherous Duke of Albany attempted to plunder the town on St. Magdalene's fair day: but they were repelled by the inhabitants. Lochmaben unites with Dumfries, Annan, Sanquhar, and Kirkcudbright, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1855, 35. The parliamentary burgh is less extensive than the royal burgh. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1831, 966; in 1851, 1,092. Houses, 222. Population of the royal burgh in 1831, 1,100; in 1851, 1,498. Houses, 288.

LOCHMABERY. See LOCHMABBERY.

LOCHMADDY, an inlet of the sea, a post-office village, and a considerably-frequented harbour, on the east side of the island of North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides. The marine inlet stretches into a low, flat country, consisting of brown, peaty land; and cuts it into innumerable islets and little peninsulas, which afford a scanty summer herbage for cattle. The waters of the inlet do not cover an area of more than 9 square miles; and yet its coast-line has been found by measurement to have an aggregate extent of 200 miles. The interior of the inlet contains not one harbour but many harbours, safe, capacious, and wanting nothing but sufficient trade to make them one of the finest groups of natural harbours in the world. About ¼ mile inward from the sea are two remarkable detached rocks, about 100 feet high, consisting of columnar basalt, and called Maddy-More and Maddy-Grisioch, which serve as marks to mariners. Regular communication is maintained with Skye and the Scottish mainland by mail-packet. The village has a jail, and is a seat of justice-of-peace courts.

LOCH-MAREE. See MAREE.

LOCH-MEIKLE. See MEIKLE.

LOCH-MERKLAND. See MERKLAND.

LOCH-MIGDALE. See MIGDALE.

LOCH-MOIR. See MOIR.

LOCH-MONAR. See MONAR.

LOCH-MORAR. See MORAR.

LOCH-MORE. See MORE and HALKIRK.

LOCH-MORLICH. See MORLICH.

LOCH-MOY. See MOY.

LOCH-NABO. See NABO.

LOCHNAGAR, a lofty mountain of the Grampian ridge, in the united parish of Crathie and Braemar, Aberdeenshire. Its elevation is 3,777 feet above sea-level. On the top there is snow all the year round. The 'dark Loch-na-gar' has been celebrated by Lord Byron in a well-known ballad of great beauty. In the 'Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal' for 1830, the view from the summit of the mountain is thus described: "In one direction our view extended to the sea at Aberdeen; in another the vast granite group of Cairngorm, with its well-known summits, viz., Ben-na-muick-dhu, Cairngorm, Benabourd, Ben-Aven, rose before us in massive magnificence; to the south, in the distance, rose the trap-hill named Dundee-law, the trap cones of the Lomonds in Fifeshire, and the beautiful porphyry range of the Pentlands near Edinburgh; and, towards the west, the wild and rugged alpine country of Athole and Badenoch added to the interest of this varied scene. Around the mountain we observed several frightful corries, bounded by dreadfully rugged precipices. We descended into one of them in order to examine the snow which it contained,—snow which remains all the year round. The mass of snow was thirty yards square, several feet thick; at the surface its texture was loose, but below was hard and composed of granular concretions, and had much of the glacier character. We met with parties of topaz-diggers in search of the topaz, beryl, and rock-crystal, which occur in this and other granite mountains of the district, in the granite, either in drusy cavities or as disseminated crystals. The topaz-diggers find the gems only in the alluvium, or broken granite, and generally in that covering the bottoms of corries, or spread round the foot of the higher granite summits.

LOCHNAGAUL, a bay, about 3 miles long, and less than a mile broad, penetrating the coast of Arisaig, in Inverness-shire. A parliamentary road leads from the north side of it, 37 miles, to Fort William.

LOCHNAKEAL. See LOCHNANGAUL.

LOCHNAMHOON. See AVIEMORE.

LOCHNANEAN, a small mountain lake, in a lofty situation, abounding with excellent trout, in the parish of Kirkmichael, Perthshire.

LOCHNANGAUL, or LOCHNAKEAL, a sea-loch, penetrating the middle of the west side of the island of Mull, in Argyleshire. It has a width of about 8 miles across the entrance, and penetrates the land eastward to the extent of about 8 miles, diminishing gradually to a width of only about 1 mile; so that its general outline is not much different from that of an equilateral triangle. But its area is much occupied with islands, including those of Inchkenneth, Eorsa, Little Colonsay, Ulva, and Gometra; and the part of it to the north of the last of these two islands has but slender communication with the rest, and bears the separate name of Loch-Tua. The island of Staffa also, and the Treshnish isles, lie off its mouth.

LOCH-NA-NUA. See NA-NUA.

LOCH-NA-SEALGH. See LOCHBROOM.

LOCH-NAVER. See NAVER.

LOCHNAW. See LESWALT.

LOCH-NELL. See NELL.

LOCH-NESS. See NESS.

LOCH-NEVIS. See NEVIS.

LOCH-OICH. See OICH.

LOCH-ORR. See BALLINGRY.

LOCH-OSCAR. See OSCAR.

LOCHPARK. See ISLA (THE), Banffshire.

LOCH-POOLTIEL. See SKYE.

LOCH-PORTREE. See PORTREE.

LOCH-QUOICH. See QUOICH.

LOCH-RANNOCH. See RANNOCH.

LOCH-RANZA. See RANZA.

LOCH-RESORT. See RESORT.

LOCH-ROAG. See ROAG.

LOCH-ROWDILL. See ROWDILL.

LOCH-RUEVAL. See RUEVAL.

LOCH-RUTHVEN. See DAVIOT and DUNLICHITY.

LOCHRUTTON, a parish, containing the post-office village of Lochfoot, in the eastern division of Kirkcudbrightshire. Its centre is about 6½ miles west-south-west of Dumfries. It is bounded by Kirkpatrick-Irongray, Terregles, Troqueer, New-abbey, Kirkgunzeon, and Urr. Its length eastward is 5½ miles; and its greatest breadth is about 4½ miles. The surface, toward the south, the west, and the north-west, is hilly; but elsewhere it is an arable valley, interspersed with knolls, mosses, and meadows. The soil, in general, is a light shallow loam. About 5,165 Scotch acres are in tillage or in meadow; about 278 are moss; about 209 are under wood; and about 400 are pastoral or waste. The principal landowners are Maxwell of Terregles and M'Culloch of Ardwall; and there are fourteen others. The value of raw produce in 1841 was estimated at

8,146. Assessed property in 1843, £3,836. A ake called Lochrutton, from which the parish has s name, lies a little east of the centre of the parish, nd covers an area of 123 Scotch acres. In the iddle of it is a circular islet, about ½ a rood in ex- nt, partly artificial, and everywhere covered with rge stones, resting on a frame of oak planks. he superfluence of the lake is the head-stream of argen water. Merkland-well, within the parish, a strong chalybeate, serviceable in agues, and in yspeptic and nervous disorders, and is exceedingly ght and very diuretic. It formerly was very cele- rated, and still is resorted to by persons of the iddle and lower classes. On a hill in the extreme ast there is a Druidical circle of 9 stones and about 70 feet in diameter. The spot commands one of he richest and most extensive prospects in the east Galloway. Vestiges exist of several peel-houses, me of which appear to have been surrounded with fosse. One of them very ancient, and called Cas- e-of-hills in a Scottish Chronicle of the reign of ames VI., is still entire. On the corner-stone of a rter's lodge attached to it, as a modern excres- nce, is the date 1598. The parish is traversed by e roads from Dumfries to New-Galloway and astle-Douglas. Population in 1831, 650; in 1851, 6. Houses. 119.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of umfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, 182 6s. 4d.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary, 30, with £15 10s. fees, and £5 10s. other emolu- ents. There is a private school. The parish hurch was built in 1819, and contains upwards of 00 sittings. The ancient church was a vicarage f Lincluden, belonging first to the nunnery of that lace, and next to its collegiate church.

LOCH-RYAN. See Ryan.

LOCHS, the northern district of the parish of pplecross, on the west coast of the mainland of oss-shire.

LOCHS, a parish in the south-east of Lewis, ss-shire. Its post-town is Stornoway, about 10 iles north-north-east of its parish church. It mprehends a district of the mainland of Lewis, d a number of islets, the chief of which are the iant isles. The mainland district is bounded by arris, Uig, Stornoway, and the Minch. Its length rth-north-eastward is about 18 miles; and its erage breadth is about 9 miles. Its coast is nerally very bold and rocky, especially about the adlands. Its surface is, in a large degree, cut to a labyrinth by intersections of the sea and by sh-water lakes. Hence its name of Lochs. The ief sea-intersections are Loch-Seaforth on the uth, Loch-Clay and Loch-Brolum on the south- st, and Loch-Shell, Loch-Dungeon, Loch-Erisort, d Loch-Grimshader on the east. A large part of surface is a peninsula called Park or the Forest Lewis, lying between Loch-Seaforth and Loch- risort, and connected with the rest of the parish an isthmus of ⅔ of a mile in breadth. Part of Park, particularly in the south, is mountainous d pastoral; but almost all the rest of the parish, ecially the interior, is flat, and yields nothing but coarsest heath. About 3,000 imperial acres are gularly or occasionally in tillage; and probably out 120,000 are either pastoral or waste. Loch- ell and part of Loch-Seaforth and Loch-Erisort good natural harbours. The population reside groups of forty families or less, each group form- a sort of village. The improvements noticed in article on Lewis strongly concern the parish of chs. Population in 1831, 3,067; in 1851, 4,256. ouses, 801. Assessed property in 1843, £2,514 . 3d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lewis, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £28. The parish church was built about 30 years ago, and contains about 700 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 800, and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £118 9s. 1⅝d. There are four non-parochial schools, all supported by public bodies.

LOCH-SCAVIG. See Scavig.

LOCH-SEAFORTH. See Seaforth.

LOCH-SERESORT. See Rum.

LOCH-SERIDON. See Seridon.

LOCH-SHELL. See Lochs.

LOCH-SHIEL. See Shiel.

LOCH-SHIN. See Shin.

LOCH-SHURIRY. See Shuriry.

LOCHSIDE, a village in the parish of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire. Population, 66. Houses, 17.

LOCH-SKAVAIG. See Scavig.

LOCH-SKENE. See Skene.

LOCH-SKIACH. See Skiach.

LOCH-SKIPORT. See Skiport.

LOCH-SLIGACHAN. See Sligachan.

LOCH-SLOY. See Arrochar.

LOCH-SMADDY. See Crossmichael.

LOCH-SNIZORT. See Snizort.

LOCH-SPEY. See Spey.

LOCH-SPULANDER. See Kirkmichael.

LOCH-SPYNIE. See Spynie.

LOCH-STAFFIN. See Staffin.

LOCH-STRATHBEG. See Strathbeg.

LOCH-STROAN. See Kells.

LOCH-SUNART. See Sunart.

LOCH-SWIN. See Swin.

LOCH-TAY. See Tay.

LOCH-TAYSIDE. See Ardeonaig.

LOCHTHORN, a village in the parish of Dumfries. Population, 64. Houses, 14.

LOCH-TOFTINGALL. See Toftingall.

LOCH-TOLLA. See Glenorchy.

LOCH-TORRIDON. See Torridon.

LOCHTOWN. See Longforgan.

LOCH-TRALIG. See Tralig.

LOCH-TUA. See Lochnangaul.

LOCH-TURRET, a lake, about a mile long, and ¼ mile broad, in the parish of Monivaird, Perthshire.

LOCHTY (The), a rivulet tributary to the Lossie, in the parish of Dallas, Morayshire.

LOCHTY (The), a rivulet, rising on Binnarty-hill in the south-east corner of Kinross-shire, and running about 8 miles eastward to the Orr, at a point about 1¼ mile above the latter's junction with the Leven.

LOCH-URR. See Urr.

LOCH-USKEVAGH. See Uskevagh.

LOCH-USSIE. See Fodderty.

LOCH-VENACHOIR. See Venachoir.

LOCH-VOEL. See Voel.

LOCH-VRINE. See Vrine.

LOCHWESTER, a lake and a post-office station in the parish of Bower, Caithness-shire.

LOCHWINNOCH, a parish, containing the post-town of Lochwinnoch, the post-office village of Hollow-wood, and the village of Newton-of-Beltrees, on the south border of Renfrewshire. It is bounded by Ayrshire, and by the parishes of Kilmalcolm, Kilbarchan, Abbey-Paisley, and Neilston. Its length east-south-eastward is about 12 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 6 miles. The surface is greatly diversified. The end parts consist of high hills; and the central part is a low winding valley of great fertility and beauty. This valley, with the shelving country towards it on both sides, contains nearly the whole population. In its centre is a fine

lake; and it is also ornamented with plantations, whilst the houses of its numerous small proprietors are each set down under the shade of a few old trees in the midst of well-cultivated spots of ground. The whole strath has a warm and cheerful appearance, insomuch that worthy George Robertson, in his description of 1818, waxing poetical for once, justly pronounced it "the very Vale of Tempe of Renfrewshire." The highest hills in the county are situated in the western extremity of this parish. One of these heights—appropriately called Misty-law—is about 1,240 feet above the level of the sea; and another, the hill of Staik, is a few feet higher. The prospect from Misty-law extends over twelve counties, including the frith of Clyde and its islands. This hill is surrounded by moorlands, which abound with game, and afford tolerable pasture for sheep. The range of high land in the east end of the parish is mostly arable. The soil of the lower grounds is clay and loam; and that of the higher grounds, exclusive of the moors, is of a light, dry quality, on rotten rock or whinstone. About 9,000 English acres are either cultivated or capable of cultivation; about 100 are disposed in gardens and orchards; about 700 are under wood; about 300 are under water; and about 9,120 are variously pastoral or waste. Coal is worked at Halhill; limestone at Hollow-wood; and sandstone and whinstone in several quarries. The lake in the centre of the parish ought properly to be called Loch-Winnoch, but is commonly called Castle-Semple-loch. See the article CASTLE-SEMPLE. In the north-west of the parish is a sheet of water called Queenside-loch, containing about 21 acres; and in the opposite extremity is one much less, called Wa's-loch, which is remarkable for the quantity of water-lilies it produces. The river Calder runs wholly within the parish. It rises on the north-west, on the borders of Ayrshire, and pursues a winding course towards Castle-Semple-loch, which it enters near the town of Lochwinnoch. On this river are some romantic waterfalls; and its banks, which are overhung with wood, both natural and planted, are exceedingly picturesque. Their beauties were first pointed out by Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist of America, who, although not a native of this parish, resided in it for some years before his emigration, and founded several of his poems on its scenery and incidents. He thus lamented the neglect to which, all his time, the banks of the Calder had been doomed:—

> "Say, ye blest scenes of solitude and peace,
> Strayed e'er a bard along this hermit shore?
> Did e'er his pencil your perfections trace?
> Or did his muse to sing your beauties soar?
> Alas! methinks the weeping rocks around,
> And the lone stream, that murmurs far below,
> And trees, and caves, with solemn hollow sound
> Breathe out one mournful melancholy 'No!'"

A principal estate in the parish is that of Castle-Semple, which has been noticed in our article on Castle-Semple. Another principal estate is Barr, which anciently belonged to a family of the name of Glen, and was purchased in the latter part of last century by the family of Macdowall, who greatly improved it, and rebuilt its mansion. The ancient castle of Barr is agreeably situated on an eminence on the south side of the road leading from Lochwinnoch to Kilbirnie. It is a high oblong tower, of four stories, the walls of which are entire, but without a roof. From the walls having both slits for arrows and ports for guns, the building may be referred to the 15th century, when the people of this country were passing from the one mode of warfare to the other. In the south-eastern extremity of the parish is a barony called Auchenbathie-Wallace, to distinguish it from another called Auchenbathie-Blair, which belonged to a different family. The former belonged to the Wallaces of Elderslie, and is mentioned by Blind Harry as one of the places that Malcolm Wallace, father of the hero, "had in heritage." On this property there are the remains of a small castle called the tower of Auchenbathie. The lands of Beltrees belonged to a distinguished family, the founder of which was John Sempill, youngest son of the third Lord Sempill, and husband of Mary Livingston, sister of Lord Livingston, and one of the maids of honour to Queen Mary. His son, Sir James Sempill, enjoyed the confidence of James VI., and was the author of several works in prose and verse. Robert Sempill, the son, and Francis, the grandson, of Sir James, inherited his poetical talent. The only noticeable antiquities additional to those already mentioned, are the remains of two hill-forts, the one on the farm of Castlewa's and the other on Knockmade. On 18th June, 1685, a skirmish took place at Muirdykes, in the eastern part of the parish, between the Government troops commanded by Lord Ross of Hawkhead, and a remnant, to the number of 75, of those who had joined in the rising under the Earl of Argyle. The latter, under the command of Sir John Cochran, having taken up a position within some enclosures, bravely repelled the enemy, and kept their ground till nightfall, after which both parties withdrew from the field. Sir John's men then dispersed, and the Earl himself having been previously taken prisoner near Inchinnan, the unfortunate enterprise came to an end. The number of principal landowners of the parish is seven,—three of them resident; and the number of small landowners is about 130. The estimated value of raw produce in 1836, exclusive of minerals, was £14,067. Assessed property in 1843, £17,887 16s. The parish is traversed by the roads from Paisley to Irvine and Ardrossan, and by the Glasgow and South-western railway; and it has a station on the railway, 15¾ miles from Glasgow. Population in 1831, 4,515; in 1851, 4,153. Houses, 515.

This parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patrons, the Heritors. Stipend, about £330; glebe, £19 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £998 2s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s., with fees, and £25 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1806, and contains about 1,150 sittings. There is a Free church; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £282 12s. 10d. There is an United Presbyterian church, built in 1792, and containing 503 sittings. There are several non-parochial schools and a public library. The name of the parish was spelled in nearly forty different ways before its present spelling was finally adopted; and while the first part of it is universally believed to refer to the lake in the middle of the parish, the latter part is supposed by some antiquaries to be *innich*, the genitive of the Celtic word *innis*, referring to an islet in the lake,—and by others to be *Winnoc*, the name of an ancient saint to whom some old chapel here was dedicated.

The TOWN of LOCHWINNOCH stands on the road from Paisley to Kilbirnie, 3½ miles north by west of Beith, and 9¾ south-west of Paisley. Its situation is very pleasant, on Calder-water, in the neighbourhood of Castle-Semple-loch, sheltered on all sides except the south-east, by rising-grounds or thick plantations. The old part of it is comparatively mean, irregular, and small; but the new town comprises a main street ½ a mile long, with some streets crossing it at right angles, and was built on a regular plan. Most of the houses are two stories in height and covered with slates; but a few are of superior character, inhabited by wealthy persons or pr

fessional men. There are two large cotton mills and a wool mill. Most of the inhabitants are employed in these mills, but some are hand-loom weavers, and others are employed in bleaching. There formerly were manufactures of linen, of thread, of leather, and of candles; but they all proved failures. The town has an office of the City of Glasgow Bank, a total abstinence society, and several religious institutions. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday of May, and on the first Tuesday of November, both old style. Population in 1851, 2,271. Houses, 213.

LOCHWOOD-CASTLE. See JOHNSTONE, Dumfries-shire.

LOCHY (LOCH), the south-westernmost of the chain of fresh-water lakes in the Great Glen, Inverness-shire. It is about 14 miles long, and not more than a mile broad. Its boundaries on either side, throughout its whole extent, are lofty mountains, which rise up sudden and unbroken. Their outline is without variety; and after passing the mouth of the water of Archaig, there is neither bay, promontory, nor turning of the lake, of size sufficient to break the disagreeable uniformity. Near the western end of the lake, however, where the water of Archaig enters, there is some relief to the scenery. The fine bay which here sweeps on towards the glens of Achnacary,—the broken rocks and rich woods which ornament these little valleys,—the wooded and heathery knolls which are scattered about,—the mansion-house of Lochiel, and the pleasant farm-house of Clunes,—afforded an agreeable relief to the tourist.

LOCHY (THE), a river of the Great Glen, Inverness-shire. It issues from the south-west end of Loch-Lochy by a new channel artificially cut for it, about 600 yards south-east of the point at which the lake receives the Caledonian canal. Continuing for some time to run in its new channel, it is conveyed at Mucomre-bridge, a mile below Loch-Lochy, into the course of its former tributary, the Spean, and it becomes lost in that stream for ¼ of a mile, but resumes its name when the united current falls into the old channel of the parent stream at Garelochy. Its length of run is about 10 miles, generally parallel to the line of the canal, and it falls into Loch-Eil at Fort-William, within a few yards of the embouchure of the Nevis, precipitating itself with such force and rapidity into the marine lake, as to preserve, for a considerable distance, both distinctness of current and freshness of water. An excellent ferry is maintained on the river, about 2 miles above Fort-William, and is provided on each side with a good quay; yet it forms for all classes, but especially for cattle-dealers, a poor succedaneum for a substantial and commodious bridge.

LOCHY (THE), a small river of Breadalbane, Perthshire. It rises on the north side of Benchallin, in the extreme south of the most westerly detached part of Kenmore, and runs 3¾ miles northward, and 2¾ north-eastward, to the eastern limit of that district. It now, for 3 miles eastward, bisects a part of Weem, but has on its north bank a small section of Killin; it next, for 4½ miles south-eastward, runs across parts of Kenmore, of Weem, and of Killin; and it finally flows 1½ mile through Killin to the Dochart, into which it gently flows, a little above the entrance of that river into Loch-Tay. The Lochy is a stream of very varied and high attractions; and, in the lower part of its course, contributes its quota to the superb scenery round Loch-Tay-head. It is about 15 miles in length of course, and gives the name of Glenlochy to the vale which it traverses.

LOCHY (THE), a small tributary of the Aven, in the parish of Kirkmichael, Banffshire. It traverses a small, inhabited glen, descending to the left side of the Aven.

LOCKERBY, a post-town in the parish of Dryfesdale, Annandale. It stands on the road from Glasgow to Carlisle, and on the line of the Caledonian railway, mid-way between the Annan and the Milk, 4 miles east-south-east of Lochmaben, 6 north-west of Ecclefechan, 10 north-north-west of Annan, 12 east-north-east of Dumfries, 17½ west by south of Langholm, and 74 by railway south by west of Edinburgh. The country around it is one of the most pleasant tracts in Annandale. The town stretches north and south, and is flanked on the east by a pleasant rising-ground, called Lockerby-hill. Like most towns on the Borders, as well as some in other localities, it originated in the protection and influence of a castle or fortalice. On a ridgy rising ground, nearly surrounded by two lochlets, now drained, and one of them anciently traversed by the great Roman road up Annandale, stands an ancient quadrangular tower, the seat, in old times, of the Johnstones of Lockerby, a branch of the family of Johnstone of Lochwood, the ancestor of the late Marquis of Annandale, and of the present Marquis of Queensberry. Around this tower grew up a hamlet, which gradually swelled into a village, and eventually, by the liberal policy of granting feus and long tacks, increased to the bulk of a small provincial town. But though the place is of remote origin, and is the scene of some curious traditionary tales, it comes mainly into notice as the seat of a vast lamb-fair, and of considerable pastoral traffic. After the union of the Crowns, and the commencement of international friendly intercourse, English dealers annually met here the sheep-farmers of Dumfries-shire, to buy their surplus stock for the southern markets. The 'tryst,' as the meeting was called, was held on the skirt of Lockerby-hill; but it increased in extent, with the augmentation of intercourse between the nations, till it could no longer be held within the limits of its original arena. Some person—though no document or tradition gives the name of the public-spirited individual—now granted for the holding of the tryst, the whole hill in perpetuity as 'a common' to the town. This common—above 100 acres in extent—was once, in some way or other, dependent on the city of Glasgow; but the right of superiority having been bought up by the ancient and now noble family of Douglas of Lockerby-house, it is let out by auction to a person who exacts a small sum per score for the lambs shown on it, and who, in some good years, pays £30 to the proprietor for one day's collection.

The lamb-fair of Lockerby is the largest in Scotland, no fewer than from 30,000 to 50,000 lambs being usually on the ground; and the day for it is late in the season, being the second day of August, old style, unless that be a Saturday, a Sunday, or a Monday, and in that case the following Tuesday. Besides the lamb-fair, and a market for wool on the hill, there is on the same day a general gathering for fun and frolic in the town, at which the whole country, for 10 or 12 miles round, is generally assembled. Another fair, but much less notable than the former, is held on the second day of October, old style, with the same exception as to date as the other. Hiring-markets for servants, attended by great concourses of people, are held on the second Thursday of April, and on the 16th day of October, both old style. Free markets, chiefly for the sale of pork, and in some instances of cattle and horses, are held on the second Thursday of January, February, March, April, and May; on the third Thursday of

June, called the Midsummer market; on the 16th day of October, if a Thursday, and if not, on the Thursday following; on a Thursday in November, three weeks after that of October, and called the Martinmas market; on a Thursday, a fortnight after this Martinmas one; and, lastly, on the Thursday preceding Yule or Christmas. All are calculated in old style. During winter also, there are, chiefly for the sale of pork, weekly markets; and so great is the traffic in pork, that sometimes £1,000 is paid down for it by bacon-curers in one day. Lockerby is likewise a retail-depot of every sort of goods for all central and much of northern Annandale. The town has offices of the Royal Bank, the Commercial Bank, the Clydesdale Bank, two principal inns, a reading-room, a public library, a parish church with 640 sittings, a Free church with 800 sittings, an United Presbyterian church with 570 sittings, and several schools and other institutions. A station of the Caledonian railway is situated within its east side, and affords the readiest possible facilities of communication. Population in 1841, 1,315; in 1851, 1,569.

LOGAN, or Logie, a Celtic name, used in Scottish topography both singly and as a prefix, and signifying a hollow place, or plain, or meadow, surrounded by rising-grounds.

LOGAN, Wigtonshire. See Port-Logan.

LOGAN, Ayrshire. See Cumnock (Old).

LOGAN-BANK. See Glencross.

LOGAN-WATER, a rivulet of the parish of Lesmahago, Lanarkshire. It rises on the confines of Ayrshire, and runs about 6 miles north-eastward to the Nethan.

LOGAN-WATER, or Loganhouse-Water, a pastoral rivulet, associated with various interesting antiquities and reminiscences, and traversing to the North Esk a sequestered vale which diagonally cleaves the Pentland-hills in the parishes of Penicuick and Glencross, Edinburghshire. The stream is known as the Logan, only or chiefly in history and song; and is now popularly called Glencross-burn. See Penicuick and Glencross.

LOGGANLEE. See Edinburgh.

LOGGIE. See Dunfermline.

LOGGIE (The). See Luggie.

LOGIE, Morayshire. See Edenkillie.

LOGIE, a quondam parish in the south of Forfarshire. See Liff and Benvie.

LOGIE, a parish in the north-east of Fifeshire. It contains the villages of Logie and Lucklawhill-Feus; but its post-town is Cupar, 5 miles south-west of its parish church. It is bounded by Kilmany, Forgan, Leuchars, and Dairsie. Its length north-eastward is nearly 4 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 1½ mile. Occupying a portion of the south-eastern extremity of the Ochil-hills, which are here broken into several parallel ridges, its general surface is irregular and hilly, and considerably elevated above the valley of the Eden. The highest eminence is Lucklaw-hill, near the eastern extremity, which rises about 600 feet above the level of the sea, and commands an extensive view, particularly towards the north, where it commands the whole of the east coast as far as Arbroath. This hill consists of a yellow coloured felspar porphyry, very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish; the summit is compact flesh-red felspar. Tradition says that the Kings of Scotland, when residing at Falkland, or St. Andrews, used to follow the chase on this hill; in consequence of which it is called the King's-park. About 2,770 imperial acres in the parish are arable; about 307 are pastoral or waste; and about 266 are under wood. The landed property is at present much divided. The old valued rental is £2,916 6s. 8d. Assessed property in 1843, £4,012 13s. 8d. On the south side of the parish, and not far from the church, are the place and lands of Logie, which belonged, in the reign of Robert III., to Sir John Wemyss of Reres and Kincaldrum, ancestor of the Earls of Wemyss. In the reign of James VI., the lands of Logie were possessed by a younger branch of this noble family. In the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, Sir Walter Scott has published a ballad called 'the Laird of Logie,' founded on an incident which occurred to Wemyss of Logie, who appears to have been a young gallant at the court of the Scottish Solomon. The only noticeable antiquity in the parish is the ruin of a square tower, called the castle of Cruivie, on the lands of Straiton. The parish lies near the line of turnpike from Cupar to Dundee, and has easy access to the Dairsie station of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. The village of Logie is a small place, inhabited by feuars, near the middle of the south side of the parish. Population of the parish in 1831, 430; in 1851, 467. Houses, 109.

This parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £205 2s. 5d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £18 fees, and some other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1826, and contains 280 sittings. There is a Free church for Logie and Gauldry; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £132 11s. 2½d. The ancient name of this parish was Logie-Murdoch; but the latter part of the name has long been in disuse. The ancient parish church was a vicarage of the abbey of Balmerino. At the Reformation, Balmerino and Logie were united into one charge; but about 1571, Logie was supplied with a reader, and soon after was constituted a separate parochial charge.

LOGIE, a parish in the counties of Perth, Stirling, and Clackmannan. Its Perthshire portion contains the post-office village of Blairlogie; its Stirlingshire portion contains part of the post-office village of Bridge-of-Allan, and also adjoins the burgh of Stirling; and its Clackmannanshire portion contains the village of Craigmill, the post-office village of Menstrie, and part of the post-office village of Causewayhead. The parish, as a whole, is compact; yet the portion of it which belongs to Stirlingshire is in two sections, one of them quite detached from the county; and the portion of it which belongs to Clackmannanshire is cut off from the body of that county by the portion which belongs to Perthshire. About one-fifth of it, on the south, is the Clackmannan part; and the other four-fifths are nearly equally divided between Perth and Stirling. It is bounded by Dunblane, Alva, Alloa, St. Ninian's, Stirling, and Lecropt. Its length southward is 6½ miles; and its greatest breadth is about 6 miles. The river Allan traces its western boundary; the river Devon traces its eastern boundary; and the river Forth, from the mouth of the Allan to the mouth of the Devon, traces all the southern boundary. In the north and the north-east the parish runs up among the Ochil-hills; it thence descends in a hanging plain of dryfield to about its middle; and then, over nearly one-half of its whole area, it stretches away towards the rivers in strong and beautiful carse-ground, unsurpassed in its opulence by any in the kingdom. The whole surface is beautiful,—richly cultivated and adorned in its low grounds, and finely picturesque in its pastoral uplands. Its southern boundary has the far-folding sinuosities which distinguish the most capricious part of the links of the Forth. One of the peninsulas within the links is graced with the venerable ruins of Cambuskenneth Abbey: which see. The

centre of the parish is ornamented with the mansion and the wooded pleasure-grounds of Airthrie castle, a seat of Lord Abercromby. One of the Ochils, a high conical hill called Dunmyat, lifts the eye over parts of 12 counties, and feasts it with one of the most magnificent, as well as extensive prospects in Scotland. See DUNMYAT. Another grandly picturesque feature is ABBEY-CRAIG,—which also see. Half-a-mile north of the base of Dunmyat, a very fine well issues from more than 60 springs, bears the name of the Holy well, and is said to have been anciently an object of superstitious veneration and crowded resort on the part of the Roman Catholics. Toward the west are the mineral wells of AIRTHREY: which see. Silver and copper ores occur among the Ochils. A mine of copper was for some time flattered in its operations by the appearance of a very rich vein; but it became uncompensating, and was abandoned. The yearly value of the raw produce of the parish, exclusive of wood and minerals, was estimated in 1841 at £23,088. Assessed property in 1843, £14,837. The principal manufactories are a woollen mill at Menstrie, a distillery near Menstrie, and a paper-mill and a spinning-mill near the Bridge-of-Allan. The parish enjoys the communications of the Stirling and Perth turnpike, the Stirling and Granton steamers, the Scottish Central railway, and the Stirling and Dunfermline railway. Population of the Stirlingshire section, in 1831, 640; in 1851, 1,059. Houses, 171. Population of the Perthshire section, in 1831, 354; in 1851, 270. Houses, 62. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 1,945; in 1851, 2,551. Houses, 450.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Earl of Dunmore. Stipend, £263 10s. 2d.; glebe, £19. Unappropriated teinds, £680 3s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with £33 fees. The parish church was built in 1805, and contains 644 sittings. There is a Free church at Bridge-of-Allan, with about 800 sittings; and its receipts in 1856 amounted to £601 10s. 11d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Blairlogie, containing about 400 sittings. There is also an United Presbyterian church at Bridge-of-Allan. There are three non-parochial schools in the parish, a parochial library at Blairlogie, and a public library at Bridge-of-Allan. The Clackmannanshire part of the parish includes the sites of the ancient chapels and hermitages of Lupno, northwest of Menstrie, on the western bank of the stream which flows into the Devon.

LOGIE, an estate in the upper part of the parish of Crimond, on the east coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. See LOGIE-BUCHAN and LOGIE-LOCH.

LOGIE, a manufacturing village in the north of Forfarshire. See LOGIE-PERT.

LOGIE, a district of the parish of Kirriemuir, which was assigned, by the ecclesiastical authorities, as a quoad sacra parish to the South church of Kirriemuir, but which ceased to be a parish at the Disruption. Its population in 1841 was 2,691. See KIRRIEMUIR.

LOGIE-ALMOND, a district on the north bank of the river Almond, opposite the parish of Methven, and immediately west of that of Monedie, Perthshire. About 100 years ago, it was, by authority of the court of teinds, disjoined from the parish of Monzie, to which it originally belonged, and annexed quoad sacra to that of Monedie. The district measures 3 miles by 2¼. The soil adjacent to the river is partly of light loam and partly gravelly; and, on rising grounds and hills in the interior and on the north, it is a deep till mixed with moss. The uplands are divided into sheep-walks, and abound with all kinds of game. Near the Almond are some ruinous castles; and elsewhere are two Druidical circles. The district anciently formed the meeting point of the three dioceses of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane; and is traditionally said to have been a place of conference on the part of the three bishops. About 23 years ago, Logie-Almond, and small portions of the parishes of Redgorton, Auchtergaven, Fowlis-Wester, and Methven, were erected into a chaplainry, or formally connected with a chapel, without being made a quoad sacra parish; and within the last 4 years, the united district, which measures 6 miles by 2½, was constituted by the court of teinds, a quoad sacra parish. The patron of it is the Earl of Mansfield. The parish church was formerly a chapel of ease of the parish of Monzie, and contains 285 sittings. There is a Free church of Logie-Almond, whose receipts in 1856 amounted to £130 8s. 5d. There is also an United Presbyterian church in Logie-Almond, built in 1811, and containing 450 sittings. There are three schools in the district. The post-town is Perth, 10 miles to the east-south-east.

LOGIE-BRIDE. See AUCHTERGAVEN.

LOGIE-BUCHAN, a parish in Buchan and Formartine, Aberdeenshire. Its post-town is Ellon, 2 miles to the west. It is bounded by Cruden, Slains, Foveran, Udny, and Ellon. Its length, in a demi-semi-circular curve, from north-east to south-west, is about 9 miles; and its average breadth is about 1½ mile. The river Ythan, here navigable at full tide for small sloops, crosses it from west to east, dividing it into nearly equal proportions. Precipices of gneiss rock flank the stream at the part where it enters the parish, and give a very distinct echo to short sentences in a calm evening. The surface of the parish is rather flat, but has occasional eminences; and Tarty, one of its highest hills, has an altitude of only 135 feet above the level of the sea. About 5,759 imperial acres are in tillage; about 316 are improveable pasture; about 337 are unimproveable; and about 66, included in the above, are under wood. The arable soil, in general, is fertile, but less so on the banks of the river than elsewhere. The average rent of the arable land is about 15s. Assessed property in 1843, £3,178. Estimated value of raw produce in 1842, £13,200. The "Boat of Logie" is a well-known tune, having reference to this parish, but the still better known song of "Logie o' Buchan," refers to a gardener, about the middle of last century, at Logie in the parish of Crimond. Logie-Buchan is traversed by the road from Peterhead to Aberdeen. Population in 1831, 684; in 1851, 724. Houses, 124.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ellon, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Buchan of Auchmacoy. Stipend, £191 16s. 8d.; glebe, £12 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £11 11s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 4d., with about £20 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1787, and contains 400 sittings. During the civil wars of the 17th century, a party of royalists met and defeated a Covenanter force on the lands of Tarty; and though the action was only a skirmish, it caused great alarm in Aberdeen, and occasioned that hasty rising of the Gordons, whose failure compelled the Marquis of Huntly to flee the country, and brought Sir John Gordon to the block.

LOGIE-BURN, a rivulet running several miles westward on the boundary between Banffshire and Aberdeenshire, and then proceeding south-westward, within the parish of King-Edward, to fall into the Deveron.

LOGIE-COLDSTONE, a parish in the Kincardine O'Neil district of Aberdeenshire. Its post-town is Tarland, 4 miles to the east. It is bounded

by Strathdon, Towie, Tarland, Coull, Aboyne, and Glenmuick. Its length south-eastward is 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is upwards of 5 miles. Its north-west end lies on Deskry-side, within the basin of the Don; but all the rest of it is in the district of Cromar, within the basin of the Dee. A great part of this Cromar section seems anciently to have been the site of a large lake or chain of lakes, and is now a valley, diversified by swells, and watered by three rivulets forming the Loch of Daven. See DAVEN (LOCH). A range of steep high hills flanks the upper half of the south-western side of this valley, terminating on the summit of Morven, at the boundary with Glenmuick and Strathdon, which commands a view down Deeside as far as the eye can reach. A range of heights flanks also a great part of the north-east side of the valley; but this is more gradual and less elevated. About 3,000 acres are in tillage, and about 900 are under wood. The soil on the hill slopes is generally deep and fertile; but that on the low grounds is mostly shallow, and either sandy or peaty. The predominant rock is granite. The average rent of the arable land is 25s. per acre. Assessed property in 1843, £3,080. The landowners are Farquharson of Invercauld, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Marquis of Huntly, Forbes of Blelack, and Farquharson of Corrachree. The mansions are Blelack and Corrachree. There are 3 meal mills and a saw-mill. Two farms bear the name of Cairnmore, from large cairns which existed till recently on their lands. The lower part of the parish is traversed by the road from Ballater to Tarland. Population in 1831, 910; in 1851, 889. Houses, 179.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine-O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen. Patrons, the Crown and Farquharson of Invercauld. Stipend, £217 9s. 3d.; glebe, £16. Unappropriated teinds, £91 11s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £25 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1780. There is a Free church in Glenmuick for Cromar; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £45 8s. 9d. The present parish of Logie-Coldstone comprehends the ancient parishes of Logie-Mar and Coldstone, which were united in 1618.

LOGIE-DURNO. See CHAPEL-OF-GARIOCH.

LOGIE-EAST. See CAPUTH.

LOGIE-EASTER, a parish in the north-east of Ross-shire and Cromartyshire. Its postal communication is through Parkhill, 2 miles south of the parish church, but within Kilmuir-Easter. It is bounded by Tain, Fearn, Nigg, Kilmuir-Easter, and Eddertoun. Its length south-eastward is 7 miles; and its breadth is about 3 miles. Its surface descends from the north-west and the north to the sea-board of the northern extremity of Cromarty frith; and is uneven, but by no means rugged. The soil is, in some places, a strong deep clay; in others, a rich black mould; in others, a light earth on a sandy irretentive subsoil. Sands have been extensively reclaimed, and are in a very improved state of cultivation. Wheat is more plentifully produced than any other grain, and is excellent in quality. The prevailing rock is the old red sandstone. Thriving plantations are somewhat extensive; and some natural wood flourishes on the grounds of Ulladale. The largest stream bisects the parish east-south-eastward; and one of three other burns, after heavy rains, overflows its banks, and sometimes considerably damages the adjacent fields, washing away the soil, and spoiling the grass. The water of one of several very fine springs was once superstitiously thought to have a predictive power; and, when carried, in any quantity, into the presence of a sick person, was alleged to change colour if he would die, and to retain its limpidness if he would recover. The mansions are Calrossie and Shandwick. Several cairns stand on both sides of one of the burns, and are traditionally said to indicate an ancient battle in which some Scottish forces worsted an army of Danes. A gallows hill in the centre of the parish, and a deep small pond in its vicinity, called *Poll a bhaidh*, or 'the Pool for drowning,' were noted, in the days of hereditary jurisdiction, as places of capital punishment. There are four landowners. The old valued rental was £1,514 Scots. Assessed property in 1843, £3,297 6s. The parish is traversed by the great road from Inverness to Wick. Population in 1831, 934; in 1851, 965. Houses, 217.

This parish is in the presbytery of Tain, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Marchioness of Stafford. Stipend, £236 19s. 1d.; glebe, £7. Unappropriated teinds, £55 17s. 10d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d. The parish church is a neat, modern structure, on a commanding site, and contains 700 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 500; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £171 7s. 10d. There is an Assembly's school at Scotsburn.

LOGIE-ELPHINSTONE, the estate and mansion of Sir James D. H. Elphinstone, Bart., on the north bank of the Ury, in the parish of Chapel-of-Garioch, Aberdeenshire.

LOGIE-FORFAR. See LOGIE-PERT.

LOGIE-HEAD, a promontory at the western extremity of the parish of Fordyce, and flanking the east side of the bay of Cullen, Banffshire.

LOGIE-LOCH, a lake on the estate of Logie, in the upper part of the parish of Crimond, Aberdeenshire. It is also called the Loch of Kinninmonth.

LOGIE-MAR. See LOGIE-COLDSTONE.

LOGIE-MONTROSE. See LOGIE-PERT.

LOGIE-MURDOCH. See LOGIE, Fifeshire.

LOGIE-NEWTON, a farm in the parish of Auchterless, Aberdeenshire,—on which are a Roman camp, and a very large tri-concentric Druidical circle.

LOGIE-PERT, a parish, containing the villages of Logie, Craigo, and Muirside, on the north-east border of Forfarshire. Its post-town is Montrose. It is bounded by Kincardineshire, and by the parishes of Montrose, Dun, and Strickathrow. Its length eastward is nearly 5 miles; and its breadth is about 3 miles. The North Esk traces all the boundary with Kincardineshire. The surface of the parish rises from that river, at first gently, and afterwards more rapidly, so as to attain a commanding though not strictly a hilly elevation; and, in a minor section, it slopes to the south. The high ground commands a noble view of the Grampians, of the intervening plain, and of a considerable part of Kincardineshire. The soil, in the northern division, is a deep, fertile clay; and in the other districts, it is partly a light loam, and partly blackish moorland, superincumbent on clay. About 300 acres are waste; and all the rest of the area is disposed in arable grounds and plantations, in the proportion to each other of 3½ to 1. Abundance of wood, and the achievements of husbandry, impress on the parish a peculiarly snug and cheerful aspect. Of various springs of excellent water which refresh the inhabitants, a copious one near the site of the old manse of Pert is reputed to be antiscorbutic, and one in Martin's den produces so plentifully that its stream would fill a pipe of a foot in interior circumference. Freestone, of good quality, abounds; but is not much worked. Limestone was formerly mined and burnt to a great extent; but eventually proved uncompensating. On the North Esk are two seats o

considerable manufacture. The Logie works, of the parish of Logie-Pert, a mile from the eastern extremity, connected with Logie village, and 4¼ miles from the town of Montrose, consist of a flax-spinning mill, which employs about 130 persons, and a bleachfield for linen-yarns, which employs nearly 50. The population of the village of Logie is about 340. The Craigo works, nearly a mile farther up the river, consist of a flax-spinning mill, machinery for finishing cloth, a bleachfield, and a soda work, which jointly employ about 300 persons. The chief mansions are Craigo in the south-east corner, and Gallery on the North Esk. Nearly a mile west of Craigo-house are three remarkable tumuli, called the Laws of Logie, two of which have been opened, and found to contain unusually large human skeletons, and some kindred relics. The parish is traversed by the west road between Dundee and Aberdeen, by the road from Montrose to Fettercairn, and by the Aberdeen railway; and it has a station on the railway at Craigo, 36 miles from Aberdeen. There are five principal landowners. Real rental in 1855, £6,262. Assessed property in 1843, £6,206. Estimated value of raw produce in 1835, £14,521. Population in 1831, 1,359; in 1851, 1,609. Houses, 350.

This parish is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patrons, the Crown and St. Mary's College of St. Andrews. Stipend, £261 8s.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated teinds, £24 5s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £10 7s. 6d. fees, and £10 6s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1840, and contains 500 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 380; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £241 11s. 5d. There are three non-parochial schools, and a parochial library. The present parish of Logie-Pert comprehends the ancient parishes of Logie-Montrose, composing its eastern division, and of Pert, composing its western division. The parishes were united by act of parliament between 1610 and 1615. The ruins of the old church of Logie stand in a romantic hollow or low ground on the North Esk, half a-mile from the eastern extremity; and those of the old church of Pert stand also on the river 4½ miles further west. The united parish is sometimes called in documents Logie-Orfar.

LOGIERAIT, a large, dispersed parish, containing the post-office village of Logierait, the village of Ballenluig, and part of the post-town of Aberfeldy, in the north of Perthshire. Part of it is surrounded on all sides, to a depth of many miles, by the parish of Fortingall in Breadalbane. This part has a length from north to south of 4½ miles, and a mean breadth of 3⅝ miles; it lies on the south side of Loch-Rannoch, from 1¼ to 5 miles from the east end of the lake; it has a belt of plantation a mile broad from the lake southward; and it thence toweringly recedes to a water-shedding line of alpine summits along its southern boundary. The nearest other part of the parish to this is a detached section, 11½ miles to the east, surrounded on all sides by the parish of Dull, and parts of the curiously scattered parish of Weem, and extending in a stripe of irregular but generally narrow breadth, 4½ miles from north-west to south-east, where it strikes the Tay. This district is cut asunder across its narrow middle by the loch of Glassy; it has a lochlet near its north-west extremity; and it is softened into amenity and beauty toward the Tay; but elsewhere, it is wildly pastoral. The next part of the parish is surrounded on all sides by Dull, runs parallel to the former part at generally a mile's distance, and is a stripe of 3½ miles in length, and ¾ of a mile in mean breadth stretching south-eastward to the Tay. This part has on its north-eastern boundary the loch of Derculich, ⅔ of a mile in length, and possesses over a large proportion of its area, especially toward the Tay, a cultivated and ornamental aspect, foiled by lofty grounds at its centre and in the north-west. The fourth and chief part of the parish, or its main body, lies at the nearest point half a-mile east of the part just noticed, and 14 miles in a straight line east of the part in Rannoch. It consists of an irregular triangle, and an attached parallelogram. The triangle lies between the rivers Tay and Tummel, from their point of confluence upward; it measures 6 miles along the Tummel in a straight line on the north-east, and is there bounded by Moulin, by part of Dowally, and by its own attached parallelogram, —5½ miles along the Tay on the south, and is there bounded by Little Dunkeld and Dull,—and 4½ miles from the Tummel to the Tay on the west, but sends westward a projection of 4 or 4½ square miles in area, and is there bounded wholly by Dull. The parallelogram rests one end for 2 miles on the Tummel, and for one mile on the Tay, subsequent to the confluence of the rivers; it recedes north-eastward 5½ miles by 3; and it is bounded on the north-west by part of Dowally,—on the north-east by Strathardle in Kirkmichael,—on the south-east by Dunkeld,—and on the south-west by Little Dunkeld, and by its own attached triangle. Two-thirds of the parallelogram, from the north-east boundary downward, are occupied by the Braes of Tullimet, which give name to a favourite Scottish air. Among the Braes are three lakes, — the largest, Loch-Hoishne, circular in outline, and about 1½ mile in circumference. A broad belt of the parallelogram upon the Tummel is arable ground. The triangle has an area singularly varied and beautiful. Along the Tummel, or the north-east side of the triangle, stretches Slesbeg, or 'the narrow country,' having woodlands which, in several places, go down to the very brink of the river, and, in one place, are very extensive. Slesbeg is flanked over its whole length by a bold abrupt ridge of heights which terminates, at the south-east, in precipitous rocks. Parallel to this ridge, and close on the south-west boundary, runs another ridge of similar character, enclosing several lochlets, and sending down mountain-brooks to drain the diversified surface intervening between it and the other ridge. The hills here and elsewhere, are, in their summits and higher acclivities, partly covered with heath, and partly a wild exhibition of naked rock. Along the Tay is a beautiful broad belt of arable ground, forming part of Strathtay, and finely adorned with wood. The area here, and along the two sides of the Tummel, and up the lower slopes of the hills which acknowledges the dominion of the plough, and displays the attractions of full cultivation, aggregates nearly 3,000 acres. So far back as the date of the Old Statistical Account, the country had advanced singularly far in georgical achievement, and in acquaintance with the best tools and appliances of husbandry.

Among the rocks of the parish is a variety of talc; in one part of Strathtay are several strata of limestone; and in some mosses fossil wood is occasionally found. Fruit-trees and garden-shrubs agree well with the soil, and are plentifully reared. The rivers frequently overflow their banks, convert the low grounds into temporary lakes, break down barriers, sweep away land to the enlargement of their channels, and fling a dash of wildness and sublimity over the landscape. The country, in its ordinary state, ranks high in scenic attraction. "A rock, not above a mile from the church," says the statist, "commands a prospect of a great part of the parish.

The windings of the rivers, the rich vales, the sloping corn-fields and pastures, the hanging woodlands, and the awful mountains which rise at a distance to confine the view, form, all together, one of the noblest landscapes, for extent, variety, beauty, and grandeur, that the eye can behold." Along the Tay, as well in the detached sections as in the main body, are some fine mansions. The most extensive landowners are the Duke of Athole, and Stewart of Ballechin; and there are sixteen others, with each a rental of upwards of £50. The total real rental is upwards of £10,000. Assessed property in 1843, £10,290 9s. 5d. There are in the parish six distilleries, eight meal-mills, two flax-mills, two saw-mills, and a potato starch-mill. Druidical stones and ruins of ancient Romish chapels occur in various quarters. Cairns formerly existed in several places, but have been removed. A Roman urn and a medal of Trajan were found in the parish. The ruins of a beacon-house stand on a rock 2 miles from the manse. The ruins of a castle, said to have been the residence of Robert III. after he resigned the government to his brother, the Duke of Albany, surmount a high bank near the Tummel ferry. The area of the castle is elliptical, and the fosse is in tolerable preservation. Good roads run along the Tay and the Tummel. Across the Tay ¼ of a mile below the influx of the Tummel, and across the Tummel 1 mile above its confluence with the Tay, are chain ferry-boats for the conveyance of passengers, cattle, carts, and carriages. The village of Logierait is beautifully situated on the banks of the Tay, near the influx of the Tummel, 8 miles east by north of Aberfeldy, and 8½ north-north-west of Dunkeld. It was formerly a place of considerable importance, but is now in an almost ruinous condition. Here Rob Roy made his escape after being apprehended by the Duke of Athole in 1717; and here Charles Edward located the prisoners whom he carried off from the field of Prestonpans. An annual fair is held here on the 22d of August. Population of the village, 168. Houses, 46. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,138; in 1851, 2,875. Houses, 578.

This parish is in the presbytery of Weem, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Duke of Athole. Stipend, £250 11s.; glebe, £10. Unappropriated teinds, £256 1s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £5 15s. 9d. fees. The parish church was built in 1806, and contains 1,000 sittings. The westernmost section of Logierait is included in the quoad sacra parish of Rannoch. There is a Free church of Logierait, with an attendance of 300; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £101 5s. 11½d. There is also a Free church at Aberfeldy. There are within Logierait an Episcopalian chapel and a Baptist chapel; and there is at Aberfeldy an Independent chapel. There are a Free school in the Strathtay district, eight other non-parochial schools in the parish, and two benefit societies. Among distinguished natives of the parish may be mentioned Dr. Adam Fergusson and Dr. Robert Bissett, the latter the biographer of Edmund Burke.

LOGIE-WEST. See CAPUTH.

LOGIE-WESTER, a parish in Ross-shire united to URQUHART: which see.

LOING (THE), a rivulet of the south-west of Ross-shire. It divides Kintail on its left bank from Lochalsh on its right; uniformly pursues a south-westerly course; falls into the head of Loch-Long conjointly with the Elchaig coming from the east-south-east; and, though having an entire run of only about 9 miles, is fed by so many mountain-streams as to be subject to very sudden and great freshets. Salmon once abounded in the rivulet, bu is now comparatively scarce.

LOIRSTON LOCH. See NIGG, Kincardineshire

LOMOND HILLS (THE), two beautiful conica trap hills, situated in the shires of Fife and Kinross and visible to a considerable distance. The Eas Lomond, which is in the parish of Falkland in Fife shire, and is the most regular and beautiful, is gen erally stated to be about 1,260 feet above sea-level and 900 feet above the valley which separates i from the Ochils; but Mr. Cunningham, in hi 'Geology of the Lothians,' estimates its altitude a 1,466 feet. This hill contains limestone and coal The West Lomond, which is in the parish of Port moak in Kinross-shire, is usually stated to be abou 40 feet higher, but Mr. Cunningham estimates it a 1,721 feet. At its base lies the beautiful and placid Loch-Leven. Between the two principal Lomonds there arises another point which is sometimes distinguished as the Mid-Lomond, and composed o sandstone and trap strata, surmounted by a greyish black basalt. In some parts the Lomonds present a face of regular columnar trap. See FALKLAND and FIFESHIRE.

LOMOND (LOCH), a magnificent fresh-water lake in Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire. Its head commences at the foot of Glen-Falloch within 1½ mile of the boundary with Perthshire; its upper part, to the extent of 3 miles, lies wholly within the parish of Arrochar, Dumbartonshire; the whole of its east side thence belongs to Stirlingshire; and the whole of its south side and its west side belong to Dumbartonshire. It extends in the direction of south-south-east, with a total length of about 23 miles; and its breadth, for 14 miles from its head, nowhere exceeds 1½ mile, but afterwards expands to 5½ miles. Its depth in some parts of its upper half is from 200 to 600 feet, but, in its lower half, seldom exceeds 60 feet. Thirty islands, of different sizes, are scattered over the surface of its lower or wider part; some of them of considerable height, most of them finely wooded, and all contributing, with its shores and screens, to form a rich variety of picturesque scenery. The chief of these islands are Inch-Murrin, Inch-Cailliach, Inch-Clair, Inch-Conachan, Inch-Cruin, Inch-Galbraith, Inch-Fad, Inch-Lonaig, Inch-Tavanach, Inch-Moan, Inch Friechlan, Inch-Croin, and Inch-Torr; and wil be found described in their own alphabetical places The lake lies completely imbedded amidst differen ranges of hills. At the south end the Kilpatrick hills terminate near Kilmaronock; on the western shore are the mountains of Luss and Arrochar; at the upper extremity tower the mountains o Glenfalloch; and on the eastern shore the grea chain of the Grampians terminates in Benlomond These ranges of hills are intersected by deep glens and by numerous mountain-streams which pou their waters into the lake. The rivulets Fruin Luss, Finlas, Douglas, with many smaller streams drain the highlands of Dumbartonshire into Loch Lomond; the rivulet Falloch brings a considerabl drainage into its head from Perthshire; and th river Endrick enters its south-east corner with very large drainage from Stirlingshire. The whol of the lake's superfluence is carried off from a south erly prolongation of its south-west corner, by th river Leven; and the cognomen of that river wa anciently the cognomen of the lake itself. Se LEVEN (THE).

It is said that the waters of Loch-Lomond hav increased considerably during the lapse of ages; an in Camstradden-bay, more than 100 yards from th shore, the ruins of houses are alleged still to l visible beneath the water. These traditionary re

ports have the sanction of the learned Camden, who, in his 'Atlas Britannica,' speaks of an island existing in his time, called Camstradden, situated between the lands of that name and Inch-Tavanach, on which, he adds, were a house and an orchard. This island has now disappeared. Such an accident may have occurred, however, without any increase of the waters of the lake. Indeed, the supposition of such an increase is inconsistent with the appearances presented by the river Leven, which would rather lead to the supposition that the waters of Loch-Lomond had become lower than they once were. Loch-Lomond was at one time famed for three wonders—"waves without wind, fish without fin, and a floating island." The swell in the widest part, particularly after a storm, has no doubt given rise to the belief in the first of these marvels. Vipers are said occasionally to swim from island to island, and this may account for the second. In Bleau's Atlas, 1653, it is said, "Les poissons qu'ils disent n'avoir pas de nageoires, qu'ils apéllent vulgairement Paones, sont un espece d'anguilles, c'est pourquoy il ne faut pas s'en estonner." Various accounts have been given of the floating island—one, that it was constructed of large square beams of oak, firmly mortised into one another, by a Keith Macindoill, or Keith the son of Dollius, who is said to have been contemporary with the famous Finmacoull or Fingal, and consequently to have lived in the 5th century. Camden appears to have heard of the floating island, and he adds a fourth wonder. "As for the floating island," says he, "I shall not call the truth of it in question, for what could hinder a body from swimming that is dry and hollow, like a pinnace, and very light? And so Pliny tells us that certain green sands covered with rushes, float up and down on the lake of Vundimon. But I leave it to the neighbours, who know the nature of this place, to be judges whether this old distich of our Neckham be true:—

"Ditatur fluvius Albania, saxea ligna
Dat Lomund multa frigiditate potens.

Scotland's enriched with rivers, timber thrown
Into cold Lomund's waters turns to stone.

Loch-Lomond has, with great justice, been styled the Queen of Scottish lakes. The beauty of some portions, and the splendid magnificence of other parts of its scenery, are nowhere else to be equalled. Custom cannot stale its infinite variety. At the south end its ample bosom is agreeably and picturesquely diversified by the numerous islands with which it is gemmed. The hills indeed have not here the true Highland aspect, but they are softly swelling, and have a green and pastoral appearance; and the open valleys smiling in the sunshine, everywhere present scenes of calm and quiet beauty. Numerous splendid mansions, with their richly wooded grounds, are studded around the shores, at the bases of the hills, or the openings of the valleys, adding the beauties of cultivation and art to those of nature. But it is the inconceivable variety afforded by numberless projecting headlands and receding bays, and by all the crowd of fairy islands which lie scattered over the surface of the lake,

"As quietly as spots of sky
Among the evening clouds,"

which forms the distinguishing charm of the whole, and presents an inexhaustible source of pleasure and delight to the cultivated tourist. Towards the north end of the lake the scene becomes very different, and acquires a really Highland character. Here the lake is narrowed to the appearance of a river, winding amidst bold and rugged mountains, which, in some places, seem as if they were about to close over it. The hills rise to a greater height and their bare and serrated tops present a bold and broken outline, often enveloped in mist and clouds, and for a great part of the year covered with snow. The valleys are deep and narrow, and their sides are everywhere marked by the rough and rugged beds of mountain-torrents.

A great poet has said, that, "In some lakes, the proportion of diffused water is often too great, as at the lake of Geneva, for instance, and in most of the Scottish lakes. No doubt," he continues, "it sounds magnificent, and flatters the imagination, to hear at a distance of masses of water so many leagues in length, and miles in width; and such ample room may be delightful to the fresh-water sailor, scudding with a lively breeze amid the rapidly shifting scenery. But who ever travelled along the banks of Loch-Lomond, variegated, as the lower part is, by islands, without feeling that a speedier termination of the long vista of blank water would be acceptable, and without wishing for an interposition of green meadows, trees, and cottages, and a sparkling stream to run by his side? In fact, a notion of grandeur as connected with magnitude, has seduced persons of taste into a general mistake upon this subject. It is much more desirable for the purposes of pleasure, that lakes should be numerous and small or middle-sized, than large, not only for communication by walks and rides, but for variety, and for recurrence of similar appearances. To illustrate this by one instance: how pleasing is it to have a ready and frequent opportunity of watching, at the outlet of a lake, the stream, pushing its way among the rocks, in lively contrast with the stillness from which it has escaped; and how amusing to compare its noisy and turbulent motions with the gentle playfulness of the breezes that may be starting up, or wandering here and there over the faintly-rippled surface of the broad water! I may add, as a general remark, that in lakes of great width, the shores cannot be distinctly seen at the same time; and therefore contribute little to mutual illustration and ornament; and if the opposite shores are out of sight of each other, like those of the American and Asiatic lakes, then unfortunately the traveller is reminded of a nobler object; he has the blankness of a sea-prospect without the grandeur and accompanying sense of power." Thus far the sentiments of one, whose opinion on such points is not to be lightly gainsayed or controverted. But we think the following remarks on the passage just quoted, by Professor Wilson, will carry along with them the suffrages of most of our readers:

"We shall not be suspected," says the Professor, "of an inclination to dissent, on light grounds, from any sentiments of Wordsworth. But finely felt and expressed as all this is, we do not hesitate to say that it is not applicable to Loch-Lomond. Far be it from us to criticise this passage sentence by sentence; for we have quoted it not in a captious, but a reverent spirit, as we have ever done with the works of this illustrious man. He has studied nature more widely and profoundly than we have; but it is out of our power to look on Loch-Lomond without a feeling of perfection. The 'diffusion of water' is indeed great; but in what a world it floats! At first sight of it, how our soul expands! The sudden revelation of such majestic beauty, wide as it is and extending afar, inspires us with a power of comprehending it all. Sea-like indeed it is,—a Mediterranean sea,—enclosed with lofty hills and as lofty mountains,—and these indeed are the Fortunate Isles! We shall not dwell on the feeling which all must have experienced on the first sight of such a vision—the feeling of a lovely and a

mighty calm; it is manifest that the spacious 'diffusion of water' more than conspires with the other components of such a scene to produce the feeling; that to it belongs the spell that makes our spirit serene, still, and bright, as its own. Nor when such feeling ceases so entirely to possess, and so deeply to affect us, does the softened and subdued charm of the scene before us depend less on the expanse of the 'diffusion of water.' The islands, that before had lain we knew not how—or we had only felt that they were all most lovely—begin to show themselves in the order of their relation to one another and to the shores. The eye rests on the largest, and with them the lesser combine; or we look at one or two of the least, away by themselves, or remote from all a tufted rock; and many as they are, they break not the breadth of the liquid plain, for it is ample as the sky. They show its amplitude; as masses and sprinklings of clouds, and single clouds, show the amplitude of the cerulean vault. And then the long promontories—stretching out from opposite mainlands, and enclosing bays that in themselves are lakes—they too magnify the empire of water; for long as they are, they seem so only as our eye attends them with their cliffs and woods from the retiring shores, and far distant are their shadows from the central light. Then what shores! On one side where the lake is widest, low-lying they seem and therefore lovelier —undulating with fields and groves, where many a pleasant dwelling is embowered, into lines of hills that gradually soften away into another land. On the other side, sloping back, or overhanging, mounts beautiful in their bareness, for they are green as emerald; others, scarcely more beautiful, studded with fair trees—some altogether woods. They soon form into mountains—and the mountains become more and more majestical, yet beauty never deserts them, and her spirit continues to tame that of the frowning cliffs. Far off as they are, Benlomond and Benvoirlich are seen to be giants; magnificent is their retinue, but they two are supreme, each in his own dominion; and clear as the day is here, they are diademed with clouds. It cannot be that the 'proportion of diffused water is here too great;' and is it then true that no one 'ever travelled along the banks of Loch-Lomond, variegated as the lower part is by islands, without feeling that a speedier termination to the long vista of blank water would be acceptable, and without wishing for an interposition of green meadows, trees, and cottages, and a sparkling stream to run by his side?' We have travelled along them in all weathers and never felt such a wish. For there they all are—all but the 'sparkling stream to run by our side,' and we see not how that well could be in nature. 'Streams that sparkle as they run,' cross our path on their own; and brighter never issued from the woods. Along the margin of the water, as far as Luss—ay, and much farther—the variations of the foreground are incessant. 'Had it no other beauties,' it has been truly said, 'but those of its shores, it would still be an object of prime attraction; whether from the bright green meadows sprinkled with luxuriant ash trees, that sometimes skirt its margin, or its white pebbled shores on which its gentle billows murmur, like a miniature ocean, or its bold rocky promontories rising from the dark water rich in wild flowers and ferns, and tangled with wild roses and honeysuckles, or its retired bays where the waves dash, reflecting, like a mirror, the trees which hang over them, an inverted landscape.'

"The islands are for ever arranging themselves into new forms, every one more and more beautiful; at least so they seem to be, perpetually occurring, yet always unexpected, and there is a pleasure even in such a series of slight surprises that enhances the delight of admiration. And alongside, or behind us, all the while, are the sylvan mountains, 'laden with beauty;' and ever and anon open glens widen down upon us from chasms; or forest glades lead our hearts away into the inner gloom—perhaps our feet; and there, in a field that looks not as if it had been cleared by his own hands, but left clear by nature, a woodman's hut. Half-way between Luss and Tarbet the water narrows, but it is still wide; the new road, we believe, winds round the point of Firkin, the old road boldly scaled the height, as all old roads loved to do; ascend it, and bid the many-isled vision, in all its greatest glory, farewell. Thence upwards prevails the spirit of the mountains. The lake is felt to belong to them—to be subjected to their will—and that is capricious; for sometimes they suddenly blacken it when at its brightest, and sometimes when its gloom is like that of the grave, as if at their bidding, all is light. We cannot help attributing the 'skiey influences' which occasion such wonderful effects on the water, to prodigious mountains; for we cannot look on them without feeling that they reign over the solitude they compose; the lights and shadows flung by the sun and the clouds imagination assuredly regards as put forth by the vast objects which they colour; and we are inclined to think some such belief is essential in the profound awe, often amounting to dread, with which we are inspired by the presences of mere material forms. But be this as it may, the upper portion of Loch-Lomond is felt by all to be most sublime. Near the head, all the manifold impressions of the beautiful which for hours our mind had been receiving begin to fade; if some gloomy change has taken place in the air, there is a total obliteration, and the mighty scene before us is felt to possess not the hour merely, but the day. Yet should sunshine come, and abide a while, beauty will glimpse upon us even here, for green pastures will smile vividly, high up among the rocks; the sylvan spirit is serene the moment it is touched with light, and here there is not only many a fair tree by the water-side, but yon old oak wood will look joyful on the mountain, and the gloom become glimmer in the profound abyss. Wordsworth says that 'it must be more desirable, for the purposes of pleasure, that lakes should be numerous, and small or middle-sized, than large, not only for communication by walks and rides, but for variety, and for recurrence of similar appearances.' The Highlands have them of all sizes—and that surely is best. But here is one which, it has been truly said, is not only 'incomparable in its beauty as in its dimensions, exceeding all others in variety as it does in extent and splendour, but unites in itself every style of scenery which is found in the other lakes of the Highlands.' He who has studied and understood and felt all Loch-Lomond, will be prepared at once to enjoy any other fine lake he looks on; nor will he admire nor love it the less, though its chief character should consist in what forms but one part of that of the Wonder in which all kinds of beauty and sublimity are combined."

A project for forming a canal from the foot of Loch Lomond near Balloch to the Clyde at Bowling-ha was long entertained, and, after being for some tim abandoned, was revived and re-entertained, bu was eventually thrown altogether aside. A muc better project was that of a railway between near the same points; and this project was completed 1850. Another project, of similar character, w the constructing of a railway from Balloch to St ling, to open direct communication with the cent

and the east of Scotland; and this project was completed in 1856. Trains run on these railways, in connexion with steamers on the lake, affording to the citizens of Glasgow and to those of Edinburgh the remarkable facility of making a trip from their own houses to the head of the lake and back again in one day. Other steam-boat trips, also, are made on the lake; and regular communications are maintained on the one side with Helensburgh, on the other side with Loch-Katrine, and at the head with the Central Highlands. But from any single excursion, or series of excursions, by steam-boat on the bosom of the lake, only a very faint and limited idea of its splendid scenery can be formed. To obtain anything like an adequate conception of its many beauties, it is necessary to spend days upon its banks, to wander over the hills and amid the silent glens, and to visit its numerous islands, many of which are of themselves sufficient to form a day's excursion. A trip in the steam-boat, however, to obtain a general survey of the whole, will concentrate the recollections of the tourist, and impress his memory more distinctly.

LONACH, a mountain, 1,200 feet high, in the parish of Strathdon, Aberdeenshire. In 1823, a large cairn was erected on its summit in honour of Sir Charles Forbes' elevation to a baronetcy.

LONAIG. See Inch-Lonaig.

LONAN (The), a rivulet, of about 6 miles length of course, running westward, through the parishes of Muckairn and Kilmore, to Loch-Nell, in Lorn, Argyleshire.

LONCARTY. See Luncarty.

LONEHEAD. See Loanhead.

LONG (Loch), a belt of marine water, a long northward ramification of the frith of Clyde, extending between the district of Cowal in Argyleshire, and the parishes of Roseneath, Row, and Arrochar, in Dumbartonshire. Over the whole of its length, it prevailingly looks almost right along all the lower parts of the frith; and if it were but the inlet of a considerable river, would, as to both extent and direction, possess far the highest claim to be regarded as the upper frith. It opens from the Clyde nearly opposite Gourock, and, with a breadth of from 2 miles to 6 furlongs, stretches away about 22 miles into the interior. At quarter distance from its entrance it opens, on the west side, into the fine small bay of Ardintenny; and, at half-distance, it sends off, on the same side, and in a north-westerly direction, Loch-Goil: which see. At two points on the Dumbartonshire side, it is distant respectively from the head of the Gair-loch only 1½ mile, and from Tarbet on Loch-Lomond only 1¾ mile. Its general depth is from 15 to 20 fathoms, and its tidal current runs at the rate of about 2 miles in the hour. It is occasionally lined by a sandy beach, or pressed by hanging plains and banks of verdure, but in general is hemmed in by declivitous or mural rocks. Seen from the entrance, or from ground on the opposite shore of the frith which commands a view of it, it preserves, for some distance on the east, a beautiful loftiness of feature which is almost lowland; but on the west it is skirted by alpine heights, which are jutted, stern, and heathy, over side and summit, and begin to smile in verdure, or wood or cultivation, only in belts along the margin of the water; and it then becomes lost amid a dense crowd of rolled and broken mountain masses,—that wildly tempestuated line of alps on which a facetious taste has imposed the quizzing name of Argyle's Bowling-green. It is best seen from a singularly wild glen which wends round its head, or from almost any point in the vicinity of Arrochar inn, the loch possesses much distinctiveness and great grandeur of scenery: See articles Arrochar and Glencroe. During summer steam-boats ply every lawful day from Glasgow up Loch-Long to Arrochar and the head of Loch-Goil; and during winter they ply three times a-week.

LONG (Loch), a marine projection from the head of Loch-Alsh in Ross-shire. It has the form of the segment of a circle; and bending from a northerly to an easterly direction, separates the district of Loch-Alsh from that of Kintail. Its extreme length is about 4 miles; and its mean breadth nearly half-a-mile. Loch-Duich and it go off in such a manner in opposite directions from the head of Loch-Alsh, as to present on the map very nearly the outline of a pair of antlers. Loch-Long, though injected among wild mountains, is not without attractions; and, in consequence of the value of its fisheries, has, on its Kintail bank, the two considerable fishing villages of Dornie and Bundalloch.

LONG (Loch), a fresh-water lake, about ½ a mile long and ¼ of a mile broad, in the parish of Lundie, Forfarshire.

LONG (Loch), a fresh-water lake, about 1 mile long and ½ a mile broad, with a depth of from 16 to 18 feet, in the south-east border of the parish of Neilston, Renfrewshire. Its superfluence forms the head-stream of the rivulet Levern.

LONGA, a small island in the Skye group of the Hebrides. It lies 1½ mile north-east of Scalpa, and 2 miles north-north-west of Pabba, and measures about 1½ mile in circumference. It is, as to geognostic character, entirely composed of red sandstone; it forms an uneven table-land, everywhere abrupt on the coast, and about 200 feet high; and it is merely a pasture for sheep and a resort of sea-fowl.

LONGANNAT, a small village on the Forth, in the parish of Tulliallan, in the detached part of Perthshire. A freestone quarry, in its vicinity, and bearing its name, has, from time immemorial, been in great reputation. The stone is durable, quite white, and of small grain, and admits a fine smooth polish. The demand for it was long greater than the quarriers could supply. The quarry has not only furnished materials for many houses of the first architecture in the circumjacent territory, but has contributed to public buildings in Edinburgh, in Aberdeen, and even, it is said, in Amsterdam. At the village are some slight vestiges of a pier, reported to have been built by a Dutch company, to facilitate the exportation of the stone.

LONGCASTLE. See Kirkinner.

LONGCASTLE-LOCH. See Dowalton.

LONGCALDERWOOD. See Kilbride (East).

LONG-CAUSEWAY. See Causewayhead.

LONG-CRAIG-ISLAND, an islet in the frith of Forth, west of North Queensferry, Fifeshire.

LONGFAUGH. See Crichton.

LONGFORGAN, a parish, containing the post-office village of Longforgan, and the villages of Kingoodie and Balbunno, on the eastern border of Perthshire. It is bounded by Forfarshire, by the frith of Tay, and by the parishes of Inchture, Abernyte, and Fowlis-Easter. Its length south-south-eastward is 7 miles, and its greatest breadth is 3 miles; but it contracts so much in some places as to have an aggregate area of only about 8,990 imperial acres. All the streams are small, yet the largest of them is powerful enough to drive three corn-mills and a saw-mill. This stream rises in the north-west extremity, runs 2½ miles in the interior, wends 3¼ miles along the south-western boundary and then runs 2 miles eastward to the frith at Burnside park. The coast-line is 3¾ miles in extent; and ¾ of a mile from its east end, it is bold and steep, and terminates in the rocky promontory of

Kingoodie. At that point a beautiful and gently inclined bank commences; thence it sweeps away in a receding direction and in the form of a crescent from the Tay; and at the distance of 3 miles, it abruptly ends in a bluff point called the Snabs of Drimmie. This elongated rising ground is from 120 to 150 feet high, bears aloft on its crest, 1¾ mile from its south-east end, the village of Longfo gan, and commands, from every point, but especially from the Snabs of Drimmie and the site of the village, a noble and uninterrupted view of the Carse of Gowrie, the frith of Tay, and the north coast of Fife. The land of the bank is carpeted, for the most part, with a deep black loam, and, under the skilful and ornamental husbandry with which it is plied, is alike beautiful and fertile. Southward and westward of it, to the Tay and the lower part of the south-western boundary, the surface is as level as a bowling-green, covered with rich carse clay, crowned with the happiest fruits of cultivation, and forming part of the Carse of Gowrie. In a parallel, half-a-mile north of the village of Longforgan, a valley runs quite across the parish, flanked on the one side by the bank which has been noticed, and on the other by a slow ascent or hanging plain, which towards the north shoots up hilly elevations, and becomes identified with the far-stretching range of the Sidlaws. Three summits, Dron, Ballo, and Lochton, all at the north-west end of the parish, are conspicuous, and have altitudes respectively of 667, 992, and 1,172 feet above sea-level. Somewhat less than 200 acres of the whole area is disposed in hill-pasture; and all the rest is distributed into arable grounds and woodlands in the proportion to each other of 9 to 2. Such a profusion of wood as 1,600 acres, clustered in groves and drawn out in belts and in hedge-rows, combines with the luscious beauty of the ploughed lands, to give the district a snugly comfortable and very opulent appearance. About one-half of the wood is old, and comprises upwards of 13 species, including all of the most beautiful and majestic. Of five orchards, one at Monorgan is reckoned the best in the Carse of Gowrie, and has been long famous for its fruit. Magnificent gardens, extensive and richly furnished, adorn the estate of Castle-Huntly. The houses of the parish, and those of many a spot far distant from it, owe much to its quarries of peculiarly excellent freestone. Besides the noted one of KINGOODIE [which see], there is one in the upland district whose stone is so white, compact, and smooth as to compete with the best building sandstone in Scotland. Shell-marl, very pure and white, and occasionally embedding uncommonly large red deer's horns, was dug up and sold to a vast amount after the epoch of agricultural improvement. Coal was long believed to exist, but eluded expensive and frequent search. The chief landowners are Paterson of Castle-Huntly and Lord Kinnaird; and there are six others. The estimated value of raw produce in 1838 was £36,126. Assessed property in 1843, £13,588 1s.

The most remarkable artificial object in the parish is Castle-Huntly. This stands on the summit of a lofty rock, which, on its south-west side, rises sheer up from the dead level of the carse, and on the east subsides gradually into the plain. The castle, though of unascertained date, is believed to have been built by Andrew, the second Lord Gray of Fowlis, and named after his lady, a daughter of the Earl of Huntly; and so massive and strong is it in its masonry that, though it has braved the blasts of four centuries, it defies the corrosions of time more lustily than most piles of the present century. In 1615, it passed by purchase, along with the circumjacent estate, into the possession of the Strathmore family, then Earls of Kinghorn; and becoming a favourite residence of Earl Patrick, it received the name of Castle-Lyon, and the estate, by charter of Charles II., in 1672, was erected into a lordship, called the Lordship of Lyon. In 1777 it was purchased by the son-in-law of John, Lord Gray, Mr. Paterson, who renovated it, restored its original name, modernized its interior, and enhanced its exterior with the addition of wings, embattled walls, round tower, and corner turrets. The other mansions are Mylnefield-house and Lochton-house; and a fine feature is part of the noble park of Rossie-priory,—the other part of which, together with the mansion, being within Inchture. A considerable employment among the parishioners of Longforgan is the weaving of coarse linens for the manufacturers of Dundee. The parish is traversed by the road from Dundee to Perth, and by the Dundee and Perth railway; and it has a station on the latter. The village of Longforgan stands on the Dundee and Perth road, 1½ mile from the nearest part of the frith of Tay, 6 miles west of Dundee, and 16 east-north-east of Perth. It straggles along the road, covering an area of about 30 acres, and consists of a principal street and several lanes. It probably originated in the erection of accommodation for the retainers of the Baron of Huntly-castle; but it has long been stationary or retrogressive. In 1672 it was erected into a free burgh-of-barony by charter of Charles II., in favour of Patrick, Earl of Strathmore, and endowed with a pompous array of privilege. Fairs, chiefly for cattle, are still held on the fourth Saturday of April, on the third Saturday of June, and on the third Saturday of October. The hiring of servants used to be done at the June fair, but has ceased. Population of the village in 1841, 458; in 1851, 463. Houses, 113. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,638; in 1851, 1,787. Houses, 347.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £268 3s. 4d.; glebe, £13. Unappropriated teinds, £207 13s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4d., with about £16 fees, and £20 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1795, and contains upwards of 1,000 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 220; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £133 18s. 9½d. There are four non-parochial schools and a small public library. In a dell on the high grounds of Dron are the ruins of a chapel which belonged to the monks of Cupar-Angus, and of its attendant cemetery. Only the gables remain, one of them perforated with a large window, whose top is a pointed arch springing from pilasters. On the grounds of Monorgan are vestiges of a cemetery which also had, most probably, its presiding chapel. On the eastern boundary, but now in the parish of Benvie united to Liff, are vestiges of a Roman camp; and on the summit of the hill of Dron are faint traces of an oval fortification two Scottish acres in area. In the midst of a plantation of firs, on what was anciently the moor of Forgan, is a tumulus 15 or 16 feet high, and 84 feet in diameter, called the Market-knowe, from having been the scene of ancient traffic, but proved to have been originally a barrow, by its yielding up to research coffins and human skeletons. In various parts of the parish many ancient coins, chiefly Scottish and English, have been found.

LONGFORMACUS, a parish, consisting of a main body and a detached section, in the north of Berwickshire. Its post-town is Dunse. Its main body is bounded by Haddingtonshire, and the parishes of Cranshaws, Abbey St. Bathans, Duns, Langton, and Lauder; and measures about 8 miles in length eastward, and from 1 mile to 7¾ miles

breadth. The detached section lies 2 miles east of the nearest point of the main body: is bounded by Abbey St. Bathans, Buncle, and Dunse; and measures 1½ mile by 1½. The area of the parish is about 3¾ square miles. The whole district lies among the Lammermoor-hills, and partakes, for the most part, their characteristic properties. Meikle-Cess-law, on the boundary with Haddingtonshire, and near the western extremity, is one of the highest of the Lammermoors. Dirrington-Great-law and Dirrington-Little-law, the former 1,145 feet high, are fine conical hills, visible at a great distance. The statist in the New Account calls attention to the fact, that a farm in the parish bears the name of Otterburn, and hints the possibility of this, and not the famous locality in Northumberland, having been the scene of the noted fight between Douglas and Hotspur. About 2,200 imperial acres in the parish are in tillage; about 350 are under wood; and about 18,800 are pastoral or waste. Copper ore is somewhat abundant, and has been subjected to several attempts at mining, but does not seem to be rich enough to compensate working. The most extensive landowner is Brown of Longformacus. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £3,787 11s. 9d. The small village of Longformacus stands on the Dye, where that stream crosses the eastern part of the parish, 6½ miles west-north-west of Dunse, and 7½ north of Greenlaw. In the vicinity of the village is the mansion of Longformacus. Population of the parish in 1831, 425; in 1851, 411. Houses, 78.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Brown of Longformacus. Stipend, £230 10s. 1d.; glebe, £33. Unappropriated teinds, £67 14s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £10 fees. The parish church was built about 130 years ago, and repaired about 1830, and contains 200 sittings. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Longformacus and Ellam, which were united before the year 1750. The barony of Longformacus belonged, in old times, successively to the Earls of Moray, the Earls of Dunbar, and the Sinclairs of Roslin, and seems always to have had attached to it the advowson of the church. Ellam also belonged to the Earls of Dunbar. See ELLAM.

LONGHOPE, an arm of the sea and a post-office station, in the southern part of the island of Hoy, in Orkney. See HOY.

LONG-ISLAND, the largest group of the Western Islands, separated from the continent by the broad sound called the Minch, and from the Skye group by the considerable sound called the Little Minch. This group, owing both to its extent and the distinctness of its position, has occasionally monopolized the whole Hebridean name, and, by general consent, is called the Outer Hebrides. Its popular and prevailing name of Long-Island seems to have arisen from observation of the closely continuous contiguity of the numerous islands which compose it; or probably from a consentaneous belief that they were all formerly united, and have undergone disinvolvement by the erosion of the weather and the sea. The principal islands, reckoning from the north southward, are Lewis, Harris, North Uist, Benbecula, South Uist, and Barra; and the secondary and minor islands—diminishing from considerable islets to mere rocks—are too numerous to bear separate mention. From the Butt of Lewis on the north, to Barra-head on the south, they extend south-south-westward about 120 miles; and they have, probably, a mean breadth of about 8 miles. Many of them are separated only by channels which are dry at low-water, or by very narrow belts of sea which are navigable only by yawls and wherries. Their largest marine bisection is the sound of Harris, between the cognominal island and North Uist, remarkable for the number of its islets, and the great variation of its currents. The Lewis part of the group, about 40 miles in length, belongs to Rossshire; and all the remainder belongs to Invernessshire. Excepting a peninsula of conglomerate east of Stornoway, a hard variety of gneiss, frequently traversed by veins of granite and of trap, composes the whole of the Long-Island group; and is so nearly uniform both in its own character and in the surface which it produces, as to admit of little variety in description. A dead level prevails in Benbecula and some islets, and allows access to the rock only from some pool of water or accidental breach; mountainousness pervades the district of Harris, and sends summits aloft to an altitude of between 2,000 and 3,000 feet; and a moderate, generally an inconsiderable hilliness, reigns over most part of the other districts. South of the sound of Harris the tumulated ground occurs principally along the east coast, and gives place, along the centre, to an extensive tract of peat-moss, and, in the west, to broad bands of arable sandy soil, and downs of shell sand. The general aspect of the country, owing to the total absence of wood, and the prevalence of heath and peat-bogs, is cheerless and desolate. Yet the population is so great, so positively redundant, that, in spite of the appliances of fisheries, a remedy against an altogether undue pressure in the means of subsistence has, within the last 50 years, been found chiefly in emigration. A large proportion of the inhabitants, especially in the southern half of the group, are Roman Catholics, who, in the style which prevails in Ireland, very numerously sanction early marriages, and form a surprisingly low estimate of what constitutes the comforts or the necessaries of life. See HEBRIDES.

LONGLEYS, a village in the parish of Meigle, Perthshire. Population, 56. Houses, 14.

LONGLOAN. See LANGLOAN.

LONGMAN, a village in the parish of Gamrie, Banffshire. It is situated on the top of a hill of its own name, and on the Banff and Peterhead turnpike, about 1½ mile from the coast. It was commenced about the year 1822 by the Earl of Fife, who feued out the surrounding waste land in small portions to its inhabitants; so that it has the appearance more of a regular assemblage of houses of small crofters than of a village.

LONGNEWTON. See ANCRUM.

LONGNIDDRY, a post-office village in the parish of Gladsmuir, Haddingtonshire. It stands contiguous to a station on the North British railway, and a little south of the road from Edinburgh to North Berwick, ½ a mile from the nearest part of the frith of Forth, 2½ miles east of Port-Seton, 3½ north-east of Tranent, and 30½ by railway east of Edinburgh. It is straggling and irregular, and but the wreck of a formerly important little town. Several streets have wholly disappeared, the houses having been razed by the score to give place to the operations of the plough. A baronial mansion-house, which once presided over the village, is now let out to a tenant, and wears a desolate appearance. Longniddry suggests some pleasing reminiscences of John KNOX. See GLADSMUIR. Population, 216. Houses, 46.

LONGO, a small island in the mouth of the Gair-loch, and belonging to the parish of Gairloch, on the west coast of Ross-shire. Population, 35 Houses, 6.

LONGRIDGE, or LANRIGG, a village in the parish of Whitburn, Linlithgowshire. It stands on the road from Linlithgow to Wilsontown, 1¾ mile south

of the village of Whitburn. Here are a quarry, a public library, and a Free church. Population, 225. Houses, 46.

LONGRIGHILL. See Ken (The).

LONGSIDE, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Longside and Mintlaw, in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Lonmay, St. Fergus, Peterhead, Cruden, and Old Deer. Its length northward is about 6 miles; and its breadth is about 5 miles. The surface, though gently undulated, is generally so low that, till embankments were resorted to, the Ugie—which runs along the northern boundary to the parish, while the principal tributary to that river intersects it from west to east—was wont to overflow its banks, and lay a large portion of the land under water. Amongst the remedial projects suggested, previous to the embankments, was the idea of a canal, along the banks of the river, from the village of Old Deer to its mouth, near Peterhead, a distance of about 10 miles. The soil of this parish is light, easily improved, and in a good state of cultivation. The predominant rock is granite,—some of it very beautiful when highly polished; and it is extensively quarried. About 12,550 imperial acres in the parish are in tillage; about 370 are under wood; and about 3,540 are peat-moss, pastoral land, or waste ground. The average rent of the arable land is 20s. per acre. The estimated value of raw produce in 1842 was £56,800. The value of assessed property in 1856 was £11,087. There are eight principal landowners; but only two of them are resident. A woollen factory was formerly carried on at Millbank; but it ceased in 1828. There are in the parish a saw-mill and six meal-mills. The parish is traversed westward by the road from Peterhead to Banff, and southward by the road from Fraserburgh to Aberdeen. The village of Longside stands on the Peterhead and Banff road, 2½ miles east-south-east of Mintlaw, and 6 miles west by north of Peterhead. Fairs are held here on the Wednesday after the 12th day of May, and on the Tuesday after the 7th day of November. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,479; in 1851, 2,952. Houses, 610.

This parish is in the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £217 9s. 4d.; glebe, £17. Unappropriated teinds, £213 11s. 5d. The parish church was built in 1836, and contains about 1,000 sittings. There is a Free church of Longside, with an attendance of 200; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £98 10s. 1½d. There is also an Episcopalian chapel, built in 1853, and containing 600 sittings. There are three parochial schools, respectively at Longside, Mintlaw, and Rora. The salary connected with the first is £31 6s. 7d.,—with each of the others £10; and the fees of the three, about £70. There are also two female schools aided by endowment, and several unendowed schools. There are small public libraries at Longside and Rora. A savings' bank was established in Longside in 1815, and was either the earliest, or at least one of the earliest, in the north of Scotland. The parish of Longside was disjoined from that of Peterhead in 1620, and was for some little time called Peterugie. The Rev. John Skinner, the correspondent of Burns, the author of an ecclesiastical history and some theological dissertations, and the writer of 'Tullochgorum,' 'John o' Badenyon,' 'Ewie wi' the crooked horn,' and some other popular songs, was for 64 years minister of the Episcopalian chapel of Longside. He resided in a small cottage at Linshart; and a handsome monument has been erected to his memory in the parish churchyard.

LONG-SPROUSTON. See Sprouston.

LONGSTONE, a village in the parish of Colinton, Edinburghshire. Population, 86.

LONG-YESTER. See Yester.

LONMAY, a parish, containing the post-office station of Lonmay, and the fishing-village of St. Combs, on the north-east coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by the North sea, and by the parishes of Crimond, St. Fergus, Longside, Old Deer, Strichen, and Rathen. Its length north-north-eastward is about 9½ miles; and its breadth varies from ½ a mile to 3½ miles. Strathbeg-loch, covering an area of 550 Scotch acres, lies on the mutual border with Crimond. The river Ugie and one of its tributaries run on the boundary with Longside and Old Deer; and a small streamlet traces the boundary with Rathen. The surface of Lonmay is chiefly disposed in two extensive plains, running north and south, divided by two or three small ridges running from west to east. The land near the shore is flat, and the beach low and sandy. The soil is various, but chiefly light, dry, and sandy, resting on the red sandstone formation in the north plain. In other parts the soil is clay. The mosses are still extensive, but much land has been reclaimed. There is a line of benty sand-hillocks on the east; and to the north a fine expanse of grassy links or downs, affording excellent pasture for cattle and sheep. Limestone is found in the north-eastern part of the parish, but sienite and greenstone are the predominant rocks. About 6,488 Scotch acres are in tillage or in pasture; about 222 are under wood; and about 2,056 are moss, moor, or waste ground. There are seven principal landowners, and the most extensive of them is Gordon of Buthlaw. The estimated value of raw produce in 1835 was £20,752. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £5,443. The chief mansions are Cairness-house, an elegant residence, designed by Playfair, and tastefully adorned with pleasure-grounds and plantations, and Crimond-mogate mansion, another handsome edifice, recently erected. The only antiquity is a Druidical circle at Newark, Crimond-mogate. A castle named the Castle of Lonmay once existed on the links near the sea. The parish is traversed by the road from Fraserburgh to Peterhead, and lies, at the nearest point, 4 miles from the former of these towns. Population in 1831, 1,798; in 1851, 1,964. Houses, 403.

This parish is in the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Gordon of Buthlaw. Stipend, £225 13s. 3d.; glebe, £18 15s. Unappropriated teinds, £224 7s. 4d. The parish church was built in 1787, and contains 649 sittings. There is at Kinninmonth a chapel of ease, containing 360 sittings. There is an Episcopalian chapel, with 342 sittings. There are three parish schools respectively at Lonmay, at Kinninmonth, and at St. Combs, with aggregate salary of £51 6s. 7d., a share in the Dick bequest, and £58 fees. There is also a non-parochial school. Fairs are held at Lonmay on the day in June before Mintlaw, and on the day in November after Longside.

LORETTO. See Musselburgh.

LORGIE. See Kilcalmonel.

LORN, a district of Argyleshire. It is bounded on the north-west by Linnhe-Loch, which divides it from Morvern; on the north by Loch-Leven, the river Leven, and the chain of lochlets drained by the Leven, which divide it from Inverness-shire; on the east by an arbitrary line across the Moor of Rannoch, and by the great central southward ridge of Grampians, which divide it from Breadalbane in Perthshire; on the south by brief arbitrary lines and chiefly by Lochs Awe, Avich, and Melfort, which divide it from Cowal and Argyle; and on the

west by Lower Loch-Linnhe, which divides it from Mull. It includes also the islands belonging to the parish of Lismore and Appin, and the islands of Kerrera, Easdale, and Shuna. Its length from north to south varies from 22 miles to 33 miles; and its breadth from east to west varies from 15 to 32 miles. The parishes comprised in it are Glenorchy, Ardchattan, Muckairn, Duror, Kilmore, Kilbride, Kilchrenan and Dalavich, Kilninver and Kilmelford, Kilbrandon and Kilchattan, and Lismore and Appin. The district of it which extends along the coast opposite to Mull and Morvern, and possesses the extreme length of 33 miles by a mean breadth of about 9, bears more emphatically, or by more uniform usage, the name of Lorn; and is divided into Upper Lorn, lying north of Loch-Etive, and including Appin and Airds,—Middle Lorn, lying immediately south of Loch-Etive, and including Muckairn,—and Nether Lorn, lying immediately north of Lochs Melfort and Avich, but separated from Middle Lorn by no natural boundary. The remaining district nearly all lies north of the north end of Loch-Awe, and is chiefly distributed into Glenorchy, Glencoe, and the minor part of the Moor of Rannoch. The coast district, watered by many lakes and rivulets, and possessing along their banks much arable land, a considerable aggregate of wood, and extensive results of assiduous and skilful cultivation, is the most fertile and pleasant district of Argyleshire. It anciently formed the focus of the Dalriadan Scottish kingdom, and possessed both its capital town and its royal castle, the chief residence of its kings. See Beregonium, Dunstaffnage, and Dalriada. Its name seems to have been given it from Labhrin or Loarn, one of the three brothers, sons of Erc, who, in 503, immigrated from the Irish Dalriada, and founded the Scottish monarchy; Loarn having adopted this district as the seat of his ascent tribe, while his brothers Fergus and Angus adopted respectively Kintyre and Islay. The district is rife in remains of religious structures, both Druidical and Christian, and of ancient towers, and fortified places. Lorn gives the title of Marquis to the Duke of Argyle's eldest son. In 1470, one Earl of Argyle was created Baron of Lorn; and, in 1701, another was created Duke of Argyle, and Marquis of Lorn and Kintyre. Lorn also gives name to a presbytery comprising the same parishes as the district, and belonging to the synod of Argyle. Population of the district in 1831, 15,963; in 1851, 14,137. Houses, 2,628.

LORNTY (The). See Clunie and Kinloch.

LORRISK. See Kettle.

LORSTOWN. See Nigg, Kincardineshire.

LOSKENTIR. See Harris.

LOSSIE (The), a small river of Morayshire. It issues from Loch-Lossie, near the centre of the county, in the parish of Edenkillie, and runs northwards and north-eastwards through Dallas, and by the royal burgh of Elgin, to the Moray frith, at Lossiemouth, in the parish of Drainie,—a course upwards of 26 miles in length. This river is too small for navigation beyond its mouth. Since the great floods of 1829, which swelled the Lossie to inundation, with serious damage to the vicinity, large embankments of earth have been raised at great expense along the margins of the river to prevent a recurrence of similar calamities.

LOSSIEMOUTH, a small post-town and sea-port in the parish of Drainie, Morayshire. It stands at the mouth of the river Lossie, 5 miles north-north-east of Elgin, 7½ west-north-west of Garmouth, and 7 east of Burgh-head. It is the port of Elgin, and the shipping-place for a large part of Morayshire. Its harbour was naturally small and without sufficient depth of water; but a new harbour has been formed on a grand scale, by a company who were incorporated by act of parliament in 1834. The work was opened in the end of 1829, and has, since that time, undergone much enlargement and improvement. The depth of water in it is 12 feet at neap-tides and 16 feet at spring-tides; and there is an inner harbour, completely protected, and provided with many conveniences. This work immediately began to prove itself of vast advantage to the trading and agricultural interests of Elgin and the surrounding country; and its effects have been greatly enhanced by the construction of the Morayshire railway, which extends from Lossiemouth to Elgin. Lossiemouth harbour ranks as a creek of the port of Inverness. The harbour dues levied at it amounted, 18 years ago, to only about £70 a-year, but they now rise so high as £2,100 a-year. A ship-building-yard was recently commenced, under favourable auspices. Direct communication is enjoyed by steam-vessels with Inverness, Leith, and other ports. The town of Lossiemouth has recently undergone great increase; but connected with it also are the considerable village of Stotfield, a little to the west, and the new village of Branderburgh, situated close by the harbour. The latter had only 145 inhabitants in 1851, but now has so many as about 600. It is partly a fishing village, but shares in other respects with the town of Lossiemouth. A neat plan for it was designed before a feu was let; and that plan has been strictly followed out. The fishermen's houses are tidy, and all in one quarter; and some beautiful marine villas stand on the outskirts. Population of Lossiemouth-proper, 902.

LOTH, a parish on the east coast of Sutherlandshire. It contains the village of Port-Gower, and its north-east end adjoins the post-town of Helmsdale; but its postal communication is through Golspie, 11 miles south-west of its church. It is bounded by the Moray frith, and by the parishes of Clyne and Kildonan. Its length south-westward is 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is nearly 4 miles. A range of steep hills, whose loftiest summits attain altitudes of about 1,900 feet above sea-level, extends along the inner frontier of the parish in a line nearly parallel with the sea-coast, and forms over all its extent a water-shedding boundary. The surface, from the summit-line of this ridge sea-ward, is first a very rapid declivity, and next either a hanging plain, or a level expanse of alluvial land, all fertile, cultivated, and embellished. The ravines cut down by streamlets along the descending surface are very marked and full of character, and contain some striking and highly romantic touches of landscape. The largest has, in a sense, the capacity of a glen, and is called, par excellence, the glen of Loth; it is flanked by the most mountainous heights of the parish; and it wends its way amongst them with a Highland wildness which occasioned it to be peopled by the superstition of former times with many an imp and terrific worker of wonders. The streamlet Loth, which traverses this glen, though almost dry in summer, used formerly to be at times very formidable to travellers; and, as seen from the bridge by which it is now rendered always passable, it still exhibits the sudden, impetuous, and fearful speats which once caused it to be viewed with terror. Not only this streamlet, but some utterly tiny rills in the parish, possess the fame of having, in some brief but tremendous onsets from the hills, tripped up travellers and careered away with them to the sea; and they ceased to be terrible only at the very modern epoch of piercing the extreme north of Scotland with parliamentary roads. The Loth enters

the sea in an artificial channel cut through a rock 20 feet high, by the late Lady Jane Gordon, Countess of Sutherland; and it was, in consequence, diverted from swamping many acres of excellent low land which lay upon the banks of its former channel. The sea-coast is co-extensive with the extreme length of the parish, and is chiefly a low and level beach of sand. The rocks along the coast are oolitic, —consisting of limestone, conglomerate, various-coloured shales, and white and red sandstone; but the prevailing rock of the hills is a species of large-grained porphyry, unusually frangible, and yielding with comparative facility to the erosion of running water. The soil is in general good, and quite equal to the best in the county. There were formerly some noticeable antiquities, chiefly Pictish-towers and ancient hunting-houses, but they have disappeared. The parish is traversed by the great road from Inverness to Wick. The lands between the north-east end of the parish and the Ord of Caithness, including the town of Helmsdale, were disjoined from Loth and annexed to Kildonan since 1841; so that, in the Census returns, there is a great apparent decrease in the population, attributable entirely to that disjunction. Population in 1831, 2,214; in 1851, 640. Houses, 129. Assessed property in 1843, £2,379 13s. 6d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dornoch, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. Stipend, £162 8s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d. The parish church is a modern, handsome, and commodious edifice. The territory constituting the present parish of Loth and the recent disjunction from it belonged, in the Roman Catholic times, partly to Clyne and partly to Kildonan. It had in those times, indeed, three chapels at respectively Helmsdale, Navidale, and Easter Garty,—at the first and the second of which places there are still burying-grounds which were connected with the chapels; but it had not a parish church till after the Reformation, and it was temporarily re-conjoined to Clyne during the period of the Scottish Episcopacy.

LOTHIAN, a district on the south side of the frith of Forth, anciently of larger limits than those assigned to it by modern usage, but still regarded as commensurate with the three shires of Haddington, Edinburgh, and Linlithgow, which are called respectively East, Mid, and West Lothian. Lothian gives the name of Marquis to the noble family of Kerr of Fernihirst. The Kerrs figured much in the Border wars; they were made Earls of Lothian in 1606, and advanced to the dignity of a marquisate in 1701.

LOTHRY (The), a small river in Fifeshire, which rising in the Balla moss, and running south-east for 6 or 7 miles, falls into the Leven, below Leslie-house.

LOUDOUN, a parish, containing the post-towns of Newmilns and Darvel, and the village of Alton, in the south-east corner of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded by the counties of Renfrew and Lanark, and by the parishes of Galston, Kilmarnock, and Fenwick. Its length eastward is 9 miles; and its breadth is 3 miles at the west end, and about 7 at the east. The river Irvine rises near its north-east corner, and runs about 9 miles along its eastern and its southern boundary. A conspicuous, conical hill, formed of columnar trap, is situated in the south-east corner of the parish, and figures as a remarkable feature in a very extensive landscape. This hill is of the class which the Scoto-Irish called 'dun,' and the Scoto-Saxon 'law,' and by a singular triplicate of honours, it wears as its designation not only both these words, but also the modern 'hill,'—Law-dun-hill, or Loudoun-hill,—the hill, the hill, the hill. The rest of the surface of the parish, notwithstanding its being so near the watershed with Lanarkshire, has neither an elevated nor a rough appearance, but is champaign, and only gently sloping. A large part of it near the centre, and especially along the east, is moor and moss. The soil of the arable grounds is, in a few places, light and gravelly, but, in most, a rich deep loam, greatly improved by lime. John, Earl of Loudoun, who succeeded to the earldom in 1731, was the first agricultural improver in the district. He commenced his operations in 1733, by making roads through the parish; he procured an excellent bridge to be made across Irvine water; and he got made thence, and from his own house to Newmilns, a road, which was the first constructed by statute-work in the county. These measures, as commencing ones to his becoming the father of agriculture in the district, he adopted apparently from his recollecting a time when carts or waggons belonging to his father and his father's factor were the only ones in the parish; but he also plied vigorously the work of planting and enclosing; he is said to have planted upwards of a million trees, chiefly elm, ash, and oak; and, in general, he bequeathed to his estate a pervading character of rich cultivation and of tidy, sylvan beauty. The only rocks are those of the coal formation, and very disturbing protrusions of trap. Limestone of excellent quality is very abundant, and is extensively worked. Coal in some parts is so much broken up by trap as to be unworkable, but in other parts forms rich, extensive, workable fields, with an aggregate thickness of 27 feet in the seams. Clay ironstone, also, is abundant. About 10,720 imperial acres in the parish are in tillage; about 4,414 are moss; about 3,153 are moorish and benty pasture; and about 882 are under wood. The Marquis of Hastings is proprietor of fully four-fifths of the parish; and there are several other considerable proprietors, and upwards of one hundred small ones. Great facility of communication is enjoyed by means of the Newmilns branch of the Glasgow and South-western railway. The old valued rental was £5,696 Scots. Assessed property in 1843, £9,678 10s. 4d. Population in 1831, 3,959; in 1851, 4,720. Houses, 573.

Loudoun-hill is famous for two battles. One of these was fought near it in 1679, and took name from the neighbouring farm of Drumclog in Avondale [see Avondale]; and the other was fought in 1307, between Bruce and some English troops under the Earl of Pembroke, and is called the battle of Loudoun-hill. Not far distant a skirmish occurred between Wallace and a party of English, whom he surprised carrying provisions to Ayr; and is commemorated by a heap of stones called Wallace's cairn. In several other parts are cairns and tumuli. Out of a moss on the farm of Braidlee have been dug some Roman vessels; and on the Galston side of the Irvine, at the base of Loudoun-hill, are distinct marks of a Roman camp. In Alton, and near Darvel, are ruins still called castles, and resembling Danish forts. The Knights-Templars had lands in the parish: see Darvel. In the village of Newmilns is a very small and very old castle belonging to the family of Campbells of Loudoun. On the summit of a rising ground, by the side of a brook, about half a-mile east of the present sumptuous mansion, are the ruins of an ancient castle which belonged to the same family, and was destroyed about 350 years ago by the clan Kennedy, headed by the Earl of Cassilis. The modern magnificent pile stands embowered among wood, in the south-west part of the parish, 5 miles east of Kilmarnock, and less than a mile north of Galston, on the bank of the Irvine. The structure singularly combines the attractions of massive antiquity with the light gracefulness of

odern architecture. A square battlemented tower hich formerly belonged to it, and was of unknown ntiquity, was destroyed in a siege by General louk. The castle, on that occasion, was defended Lady Loudoun, who obtained honourable terms capitulation. The old part of the house now nsists of one large square tower, battlemented and rreted, built probably in the fifteenth century, and ts its solemn and imposing form above a surround- g mass of modern building. The modern part of e house, sufficient in itself to constitute it one of the rgest and noblest edifices in the west of Scotland, s completed only in the year 1811. The library ntains about 8,000 volumes. In the garden were nd, 70 or 80 years ago, 10 entire brass-swivels, 6-pounders, marked with the Campbell's arms, t unmentioned by any document or tradition. e noble proprietors of the castle, whose title of rl is taken from the parish, are a branch of the at family of Campbell, and obtained the dignity Lord Loudoun in 1601, and that of Earl of Lou- un in 1633. The first Earl was a staunch Cove- nter, became Chancellor of Scotland in 1641, and ed a conspicuous part in the stirring events of times. The Earl of Moira married, in 1804, ra, Countess of Loudoun, only child of James the th Earl; and in 1816 was raised to the dignity of rquis of Hastings. 'Loudon's bonny woods and es' are the subject of one of Tannahill's most ckneyed songs.

This parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, and nod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Marquis Hastings. Stipend, £190 11s. 3d.; glebe, £35. hoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £40 s, and about £20 other emoluments. The parish urch was built in 1845, and contains 1,200 sittings. is situated at Newmilns. There is a Free church, th an attendance of about 370; and the amount its receipts in 1856 was £342 4s. 5d. There is United Presbyterian church at Newmilns, built 1833, and containing 780 sittings. There is a formed Presbyterian church at Darvel, built in 5. The parish school is at Newmilns; and there endowed or assisted schools at Newmilns, Darvel, Alton, and unendowed schools at Newmilns and rkowsike. There are subscription libraries and er institutions at Newmilns and Darvel. James, son of Lambin, obtained from Richard Morville, died in 1189, the constable and minister of illiam the Lion, the lands of "Laudon," and took m them the name of James de Laudon. His ughter and heiress carried the property to Regi- ld Crawford, the sheriff of Ayr; and another heir- , in the reign of Robert I., transferred it and that tevenston, by marriage, to Duncan Campbell, the genitor of its subsequent noble owners. The rch, previous to the Reformation, was a vicarage der the monks of Kilwinning.

LOUISBURGH, a suburb of the town of Wick, thness-shire. It extends along the north side of burgh, lies quite contiguously, and is all included the parliamentary boundaries. It was commenced the latter part of last century, and is built on the ailed estate of Lord Duffus, on leases of 99 years.

LOUP. See Kilfinan.

LOUTHER. See Lowther.

LOVAT, a hamlet in the parish of Kirkhill, ¼ a e south-east of Beauly, Inverness-shire. Here d the tower and fort of Lovat, founded in 1230, ently the seat of the Bissets, near the eastern k of the Beauly, in a rich and fertile country. gave the title of Baron, attainted in 1745, and ored in 1837 in the person of Thomas Alexander ser of Lovat.

LOVAT-BRIDGE. See Beauly (The).

LOVAT-WESTER. See Kirkhill.

LOW-BRIDGE. See Inverness-shire.

LOWER. See Forfar and Forfarshire.

LOWER-BANTON. See Auchinmully.

LOWER-LARGO. See Largo.

LOWES (Loch of the), a lake in the northern extremity of the parish of Ettrick, Selkirkshire. Its name, rendered into English, assumes the form,—either pleonastic, or not a little ambitious—of 'the Lake of the Lakes.' It extends from south to north; measures about a mile in length, ¼ of a mile in breadth, and 11 or 12 fathoms in depth; and is traversed by the drain-like stream of the nascent Yarrow. Only a narrow neck of land divides it from the celebrated St. Mary's-Loch. See Mary's (St.). The two lakes seem, beyond a doubt, to have been originally one, and to have diffused their waters, and maintained control, a considerable way to the north-east. The Loch of the Lowes has at present a level of only 15 inches above St. Mary's; and, at its north end, it is entered from opposite sides by the burns of Oxcleugh and Corseeleugh, which seem to have gradually dammed it up by their depositions into a separate lake.

LOWLANDMAN'S BAY. See Jura.

LOWLANDS (The), the popular name of all the area of Scotland not included in the Celtic district of the Highlands: which see. As the Lowlands constitute Scotland Proper, and occupy the chief place in our introductory article on the whole kingdom, and are minutely exhibited, part by part, in our articles on their several counties, they need not be the subject of separate description. The use of the Scottish dialect of the English language, or of that language north of the Tweed in any dialect except the guttural brogue of a Highlander, is the grand characteristic. Large plains, such as those of the Merse, of East Lothian, of the Howe of Annandale, of Lower Nithsdale, of Kyle, of Strathclyde, of the Howe of Fife, and of Strathearn and Strathmore,—and extensive undulating tracts, or gently hilly districts, such as those of the hanging plain of Mid-Lothian, of West-Lothian, of Wigtonshire, of Cunningham, and of large parts of the shires of Renfrew, Kirkcudbright, Stirling, Fife, Forfar, and Aberdeen,—present physical aspects of velvet softness, silken beauty, and golden opulence, totally contrasted to the rugged, hardy, sterile features of the chief or characteristic portions of the Highlands. But, on the other hand, the very broad belt of mountain-heights which runs from the Cheviots of Northumberland quite across Scotland to the western waters on the coast of Galloway, which sends off through all Peebles-shire and Selkirkshire a broad and far extending spur in the Lammermoor range along the frontiers of Berwickshire and East-Lothian to the German ocean, and which itself occupies large portions of the counties of Roxburgh, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Ayr, and Wigton, is far excelled in literally 'low-land' characteristics by many a district in the Highlands, and, in some instances, vies in bold outline, in alpine altitude, and in heathy or rocky wildness, with all the parts of the Highlands except the most savagely or sublimely grand. Manners, also,—at least such as relate to dress, amusements, and civil life,—have for a considerable time been ceasing to mark any very material difference between the Lowlanders and the Highlanders.

LOWNIE. See Cotton of Lownie.

LOWS (Loch of the), a beautiful small lake in the parish of Caputh, Perthshire, 1½ mile east of Dunkeld, on the road from that town to Blairgowrie. It is a principal one of the fine chain of small sylvan lakes which stretches along and beautifies the district of Stormont.

LOWTHER-HILL, a mountain on the mutual border of the parish of Crawford in Lanarkshire, and of the parishes of Sanquhar and Durrisdeer in Dumfries-shire. It has an altitude of 3,130 feet above the level of the sea; and, being one of the chief summits in the central part of the great mountain-range of the southern Highlands, it gives the name of Lowthers to the wild, massive group of that range which lies on the mutual boundary of Lanarkshire and Dumfries-shire, from Wanlockhead round to the vicinity of Moffat. See the articles LANARKSHIRE and HARTFELL.

LOWTHERTOWN, a village in the parish of Dornoch, Dumfries-shire. Population, 195. Houses, 33.

LOWTIS, a lofty hill at the northern extremity of the parish of Newabbey, Kirkcudbrightshire. It is the northernmost of the range which terminates in Criffel.

LOWVALLEYFIELD, a village in the parish of Culross, Perthshire. Population, 260. Houses, 53.

LOYAL (LOCH). See LAOGHAL (LOCH).

LOYALL. See ALYTH.

LUACHRAGAN (THE), a streamlet running northward to the sea, in the parish of Muckairn, Argyleshire.

LUAG (LOCH), a small lake in a narrow glen on the western boundary of the parish of Fowlis Wester, Perthshire. Around it is a sublime view, comprising the romantic scenery of Monzie and Ochtertyre, and the stupendous mountain-group of Benvoirlich.

LUBNAIG (LOCH), a picturesque lake in the parishes of Balquhidder and Callendar, Perthshire. It is formed by expansion of the Balvaig or northern head-stream of the Teath, and extends from north to south to within 3 miles of the town of Callendar. It is nearly 5½ miles in length, but is scarcely half-a-mile in breadth at any part. Going from Callender, the traveller approaches the lake through the celebrated pass of Leney. A road has now been formed along the banks of the Balvaig; but such is the nature of the ground, that even yet a few men might maintain the pass against an army. The splendid scenery, however, arrests the attention of the traveller; and his taste is gratified with all the variety that mountain, rock, wood, river, and waterfall, can combine and present to form the picturesque. After he issues from the pass, Loch-Lubnaig comes into sight; and here his best view of it is obtained. From the great height and the bold and rugged appearance of the mountains amidst which this narrow winding lake lies imbedded, the scenery which surrounds it is exceedingly striking. Benledi is a most prominent object,—and that portion of it which overhangs and darkens the waters of the lake exhibits a grand but very singular appearance. At some remote period, the mountain seems to have been broken over at the top, and the enormous fragments scattered down its side, like the debris or ruins of a former world. Armandave, Ardchullerie-Beg, and Ardchullerie-More, at different distances, raise their giant-forms in frowning majesty above the lake, and throw their broad dark shadows over it. Stern grandeur is the characteristic of the scenery around Loch-Lubnaig,—imposing silence reigns around,—and a sense of utter loneliness enters into the very soul of the beholder. The genius of solitude seems here to have taken up his abode. About half-way up the east side of the lake stands Ardchullerie-house, rendered peculiarly interesting, as having been many years the residence of Bruce of Kinnaird, the celebrated traveller. In this retired spot, amid the stern, majestic features of nature which it presents, he wrote the account of his travels; and here he found an asylum from the abuse and persecution which their publication brought upon him.

At Loch-Lubnaig the tourist is again among t scenery of the 'Lady of the Lake.' It was up t pass of Leney that the cross of fire was carri by young Angus of Dun-Craggan, who had ju been obliged to leave the funeral of his father order to speed forth the signal.

> "Benledi saw the cross of fire;
> It glanced like lightning up Strath-Ire;
> O'er dale and hill the summons flew,
> Nor rest, nor peace, young Angus knew;
> The tear that gathered on his eye,
> He left the mountain-breeze to dry;
> Until where Teath's young waters roll,
> Betwixt him and a wooded knoll,
> That graced the sable strath with green,
> The chapel of Saint Bride was seen."

Here the messenger delivers up the signal to N man of Armandave, who was about to pledge troth at the altar to Mary of Tombea; and t bridegroom, leaving his unwedded bride, starts with the cross along the shores of Loch-Lubnai and away towards the distant district of Balquhidd The chapel of Saint Bride stood on a small roman knoll between the opening of the pass of Leney a Loch-Lubnaig; and Strath-Ire, along which t cross is said to have glanced like lightning, situated at the south end and along the eastern si of Loch-Lubnaig. Armandave is on the west s of the loch, and Tombea, the residence of Norma bride, is also in the neighbourhood.

LUCE, Dumfries-shire. See HODDAM.

LUCE (THE), a river partly of Ayrshire, b chiefly of Wigtonshire. Till within 6¼ miles of t sea it consists of two streams, called the Main-wa of Luce and the Cross-water of Luce. Main-wat the more westerly of these, rises in the parish Ballantrae, on the south side of Benerard, a h 1,430 feet high; and it runs southward 3¼ miles the frontier-line, and 2⅞ miles south-westward alo the boundary of Ballantrae and New Luce, in t counties respectively of Ayr and Wigton, wear the aspect of a bleak mountain-stream, and au mented by many cold brawling feeders. The stre now runs 5 miles in a direction east of south, tween the Wigtonshire parishes of New Luce a Inch, to its confluence with Cross-water; and, sides smaller brooks, receives in its progress Dru orawhorn-burn, a streamlet 6 miles long. Cro water rises between Craignahurrie and Benea hi in Ballantrae, and flows 3¼ miles deviously to W tonshire, and 1½ along the boundary; and it th runs south-westward, south-eastward, and westwa 8 miles, through New Luce, to the confluence w Main-water. The united stream, or the Luce p per, divides, for 1½ mile, New Luce from Inch,— tersects, for ¾ of a mile, a wing of New Luce divides, for a mile, New Luce from Old Luce,—s then runs through Old Luce to the head of L bay; and, over its whole course, it has a southe direction, is, on the average, 30 feet wide, and, cept in floods, can be passed on foot. The ri once abounded in salmon and sea-trout; but it been ruinously overfished. For 1¼ mile before coming lost in the bay, it expands into a sm estuary, which is dry at low-water; and within t estuary, between the water-marks of ebb and flood, it makes a confluence with Pooltanton-wa

LUCE-BAY, a gulf or very large bay, broa and deeply indenting the most southerly land Scotland, and converting the southern half of W tonshire into two peninsulas, a long and narrow between this bay and the North channel, an broad one between it and Wigton bay. The trance of the gulf is between the Mull of Gallo on the west, and Burrowhead on the east. M sured in a straight line, direct from point to po

is entrance is 18¾ miles wide; and the length of e bay measured in a line at right angles with the rmer to the commencement of the little estuary Luce-river, is 16½ miles. Its whole area is pro-bly about 160 square miles. Over a distance of miles from the commencement of the estuary at head, it expands, chiefly on the west side, to width of 6¾ miles; and thence to the entrance, its ast-line, on the west, runs, in general, due south, a little east of south, and that on the opposite le trends almost regularly due south-east. At its d the sea-board is low, and, at the efflux of the le, displays a sandy beach of half-a-mile in mean adth; but elsewhere it is all, with some small ceptions, bluff, bold, rocky, and occasionally torn h fissures and perforated with caverns. The bay tains various little recesses and tiny embay-nts, some of which are capable of being converted o convenient harbours. It also offers to a sea-n, who is acquainted with it, some anchoring-unds, in which he may safely let his vessel ride almost any wind. In hazy weather vessels some-es mistake the bay for the Irish channel, and, on steering a north-westerly course, suddenly e the ground on its west coast. The mistake, en it happens, is almost certain destruction; for tide no sooner leaves a struck ship than she tles so adhesively down upon quicksands that bsequent tides serve only to dash her to pieces. t since the erection of the light-house on the ull of Galloway, errors have become comparatively frequent, and navigation proportionally safe. Two ks, called the Big and the Little Scare, lie re-pectively 1¼ mile and 2¼ miles within the strait tween the Mull of Galloway and Burrowhead, the mer 5¾ north-east by east of the Mull, and the ter at ¾ of a mile's further distance.

LUCE (New), a parish, containing the post-office lage of New Luce, in Wigtonshire. It is bounded Ayrshire, and by Kirkcowan, Old Luce, and Inch. length southward is 9½ miles; and its greatest adth is 5¼ miles. Luce-water and its head-eams drain the west side of the parish, and the f runs along the eastern border. The general face of the parish is moorish, irregular, generally oken, and abruptly undulated; but on the banks he streams, and in a few hollows, are some little s or patches of level ground. Draining and ting have, in recent years, been extensively ied on, giving the parish quite a new face. The f attention of the inhabitants is given to the ing of sheep and black cattle. The rocks are of transition class. Two lead mines were worked ut a century ago, but proved uncompensating. Earl of Stair is the principal landowner, and e are three others. The value of assessed pro-ty in 1843 was £3,050 3s. 11d. The village of w Luce stands at the confluence of Cross-water Main-water, 5 miles north by west of Glenluce. ulation of the village, 384. Population of the sh in 1831, 628; in 1851, 791. Houses, 126.

This parish is in the presbytery of Stranraer, and od of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, 6s. 8d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary, 13s. 4d., with £5 fees, and £1 13s. other emolu-nts. The parish church was built about 1821, and ains 400 sittings. New Luce and Old Luce ontly formed one parish, called Glenluce, and e separated and made distinct erections in 1647. a short time succeeding 1661, under the rule of Episcopacy, they were reunited; but in 1689, at the dition of Episcopacy, they were permanently arated. The monks of Glenluce abbey were ciently proprietors of the original extensive parish, had over it a regality jurisdiction. Within its limits were two chapels, also claimed by the monks. The one was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and called Our Lady's chapel; and the other was dedicated to the Saviour, and called Christ's chapel or Kirk-Christ. A small bay or creek on the coast of Old Luce still bears the name of Kirk-Christ bay, from the latter of the chapels having stood in its vicinity. The church of New Luce, for some time after its erection, was popularly called the Moor-kirk of Luce. The famous Alexander Peden, the covenanter, was minister of New Luce during the three years preceding the ejection in 1662.

LUCE (Old), a parish, containing the post-office village of Glenluce, in Wigtonshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Stoneykirk, Inch, New Luce, Kirkcowan, and Mochrum, and by the head of Luce-bay. Its length eastward is 10½ miles; and its breadth varies from 1¾ mile to 7¼ miles. Luce-water and Pooltanton-burn run through it to the bay. There is a quay at Stairhaven, which see. The sea-board is variously sand, gravel, and clay, and subsides into a fine, sandy beach ½ a mile broad, and dry at low water. Along the coast and up the banks of the Luce are some level lands, richly cultivated, well-adorned with plantation, fully enclosed, and of warm appearance. The surface everywhere else is hilly and irregular, but nowhere mountainous. The arable grounds are, to those which are waste and pastoral, in the proportion of 3 to 1. The prime object of interest in the parish is Glenluce abbey; but that and the village have been noticed in the article Glenluce: which see. The chief heritors are the Earl of Stair and Sir James Dalrymple Hay, Bart. The house of Balkail above Glenluce, Park-place, an ancient castle on the right bank of the Luce, and Genoch on the Pooltanton, are fine mansions surrounded with wood. Carscreuch, 2 miles north-east of Glenluce, is an ancient but ruined seat of the Earls of Stair. The ruins of the castle of Synniness stand on the coast south-east of the mouth of the Luce. The parish contains several small mills of various kinds, and is traversed by the roads from Stranraer to Wigton and Newton-Stewart. Population in 1831, 2,180; in 1851, 2,841. Houses, 445. Assessed property in 1843, £10,231 11s. 9d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £30. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 3d., with from £30 to £40 fees, and about £5 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1814, and contains 800 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 200; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £103 16s. 0½d. There is an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of about 190. There are five non-parochial schools.

LUCKENSFORD, a village in the parish of Inchinnan, Renfrewshire.

LUCKLAW-HILL. See Logie, Fifeshire.

LUCKYHILL. See Haddingtonshire.

LUDE. See Blair-Athole.

LUFFNESS-BAY, a small bay on the south coast of the frith of Forth, between the parish of Aberlady and that of Dirleton, Haddingtonshire. The bay now bears the name of Aberlady, but figures in history, under that of Luffness, as the port of Haddington. That ancient burgh having been for ages a sort of commercial metropolis, where the court of "the four burghs" assembled, under the chamberlain, to decide on the disputes of traffic, conceived the notion of becoming a sea-port, though upwards of 5 miles from any harbour, and obtained from James VI. a charter vesting it with full powers over the bay of Luffness. But the town was baffled nearly as much in its marine commerce, as after-

wards in its repeated efforts at manufacture; and at the epoch of the Revolution it had connected with its port just one vessel, of 80 tons burden, and £250 estimated value. In 1739, the estate of Luffness was bought by the Earl of Hopetoun for £8,350. See ABERLADY.

LUFFNESS-HOUSE. See HADDINGTONSHIRE.

LUGAR, a post-office village in the parish of Auchinleck, Ayrshire. It was built chiefly for the accommodation of the work-people connected with the recently erected Lugar iron-works. The magnificent viaduct, called the Lugar viaduct, on the line of the Glasgow and South-western railway, over the river Lugar, has been noticed in our article on Cumnock.

LUGAR-WATER, a brief but beautiful rivulet of the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. Its principal head-streams, Glenmore and Bella waters, rise in the east of the parishes of Old Cumnock and Auchinleck, and run each about 5½ or 6 miles, not far distant from each other, to a junction ⅔ of a mile above Logan-house. The united stream runs 8 miles westward, between Auchinleck on the north and Old Cumnock on the south, to a confluence with the Ayr, near Barskimming. In its progress it passes the villages of Cumnock and Ochiltree, and the superb mansions of Dumfries and Auchinleck. Its banks are sometimes deep ravines, wooded to the top,—sometimes high perpendicular walls of rock, or naked, overhanging, and menacing crags,—sometimes gentle slopes, or undulating declivities, waving with trees,—and sometimes a series of little green peninsulas, curvingly cut asunder by the sinuosities of its channel. A round hillock, called the Moat, nearly isleted by the stream, and situated above the village of Cumnock, commands an exquisite view over a considerable extent of the picturesque and romantic banks. The rivulet, at its junction with the Ayr, seems equal to it in volume of water. Hence Burns' epithet of 'stately Lugar.'

LUGGATE (THE), a rivulet of the parish of Stow, Edinburghshire. It rises in two small headwaters on the north and the south sides of the Sole, in the south-west extremity of the parish, close on the boundary with Peebles-shire; and running first 3½ miles eastward, and next 3¼ miles south-eastward, falls into Gala water at Haugh-head, a mile below the village of Stow. It is throughout a cold mountain-stream, fed by many naked little rills, and subject to sudden and turbulent overflowings.

LUGGIE (THE), a rivulet of Lanarkshire, and the detached part of Dumbartonshire. Issuing from a small lake on the boundary between the counties, near the south-east extremity of the parish of Cumbernauld, it runs 6½ miles westward along the boundary, augmented in its progress by four or five feeders from Lanarkshire. Assuming now a direction a little north of west, it flows 3½ miles along the interior of the parish of Kirkintilloch; and then debouching, runs a mile northward, beneath an aqueduct of the Forth and Clyde canal, and past the town of Kirkintilloch to the Kelvin. Excepting for a brief space in the parish of Kirkintilloch, where it blushes into beauty, it is a dull, uninteresting stream, sluggish in its motion, and ditch-like in its banks.

LUGGIE (THE), a rivulet of Linlithgowshire, of brief course under its proper name, but formed of two considerable head-waters. Its farthest source is Bog water. This rises in the parish of Bathgate, 1½ mile north-east of the town; makes a circuit of 6 miles round the south, when, running in a northerly direction, it passes the west side of the town; and now flowing deviously 1¾ mile farther, takes the name of Ballencrieff-water; and, under this name, it runs 1½ mile north-westward, on the bo dary between Torphichen and Bathgate, to the p where it contributes to form the Luggie. bauchlaw, the other head-stream, rises in Lana shire; and, excepting brief sinuosities, and a n of due northerly course immediately before join the Ballencrieff, moves uniformly toward the no east. After flowing 2¾ miles in Lanarkshire runs for 3 furlongs into Torphichen, then descri for 2 miles the boundary between that parish Lanarkshire, and then, over 3¾ miles to its termi tion, divides Torphichen from Bathgate. The uni stream of the two head-waters, now strictly Luggie, commences half-a-mile north of Brid castle, and has a course of less than a mile nor eastward to the Avon not far from Crawhill. length, to the head of Bog water, is 10 miles, a to the head of Barbauchlaw-burn 10½.

LUGTON, a village in the parish of Dalkei Edinburghshire. The tract around it was ancien a separate barony from that of Dalkeith, having fortalice of its own, and belonging to a branch the family of Douglas. It was annexed to parish of Dalkeith so late as 1633, and became property of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch, in 16 The village, till lately, was inhabited chiefly colliers. Population, 230. Houses, 34.

LUGTON (THE), a rivulet partly of Renfre shire, but principally of Cunningham, in Ayrshi Excepting very numerous but not large curvatur and 1¼ mile of westerly course immediately ab its termination, its uniform direction is south-we It rises half-a-mile north of Loch-Libo, in the par of Neilston, Renfrewshire, and, after traversing th lake, and making a distance from it of 1½ mile, enters Ayrshire, divides Beith and Kilwinning its right bank from Dunlop and Irvine on its le and falls into the Garnock 2 miles from the town Irvine, and the same distance, in a straight li from Irvine harbour. For a mile above its mou it traverses the richly-wooded pleasure-grounds Eglinton-castle, and ⅔ of a mile above its mou has that princely mansion on its brink.

LUI (THE), a head-stream of the Dee, descendi from Benmacdhu, through Glenlui, and the for of Mar, and joining the Dee on its northern si about 3 miles below the linn of Dee.

LUICHART (LOCH), a lake, 6 miles long, a generally ½ a mile broad, in the parish of Cont Ross-shire. It is formed by an expansion of head-stream of the Conan; and the road from Po ewe to Inverness is carried along its left bank.

LUIN (LOCH), a lake on the mutual border Ross-shire and Inverness-shire, sending off a sh gish, tortuous stream north-eastward to the ri Moriston. It has a marshy character; and glen which it occupies is sequestered and pasto and extends nearly on a line with Glen-Garry a Glen-Moriston.

LUINA (LOCH), an occasional name of Lo Avich in Argyleshire.

LUING, an island, with a post-office station its own name, in the parish of Kilbrandon, Argy shire. It is 6½ miles in length, and rarely m than 1 in breadth. It is separated on the no from Seil by a strait scarcely 300 yards wide; it thence extends due southward at a distance from 1½ to 3½ miles from the coast of Nether Lo and the entrance of Loch-Melfort, with the isla of Torsay and Shuna upon its east side. As gro ed with these two islands and with Seil, it exhi an extensive range of picturesque and pleas scenery. The surface is in general low, thou never absolutely flat, along the coasts and in southern district; but, as it recedes northward

s into many rocky eminences and cliffs, shows a ght tendency toward the formation of two dis- t ranges, and attains an extreme altitude of be- en 600 and 700 feet. Clay-slate forms the great s of the island, and has been very extensively rried for roofing slates. Several hundreds of es have recently been reclaimed; and the Mar- of Breadalbane has erected on Luing one of finest farm-steads in Scotland.

LUING (Sound of), a strait along the west side he southern half of Luing island. It measures iles in length, and 1¼ in mean breadth; and des Luing and Ardluing from Scarba, Lunga, isa, and one or two islets.

LUKE'S (St.). See Edinburgh and Lanark.

LUMPHANAN, a parish, containing a post-office on of its own name, in the Kincardine-O'Neil ict of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Leochel, gh, Kincardine-O'Neil, Birse, Aboyne, and ll. Its length south-south-westward is 6 miles; its greatest breadth is 4 miles. Its south end is nded by the river Dee; the greater part of its side is drained southward by Lumphanan-burn, he Dee; and its north end, to the extent of t 2 miles, is within the basin or river system of Don. Its surface, in a general view, consists ly of low, valley-ground, and partly of flanking s. The name Lumphanan signifies the 'bare e valley;' but the valley, though a 'little valley' is no longer 'bare,' being well cultivated and ly productive. The loftiest hills are Mealmead Craiglich, the latter of which rises steeply for t a mile from the arable land. The soil varies a deep loam on the low grounds to a thin sand he acclivities. The predominant rock is granite. ut 2,770 acres are in tillage; about 4,300 are oral or waste; and about 550 are under wood. re are eight principal landowners. The value ssessed property in 1843 was £2,741. There few remains of ancient fortifications, and some ne, one of which, about a mile north from the rch, on the brow of a hill, is alleged to be that e usurper Macbeth, who, according to tradition, here slain by Macduff, in single combat, as he northwards, and was buried under this cairn, gh Shakspeare makes Dunsinnan the scene. ed several places lay claim to this 'honour;' Lord Hailes, upon the authority of Andrew nton, attributes the event to Lumphanan. The sh is traversed by the road from Aberdeen to land. Population in 1831, 957; in 1851, 1,088. ses, 207.

his parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine-O'- , and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Sir William tes, Bart. Stipend, £153 18s. 3d.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary, £27, with about £20 fees, and are in the Dick bequest. The parish church built in 1851, and contains 500 sittings. There Free church, with an attendance of about 200; the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £55 17s. There are a non-parochial school at Camphill, a public library at Burnside.

UMSDEN, an ancient manor in the parish of lingham, Berwickshire, belonging to a family of name so early as the reign of David I. The nt peel of Lumsden probably occupied the site e present farm-house of East Lumsden; but in early part of the 14th century the Lumsdens re- ed their family-abode to Blanerne on the banks Whitadder, where its picturesque remains exist.

UMSDEN, Aberdeenshire. See Leith-Lumsden.

UNAN (The), a river of Forfarshire. Issuing a spring called Lunan-well, in the parish of ar, it runs 2½ miles north-eastward to Rescobie-loch, half the distance in the interior of Forfar, and the other half on the boundary with Rescobie. While traversing the lake, and for half-a-mile further, it bisects Rescobie; over the next 2½ miles, during which it expands into Balgaves-loch, it divides that parish, on its right bank, from Aberlemno and the northern section of Guthrie on its left; and thence to the German ocean, except for 3 miles, where it cuts off a wing of Inverkeilor, it has Kirkden and Inverkeilor on the right, and Guthrie, Kinnell, and Lunan on the left. Its course, for 3½ miles above its embouchure, is north-easterly; but, from entering Rescobie-loch to that point, it is due eastward. Its length is 16¾ miles; and its terminating point is at Lunan-bay in the vicinity of Redcastle. It flows with a clear current, and abounds with trout and pike.

LUNAN (The), a rivulet of Perthshire, formed by various picturesque rills emptying themselves into the Loch of Lows, in the parish of Caputh. Speedily after its efflux from that lake it becomes lost for ¾ of a mile in the circular loch of Butterstone. Issuing thence it runs 2 miles eastward, and 1½ south-eastward—nearly all this distance in the parish of Clunie—and for another ¾ of a mile expands into Loch-Clunie. A mile farther east it is once more a lake, or, for 1½ mile, is lost in Loch-Drumellie. Running now 3¾ miles south-eastward, it divides Kinloch and Blairgowrie on its left bank from Clunie, Lethendy, and Caputh on its right, and falls into the Isla, 2 miles east of Meiklour.

LUNAN, a parish in the east coast of Forfarshire. Its postal communication is through Chance-Inn, adjacent to its southern boundary. It is bounded by Lunan-bay, and by the parishes of Inverkeilor, Kinnell, Craig, and Maryton. Its length eastward is 2¾ miles; and its mean breadth is 1¼ mile. A small rapid rill, leaping along in cataracts sometimes 20 or 30 feet deep, and traversing a beautifully romantic dell, called Buckie-den, occasionally perpendicular on its sides, and generally gemmed with flowers and shrubs, forms its boundary-line on the north. Lunan-water, limpid in its waters and pebbly in its strand, traces the boundary on the south. The beach of the marine boundary on the east will be noticed in the next article. The surface rises rapidly from the sea and the Lunan till it attains a height of nearly 400 feet above sea-level, and then recedes in a scarcely perceptible ascent, almost in a table-land to the further boundary. Seen from the Inverkeilor side of the Lunan near the sea, it has the appearance of a richly-cultivated hill-side, with a fine southern exposure. Its summit-land commands an extensive prospect of the German ocean and the coast. The soil, for a brief way on the shore, is sandy; on the lower declivities, is deep and rich; on the higher grounds, is frequently shallow; and on the average, is good and fertile. The arable and the uncultivated grounds are in the proportion to each other of about 7 to 2. Trap rock has been quarried for building, but good sandstone was recently discovered. The chief landowner is the Earl of Northesk, and there are two others. The only mansion is Lunan-house. The estimated value of raw produce in 1836 was £6,394. Assessed property in 1843, £1,964 10s. Various localities have names indicating the ancient vicinity—supposed to be at Redcastle—of a royal residence, See Inverkeilor. Walter Mill, or as some historians call him, Sir Walter Mill, the last Scottish martyr in the cause of the Reformation, was priest of Lunan during 20 years preceding his renunciation of popery. He was burnt at St. Andrews, in the 82d year of his age. Alexander Peddie, nearly the last surviving priest of compelled prelacy, and allowed by sufferance to

retain his cure after the abolition of Episcopacy, was minister of Lunan till 1713, and bequeathed to the parish some plate for the communion-service, on the singular condition that it should be lent when required to any Episcopalian congregation within a distance of 7 miles. The parish is traversed by the road from Arbroath to Montrose. Population in 1831, 298; in 1851, 279. Houses, 59.

This parish is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 0s. 10d.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, £28 17s. 3d., with £25 fees, and £15 other emoluments. The parish church was erected in 1842, and is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the parish. The ancient name of the parish was Inverlunan; and its church, previous to the Reformation, was a vicarage of the monks of Arbroath.

LUNAN-BAY, a beautiful semicircular indentation of the German ocean, 5 miles in extent of coast line, in the parishes of Inverkeilor, Lunan, Maryton, and Craig, Forfarshire. Its coast for a mile at each extremity is bold and rocky, occasionally exhibiting pyramidal columns upwards of 100 feet in height; and, over the intermediate or central 3 miles, in the middle of which enters Lunan-water, it is a low sandy beach, slightly chequered with small stones, regularly flanked with bent-covered knolls, and immediately overlooked by the high grounds of Lunan. Beautiful varieties of sea-shell, and occasionally some jasper and onyx gems, are found along the strand. The bay has a fine sandy bottom, and affords safe anchorage in any storm except from the north-east and east.

LUNANHEAD, a village in the parish of Forfar. Population, 191.

LUNASTING, a parish, now united to Nesting, in Shetland. It has a church of its own, which was repaired about 1840. See NESTING.

LUNCARTY, a suppressed parish and a village in the Strathmore district of Perthshire. The parish was anciently a rectory, is now incorporated with Redgorton, and forms the north-east division of its main body. The village stands near the Tay, 4 miles north of Perth, and has about 230 inhabitants. Luncarty bleachfield has long been reputed the most extensive in Britain. Its grounds comprehend upwards of 130 acres. The water-power by which the works are driven includes the whole volume of the streams Ordie and Shochie, carried along an artificial canal, and also a considerable volume led out from the Tay by means of a dam run nearly across the river. Four falls of the water-power are effected, and impel 24 sets of beetles. The works bleach about two millions of yards of linen-cloth in the year, and employ upwards of 120 hands.

Luncarty is famous in connexion with the decisive overthrow of the Danes, about the year 990, by Kenneth III., romantically aided by the peasant-ancestor of the noble family of Hay. The scene of conflict is on the Tay, 2 miles above the confluence with it of the Almond. It was marked till the end of last century by many little tumuli, through which the farmers long shrunk to drive the plough; and it has still two monumental stones, one of which, four feet high, bears the name of Denmark. The narrative of the battle, as given by Boethius, Fordoun, and Buchanan, has been said by Lord Kaimes to possess 'every mark of fiction;' but it by no means exceeds possibility, and, vouched by both historiographers and some monuments, is probably an instance of the romance of real occurrences excelling that of the novelist's idle fancies.

The Danes, strong in numbers and fiery in resolve, landed on the coast of Angus, razed the town and castle of Montrose, and moved across Angus and along Strathmore, strewing their path with desc tion, and menacing Scotland with bondage. K neth the King heard at Stirling of their descent, hastened to take post on Moncrieff-hill, in the p insula of the Earn and the Tay; but while th organizing the raw troops, whom he had swept gether, and waiting the arrival of forces suited his exigency, he learned that Bertha or anci Perth was already besieged. Arraying w soldiery he had, and debouching so as to get northward of the enemy, he marched to Lunca saw the Danes posted on an eminence to the sou and next day taunted and provoked them to a t of strength on the intervening level ground. rush of the Danes was dreadful; it shook the mage from the wings of the Scottish army, seemed about to transfix the main body; but it keenly observed by three puissant ploughmen, fat and sons, of the name of Hay, or Haia, who were work in a field on the opposite side of the river, were bold enough to attempt to infuse their c courage into the faltering troops. Seizing the y of the plough, and whatever similar tools were hand, they crossed the Tay at a ford, and arriv just at a crisis when the wings had given way, the centre was wavering, they shouted shame death against the recreant who should flee, and p cipitated themselves with such fury on the forem of the Danes, as to gain the Scots a moment for lying at a spot, still called Turn-again hillock. H the father, as if he had been superbuman, had difficulty in drawing some clans to follow in wake; and plunging with these down a deep ravi while the battle was renewed on ground at a li distance from the original scene of action, he rus upon the Danes in flank and rear, and threw th into confusion. A band of peasants, who were in ing near or drawn together from curiosity, raised a loud shout of jubilation, and were suppo by the Danes to be a new army. The invaders stantly ceased to fight; they became a ming mass of routed men; and, not excepting their lead and their king himself, they either were hewn do by the sword, or perished in the river. An assem of the states, held next day at Scone, decreed to g the peasant-conqueror the choice of the hou course or the falcon's flight of land, in reward his bravery. Hay having chosen the latter, falcon was let off from a hill overlooking Perth, flew eastward to a point a mile south of the ho of Errol, alighting there on a stone which is called 'the Hawk's stane.' All the interve lands were given in property to Hay's family; they have since been either alienated, or parce out among various lines of descendants.

LUNDERSTONE. See INNERKIP.

LUNDIE, a parish on the south-west borde Forfarshire. It contains a small post-office vil of its own name, 6 miles south-east of Cu Angus, and 9 north-west of Dundee. It is bou by Perthshire, and by Kettins, Newtyle, and A terhouse. Its length east-south-eastward miles; and its greatest breadth is 2 miles. A of the range of the Sidlaw hills, rising to an alti of about 850 feet above sea-level, extends along north and west sides, separating it from Strathm and giving it a sheltered and sequestered app ance. The district south and east of the swells into beautiful undulations, is divers with four lakes, and has an average elevatio about 550 feet above the level of the sea. cepting plantations, and the tops of the hills whole surface is arable. The soil is various for the most part is of a deep, free, black co kindly and productive. The largest of the la

of a mile in length; and this and another emit ad-streams of the Dichty. The Earl of Camper- wn is proprietor of almost the whole of the parish; d his lordship's family took their original territo- l designation from it, and have still their bury- ce in its church-yard. The real rental in 1855 s £2,867. Lundie is united to Fowlis-Easter, se two parishes forming one charge. See Fow- -Easter. Population of Lundie in 1831, 456; in 1, 450. Houses, 93. Population of the united ish in 1831, 778; in 1851, 750. Houses, 146. The united parish of Lundie and Fowlis-Easter is the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus l Mearns. Patron, the Earl of Camperdown. gend, £201 0s. 11d.; glebe, £9. There are two ish churches, distant from each other about 4 es; and the minister officiates in them on alter- te Sabbaths. The church of Lundie is a building considerable antiquity, well repaired about the r 1847, and containing about 300 sittings. The rch of Fowlis-Easter is a very ancient structure, pure Saxon-Gothic style, with features challeng- the enthusiastic notice of antiquaries, and ntifully refitted in 1842, with about 350 sittings. re are two parish schools; and the master of h has a salary of about £30, with about £25 fees. re is a subscription library in Fowlis-Easter. tle fairs, of no great importance, are held in ndie in June and August.

LUNDIE-HILL, a wild, bleak, Highland height, the upper part of the parish of Strickathrow, farshire.

LUNDIN. See Largo and Fifeshire.

LUNDINMILL, a village in the parish of Largo, eshire. Population, 499. Houses, 82.

LUNGA, an island on the west side of the sound uing, in Argyleshire. It extends about 2½ miles ⅜ of a mile north and south; and is separated at ends by very narrow straits, from Ormsa and rba. The strait at the south end, between it and rba, is obstructed on the east by a rocky islet, has a tumbling and impetuous tidal current, e as violent and grandly scenic as that of the more celebrated Corrievrekin. Lunga consists a long irregular hilly ridge, generally less than feet above sea-level, but occasionally rising to ly 1,000. This ridge is disposed in uneven, y, and often naked eminences, interspersed with hes of boggy ground and heath, as well as with sional coppices of birch and alder; and it admits her level ground nor more than tiny pendicles of declivity as can be cultivated, even with the ic. On the western side, it is almost entirely e and abrupt; and on the eastern side, it is skirted shelving rocks, but descends somewhat more ly, and displays a greater extent of verdure. artz rock occupies the western side, and clay slate eastern, both intermingled with other schistose stances, and traversed by numerous trap veins. n the different eminences of the island, the views extremely interesting; on the east the glassy ce of the sound of Luing smoothly gliding along reling eddies like a majestic river; and, on the h, the vexed and foaming current of the mimic Corrievrekin, overhung by the grand form of rba, stooping down in one vast yet varied mass, ocky shores and a wooded amphitheatre, and y contrasted with the long low lines of the op- e coasts, and with the numberless islets and s which adorn and diversify the almost retiform

UNNAFIRTH, the belt of sea which separates south end of Yell from the mainland of Shet- d. It is a continuation south-eastward of Yell-

LUNNASTING. See Lunasting.

LURG-HILL. See Grange, Banffshire.

LURGIE-CRAIGS. See Stitchel.

LUSCAR. See Carnock.

LUSRAGAN (The), a streamlet running north- ward to the sea, in the parish of Muckairn, Argyle- shire.

LUSS, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in Dumbartonshire. It is bounded on the north by Arrochar; on the east by Loch-Lomond; on the south by Bonhill and Cardross; and on the west by Row and Loch-Long. Its length south- ward is 8½ miles; and its breadth is from 2½ to 5 miles. Alpine mountains, some of them towering aloft to nearly 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, spread out their bases over much the larger part of the area. But the congeries of mountains, even where most compact, is cloven down into glens of such beauty and picturesqueness as quite to relieve the rugged aspect of the landscape. Along the northern boundary, and for a brief way in the inte- rior, is Glen-Douglas, 4½ miles in length, traversed all the way by the little stream which gives it name, and opening at Inveruglas, or its mouth, upon the ferry across Loch-Lomond to Rowerdennan at the foot of Benlomond. Two and a quarter, and 3½ miles southward, are Glenmaachan and Glenma- curn, converging into the sylvan glen of Luss, and aggregately with the latter curving 6 miles south- eastward, and traversed by the two head-waters and the united volume of the streamlet Luss to the village. Farther south, Glenfinlas, watered by its cognominal brook, stretches 3 miles south-eastward, and then runs, in a wooded dress, 1½ mile eastward to Loch-Lomond, opposite Inchmurrin. Near the southern boundary, the lower part of Glenfruin, noted as the scene of a sanguinary fight in 1603, be- tween the clans of Macgregor and Colquhoun, goes 2½ miles eastward and north-eastward to a point 1½ mile south of the termination of the former glen. The only low-lying surface stretches along Loch- Lomond from the southern boundary to Ross-Dhu, the seat of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., 2 miles south of the village; and is partly level, partly a waving plain, and partly a regular ascent, which soon rises up in acclivity, and becomes lost in the aspirings of the mountains. Many hundred acres, on the low grounds, up the sides and hollows of the glens, and along the whole brink of Loch-Lomond, are covered with wood, much of it natural, and very beautifully grouped. From the southern boundary to the village a series of fine little headlands run out into Loch- Lomond; and north of the village the surface rises up from the very margin of the lake, merely admits of a feathered belting of wood, and then soars away into mountain. The varied superficial outlines of the parish, its low grounds and its uplands, its woods and its glens, contribute largely and very gorgeously to the magnificent framework in which the pictured beauties of the most boasted of the Scottish lakes is set. Some of the loveliest baskets of shrubbery, too, which rest on the lake's waters, are contributed by Luss; for Inchtavanach, Inch- conachan, Inchlonaig, Inchgalbraith, and Inch- frechlan, are all within its limits. See these articles. Two of the most admired views of the lake and of the scenery which environs it, are ob- tained from the highest grounds of Inchtavanach, and from Strone-hill in the vicinity of the village. Loch-Long touches the parish, or rather a protru- sion of it, over a distance of only ⅜ of a mile. Copi- ous springs of excellent water are numerous. A freestone quarry supplies building material for local use; and quarries of grayish-blue and dark-blue slate, at Camstraddon and Luss, yield a large pro-

duce for exportation. On the Fruin are a saw-mill, a grain-mill, and a mill for paring down logwood; and on the Luss above the village are a saw-mill and a grain-mill.

About 1¼ mile south of the village are the remains of a large cairn called Carn-na-Cheasoig, 'the cairn of St. Kessog.' This saint is said to have suffered martyrdom near the site of the cairn in the 6th century, and to have been buried on the site of the church; and he was anciently worshipped by the Romanists as the tutelary of the parish. Haco of Norway, during his invasion of 1263, spread bloodshed and devastation through Luss and its islands. Alwyn, the second Earl of Lennox, granted the lands of Luss to the dean of Lennox; and from the dean's descendants the lands passed, in the 14th century, to the Colquhouns of Colquhoun. One of the Colquhouns, called Sir John, was, in 1474, made Lord-high-chamberlain of Scotland, became, in 1477, governor of Dumbarton castle for life, and, in 1478, was killed in defending the fortress from besiegers. The celebrated Rev. John M'Laurin, known generally in connection only with his subsequent ministry in Glasgow, and the recent distinguished scholar and Gaelic translator, Dr. John Stuart, were ministers of Luss. The parish is traversed, up the margin of Loch-Lomond, by the road from Dumbarton to the Highlands; and has, in its southern division, two deflections from that road, the one leading to Helensburgh, and the other leading up Glenfruin. The village of Luss stands on the Dumbarton and Highland road, at the mouth of the rivulet Luss, 9 miles north-north-east of Helensburgh, and 13 north-north-west of Dumbarton. Its situation, on the margin of Loch-Lomond, at the base of Strone-hill, in the vicinity of three of the finest islands in the lake, is very picturesque. About two years ago, Sir James Colquhoun made known a resolution to sweep away its rude straggling huts, which had formed the main bulk of it, and to rebuild it with neat cottages on a regular, specific plan. Its own character, therefore, will be put into keeping with the beauty of its site. It has a good inn, and is much frequented by tasteful tourists. The Loch-Lomond steamers call at it, both in going up the lake and in going down. Fairs are held in it on the 24th day of May, old style, on the 3d Tuesday of August, on the 14th day of October, old style, and on the 7th day of November, old style. The population of the village is about 260. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,181; in 1851, 907. Houses, 177. Assessed property in 1843, £4,214 17s.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. Stipend, £268 0s. 11d; glebe, £17. Unappropriated teinds, £489 9s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with from £9 to £12 fees. The parish church was built in 1771, and contains 500 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 100; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £135 14s. 7½d. There are three non-parochial schools and a small public library; and two of the schools have exterior aid. The parish of Luss, previous to the Reformation, was a rectory, and between 1429 and that epoch was a prebend of the cathedral of Glasgow, served by the prebendary's vicar pensioner. The ancient parish was greatly more extensive than the modern. In 1621, the forty pound lands of Buchanan, on the east side of Loch-Lomond, were detached from it, and incorporated with Inchcailliach, the modern Buchanan; in 1659, the lands of four proprietors, at the south end of the lake, were annexed to Bonhill; and, in 1658, all the extensive territory on the north, which now constitutes Arrochar, was ma independent. But, on the contrary, the lands Caldannach, Presstelloch, and Conglens, which ciently belonged to Inchcailliach, have, in mode times, been united to Luss; and the lands of Ba nachrae, within the limits of Row, are attached to quoad sacra. There were anciently chapels in Lus glen, at Rossdhu, and on the lands of Buchanan.

LUSSA (The), a rivulet of the island of Mu Argyleshire. It issues from a chain of lakes in t parish of Torosay, and runs 2 miles north-eastwa and 4 south-eastward to the sea at Loch-Spel Its current is rapid, and its volume considerable.

LUSTYLAW. See Damhead.

LUTHER (The), a stream of Kincardineshi It rises among the Grampians, on the north bord of the parish of Fordoun, and runs 5 miles sout ward through the interior of that parish, and 6 mil south-westward through the middle of the parish of Laurencekirk and Marykirk, to a confluence wi the North Esk at a point about 1¾ mile above t village of Marykirk.

LUTHERMUIR, a post-office village in the pari of Marykirk, Kincardineshire. It is inhabited pri cipally by hand-loom weavers. The tract arou it, from which it takes its name, was formerly barren moor, which the writer of the Old Statistic Account did not think worth his notice; and ev some time after it became a seat of population, was a resort of the destitute and abandoned fr many surrounding parishes. The village has u dergone great vicissitudes, consequent on the pr carious employment of its inhabitants. Populatio 967. Houses, 216.

LUTHRIE, a post-office village on the east si of the parish of Creich, Fifeshire. It is pleasant situated, about 2¼ miles from the frith of Tay, a about 4½ miles north-north-west of Cupar. It h a brewery and two meal mills, and is inhabit chiefly by weavers and artizans. Population, 1 Houses, 27.

LYBSTER, a post-office village in the parish Latheron, Caithness-shire. It stands at the head Amherst-bay, a little east of the great north ro and 13 miles south-west by south of Wick. It co tains a chapel of ease and a Free church. Fa are held in it twice a-year. A tract around it w temporarily a quoad sacra parish, constituted the ecclesiastical authorities; and the population this in 1841 was 2,699.

LYDIAMILL. See Dairsie.

LYDOCH (Loch), a lonely sheet of water the moor of Rannoch, in the north-west corner Perthshire. The distance from the inn at King house to the western extremity of the lake, is ab 6 miles; from the eastern, or lower extremity, the head of Loch-Rannoch, it is much the sa Loch-Lydoch is about 7 miles in length, and ab a mile in breadth. About 4 miles from its east end it separates into two distinct branches of alm equal size and length—the one of which stretc almost due west, while the other takes a south-w direction; thus giving it the appearance of a h fork, with the handle towards Loch-Rannoch. moor of Rannoch and Loch-Lydoch are descri by Dr. M'Culloch in his usual caustic yet grap manner: "Pray imagine the moor of Rannoch; who can describe it? A great level, (I hope word will pardon the abuse of it,) 1,000 feet ab the sea, 16 or 20 miles long, and nearly as m wide, bounded by mountains so distant as scarc to form an apprehensible boundary; open, sil solitary; an ocean of blackness and bogs, a w before chaos; not so good as chaos, since its ments are only rocks and bogs, with a few pool

water-bogs of the Styx, and waters of Cocytus, with one great, long, sinuous, flat, dreary, black, Acheron-like lake, Loch-Lydoch, near which arose three fir-trees, just enough to remind me of the vacuity of all the rest. Not a sheep nor a cow; even the crow shunned it, and wheeled his croaking flight far off to better regions. If there was a blade of grass anywhere, it was concealed by the dark stems of the black, black, muddy sedges, and by the yellow, melancholy rush of the bogs."

LYLESLAND, a district on the south side of Paisley, and within the parliamentary boundaries of that burgh, inhabited chiefly by weavers, and most of its houses are of recent erection.

LYMVILG. See LYNWILG.

LYMYCLEUCH-BURN, a rivulet of the parish of Teviothead, Roxburghshire. It rises at the Pikethowe, on the boundary with Dumfries-shire, and runs about 6 miles northward to the Teviot below Binns. Its course is nearly parallel with that of the Teviot.

LYNCHAT, a village near the south-western extremity of the parish of Alvie, Inverness-shire. Population, 73. Houses, 17.

LYNDALE. See SNIZORT.

LYNE (THE), a river of Peebles-shire, the next in local importance to the Tweed. It rises in various little head-waters close on the boundary with Edinburghshire; one of them on Weatherlaw, a very brief distance from the sources of the North Esk, and the Water of Leith; another of them on West Cairn-law, the largest of the Pentlands, 1,800 feet high; and several of them draining Cauldstane-slap, a grand mountain-pass, or place of egress, from Tweeddale to the north. The Lyne, receiving in its progress Baddingsgill-burn, West-water, and numerous mountain-rills, runs 5¾ miles south-eastward through Linton, 2 miles southward between Linton on the west and Newlands on the east, and 2¾ in the same direction through Newlands. It is now joined, half-a-mile below Drochil-castle, by Earth-water, which bears along with it the tributary waters of a branch of the Medwin, on its right bank, runs 4 miles south-eastward between Stobo and Manor on the right, and Newlands, Lyne, and Peebles on the left, and falls into the Tweed 2¾ miles in a straight line above Peebles. Its entire length of course is 15½ miles, or, including sinuosities, about 20. The Lyne is a good trouting-stream.

LYNE (THE), Fifeshire. See DUNFERMLINE.

LYNE AND MEGGET, two parishes in Peebles-shire, widely apart in position, but mutually identified in parochial interests. The post-town is Peebles. Lyne is nearly circular, with a small square northward projection; and is bounded on the north by Newlands, on the north-east by Harehope-burn, which divides it from Eddlestone, on the east and south-east by Meldon-burn, which divides it from Peebles, on the south and south-west by Lyne-water, which divides it from Stobo, and on the west by Powe-burn and Stevenston-hill, which divide it from Newlands. The circle is 2¾ miles in diameter, and the square projection ¾ of a mile deep. A stripe of low ground stretches along the Lyne, sharp and marvellously in its soil, and bleak and naked in its aspect, but plied to a certain extent with the plough. The rest of the area is upland and strictly pastoral, once covered with natural wood, but now adorned with scarcely a tree. In the south-west, overlooking the Lyne, are vestiges of a Roman camp, 6 acres in extent, and occupying a singularly advantageous site. The Glasgow and Peebles turnpike runs along the Lyne.—Megget is distant geographically 8 miles, but along the shortest practicable path 14 miles. It lies on the southern verge of the county; and is bounded on the north by Manor, on the east and south-east by Selkirkshire, on the south-west by Dumfries-shire, on the west by Tweedsmuir, and on the north-west by Drummelzier. It measures nearly 6 miles from east to west, and between 6 and 7 from north to south. St. Mary's Loch, for 1 mile on the south-east, belongs to it in common with Yarrow. Megget-water rises in the extreme west, and, running due east to St. Mary's Loch, cuts the parish into almost equal parts. The ground is very hilly. The summits and higher acclivities are clothed with heath and coarse grass; but the lower slopes afford excellent pasture. Moorfowl abounds. A species of eagle, from the heights on the boundary with Dumfries-shire, sometimes carries of a young lamb, even in view of the shepherd. Two old towers, whose ruins still exist, seem to have accommodated the Scottish kings when hunting in the forest. Traces exist of several ancient roads stretching in various directions, and probably cut out for the accommodation of the royal hunters. On Glengabbern-burn, a tributary of Megget-water, are some traces of a search for gold, which Boethius, Buchanan, and other writers, say was successful. The heritors of the two parishes are the Earl of Wemyss, Murray of Henderland, and Purdie of Lyne-Townhead. The estimated value of raw produce in 1834 was £6,542. Assessed property in 1843, £3,021. Population in 1831, 156; in 1851, 158. Houses, 26.

The united parish is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Wemyss. Stipend, £153 9s. 1d.; glebe, £25. The parishes were united in 1620. Lyne was originally a chaplainry subordinate to Stobo, but afterwards became a rectory. The church is a solid structure, built previous to the Reformation, but repaired in 1831, and containing 70 sittings. There is also an edifice in Megget, fitted up partly as a church with 70 sittings, and partly as a schoolhouse, and erected about the year 1804. The ancient church of Megget is now a ruin at Henderland, surrounded by a cemetery, which is still in use. There are two parochial schools; and the salary of the Lyne master is £25 13s. 3½d., with £15 fees, and £2 10s. other emoluments,—that of the Megget master, £7, with £4 fees, and £1 15s. other emoluments.

LYNEDOCH, an estate, on the river Almond, in the parish of Methven, Perthshire. It was the property of General Thomas Graham, one of the heroes of the Peninsular war, and the victor of Barossa; and it gave him the title of Baron, on his elevation to the peerage, at the conclusion of the war. Lynedoch-house, in which his lordship occasionally resided till the close of his long life, is very beautifully situated on the left bank of the Almond, 1¾ mile north-east of Methven village. About ¼ a-mile north-west of Lynedoch-house, in a secluded spot, called Dronach-haugh, at the foot of a beautiful bank or brae of the same name on the Almond, is the grave of 'Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,' celebrated in pathetic song. Bessie Bell, according to the common tradition, was daughter of the laird of Kinvaid, and Mary Gray of the laird of Lynedoch. Mutually attached in strong and tender friendship, they lived together at Lynedoch when the plague broke out in 1645; and to avoid it, they retired to a romantic spot, called Burn-braes, on the estate of Lynedoch, and there, in a bower or temporary dwelling, lived in complete seclusion. A young gentleman of Perth visited them in their solitude, for the purpose, it is said, of supplying them with food; but unhappily he communicated to them the very pestilence from which they had fled. Falling victims to the disease, they were, according to the usage of the period, re-

fused sepulture in the ordinary burying-grounds; and they slept together, as they had latterly lived, amid a scene of solitude and romance.

"They thocht to lie in Methven kirkyard
Amang their noble kin;
But they maun lie on Lynedoch brae
To beek forenent the sun."

LYNWILG, a post-office station in the parish of Alvie, less than ½ a-mile from the church of Alvie, Inverness-shire.

LYON (The), a river of Breadalbane, Perthshire. It rises on the south-east side of Benachastle, in a long south-westerly projection of the parish of Fortingal, close on the boundary with Glenorchy in Argyleshire, runs 1¾ mile north-eastward across the projection, and then describes the segment of a circle over a distance of 5¾ miles between Fortingal on its left bank, and the most westerly section of Kenmore on its right. At midway of the 5¾ miles it expands into Loch-Lyon. Leaving Kenmore it runs 23 miles along Fortingal, part of the distance north-eastward, but generally in an easterly direction; and then, over a distance of 1½ mile south-eastward, dividing Dull on its left bank from a part of Weem on its right, it falls into the Tay 2¼ miles after that magnificent river's efflux from its cognominal lake, and amidst the gorgeous scenery which surrounds Taymouth-castle. Its entire length of course is 32 miles. Of a host of mountain-tributaries, which on both banks come obstreperously down upon its path, the longest is Glenmore water, 7½ miles in length, and joining it at the point of its leaving Fortingal. The Lyon has two considerable cascades,—the one called the Sput-baan, at the entrance of its glen, and the other the fall of Moar, 4 miles above Glenlyon church. At the latter it leaps over a considerably lofty precipice into a deep narrow pool. The river traverses the districts of Glenlyon and Fortingal proper; and, as to the nature and aspect of its basin, is described under these titles.

LYRE-SKERRY. See Shetland.

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MAAM-CHLACH-ARD. See Inverness-shire.

MAAM-RAITACHAN. See Inverness-shire.

MAAM-SOULE. See Loch-Benevan.

MAAR-BURN, a rivulet of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. It rises in the parish of Durrisdeer, and runs 5 miles southward and south-eastward, partly within that parish, and partly on the boundary between it and Penpont, to a confluence with the Nith. It washes the ducal grounds of Drumlanrig-castle.

MABEARY (Loch). See Lochmabbery.

MACALISTER'S-BAY, a bay, about 2 miles broad, but of no great length, on the east coast of the island of Mull, Argyleshire.

MACALLAN. See Knockando.

MACANREE (Loch), a small lake in the parish of Port-of-Monteith, Perthshire.

MACBETH'S CASTLE. See Martin's (St.).

MACDUFF, a post-town, seaport, and burgh-of-barony, in the parish of Gamrie, Banffshire. It stands on the east side of the mouth of the Deveron, about 1½ mile north-east of Banff, but is included in the parliamentary boundaries of Banff burgh, and communicates with that town by a magnificent bridge on which there is no toll. The two towns have in many respects a community of interest, as if they were only one town; yet, in some respects, they are rivals, and maintain a conflict of interest. Macduff occupies an uneven site impinging on irregular sea-cliffs, and therefore presents romantic groupings of buildings; and it is at present being very much improved and extended. The town is modern, having risen, since 1732, from little else than a collection of fishermen's huts to be a place of considerable size and importance, containing a number of regularly planned streets and good houses, with one of the best harbours in the Moray frith and a thriving and rapidly increasing trade. Previous to 1783 it was called 'Down.' In that year it received a charter of Novodamus from the Crown, at the desire of the proprietor, James, Earl of Fife, erecting it into a 'free and independent burgh-of-barony.' The rate of the harbour-dues being about one-half lower than those of Banff harbour, and the port itself, though subordinate in customs matters to Banff, being preferable to its rival in situation, depth, and accommodation, Macduff has much more import and export traffic than Banff. The harbour is the private property of the Earl of Fife. The amount of the harbour and shore-dues, for 1831 was £248 10s.; for 1852, £516. The chief exports are grain, cured herrings,—for which this is the most important station between Cromarty and Fraserburgh,—salmon, cod-fish, live cattle, and cured pork, to London Leith, and some other places in the south. The chief imports are lime and bone-manure, coals, groceries, &c.; and from Sweden, iron and deals; Russia hemp; and Holland, flax. Herrings are extensively exported to Prussia and other foreign parts. Macduff has a town-house, a chapel of ease, a Free church several schools, a public library, a news-room, an offices of the Union bank and the North of Scotlan bank; and it enjoys the same facilities of communication by sea and land as Banff. Populatio in 1841, 2,228; in 1851, 2,527. Houses, 554.

MACDUFF'S CAVE. See Kilconquhar.

MACDUFF'S CROSS. See Newburgh.

MACFARQUHAR'S BED. See Cromarty.

MACHAIG, a small circular lake, nearly a mile i diameter, 3½ miles north of the village of Doune, i the parish of Kilmadock, Perthshire. Its banks a wooded and beautiful. A streamlet carries off i superfluent waters by a circuitous route to the Teit a little below Doune.

MACHAN. See Hamilton.

MACHANSHIRE. See Dalserf.

MACHAR (New), a parish, containing the po office station of Parkhill, in the Aberdeen-prop district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Udn Belhelvie, Old Machar, Dyce, Fintry, and Keit hall. Its length south-south-eastward is 9 mile

nd its breadth is from 2 to 3 miles. The lands of Straloch at its north end belong to Banffshire, but re now rated and politically attached to Aberdeenhire. The lands of Torryleith, immediately south f the lands of Straloch, belong quoad civilia to ldny, but have long been attached quoad sacra to New Machar. The river Don traces for 2 miles the outhern boundary of the parish; and a large burn ises about a mile above the north end of the parish, nd runs through all its interior, driving several orn-mills, and falling into the Don a little above he bridge of Dyce. The surface of the parish is in eneral rather level; and the soil is various, but for he most part arable and well-cultivated. There are xtensive plantations, especially in the southern istrict, in the vicinity of the Don; and in this uarter also is a beautiful little lake called Bishop's-ch, anciently Loch-Goull, on an islet in the midst which the Bishops of Aberdeen resided before the antry was erected. The ruins of their castle still ist. The islet is finely adorned with trees. There e few objects of antiquarian or historical interest; it on a moor within the parish an engagement took lace, in 1647, between the Royalists and Covenantrs, in which the latter were victorious. The manons are Parkhill, Straloch, and Elrick. There are x landowners. The average rent of arable land is out £1 per acre. Assessed property in 1843, 5,227. The parish is traversed by the road from berdeen to Banff, and has ready access to the reat North of Scotland railway. Population in 831, 1,246; in 1851, 1,298. Houses, 252.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of berdeen. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend, £217 s. 4d.; glebe, £16. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, ith £8 8s. fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. he parish church was built in 1791, stands exactly miles distant from Aberdeen, and contains about 0 sittings. There is a Free church, with an atndance of 560; and the amount of its receipts in 56 was £322 19s. 5½d. There are two nonrochial schools, and two public libraries. The rish of New Machar originally formed part of at of Old Machar; and, after being disjoined it as called, first the upper parish of St. Machar, xt Upper Machar, and next New Machar.

MACHAR (Old). See Aberdeen.

MACHAR (The). See Harris.

MACHERS (The), a large peninsula, lying tween Luce-bay and Wigton-bay, and conituting the south-eastern one of the three great visions of Wigtonshire. The name is Celtic, and gnifies 'flat or low country.' Though the boundy-line between the Machers and the district called e Moors is not well-defined, the Machers may be ewed as including the parishes of Whithorn, Glasrton, Sorbie, Kirkinner, and most of Mochrum, d as comprehending an area of about 64 square iles. Yet, measured in a line, from the estuary of e Luce and the Piltanton at the head of Luce-bay an expansion of the estuary of the Cree between rty-port, and at the head of Wigton-bay, it would clude all Mochrum, and parts of Old Luce, Kirkwan, and Penningham, and comprehend at least 4 square miles.

MACHIRHANISH. See Campbelton.

MACHLINE. See Mauchline.

MACHONY, or Madrany (The), a streamlet the Strathearn district of Perthshire. It rises in heights of Blair-in-roan, and flows about 9 es eastward through the parishes of Muthill and ckford, to a confluence with the Earn, near the dge of Kinkell. The name Machony signifies in elic a battle, and is supposed by some antiquaries to an allusion to the famous battle of the Grampians.

MACHRYKILL. See Dailly.

MACKINTOSH. See Daviot and Dunlichity.

MACKISTON. See Maxton.

MACLACHLAN. See Strathlachlan.

MACLARTY, an islet belonging to the parish of Craignish, Argyleshire.

MACLEOD'S MAIDENS. See Duirinish.

MACLEOD'S TABLES. See Helvels.

MACMARRY. See Gladsmuir.

MACNIVEN, an islet belonging to the parish of Craignish, Argyleshire.

MADDERTY, a parish, containing the post-office station of Madderty, the barony burgh of Craig, and the villages of St. David and Bellyclone, in the Strathearn district of Perthshire. Its outline is somewhat triangular. It is bounded on the north by Crieff and Fowlis-Wester, and measures, on that side, 5⅝ miles; on the south-east by Gask and Trinity Gask, and measures, on that side, 4¼ miles; and on the south-west by Trinity Gask and Crieff, and measures, on that side, 3 miles. The surface is level, carpeted with good soil, chiefly arable, and well enclosed and cultivated. Along the greater part of the northern boundary runs the Pow, or Powaffray, a stagnant yet fitful stream, moving sluggishly in an artificial canal 6 feet deep and 24 wide, but subject to inundations which now injure the adjacent low grounds and now enrich them with alluvial deposits. The south-western boundary runs between 1 and 1⅜ mile distant from the Earn. The chief object of interest in the parish is the ruined abbey of Inchaffray: which see. There are eight landowners; but the only mansions are Woodend and Dollary. About 450 acres are under plantation. The average rent of the arable land is about £1 12s. per acre. Assessed property in 1843, £3,500. The parish is traversed by the ancient Roman road from the camp of Ardoch to the Tay; it is traversed also by a modern turnpike road; and it is distant, at the nearest point, 2 miles from the town of Crieff, and will derive advantage from the Crieff extension of the Scottish Central railway. Population in 1831, 713; in 1851, 593. Houses, 119.

This parish is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Earl of Kinnoul. Stipend, £233 17s.; glebe, £11. Unappropriated teinds, £264 14s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £12 fees, and £6 other emoluments. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 185; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £142 9s. 1d. Madderty gave the title of Baron to James, the second son of the second Lord Drummond, and the ancestor of the Viscounts of Strathallan. He was created Lord Madderty in 1609.

MADDISTON, a village in the parish of Muiravonside, Stirlingshire. It stands, in picturesque irregularity, on the side of a hill, about ⅔ of a mile south-west of the parish church. Population, 164. Houses, 32.

MADDY (Loch). See Lochmaddy.

MADDY-MOSS, a bog, of upwards of 120 Scotch acres in area, at the northern extremity of the parish of Dollar, in Clackmannanshire. It is very retentive of water, and occasionally bursts its barrier, sending down a muddy torrent to the Devon.

MADOES (St.), a small parish at the west end of the Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire. It contains the hamlets of Hawkstone and Cotton, and adjoins the post-office station of Glencarse; but its post-office is Perth, 6 miles to the west-north-west. It is bounded by Kinfauns, Errol, the frith of Tay, and the Inchyra district of Kinnoul. Its length, from north to south, is 1⅜ mile; its greatest breadth is 1¼ mile; and its

area is only 1,152 imperial acres. The surface seems, on a hasty survey, to be a perfect level, but really consists of two smaller esplanades and a larger one, respectively about 3, 9, and 14 feet above the level of the Tay, and of a slow swell whose ridgy summit has an altitude above the Tay of about 60 feet. The district lies opposite the mouth of the Earn, where the Carse of Gowrie expands in the full breadth and blush of its beauty, and becomes, with the intervention of the Tay, ¾ of a mile broad—the continuation eastward of the fine valley of Strathearn. The soil, toward the river, is a deep strong clay, and, on the higher grounds, a rich brown loam. Excepting about 30 acres disposed in plantation, and about 60 laid out in permanent pasture, the whole area is constantly in tillage. A quarry of sandstone similar to that of Clashbennie, in Errol, is worked at Cotton. Near the eastern boundary is a stone of some historical note, called 'the Hawk's stane,' and referred to in our article Luncarty; and in the churchyard is an elaborately sculptured and very beautiful Runic monument. Pitfour-castle, the residence of Sir John Stuart Richardson, Bart., the sole heritor of the parish, is a spacious quadrangular edifice, surmounting an artificial terrace, and environed by tastefully ornamented pleasure-grounds. The parish is traversed by the road from Perth to Dundee, and by the Perth and Dundee railway, and has ready access to the Glencarse railway station. A pier and shore-house, of much utility for shipping, were erected in 1832. The yearly value of the raw produce of the parish, including £1,500 for fishings, was estimated in 1839 at £9,720. Assessed property in 1843, £4,182 7s. 2d. Population in 1831, 327; in 1851, 288. Houses, 67.

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Sir John S. Richardson, Bart. Stipend, £218 16s. 4d.; glebe, £80. Unappropriated teinds, £89 19s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £10 fees, and £4 10s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1798, and contains 410 sittings. There is a public religious library. The original name of the parish is presumed to have been St. Madoch or Madox, and appears to have been derived from the same Culdee evangelist as Kilmadock. And while corrupted, in literary usage, into St. Madoes, it has been still more strangely corrupted, in the ordinary pronunciation of the inhabitants, into Semmiedores. An old ballad mentions—

"The stannin' stanes o' Semmiedores."

MADRANY (The). See Machony (The).

MADRUMBEAGH. See Fortingall.

MAEDIE (Loch), a lake on the mutual border of Edderachillis, Tongue, and Farr, Sutherlandshire. It measures about 6 miles in circumference. Its margin is remarkably diversified with little bays and promontories, and its bosom is studded with bushy islets. The stream which carries off its superfluence flows eastward to Loch-Naver.

MAGBIEHILL. See Newlands.

MAGDALENE-BRIDGE. See Duddingstone.

MAGDALENE-PANS. See Inveresk.

MAGHAIG. See Machaig.

MAGNUS (St.). See Kirkwall.

MAGNUS-BAY (St.), a spacious bay on the west coast of the mainland of Shetland. It measures 8½ miles at the entrance, expands to 11 miles, and indents the land to the depth of 7 miles. It enters between the headland of Eshaness on the north, and that of Sandness on the south; but has in its mouth, half-a-mile from the latter, the island of Papa-Stour; so that it is reduced at the entrance to an open channel of only 6 miles broad. Around its inner verge are the islets of Vemantrey, Mickle Roe, Little Papa, and Linga, besides various holms and skerries; and projecting from it into the land are various bays or voes, which contain safe and excellent anchorage for any number of vessels, of any burthen,—particularly Hillswick, Olna frith voe, Gron frith voe, and Unzie frith.

MAGUS-MOOR, a district on the western skirts of the parish of St. Andrews, and the eastern of Ceres parish, Fifeshire, formerly wild and bleak, but now in great part tamed of its savage and sterile aspect by the culture of the plough. It is celebrated in history as having been the scene of the murder of Archbishop Sharp, on the 3d of May, 1679. The spot where, according to tradition, the 'rude deed' was done, is about 4 miles from St. Andrews, on the lands of Strathkinness, the property of Mr. White Melville, where there is a stone erected to the memory of some of the Covenanters who, having been taken at Bothwell-bridge, were brought here and executed.

MAICH (The), a rivulet of Renfrewshire and Ayrshire. It rises on the south-west border of the parish of Lochwinnoch, on the south-east skirt of Mistylaw, and runs 5 miles south-eastward, chiefly on the boundary between Renfrewshire and Ayrshire, to the north end of Kilbirnie-loch. It is a lonely, moorland stream, traversing a deep channel, but occasionally fringed with copsewood.

MAIDEN-CASTLE. See Kennoway, Campsie, and Falkirk.

MAIDEN-CASTLE CAVE. See Vigean's (St.).

MAIDEN-CAUSEWAY, an ancient line of road, proceeding from Bennochie into the woods of Pitodrie, in Aberdeenshire. It is paved with stones, and about 14 feet wide, and has every appearance of having been a vicinal way of the Romans.

MAIDENKIRK. See Kirkmaiden.

MAIDEN-PAP, a mountain in the parish of Latheron, Caithness-shire. It flanks the south side of Berriedale-water immediately east of Morven, and has an altitude of nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the sea.

MAIDENS, a village in the parish of Kirkoswald, Ayrshire.

MAIDEN-SKERRY. See Northmaven.

MAIDEN-STONE. See Andrew's (St.).

MAIN (The). See Luce (The).

MAINLAND OF ORKNEY. See Pomona.

MAINLAND OF SHETLAND, the largest of the Shetland islands, comprehending about one-half of their area, and the larger part of their population. It extends nearly due north, in a long ragged band of territory, from Sumburgh-head in north latitude 59° 52′ 18″, to Fethaland point in latitude 60° 38′ 20″. Its length is usually computed at 60 miles, and occasionally exaggerated to 90 or even upwards of 100; but does not seem, as measured in a straight line, to exceed 56. Its breadth, over 1 miles from Sumburgh-head, never exceeds 4½ miles and probably does not quite average 3; over the same distance, from Fethaland point, it is exceedingly various, but seems to average about 4½ miles and over the intermediate distance it gradually swells out from the ends, and then bursts suddenly out in the middle to an extreme measurement, from Railsburghness on the east to Sandness on the west, of 20¾ miles. But all the way round, and especially in the central and chief district, the island is so constantly and whimsically indented by projections of the sea, as to have an utterly indescribable outline, and to be, in nearly all practical respects, a numerous cluster of islets. Seen from its loftiest ground, Rona's hill, a bold height in the

parish of Northmaven, which commands a view of the entire archipelago, it is altogether undistinguishable as a single island, and appears as if cut to pieces, by its very numerous and deeply indenting friths and coes, into community of character with the smaller islands which hang upon its flanks. Only one spot on the whole mainland is more than 2 miles distant from either a limb or the body of the sea, and even it is distant not 2½ miles; and greatly the larger part of the area lies within 1 mile of some beach. At one point, called Mavis-Grind, between the parishes of Northmaven and Delting, only an isthmus of 100 yards, most of which is overflown by spring-tides, prevents the island from being quite bisected; and at several other points, isthmuses are not very much broader. Excepting Fair Isle, situated midway to Orkney, Mainland contains, in Sumburgh-head, the most southerly land in Shetland. As to surface, geognostic character, statistics, and nearly all the details of a topographical notice, this island so extensively identifies itself with the whole group that information respecting it claims to be arranged under the article SHETLAND. Its parishes, though in most instances including adjacent minor islands, are Dunrossness, Lerwick, Sandsting, Tingwall, Walls, Delting, Nesting, and Northmaven.

MAINS. See KILMARNOCK and KILBRIDE (EAST).

MAINS AND STRATHMARTINE, two parishes politically united to each other, and lying mutually contiguous, Mains on the east and Strathmartine on the west, near the south-western extremity of Forfarshire. Strathmartine contains the villages of Baldovan and Kirkton; but both parishes lie in the vicinity of Dundee, and have that burgh for their post-town. The united parish is bounded by Tealing, Murroes, Dundee, Liff, and Auchterhouse. Its length east-south-eastward is 5¾ miles; and its greatest breadth is 3¼ miles. The parishes are nearly equal in extent. Mains is of very irregular outline, and Strathmartine is almost square. The surface of the united parish is a beautiful strath, rising gently on both sides from a line along the centre, to having heights of less than 400 feet above sea-level. All is enclosed with thorn-hedges, or agreeably shaded with trees; all, excepting about 140 acres of moor- and and rocky hillocks, and about 440 acres of plantation, is subject to the plough; and all abounds in the sweet and soft beauties of landscape. The soil comprises some alluvial or haugh ground, and elsewhere is, in general, a deep, fertile, black loam, superincumbent on gravel, clay, or rock. The strath is traversed from end to end, right along the middle, by Dighty-water, and long took from it the name of Strathdighty. Fithie-water forms the boundary-line for 3 miles on the north. A very copious and sweet spring, called Sinavey, bursts perennially from a rent in the face of a rock at the castle of Mains. Freestone abounds, and is extensively quarried. There are ten principal landowners; but the only mansions are Baldovan-house, belonging to Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., Balmure-house, belonging to Mr. Webster, and Strathmartine-house, belonging to Mr. Laird. The estimated value of raw produce in 1833 was £31,714. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £12,455. The real rental in 1855 was £13,689. Manufactures, similar to those of Dundee or subordinate to them, employ three-fourths of the population, and are conducted with the aid both of steam and of the water-power of the Dighty. Some of these establishments have occasioned the disappearance of lesser ones which, as they figured 65 years ago, presented numerically a more imposing array; for there were then no fewer than 33 mills of various sorts in Mains, and 10 in Strathmartine. Many of these, however, were very small concerns. The united parish is traversed by the road from Dundee to Forfar, and by the Dundee and Newtyle railway; and it has stations on the latter at Baldovan and Baldragon. Population of Mains in 1831, 1,156; in 1851, 1,299. Houses, 235. Population of Strathmartine in 1831, 855; in 1851, 735. Houses, 123.

Mains was anciently called Mains of Fintry, from Fintry-castle, the most conspicuous of its architectural objects. This castle, along with most of the property of the parish, belonged for centuries to the Grahams of Fintry, who acquired it by intermarriage with the noble house of Angus. See FINTRY-CASTLE. The best known of these Grahams was the fierce Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, the persecutor of the Covenanters; and one of the latest was Robert Graham, the friend of Burns, and a distinguished patron of agricultural and mechanical enterprize. The mansion of Claverhouse, in which Viscount Dundee resided, stood on the Mains property; and there was erected on its site, a few years ago, a monumental edifice in the form of a ruin. Whatever was the connexion of the two leading Graham families, the Claverhouse branch was probably the elder, for the superiority of both estates went with that of Claverhouse to Lord Douglas, by whom it is still held. Their armorial bearing was the same; the spelling of the name was different. The last of the Claverhouse branch, by male descent, was Alexander Grahame, Esq., of Duntrune, who died about the beginning of this century, leaving his name, arms, and two-thirds of his property, to his nephew William Stirling Grahame, Esq. Strathmartine is believed to have acquired its name from an ancient local hero, whom a traditionary story narrates to have killed a dragon which had devoured nine maidens; and an ancient standing stone, supposed to be monumental of him, and situated on the north side of Strathmartine parish, still bears the designation of Martin's stone.

The united parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £217 8s. 4d.; glebe, £52. The two parishes were united in 1799; and each, at that time, had its own church. Mains church was very ancient, and had become ruinous; but Strathmartine church had been built so late as 1779. The present church of the united parish was built in 1800, and contains about 900 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 190; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £138 14s. 10½d. There are two parochial schools, and the salary attached to each is £34 4s. 4½d. There are an endowed female school two female industrial schools, a Free church school, and an asylum for imbecile children,—the last a handsome building recently erected by Sir John and Lady Jane Ogilvy, and patronised by the Queen.

MAINS OF DAVIOT. See DAVIOT.

MAINS OF ERROL, a village in the parish of Errol, Perthshire. Population, 62. Houses, 12.

MAINS OF KENMURE. See GALLOWAY (NEW).

MAINSRIDDLE, a village in the east part of the parish of Colvend, Kirkcudbrightshire. Here is an United Presbyterian church.

MAINS-WATER. See EAGLESHAM.

MAISLEY. See KEITH.

MAISTERTON. See NEWBATTLE.

MAITLAND PANS. See INVERESK.

MAKERSTON, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, on the northern border of Roxburghshire. It is bounded by Berwickshire, and by Smailholm, Kelso, Roxburgh, and Maxton. Its length eastward is 3¼ miles; and its greatest breadth is 2½ miles. The river Tweed traces all its southern and south-eastern boundary. The parish is distant, at the nearest point, only 2½ mile from

Kelso, lies in the immediate vicinity of Fleurs and Roxburgh-castles, has a southern exposure along one of the finest parts of the Tweed, looks up the vale of the Teviot, and largely partakes the brilliant character of so noble a neighbourhood. The surface is a gently hanging plain, declining slowly from the northern boundary to the Tweed. The soil, in the south, is a rich loam superincumbent on sandstone or gravel, and, in the north, is a thin clay on a retentive bottom. Excepting about 80 acres of wood, the whole area is in tillage. Makerston-house, the seat of General Sir Thomas Makdougall Brisbane, Bart., the principal landowner, is an elegant residence, situated on the Tweed, surrounded with fine old woods, and commanding a very beautiful prospect up the Teviot. The estimated value of the raw produce of the parish in 1834 was £10,423. Assessed property in 1843, £3,729 5s. 8d. The northern part of the parish is traversed by the road from Kelso to Edinburgh. The village of Makerston is a small place on the Tweed, 5 miles west-south-west of Kelso. Population of the parish in 1831, 326; in 1851, 345. Houses, 62.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Roxburgh. Stipend, £239 17s. 6d.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated teinds, £329 12s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £28 fees, and £37 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1807, and contains about 200 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 60; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £94 10s. 2½d. The manor of Makerston belonged, at the middle of the 12th century, to Walter Corbet, who gave the church and a carrucate of land to the monks of Kelso; and before 1220, it passed, by marriage with Christiana Corbet, into the possession of William, the son of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar. The monks of Kelso, trying to be liberal to the grandchild of their benefactor, granted of their free-will to Christiana and her husband permission to hold religious services in the chapel of their own manor; and for this magnanimous feat they were rewarded by a release of all claims which the parties might have on their estates.

MALCOLM'S TOWER. See DUNFERMLINE.

MALHORN. See TROQUEER.

MALLENY. See CURRIE.

MALLOM. See KEITH.

MALLORE, a mountain range, extending from north-east to south-west, in the parish of Muckairn, Argyleshire. Its loftiest eminences have an altitude of about 1,100 feet above sea-level.

MALZIE-WATER, a rivulet of Wigtonshire. It carries off the superfluent waters of six contiguous lakes, two of them of considerable extent, in the parish of Mochrum, and runs 6 miles southward, but chiefly eastward, in that parish and in Kirkinner, to the Bladenoch, ¾ of a mile above Torhouse.

MAMORE. See ELLANMUNDE.

MANAR-HILL. See INVERURY.

MANBANE-MOUNTAIN. See GARRY (THE).

MANDERSTON. See DUNSE.

MANGASTER-VOE, a bay on the west side of the parish of Northmaven, in Shetland.

MANGERTON, an old strength on the east bank of the Liddel, about a mile south of New Castleton, in the parish of Castleton, Roxburghshire. It was the chief seat of the warlike Border clan, the Armstrongs. See CASTLETON.

MANNER. See MANOR.

MANNERSTON. See LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

MANNOCH. See KNOCKANDO.

MANOR, or MANNER, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in Peebles-shire. It is bounded by Selkirkshire, and by Megget, Drummelzier, Stobo, and Peebles. Its length northward is 8¾ miles; and its breadth varies from 1 mile to 5¾ miles. The Tweed traces the boundary for 3¼ miles on the north-west and the north. Manor-water, rising close on the southern boundary, and uniformly pursuing a northerly course, traverses the parish for 6¼ miles nearly along the middle, and then runs wendingly 2¾ miles near or along the eastern boundary to the Tweed, 1¾ mile above the town of Peebles. About 16 streamlets, most of them tiny mountain-rills, and the chief of them Newholmhope-burn, Glenrath-burn, and Haddleshope-burn, not more each than 3¼ miles in length, come transversely down upon the Manor, ploughing their way along ravines and glens. The boundary-line, except over the northern narrow third of the parish, is formed by water-shedding mountain-ridges; and all the interior, except a narrow vale along the Manor, and some beautiful haugh-ground upon the Tweed, is strictly and wildly upland. Excepting two heights, one in the interior, and one on the boundary, all the elevations constitute an elliptical range, narrow on the south, broad along the sides, and shorn down into plain or cut away on the north. The acclivities are in general rapid; and toward the source of the Manor, or the head of its vale, they closely approach, and are mural and towering. Many of them are scarred, or, in local phrase, sclentered, and reflect the sun's rays with a brilliance which gives warmth to the tillage in the vale. All appear, at least wherever the rock looks out from the surface, to consist of greywacke, the strata running north and south, and dipping to the west; and on their higher acclivities are heathy, but on their sides and their lower acclivities are in general more or less grassy. The loftiest summit is DOLLAR-LAW: which see. Scrape, on the boundary with Drummelzier, has an elevation of 2,800 feet; and nearly all the summits rise from between 1,600 to 1,900 feet above sea-level. The valley grounds, the haughs, and the arable heights, amounting in the aggregate to about 1,700 acres, are drained, fully enclosed, and in excellent cultivation; and though carpeted with clay and loam of no great depth, are fertile to a degree surpassing theory in so bleak a region. Wood, in belts and clumps on the lower grounds, and in straggling detachments up the narrow basins of the minor streams, occupies an aggregate area of about 400 acres. There are seven principal landowners. The estimated value of raw produce in 1834, exclusive of live stock, was £3,722. Assessed property in 1843, £3,866 19s. 4d.

In the vale of the Manor, about 1¼ mile north of the church, between two mountainous and boldly ascending heights, and in the midst of a morass, is a British or Danish camp. On an acclivitous conical height called Chesters, a mile distant, are fortifications of loose stones from 26 to 32 feet wide, with an exterior elliptical wall upwards of 650 feet in circumference, usually pronounced Roman on the evidence chiefly of the name of their site, and in defiance of that furnished by their form. Coins not long ago found in or near the fortifications were English, and some of them comparatively modern; yet others reported to have been formerly found in it were — hastily perhaps — pronounced Roman. Castles, towers, and peel-houses—or buildings of one or other of these classes according to the power and resources of the proprietors—were anciently so numerous in the parish as to prove it one of the most stirring arenas of the Border feuds and forays. They stood in sight of each other, crowned with means of raising alarm fires, and formed at once individual fortalices able to resist attacks, and

chain of beacons sending suddenly up at need signals of fire by night and of smoke by day. Connected with these and other memorials of a freebooting age, is the remarkable path called the THIEF ROAD: which see. On the summit of Woodhill, an eminence rising in the midst of a plain, there is, says Armstrong, "some appearance of a building called Macbeth's castle, but probably a place for the worship of the Druids to the heathen god Woden (!)" "Standing-stone," says the same writer, "is a large rude monument which, from its situation on Bellum or War-rig, may have been erected to commemorate some remarkable event. From the appearance of the impression of several horses' feet having been cut on the stone, it is thought to have been the site of a fair." But the object in the parish which now excites the greatest interest is the cottage of 'the Black dwarf,' situated on Woodhouse farm in the vale of the Manor. The deformed and eccentric creature, David Ritchie by name, built the cottage and garden walls, lived as a recluse in the cottage, and was buried in Manor churchyard. Sir Walter Scott became acquainted with him, and had opportunities of marking those physical and moral features which are so boldly limned in his tale, while on visits to Professor Ferguson at his mansion of Hallyards. A monument to the memory of David Ritchie was erected in Manor churchyard, in 1845, by Messrs. W. & R. Chambers. The parish possesses pretty good facility of communication in its nearness to the town of Peebles. Population in 1831, 254; in 1851, 256. Houses, 40.

This parish is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Wemyss. Stipend, £175 5s. 8d.; glebe, £42. Schoolmaster's salary, £34, with £16 fees, and about £5 other emoluments. Manor was anciently a mere chaplainry, under the rectory of Peebles, and formed jointly with it the prebend of the archdeacon of Glasgow. The present parish-church, situated on the Manor 1¼ mile above its confluence with the Tweed, was built about the middle of the 17th century, and contains 200 sittings. Its predecessor, the place of worship of the chaplainry, seems to have stood at Manorton, 1¾ mile farther up the river. A chapel dedicated to St. Gordian, who was martyred by Julian the apostate, and whose fame seems to have travelled in some unusual way to the recesses of Tweeddale, anciently stood in the vale of Newhope-burn, 4 miles south of Manorton, and is commemorated by some slight vestiges. Not far south-west of the present parish-church is a pedestal called 'the font stone,' which of old supported the font of Manor chapel.

MANSFIELD, an estate and a village in the parish of New Cumnock, Ayrshire. The estate was purchased by the distinguished agricultural improver, Sir Charles G. S. Menteath, Bart., of Closeburn, and underwent great improvement at his hands. It possesses much mineral wealth in coal and limestone, which Sir Charles turned to vigorous account by mining operations and by railway transit. The estate now belongs to Sir James S. Menteath, Bart. The village stands in the vicinity of New Cumnock. Population, 122.

MANSLAUGHTER-LAW. See CRANSHAWS and HAMMERMOORS.

MANUEL. See EMANUEL.

MANXMAN'S LAKE. See KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

MAR. See MARR.

MAR-BURN. See MAAR-BURN.

MARCH. See MERSE.

MARCHFARM, a village in the parish of Kirkbiner, Wigtonshire. Population, 61. Houses, 12.

MARCH-GILL, a ravine, traversed by a rivulet, on the mutual border of the parishes of Lanark and Carluke, Lanarkshire.

MARCHMONT. See GREENLAW and KELSO.

MARCHTOWN. See STRATHBUNGO.

MAREE (LOCH), a magnificent lake in the parish of Gairloch, Ross-shire. It commences about 8 miles west of the grand watershed of the kingdom, and extends about 18 miles north-westward, with a breadth of from 1 mile to 3 miles. It is fed by innumerable mountain streams; and it sends off its superfluence north-westward, in the river Ewe, to the head of Loch-Ewe. Mountains everywhere overlook it, of great height and of beautifully characterized contour, so that its shores present an inexhaustible variety of the most romantic and interesting scenery. The most remarkable are Sliabhach, or the High mountain, the File mountain, Benlair, Benbharchan, and Craegtolly. Sliabhach, in the Greinord, is said to be upwards of 3,000 feet in height, and from it Lewis, with the town and bay of Stornoway, can be distinctly seen. The effect of this superb mountain, seen at once from its base to its summit, is, perhaps, more striking than that of any mountain in the Highlands. The File mountain, which is on the opposite side of the lake from Sliabhach, is exceedingly remarkable. It seems to be composed of quartz rock, and entirely destitute of verdure; but nothing can be more striking than the effect of sunshine upon its different pointed, rocky, and nearly inaccessible summits. At the western extremity, Benlair is a principal feature in the landscape—graceful, solid, broad; and where its skirts descend steep into the water, the scenes are peculiarly original and grand. The northern margin of Loch-Maree presents a great variety of close scenery, consisting of rocky and wooded bays, and creeks rising into noble overhanging cliffs and mountains; here also are displayed some of the finest general views of the lake. But there is one portion of the margin of the lake so peculiar as to deserve the most minute description, and that of Dr. M'Culloch is so vivid and so true, that we cannot refrain from extracting it: "In one place in particular, the remains of a fir forest, in a situation almost incredible, produce a style of landscape that might be expected in the Alps, but not among the more confined scope and tamer arrangements of Scottish mountains. Immediately from the water's edge, a lofty range of gray cliffs rise to a great height; so steep as almost to seem perpendicular, but varied by fissures and by projections covered with grass and wild plants. Wherever it is possible for a tree to take root, there firs of ancient and noble growth, and of the most wild and beautiful forms, are seen rising above each other, so that the top of one often covers the root of the succeeding, or else is thrown out horizontally in various fantastic and picturesque modes. Now and then some one more wild and strange than the others, or some shivered trunk or fallen tree, serves to vary the aspect of this strange forest, marking also the lapse of ages, and the force of the winter storms which they have so long braved."

The bosom of Loch-Maree is ornamented by islands of varied size and appearance. They are about twenty-seven in number, and lie chiefly in a cluster on the middle of the lake, at which place it has its greatest breadth. The largest of these are Ealan-Sooin, Ealan-Maree, Ealan-Rorymore, and Ealan-Rorybeg. Ealan-Sooin, or St. Swithin's Isle, contains a surface of about 30 acres of ground, heathy, with a small lake and a few fir-trees. Ealan-Rorymore was planted with firs about 40 years ago; and Ealan-Maree is beautifully wooded with every variety of timber. The lake is supposed

to have had at one time a much lower level than it has at present; and it is thought that this has been occasioned by the accumulation of sand and gravel at the lower end, by which the water was dammed in. Indeed there is some reason to think, that Loch-Maree and Loch-Ewe originally formed one lake, under the name of Loch-Ewe, as the village at the head of Loch-Maree is named Cean-Loch-Ewe, or 'the Head of Loch-Ewe.' The name of Loch-Maree, in the present form of the lake, was derived from Ealan-Maree, which tradition affirms to have been dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and which contains a burying-ground, and has a sacred well. Various traditionary tales are told respecting this island, showing it to have figured largely in the historical and superstitious beliefs of the former inhabitants of the surrounding country. Ealan-Rorymore was anciently inhabited by John Roy, the grandson of Hector Roy, who was the first of the present family of MacKenzie of Gairloch. He occupied it as a place of security for his family, from the attacks of the M'Leods, who having been driven from the possession of the surrounding lands by Hector Roy, frequently afterwards endeavoured to regain their ancient domains. This island was afterwards inhabited by Alexander, or Allister, the son of John Roy, who is still talked of in tradition as a man of great valour and wisdom. The M'Leods had anciently a castle on Loch-Tolly, a small lake near Loch-Maree. In this castle, a sister of Hector Roy, who was married to a M'Leod, and two of her sons, were savagely murdered by their younger brother, who took possession of the lands. Hector Roy obtained letters of fire and sword against the murderer and his adherents, drove them from the lands, took possession of them himself; and the shores of Loch-Maree and Gairloch have ever since been the property of his descendants.

MAREG, a land-locked bay, in Loch-Seaforth, in the island of Lewis. See Seaforth (Loch).

MARESTONE, a village in the parishes of Rescobie and Aberlemno, Forfarshire. Population, 26. Houses, 7.

MARGARET'S HOPE (St.), a harbour and a post-office village in the island of South Ronaldshay, Orkney. The harbour is a small bay, projecting into the middle of the north coast of the island, and opening into the sound which separates South Ronaldshay from Burray. It is one of the safest and best harbours for small vessels in the kingdom. A fishery here, which drew regular visits from London lobster smacks, and engaged the capital of different English companies, was, for many years, the only regular fishery in Orkney. The village stands at the head of the harbour, and is the seat of an industrious population, chiefly engaged in fisheries. It has one of the best inns in the south of Orkney, and is a prominent link in the chain of mail communication between Orkney and the mainland. Population, 260. Houses, 38.

MARGARET'S-LAW. See Largs.

MARK (The). See Esk (The North), Forfarshire.

MARKET-KNOWE. See Longforgan.

MARKIE (The), a rivulet, rising on the east side of the eastern screen of Glenfiddich, traversing a wing of the parish of Mortlach, and running into the Deveron near the house of Edenglassie, in Banffshire.

MARKIE (The), a small mountain affluent of the Spey, in the parish of Laggan, Inverness-shire.

MARKINCH, a parish, comprising a main body and a detached section, in the Kirkcaldy district of Fifeshire. It contains the post-office villages of Markinch, Balgonie, Thornton, and Windygates, the villages of Woodside, Inverleven, Balcurrie, Haughmill, and Burns, and part of the village of Star. The main body is bounded by Kettle, Kennoway, Wemyss, Dysart, Kinglassie, and Falkland. The detached section lies 1¼ mile east of the nearest part of the main body, and is situated on the frith of Forth, and on the right bank of the river Leven, between Wemyss and Scoonie. The entire parish measures about 7 miles in length from north to south, and from 2 to 5 miles in breadth from east to west. "Its general aspect is varied and picturesque. From the Lomond hills, as a background on the north, it slopes gently towards the south and east. The parish is intersected by four fertile valleys, watered by as many streams, which unite towards the eastern extremity. The valleys are separated by corresponding ridges of low hills; each chain rising gradually above the other in the direction of the summit-level. Nor are thriving and extensive plantations wanting to heighten the natural beauties of the landscape,—and the varied succession of hill and dale. The proportion of wood is considerable; and being principally of the ornamental kind, and in the vicinity of gentlemen's seats and villas, it is so disposed as to produce the most favourable effect." The rocks are of the coal formation, with protrusions of trap, and accumulations of diluvium. Coal is very extensively worked. Ironstone abounds, and was for some time worked on the spot, and afterwards exported to the Tyne for smelting. There are nineteen landowners; and ten of them are resident. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £16,080 15s. 9d. Manufactures have been much incited by local facilities, and are extensive and various. There are paper-mills at Rothes, Auchmuty, and Balbirnie; a woollen factory at Balbirnie; flax spinning mills at Scythrum, Thornton, Milton of Balgonie, and Haugh; bleachfields at Rothes, Lochty, Balgonie, and Haugh; and a distillery at Cameron-Bridge. The weaving of linens also is an extensive employment. The parish is traversed by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway; it contains, at Thornton, 18½ miles from Edinburgh, the junctions with that railway of the branches westward to Dunfermline and eastward to Leven; and has also, at 21 miles from Edinburgh, and at 11 from Cupar, a station for Markinch. Population in 1831, 4,967; in 1851, 5,843. Houses, 1,047.

One of the principal objects of antiquarian interest in the parish is Balgonie castle. The buildings are obviously of different ages; but the castle was lately in repair, and formed one of the residences of the Earl of Leven within the last seventy years. The great tower is the most ancient, and was probably erected about the 14th or 15th century. It is situated on the banks of the Leven, about 36 feet above the bed of the stream. It is 80 feet high, with a battlement at the top, and is 45 feet in length, by 36 in breadth, over the walls. The walls of the two lower stories, which are arched with stone, are 8 feet thick. The remaining buildings form an extensive quadrangle, enclosing a court; and a portion of them are said to have been erected by the first Earl of Leven.—The house of Balfour is remarkable, as containing an original portrait of the well-known Cardinal Bethune, and another of Mary Bethune, one of the Queen's four Marys. At Brunton an ancient tower at one time existed, said to have been the remains of a residence of the Earls of Fife; and from it, it is alleged, in popular tradition, there was a subterraneous passage to the Maiden-castle in the neighbouring parish of Kennoway.—At Bandon there are also the

ruins of an ancient tower, and at Kirkforthar the remains of a chapel which once existed here, but was suppressed previous to the Reformation.—Of antiquities of a more ancient date, in all probability, than any of these, may be mentioned an ancient cross, which stands on a rising ground to the north of the village of Markinch, and near the garden entrance to Balbirnie. It is a broad slab about 7 feet high, but without any carving, so far as can now be discovered. Immediately east of this cross, and on the opposite side of the public highway, is a small hill of an oblong shape, about 200 yards in length, called Markinch-hill. It is remarkable from the circumstance of its northern declivity presenting six regular terraces at different heights, about 20 feet broad, and extending the whole length of the hill. Formerly these terraces were to be seen on entering Markinch from the north; but the hill was planted by the late General Balfour, and the terraces, consequently, in a great measure, concealed. They are obviously artificial; but the purpose for which they were intended is not so plain. Colonel Miller thinks this hill was a Roman station, and that by the Romans the terraces were constructed; others think that games were anciently held in the low ground to the north, and that the terraces were made for the convenience of the spectators. The fact of the low ground, and also of that which surrounds the hill on which the church of Markinch stands, having been anciently a marsh, would seem to be inconsistent with this idea. Stone-coffins, or cistvaens, containing calcined bones, have been found in the parish.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £284 4s.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £719 5s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £70 fees, and £17 10s. other emoluments. The parish church was enlarged and partly rebuilt in 1806, and contains 1,050 sittings. There are two chapels of ease, respectively at Thornton and at Milton of Balgonie, both built at the church extension epoch, and both under the patronage of the male communicants. The one at Thornton contains upwards of 400 sittings; and the one at Milton contains 650. There is a Free church at Markinch, whose receipts in 1856 amounted to £311 3s. 8½d. There are two United Presbyterian churches, respectively at Markinch and at Inverleven, the former with an attendance of 300, the latter with 175. There are nine non-parochial schools; and two of them receive extraneous aid. The original church of Markinch was founded by the Culdees; and it afterwards figures in very early records. Hugo, the ancestor of the family of Wemyss, the second son of Gillimichael, fourth Earl of Fife, conferred the church of Markinch with a toft, and the teinds belonging to the same, upon the canons of St. Andrews, which was confirmed by his son Hugo, previous to 1171. The tower of the present church is of great antiquity, though certainly not by any means of that age which has been attributed to it, that of the 9th or 10th century; though we should be inclined to assign it to the 14th or 15th century. The spire, however, which surmounts it, is of comparatively modern erection.

The Village of Markinch stands on the road from Leven to Kinross, and near that from Kirkcaldy to Cupar, about ½ a-mile north of the river Leven, 3 miles east of Leslie, 5 east by north of Leven, and 7 north of Kirkcaldy. Its site is the summit and slopes of a gentle eminence, which was anciently surrounded by water, and more recently by a deep morass. The eminence appears to have been still an island when the original church was founded upon it; and, the whole country exterior to the zone of water being then covered with dense forest, the island was an "island of the forest;" and such is the meaning of the word Markinch, *mark* being the Norse word for "forest," and *inch* the word for "island." The morass was long ago drained, and is now in many parts covered with buildings, but can still be distinctly traced throughout its original extent. The southern part of the eminence within it is the site of the church, and has a knolly form; the northern part is Markinch hill, which has been noticed in our account of the parish; and the part between these, and connecting them, is a sloping ridge along the summit and sides of which the primitive habitations were constructed. But since the draining of the morass, the village has extended itself on all sides. The inhabitants share largely in the general industry of the parish. The village is lighted with gas, and has a branch office of the Commercial bank. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday of February, on the last Tuesday of March, on the second Tuesday of May, on the second Friday of October, and on the third Tuesday of December. Population, about 1,400.

MARLEE. See Kinloch.

MARLEFIELD. See Eckford.

MARNOCH, a parish, containing the post-office village of Aberchirder, in the north-east of Banffshire. It is bounded for about 1½ mile on the east by Aberdeenshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Inverkeithnie, Rothiemay, Grange, Ordiquhill, Boyndie, Banff, Alvah, and Forglen. Its length south-eastward is about 8 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 5 miles. The river Deveron traces the southern and south-eastern boundary for about 6 miles, measured in a straight line, but wends so sinuously as to achieve at least twice that distance along its bed; and numerous burns run southward to that stream, along little vales which pleasingly diversify the interior of the parish. The general surface may be reckoned comparatively champagne; but has strathlets and hollows along the course of the streams, and is considerably diversified in the middle, and on the north-east and west borders, by rising-grounds and hills. The soil varies from a rich loam to clay and moorland. On the banks of the Deveron the land is very fine and generally arable. There are extensive and beautiful plantations; and the district is well-cultivated, even the hilly tracts upon its borders being subject to the plough almost to their summits. Granite is the predominant rock, and is extensively quarried. Limestone also occurs, and was formerly worked. There are eleven principal landowners. The rent of the arable land is generally from 18s. to £1 2s. per acre, but falls so low in some places as 12s. and rises so high in others as £3. There is a considerable extent of moss, part of which is used for cutting peats. The value of assessed property in 1856 was £9,545 19s. 6d. The principal mansions are Auchintoul, Netherdale, Ardmellie, and Cluny. The principal antiquities are the ancient tower-looking mansion of Kinardy-castle on the Deveron, belonging to the Earl of Fife, and the old castle of Crombie on the west side of the parish, belonging to the Earl of Seafield. The parish is traversed by the road from Banff to Huntly, and by that from Portsoy to Turriff. Population in 1831, 2,426; in 1851, 2,994. Houses, 651.

This parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend, £242 12s. 2d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £363 4s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £35 fees, and £53 other emoluments. The parish church is a plain modern edifice, containing 900 sittings. There is a Free church, a very

handsome edifice, built at the cost of upwards of £2,000, and containing about 1,000 sittings; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £379 6s. 2d. There are also an United Presbyterian church, a Baptist chapel, an Episcopalian chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel. There are nine non-parochial schools, and a large parochial library. Marnoch is famous for its connexion with one of the stiffest of the contests under the veto act which led to the formation of the Free church. The parish has its name from the same saint as Kilmarnock and Kilmaronock.

MARR, or Mar, an ancient district of Aberdeenshire. It lies in the south-western quarter of the county, principally between the Dee and the Don. It comprises the subdivisions of Braemar, or the mountainous district, Midmar, or the district immediately east of Braemar, and Cromar, or the lowland and well-cultivated district. It is not now one of the recognised political divisions of the county. But it still gives the title of Earl to the ancient family of Erskine. The origin of this earldom is lost in antiquity. In 1065, Martacus, Earl of Marr, was witness to a charter of Malcolm Canmore in favour of the Culdees of Loch-Leven. The first historical notice of the Erskines is one of the 13th century, when the heads of the family were only Lords Erskine. In 1436, James II. created or confirmed Thomas, the ninth Lord, Earl of Marr; but the earldom was forfeited by John, the eleventh Earl, who took part as leader in the insurrection of 1715; after which it remained in abeyance till 1824, when it was restored by act of parliament in the person of John Francis Erskine, a lineal descendant of the family. No part of this district belongs to the Earls of Marr. Marr lodge, on the Dee, about 2 miles below the linn of Dee, is a commodious hunting-seat of the Earl of Fife.

MARSCO, one of the Cuchullin mountains in the parish of Strath, in the island of Skye.

MARTIN, a small inhabited island in the parish of Lochbroom, and county of Cromarty. It lies in the frith or elongated bay of Lochbroom, 4 miles north-north-west of the village of Ullapool, and is separated from the coast of the district of Coigach by a channel of little more than half-a-mile in breadth. The island measures about 5 miles in circumference.

MARTINHAM (Loch), a lake in the parishes of Coylston and Dalrymple, chiefly in the former, in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It stretches from north-east to south-west, in a stripe 1½ mile in length, and 1 furlong in mean breadth. From Loch-Fergus, a smaller lake lying half-a-mile to the north-west, it receives one stream, and at its own north-eastern extremity it receives another; and it sends off its superfluence at its other end, in a stream 2½ miles long, to the Doon, near Dalrymple church. Its waters abound in pike, perch, and eel, and are frequented by wild geese, wild duck, the teal, and the widgeon. On the bosom of the lake is a completely wooded islet; amidst its woods are the ruins of an ancient manor-house, 100 feet long, and 30 wide; and both the ruined walls and the trees which surround them are thickly overrun with ivy. On a graceful low promontory on the north-west side of the lake, stands Martinham-lodge; and here and elsewhere the banks are beautifully sylvan.

MARTINS (St.). See Logiepert.

MARTINS (St.), Haddingtonshire. See Haddington.

MARTINS (St.), Ross-shire. See Kirkmichael.

MARTINS (St.), a parish in the Strathmore district of Perthshire. It contains the post-office village of Guildtown and the village of Caroline-place; and also adjoins the post-town of Balbeggie. It is bounded by Cargill, Collace, a detached section of Forfarshire, Kilspindie, Kinnoul, Scone, Redgorton and Auchtergaven. Its length eastward is 5⅝ miles and its breadth varies from 1¾ mile to 4¼ miles. The river Tay traces its boundary for 2¼ miles on the west. The surface of the parish, though neither hilly nor the reverse, rises considerably above the level of the Tay, and is much diversified by troughs rising grounds, and undulations. Plantations are extensive enough to give a warm appearance to the interior; copse-woods fringe and feather the edge of the Tay; and enclosures and culture spread neatness over the whole area. The soil in general is a black mould on till, but very much improved; and toward the river it is naturally good and fertile. Freestone everywhere abounds, and is extensively quarried. The other chief minerals are limestone and rock marl. Vestiges are still distinct of a Roman road leading from the ancient Bertha eastward, past Berry hills, Ditchmuir, and Byres toward the parish of Cargill. Several Druidical temples are observable. But the most interesting antiquity is a circular elevated spot, with ancient remains, known among the people of the surrounding country as Macbeth's castle, and noticed in our article on Cairnbeddie. There are seven landowners, and the most extensive of them is Macdonald of St. Martins. The house of St. Martins is a fine modern mansion. The real rental in 1856 was £7,076 15s. 3d. Assessed property in 1843, £5,804 18s. 3d. A considerable number of the parishioners are employed in the coarse linen manufacture. The parish is traversed by the road from Perth to Blairgowrie and Cupar Angus; and it has near access, across the Tay, to the Luncarty and Stanley stations of the Scottish Midland railway. Population in 1831, 1,135; in 1851, 983. Houses, 119.

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £248 17s. 8d.; glebe, £22. Unappropriated teinds, £8 5s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s 4½d., with about £15 fees, and £16 other emoluments. The parish church is a handsome edifice, built in 1842, and containing very ample accommodation. There is a subscription school. A branch savings bank was established, but has become extinct. The present parish of St. Martins comprehends the ancient parishes of St. Martins and Cambusmichael united upwards of 160 years ago. The church of St. Martins became that of the united parish, and anciently lay within the diocese of Dunkeld, and was a mensal church of the abbey of Holyrood. The church of Cambusmichael—still indicated by its ruins beside the Tay, on a low plain of the carse which the Gaelic language calls 'Cambus'—ancient was included in the diocese of St. Andrews, and belonged to the abbacy of Scone. A small chapel stood beside it within the limits of the cemetery.

MARTIN'S STONE. See Mains and Strat-martine.

MARTLE, or, according to local pronunciation, Markle, a hamlet in the parish of Athelstaneford, Haddingtonshire. It is 4½ miles north-east of Haddington. According to Buchanan it was ancient called Miracle, from a miraculous incident which he relates concerning a battle fought here: see Athelstaneford.

MARTYR'S. See Glasgow.

MARTYR'S BAY. See Iona.

MARYBURGH, a small village in the parish of Cleish, Kinross-shire. It stands on the road between Perth and North Queensferry, 4 miles south of Kinross, and 7½ north-east of Dunfermline. Population, 39. Houses, 9.

MARYBURGH, a village in the parish of Fodderty, Ross-shire. It stands on the west road fr

Inverness to Tain, 1¾ mile south of Dingwall. It is of comparatively recent formation, and partakes the character of a new village, inhabited by crofters and mechanics. Here are a chapel of ease, a Free church, and two public schools. Population, 403. Houses, 99.

MARYBURGH, a town in the parish of Kilmalie, Inverness-shire It stands at the mouth of the rivers Lochy and Nevis, on the east side of the angle of Locheil, adjacent to the base of Ben-Nevis, and in the immediate vicinity of Fort-William; and, being intimately associated with Fort-William, both historically and as a seat of population, it has practically ceased to be known by its own name, and is now known in distant parts of the kingdom, and even, in a degree, in its own neighbourhood, by the name of Fort-William. The village and the fort originally bore the names respectively of Gordonsburgh and Inverlochy,—the former from being built on the property of the noble family of Gordon, and the latter from being situated at the embouchure of the Lochy; but, after the accession of the Orange family to the British throne, they assumed the names of Maryburgh and Fort-William, in honour of the consort-sovereigns. See FORT-WILLIAM.

MARYCULTER, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, on the north border of Kincardineshire. It is bounded by Aberdeenshire, and by Banchory-Davenick, Fetteresso, and Durris. Its length, east-north-eastward, is 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is 2¾ miles. The river Dee traces the whole of its northern boundary; and a considerable burn, coming in from Fetteresso, runs northward through its centre to the Dee. Some small haughs and dales lie along the banks of the river; but the rest of the surface is uneven and rocky, and rises inward the boundaries into the skirting hills of the Grampians, some of which are moorish, heathy, and rocky, while others have a clothing of verdure interspersed with large stones. The soil on the side of the river is naturally thin and sandy; that of the rising midland becomes deeper and blacker, with occasionally a bottom of clay; and that toward the southern border is predominantly swampy, turfy, and mossy. Vast improvements, however, have been effected, on ground which "thoroughly to improve, enclose, and render tolerably fertile," says the author of the Old Statistical Account, "may be almost termed a new creation." About 3,300 imperial acres are in tillage; about 4,200 are pastoral or waste; and about 850 are under plantation. The predominant rocks are granite and gneiss. What is named "iron-slag" is also found. Upwards of one-half of the parish belongs to Mr. Gordon of Fyvie; and the rest is distributed into six properties. The mansions are Maryculter, Kingcaussie, Heathcote, and Auchlunies. Part of the parish appears to have been a favourite haunt of the Knights-Templars. The only antiquities are some small cairns. The parish is traversed by the south road of Deeside, and has ready access across the Dee to the Culter station of the Deeside railway. Population in 1831, [illegible]; in 1851, 1,055. Houses, 189. Assessed property in 1843, £4,513 8s. 8d.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Duff of Fetteresso. Stipend, £[illegible] 12s. 2d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £[illegible], with £10 fees. The parish church was built in 1787, and contains 460 sittings. There is a Free church, and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £[illegible] 0 4s. 3½d. There are a Roman Catholic college and a Roman Catholic chapel at BLAIRS: which see. There are two non-parochial schools and a parochial library. The original form of the word Maryculter was Mariæ Cultura.

MARYHILL, a quoad sacra parish and a post-office village, in the quoad civilia Barony parish of Glasgow, Lanarkshire. The parish was constituted by the Court of Teinds on the 10th of July, 1850; and it contained in 1851 a population of 6,700, with 560 houses. The Crown is patron. The village of Maryhill is situated on the road from Glasgow to Drymen, on the left bank of the Kelvin, at the point where that stream is crossed by the Forth and Clyde canal, and on the very western verge of Lanarkshire, 3 miles north-west of Glasgow. The dell of the Kelvin here is exceedingly romantic; the aqueduct of the canal across the dell is lofty and picturesque; the locks of the canal, in a rapid descent to it on the Maryhill side, are very curious; the village itself has a clean, pleasing, and showy appearance; and the whole place, viewed in connexion with its environs is much admired. The village was recently created a burgh, with magistrates and police commissioners. There are in it the quoad sacra parish church, a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, a Roman Catholic chapel, several schools, and a public library. There are likewise in it two print-works, bleachfields, a spinning-mill, a gas-work, an iron-foundry, and a ship-building yard. Public coaches run to Glasgow, and in transit to Milngavie, several times a-day. Population of the village in 1841, 2,552; in 1851, 4,000.

MARYKIRK, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Marykirk and Luthermuir, on the south border of Kincardineshire. It is bounded by Forfarshire, and by the parishes of Fettercairn, Fordoun, Laurencekirk, Garvock, and St. Cyrus. Its length eastward is about 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 6 miles. The North Esk runs for 5 miles along the southern boundary; the Luther runs south-westward through the middle of the interior, to the North Esk; and the Black burn, the Dowrie burn, and the burns of Balmakelly and Balmaleedie drain the side districts into the larger streams. The surface of the parish comprises large part of the south-western extremity of the Howe of Mearns, and has a predominantly champaign character, sloping gently from the north and the east to the North Esk; but rising grounds, called the hills of Kirkton and Balmaleedie, extend in two parallel ridges along the south-east border, from the vicinity of the hill of Garvock to the vicinity of Marykirk village, their upper end being separated from the hill of Garvock only by a defile or large gap called the Wide-open. The soil is very various, but in general is fertile and well-cultivated. In some parts along the North Esk and the Luther, it is loamy alluvium; in some other parts, it is sandy or gravelly; in many places, it contains boulders; in some parts, it is a wet and rather poor clay; and in the north and north-east, it was formerly moorish, but has been much ameliorated by cultivation. Sandstone, belonging to the old red formation, abounds and is quarried; and various kinds of trap occur in the rising grounds. About 6,955 imperial acres are in tillage; about 573 are in pasture; and about 1,532 are under wood. There are seven landowners. The real rental in 1842 was £7,245; the value of assessed property in 1843, £7,988; the estimated value of raw produce in 1842, £24,231. The mansions are Kirktonhill, Balmakewan, Inglismaldie, Thornton-castle, and Hatton. There are in the parish a spinning-mill, a flax-mill, six corn-mills, and five saw-mills. A very considerable employment also is handloom linen weaving. The parish is traversed by the north road from Dundee to Aberdeen, by the road from Fettercairn to Montrose, and by the Aberdeen railway; and it has a station on the railway, 4 miles

from Laurencekirk and 34 from Aberdeen. The village of Marykirk stands in the south-east corner of the parish, near the North Esk, on the road from Montrose to Fettercairn, 6 miles north-west of Montrose. It had an ancient cross, part of which is still standing. It anciently bore the name of Aberluthnet, in allusion to the debouch of a small rivulet in its vicinity; and it gave that name also to the parish,—a name which continued to be used so late as the beginning of last century. A bridge of four arches over the North Esk, situated a little below the village, and built in 1813, proved of very high utility to the surrounding country. Population of the village, about 300. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,032; in 1851, 2,232. Houses, 473.

This parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Crombie of Thornton. Stipend, £246 6s. 1d.; glebe, £8. Unappropriated teinds, £121 4s. 10d. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with £20 fees. The parish church was built in 1806, and contains 638 sittings. There is a Free church in Marykirk, with an attendance of 200; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £89 10s. 1d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Muirton, built in 1824, and containing 430 sittings. There are a Congregational chapel at Sauchieburn, and a Baptist one at Luthermuir. There are five non-parochial schools and a public library.

MARYPARK, a post-office station subordinate to Cragellachie, on the east side of Morayshire.

MARYPORT, a creek 2½ miles north of the Mull of Galloway, on the east coast of the parish of Kirkmaiden, Wigtonshire, one of about sixteen tiny bays which indent the outline of that peninsular parish. Though this creek is currently called a port, the only real harbours in the parish are Drummore, 1¾ mile to the north, and Portnessock on the west coast.

MARY'S BOWER. See Habbie's Howe.

MARY'S (St.). See Edinburgh, Glasgow, Kelso, and Ronaldshay (South).

MARY'S ISLE (St.), a peninsula, 1½ mile in length, and 3 furlongs in mean breadth, in the parish of Kirkcudbright, Kirkcudbrightshire, formed by the main channel of the estuary of the Dee on the west, and a bay advancing inland from the broader part of that estuary on the east. The retreat of the sea, so noticeable along the whole coast of Kirkcudbrightshire, is peculiarly observable in this peninsula. The sea, in former times, made the place literally an isle, and covered at every tide at least one-half of its present cultivated surface. The west side is high ground, defended by a border of rocks; but the east side visibly discloses from end to end, in large shell-banks, the former line of high water. The whole peninsula is ornately occupied with the wooded and very beautiful pleasure-grounds of the Earl of Selkirk, and presided over by his lordship's principal residence in their centre. The grounds are elegantly laid out in winding walks, and gardens and lawns of uncommon elegance; and form a gorgeous environ, at only ¾ of a mile distance, of the burgh of Kirkcudbright. The family of Selkirk are among the most aristocratically descended in the south of Scotland, and are nearly allied to the chief houses both of Hamilton and of Douglas.

A priory, founded in the reign of David I. by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, occupied the isle till the Reformation; and having been dedicated to the Virgin Mary, occasioned its ancient name—which was the Isle of Trahil or Trayl—to be superseded by that of St. Mary's Isle. The priory was called 'Prioratus Sanctæ Mariæ de Trayl.' It was the seat of canons-regular of the order of St. Augustine; and being given by its founder to the abbey of Holyrood, became a dependent cell of that establishment. The prior was a lord of parliament. The priory was surrounded with high walls, which enclosed an extensive area. The outer gate was distant at least half-a-mile from the priory, and stood at a place about the same distance from the town, and still called the Great Cross. The inner gate led immediately to a group of cells, the habitations of the monks, and was called the Little Cross. All the buildings were swept away about 165 years ago, to give full scope for beautifying the ground as a noble demesne.

While the Earl of Selkirk was extending his garden toward the close of last century, 14 human skeletons were discovered by the workmen, placed regularly alongside of one another with their feet to the east, occupying a spot quite different from the burying-ground of the monks, one of them distinguished by some monumental honours from the rest, and all the remains possibly of persons interred previous to the existence of the priory. David Panther, or Panitor, was prior of St. Mary's Isle toward the middle of the 16th century. See article Cambuskenneth. He was one of the most eminent literary men of his day, and wrote letters, published by Ruddiman in 1772, which afford a model of classical latinity; but, according to Buchanan, he was a profane man, and instigated persons at court to all manner of impurities; and according to John Knox, "eating and drinking was the pastyme of his lyif." He died at Stirling on the 1st of October, 1558. Robert Richardson, descended from a line of respectable citizens of Edinburgh, and previously promoted to the offices of lord-treasurer and general of the mint, was made commander of St. Mary's Isle about the year 1560; and he used such adroitery as to hold all his lucrative situations under both Mary and her son. Large estates were purchased by him; and at his death, in 1571, were left to his two sons, Sir James Richardson of Smeaton, and Sir Robert Richardson of Pencaitland. The noted Paul Jones, when infesting the coast with his fleet in 1778, made a descent on St. Mary's Isle, with the view of seizing the Earl of Selkirk as a hostage during the war with America. His lordship being from home, all the silver-plate in his mansion was seized and carried away; but it was returned uninjured and without cost, seven years after the depredation.

MARY'S LAKE (St.), a beautiful small lake lying between two precipitous hills, very richly wooded, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Tobermory, in the island of Mull. The elegant modern mansion of Drumfin stands on its banks.

MARY'S LOCH (St.), a beautiful sheet of water formed by expansion of the river Yarrow, on the west border of Selkirkshire. It is about 4 miles in length; and, with the lesser lake of the Lowes, lie imbedded amid hills in a beautiful pastoral country. "There are few spots," says an anonymous writer, "where there is so little that is repulsive to man, and yet so few traces of his presence. You may scan the abrupt green hills on either side, from the water's edge to their summits, without seeing any work of human art, save scattered here and there on the declivities those mysterious-looking circular sheep-pens, which look like so many gigantic dog-collars dropped from the clouds, and remaining where they fell. The banks sink abruptly down into the lake, the waters of which are exquisitely transparent. Wordsworth says—

'Through her depths St Mary's lake
Is visibly delighted,
For not a feature of those hills
Is in the mirror slighted.'



t is, in fact, a most minute and faithful looking-lass to all the hills; and they look as clean and nooth as if they had shaved themselves by it. he whole scene must have indeed been very dif-rent from its present aspect, when these abrupt ills were covered with dusky pines.

'They saw the derke forest them before,
They thought it awsome for to see,'

ys the ballad of the outlaw Murray, describing ie advance of the King's 'full 5,000 men,' in one the expeditions of the Jameses to make war on ie rievers." Sir Walter Scott, in his Introduction the second canto of 'Marmion,' has given a most aphic description of this loch:—

"Oft in my mind such thoughts awake
By lone St. Mary's silent lake.
Thou know'st it well.—nor fen, nor sedge,
Pollute the pure lake's crystal edge:
Abrupt and sheer, the mountains sink
At once upon the level brink:
And just a trace of silver sand
Marks where the water meets the land.
Far in the mirror, bright and blue,
Each hill's huge outline you may view;
Shaggy with heath, but lonely bare,
Nor tree, nor bush, nor brake is there,
Save where, of land, yon slender line
Bears thwart the lake the scattered pine.
Nor thicket, dell, nor copse you spy
Where living thing concealed might lie;
Nor point, retiring, hides a dell,
Where swain, or woodman lone, might dwell;
There's nothing left to Fancy's guess,—
You see that all is loneliness:
And silence aids,—though the steep hills
Send to the lake a thousand rills,
In summer-tide so soft they weep,
The sound but lulls the ear asleep:
Your horse's hoof-tread sounds too rude—
So stilly is the solitude!"

The road from Peebles and Innerleithen to St. ary's loch passes through a wild mountain defile, hich opens on the vale of the Yarrow about 3 miles m the lake. On emerging from this, the lonely rrow all at once bursts on the traveller's view; d here for a time nothing is seen but mountains vered with sheep, and the cottage, long associated th the name and writings of the Ettrick Shepherd, hich stands at a short distance east of the lake, d which, more than any other feature in the land-pe, makes St. Mary's loch an object of interest to lovers of poetry. Almost every mountain and eam in 'the Forest' have been hallowed by the aius of the bard, who

"Found in youth a harp among the hills,
Dropt by the Elfin-people; and whilst the moon
Entranced hung o'er still St. Mary's loch,
Harped by that charmed water, so that the swan
Came floating onwards through the water-blue,—
A dreamlike creature listening to a dream;
And the Queen of the Fairies rising silently
Through the pure mist, stood at the shepherd's feet,
And half-forgot her own green paradise,
Far in the bosom of the hill,—so wild!
So sweet! so sad! flowed forth that shepherd's lay."

At the foot of the loch stands the ruined tower of YHOPE: which see. Opposite the farm of Dry-e, on the other side of the lake, is the farmstead-of Bowerhope; and, behind it, the lofty and pre-itate Bowerhope-law, of which the bard of Ettrick, ntemplating its mass in winter, has sung,—

"But winter's deadly hues shall fade
On moorland bald and mountain shaw,
And soon the rainbow's lovely shade
Sleep on the breast of Bowerhope-law."

the head of the lake, and directly over the old wer, are the braes or four hills of Chapelhope, rugged and broken outskirts of which are cele-ted as the last retreat of the persecuted Cove-nanters. More distant, and peeping over these, is the top of Carrifrangans, a dreadful precipice in Moffatdale. Towering above Carrifrangans, though not so distant, is the pointed summit of the White Coomb, one of the highest mountains in the south of Scotland. On the same side is a hill called the Braken-law. Here the river Meggat joins the lake after flowing through Meggatdale, a wild district, the principal hunting-scene of the royal Stuarts in this part of the kingdom. At the foot of the Braken-law is seen, though indistinctly, the ruined chapel and burial-place of St. Mary's, from which the lake derives its name. This, also, the poet's pen has rendered a classic spot. In this lonely place the bones of many an outlaw mingle with the dust; and here the shepherd of the present day still finds his last resting-place.

"For though in feudal strife a foe
Hath laid our Lady's chapel low,
Yet still beneath the hallowed soil,
The peasant rests him from his toil:
And, dying, bids his bones be laid
Where erst his simple fathers prayed."

Marmion. Introduct. to 2d Canto

This ancient chapel is the subject of many traditions, and of a variety of ballads and poetry of ancient and modern date.

"St. Mary's loch lies shimmering still,
But St. Mary's kirk-bell's lang done ringing!
There's naething now but the grave-stane hill
To tell o' a' their loud psalm-singing!"

Among the ballads, that of 'the Douglas tragedy' has been rendered familiar to the reading world by Sir Walter Scott in the 'Border Minstrelsy.' The Lord William and Lady Margaret of that ancient ditty, were buried in the chapel.

"Lord William was buried in St. Mary's kirk,
Lady Margaret in Mary's quire;
Out o' the lady's grave grew a bonny red rose,
And out o' the knight's a brier.

"And they twa met, and they twa plat,
And fain they wad be near;
And a' the world might ken right weel,
They were twa lovers dear.

"But by and rade the Black Douglas,
And wow but he was rough!
For he pulled up the bonny brier
And flang'd in St. Mary's loch."

An ancient and very popular tradition has also given the ground-work of Mr. Hogg's ballad of 'Mess John;' and the chapel is the scene of the principal incident in his ballad of 'Mary Scott.' Here the daughter of stern Tushilaw is supposed, by the poet, to have been brought for interment; here she awaked from that sleep which appeared to all the sleep of death; and here was married to her lover, Pringle, Lord of Torwoodlee.

MARY'S LOCH (St.), or Loch Moir, a mountain lake, about 3 miles long, with an average breadth of 1 mile, in the northern part of the parish of Alness, in Ross-shire. Its sides are flanked by alpine, rocky, precipitous heights, which give its scenery a sublime character. The lake is very deep, and has never been known to freeze further than a few yards from the side. Its name is derived from an ancient Roman Catholic place of worship, situated in a romantic glen at one of its extremities, and the ruins of which still exist.

MARY'S WELL. See Tarbat and Kirkholm.

MARYTON, a parish, consisting of two detached estates, in the maritime district of Forfarshire. Its post-town is Montrose, 3 miles to the north-east and north. The larger estate, called Old Montrose, the property anciently of the great family of Montrose, but now of the Earl of Southesk, is bounded on the

north by the river South Esk, which divides it from Dun,—on the north-east by Montrose-basin, which divides it from Montrose,—on the east and south by Craig, and on the west by Farnell. Its length, from north to south, is 2¼ miles; and its breadth expands from 1½ mile, toward the north, to 2½ on the extreme south. Pow-water is its boundary for ¾ of a mile with Farnell; and Haugh-burn bisects it north-eastward to Montrose-basin. The southern extremity rises in a hillocky ridge, and sends up from a base of rock 300 or 400 feet above sea-level, a bulky artificial eminence, called Maryton-law, intended probably as a beacon-post, or as a seat of feudal justice, and commanding a fine view of the German ocean, with the rich carpeting of Craig parish on the foreground,—of the harbour, basin, town, and links of Montrose, foiled by the undulating heights of Kincardineshire, in the distance,—and of the rich green strath of the South Esk, with the town of Brechin in the centre, and the bold ascents and rugged skyline of the Grampian mountains on the back-ground. Excepting this hillocky screen along the south, the whole area is nearly level, and consists, on the surface, of a very fine loam, or of powerful wheat-bearing carse-land, both in a state of prime cultivation. Part of the rich ground has been embanked, to protect it from encroachment by the tides. Formerly vessels of from 50 to 60 tons used to bring lime and coal up the basin, as far as the farm of Old Montrose, and to carry potatoes and other farm produce to the London market; but of late years this practice has been discontinued. Vestiges are visible of the foundations and moat of the old castle of Bonnyton, anciently the residence of the Woods of Bonnyton, whose estate, once separate, is now incorporated with that of Montrose —The lesser estate and district of the parish is called Dysart, lies from 6 to 11 furlongs south of the larger district, and became in 1856 the property of Mr. Grant. It is 2½ miles in length from east to west; varies in breadth from a furlong to 1½ mile; and is bounded by the German ocean, by Lunan, and by Craig. The romantic dell called Buckyden is its boundary-line for a considerable way with LUNAN: which see. The coast-line, about a mile in length, is bold, and sends off the surface at a considerable elevation above sea-level. The whole area lies higher than that of Old Montrose, excepting the latter's southern bank, and is carpeted with naturally a much poorer soil; yet it is all enclosed and under culture.—The whole parish comprehends about 2,180 acres, of which about 200 are in pasture and under wood, and all the rest in tillage. A coarse stone, a species of trap, is quarried in several places as road-metal and material for stone fences. Old Montrose has somewhat near access to the Farnell-road and Dun-bridge stations of the Aberdeen railway; and Dysart is traversed by the great coast road from Dundee to Aberdeen. The real rental of the parish in 1855 was £5,177. The estimated value of raw produce in 1833 was £14,508. Population in 1831, 419; in 1851, 336. Houses, 76.

This parish is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £198 6s. 9d.; glebe, £18. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with £10 fees, and £4 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1791, is situated in the south-east corner of Old Montrose, and contains nearly 300 sittings. There is a Free church, also with about 300 sittings; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £461 9s. 6½d.,—of which £420 was for local building purposes. There is a parochial library. The name of Maryton, like nearly all the other topographical names with the word Mary in their composition, was assumed in Roman Catholic times in honour of the Virgin Mary; and a well on the border of the parish still retains the name of Mary well.

MARYWELL, a village in the parish of St Vigeans, Forfarshire. It is a station of the county police. Population, 138. Houses, 36.

MASSAN (THE). See EACHAIG.

MASSICK (THE). See INVERNESS-SHIRE.

MASTERTON, a village in the parish of Dunfermline, 1½ mile north-north-west of Inverkeithing, Fifeshire. It is situated upon an eminence, and commands fine prospects of the frith of Forth, and the adjacent country. Here is an hospital for four widows, founded and endowed in 1676, by Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie. Population, 145. Houses, 35.

MATHERS. See CYRUS (ST.).

MATTHEW'S (ST.). See GLASGOW.

MAUCHLINE, a parish, containing the post-town of Mauchline, and the villages of Haugh and Auchmillan, nearly in the centre of the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It is bounded by Craigie, Galston, Sorn, Auchinleck, Ochiltree, Stair, and Tarbolton. Its length southward is about 7 miles; and its breadth varies from 2 to 4 miles. Mauchline-hill, forming part of what is called 'the Long Ridge of Kyle,' and attaining a considerable altitude, rises a little north-eastward of the town, runs in a ridge westward about a mile in the parish, and terminates at Schioch hill in Tarbolton. The ridge commands a magnificent view of nearly all Ayrshire and the frith of Clyde, foiled on the south by Cairnsmuir and other alpine summits of Galloway, on the west by the Paps of Jura towering up behind the bold mountains of Arran, and on the north by Benlomond and adjacent sky-scaling heights looking over the undulating hills of Renfrewshire. Excepting in Mauchline-hill the surface of the parish is, in general, flat, with a gentle prevailing declination to the south. About 340 acres of marshy ground and declivities are covered with wood; a patch of the medium size of a field is moss; and all the rest of the area is arable, fully enclosed, excellently cultivated, and cheerful in aspect. A large tract of land, formerly called Mauchline-moor, exhibits no traces of its ancient condition, but vies with many a naturally favoured spot in its culture, its enclosures, and its belts of wood. The soil, in the vicinity of the town, is light and sandy; in a few localities, is a rich loam; and, over the greater part of the parish, is of a clayey nature. Coal, limestone and ironstone abound, but are so thin in the strata that they have ceased to be worked. White sandstone, much esteemed for its colour, for the fineness of its grain, and for its durability, is quarried at Deaconbank; and excellent red sandstone, from strata of great thickness, is worked in the vicinity of the town. The river Ayr runs across the south end of the parish, between steep red sandstone rocks 40 or 50 feet high, overhung by wood, and both beautiful and romantic. Of several caves cut out of the rocks, resembling those at Auchinleck, noticed by Dr. Johnson, one bears the name of Peden's cave, and is said to have been a frequent hiding-place of the celebrated Alexander Peden during the period of the persecution. Lugar-water joins the Ayr, on its left bank, a little above Barskimming. Cessnock-water runs north-westward through the northern part of the parish. Lochbroom, 2¼ miles north-west of the town, was a lake of 60 acres in area, but has been drained, and is intersected by the Glasgow and South Western railway, and now presents to the view fruitful fields instead of water. There are nine principal landowners. The average rent of arable land is £1 5s. per acre. The estimated value of raw produce in 1837 was £15,790. Assessed

property in 1843, £7,572 6s. 1d. Population in 1831, 2,232; in 1851, 2,470. Houses, 349.

On Mauchline moor, in 1647, a party of the King's troops were defeated by a party of Covenanters; and their military chest, it is said, was found, many years afterwards, hid on the scene of action. Five Covenanters were martyred in the parish under the reign of James VII., and were commemorated by a tombstone—now substituted by a recently erected monument—at Mauchline town-head. The celebrated reformer and martyr, George Wishart, was invited, in 1544, to preach in the church of Mauchline; and, on his arrival, he found the place guarded by a party of soldiers, posted there to resist him by the sheriff of Ayr, a heated opponent of the Reformation. Some of the country-people proposing to force an entrance, he dissuaded them, saying: "It is the word of peace I preach unto you; the blood of no man shall be shed for it this day. Christ is as mighty in the fields as in the church; and He himself, when he lived in the flesh, preached oftener in the desert and by the sea-side, than in the temple of Jerusalem;" and he then moved away to Machline-moor, followed by a multitudinous assembly, and there preached to them upwards of three hours. The parish is traversed by the road between Glasgow and Dumfries, by three other turnpikes, by several subordinate roads, and by the Glasgow and South-western railway; and it has a station on the railway, 9½ miles from Kilmarnock, and 43 from Glasgow. A bridge over the Ayr at Barskimming, and a railway viaduct at Ballochmyle, are very elegant erections, each having a single arch 100 feet wide, respectively 90 and 95 feet high.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Marquis of Hastings. Stipend, £230 19s. 11d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £33 5s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £40 fees, and £10 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1829, and contains about 1,100 sittings. There is a Free church, whose receipts in 1856 amounted to £647 9s. 1d. There is also an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of about 300. There is a school called the New educational institution, founded and endowed by the heirs of the late Mr. Stewart of Laverock-bank near Leith, and conducted by 2 male teachers, with salaries of respectively £40 and £20, and by a female teacher, with a salary of £20; and of the scholars who attend it, 50 are taught gratis, and the rest pay fees. There are likewise a female school of industry in the town, and a subscription school at Crosshands. The ancient parish of Mauchline comprehended not only all the present parish of Mauchline, but also all the territory which now forms the parishes of Sorn and Muirkirk; and it all belonged to the Stewart's princely domain of Kyle-Stewart. George Chalmers says,—"At the commencement of the reign of William, in 1165, Walter, the son of Alan, granted to the monks of Melrose the lands of Mauchline, with the right of pasturage, in his wide-spreading forest on the upper branches of the Ayr river; extending to the boundaries of Aydesdale: and the Stewart, also, gave the same monks a carrucate of land, to improve, in the places most convenient; all which was confirmed to them by King William, at the request of the donor. The monks of Melrose planted, at Mauchline, a colony of their own order; and this establishment continued a cell of the monastery of Melrose till the Reformation. In the before-mentioned grant of the lands of Mauchline, or in the confirmations thereof, there is no mention of the church of Mauchline. It is, therefore, more than probable that the parish-church of Mauchline was established by the monks of Melrose, after they had become owners of the territory: and it is quite certain that the church belonged to them. It is apparent that the country which formed the extensive parish of Mauchline, was but very little settled when the monks obtained the grant from the first Walter. This fact shows, that during the reign of David I., and even during the reigns of his grandsons and successors, Malcolm IV. and William, Renfrew and Ayr were inhabited chiefly by Scoto-Irish, who did not supply a full population to the country. The monks afterwards acquired great additional property in the district, and contributed greatly to the settlement and cultivation of it. They obtained ample jurisdictions over their extensive estates of Mauchline, Kylesmure, and Barmure, which were formed into a regality, the courts whereof were held at Mauchline. This village was afterwards created a free burgh-of-barony, by the charter of James IV., in October, 1510. Before the Reformation there were in this parish two chapels; the one on Greenock-water, in the district which now forms the parish of Muirkirk, and the other on the river Ayr, on the lands that now form the parish of Sorn. This last was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and stood a little to the eastward of the present village of Catrine, on a field which is still called St. Cuthbertsholm. The church of Mauchline, with its tithes and pertinents, continued, at the Reformation, to belong to the monks of Melrose, who also held the extensive barony of Kylesmure and Barmure, in that parish; and the whole was granted, in 1606, to Hugh, Lord Loudoun. An act of parliament was then passed, dissolving from the abbey of Melrose the lands and barony before-mentioned, and the parish-kirk of Mauchline, with its tithes and other property; and erecting the whole into a temporal lordship to Hugh, Lord Loudoun; and creating the town of Mauchline into a free burgh-of-barony, with a weekly-market and two fairs yearly. The great effect of such grants was only to make one ungrateful, and a dozen discontented. The monks had done fifty times more good to the country than the Loudouns ever essayed. In 1631 the large district which forms the parish of Muirkirk was detached from Mauchline, and formed into a separate parish. In 1636 it was settled that the district which is now included in the parish of Sorn should be detached from Mauchline, and formed into a separate parish; and a church was built at Dalgain in that year; but, from the distractions that followed, the establishment of this new parish was not fully completed till 1692. The parish of Mauchline was thus reduced to less than a fifth of its former magnitude."

The Town of Mauchline stands at the intersection of the Glasgow and Dumfries road with the Edinburgh and Ayr road, adjacent to the Mauchline railway station, 1¼ mile north of the river Ayr, 2 miles west-north-west of Catrine, 5 east by north of Tarbolton, 6½ north-west of Cumnock, 7 south of Galston, 12 east-north-east of Ayr, and 30 by road, but 43 by railway, south by west of Glasgow. Its site is on the south side of Mauchline-hill. Its environs are a delightfully cultivated country, studded with fine mansions. The town is neatly edificed, has a pleasing appearance, and, measured by the bulk of its population, looks prosperous and important. Its charter as a burgh-of-barony having been lost, about 140 years ago, in the conflagration of the Register-office of Edinburgh, it has not re-acquired power to elect its own magistrates. Its peace, however, is well-preserved by ten resident and neighbouring justices of peace. The parish-church, occupying a site in the centre of the town, is highly ornamental to it, and has been pronounced one of the most handsome ecclesiastical edifices in Ayrshire. It is chiefly

Gothic, and built of red sandstone; and at the east end it sends up a tower 90 feet in height, and surmounted by turrets. Its predecessor, a lumpish, plain, sombre building, well-known to most Scotchmen as the scene of Burns' 'Holy Fair,' stood for six centuries on the same site, surrounded by the public burying-ground. The new educational institution is a neat structure, with tasteful flower-plots, in the outskirts of the town. Many objects both in the town and in its vicinity are associated with the poet Burns and with his satires. The farm of Mossgiel, on which he resided nine years, and which he subleased from Mr. Gavin Hamilton, writer in Mauchline, lies about a mile north-west of the town: see article Mossgiel. An old edifice, the relic of the ancient priory, and the residence in Burns' days of Mr. Hamilton, called Mauchline-castle, situated near the church, was the scene of some of his amours, and contains a room in which he wrote his profane parody called 'the Calf.' The cottage or change-house of 'Poosey Nancy,' or Agnes Gibson, which was one of his chief resorts in quest of the 'clachan yill,' and the scene of his piece called 'the Jolly Beggars,' stands nearly opposite the church-yard-gate. It was "the favourite resort," says Allan Cunningham, "of lame sailors, maimed soldiers, wandering tinkers, travelling ballad-singers, and all such loose companions as hang about the skirts of society." Separated from the gable of this house, only by the commencement of an intervening lane, stands the public-house kept by John Dow, another great resort of Burns, a thatched plain building of two stories. On a pane on one of its back windows the poet wrote the absurd epitaph on his host, representing Dow's creed to be simply a comparative estimate of the value of his several liquors. The lane which strikes off between these houses is the Cowgate, along which 'Common sense,' or the poet's correspondent Dr. Mackenzie, escaped when a certain minister appeared at the tent. In the church-yard, so painfully associated with the demoralizing images, and in some instances too just satire of our bard's 'Holy Fair,' may be seen the graves of the Rev. Mr. Auld, Nanse Tinnock, and some other persons whom he made the butt of his rhymes. Various scenes of his exquisite lyrics,—pieces in which the effusions of his genius may be enjoyed with less pain and damage to the moral feelings,—occur along the banks of the river Ayr.

Mauchline has an extensive manufacture of wooden snuff-boxes, cigar-cases, card-cases, fire-screens, ladies' work-boxes, drawing-room ornaments, and other similar articles, beautifully painted in variety of colours, or checked into tartan. This trade began at Cumnock with the fine hinge of the snuff-box; but it afterwards was altered and greatly extended by the ornamental painting; and it has taken a deep seat in that form in Mauchline, in so much as to furnish large constant supplies of articles to the English and the foreign market. The weaving of cotton goods, also, employs a large proportion of the inhabitants. Fairs are held for cows, horses, and hiring on the Thursday after the 4th day of February; for cows, on the second Thursday of April; for races and general business, on the last Thursday of April; for cows and horses, on the Wednesday after the 18th day of May, and on the fourth Wednesday of June; for cows, horses, and shearers, on the first Wednesday of August; for cows, horses, ewes, and lambs, on the 26th day of September, or on the Thursday after; and for cows and horses, on the Thursday after the 4th day of November, and on the 4th Wednesday of December. The town has a gas-light company, an office of the Commercial bank, and seven insurance agencies. Population in 1831, 1,364; in 1851, 1,449.

MAUD-HILL. See Rathven.

MAUDISTON. See Maddiston.

MAULD. See Kiltarlity.

MAULDSLIE. See Carluke.

MAUL-ELAN, two islets at the entrance of Loch Assynt, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire.

MAUM-SOULE. See Loch-Benevan.

MAUNDERLEA. See Alvah.

MAVIE. See Kilmaronock.

MAVISBANK. See Lasswade.

MAVISGRIND. See Mainland of Shetland.

MAVISTONE. See Dyke and Moy.

MAXTON, a parish on the north border of Roxburghshire. It contains the villages of Maxton and Rutherford; but its post-town is St. Boswells, about 1½ mile to the west. It is bounded by Berwickshire and by Makerston, Roxburgh, Ancrum, and St. Boswells. Its length north-eastward is 3½ miles, and its greatest breadth is 2¼ miles. The river Tweed traces curvingly, for 4 miles, the western and northern boundaries, along a path of red sandstone, and between alternately sloping and steep banks of great beauty. The southern corner of the parish is occupied by the north-east end of the high ridge called Lilliard's edge, famous as the scene of the battle of Ancrum-moor: see Ancrum. Half-a-mile north of this rises a hill called Moorhouselaw. All the rest of the surface is a plain gently sloping to the Tweed. Nearly 700 acres are planted; and about 10 acres are bog. The soil of the higher parts of the arable lands is thin and wet, upon a stiff, retentive till; but that of the other parts is either a rich, clayey loam, superincumbent on till, or a light, sharp, dry soil, superincumbent on sand or stone or gravel. There are five landowners, all non-resident. The yearly value of raw produce, exclusive of the produce of gardens, woods, and fisheries, was estimated in 1834 at £12,000. Assessed property in 1855–6, £6,161 4s. The parish is traversed by the road from Melrose to Kelso, and by the Kelso fork of the Edinburgh and Hawick railway; and it has stations on the railway for Maxton and Rutherford, at respectively 43¾ and 46¼ miles from Edinburgh. The village of Maxton stands on the Melrose and Kelso road, on the west border of the parish, near the Tweed. It was anciently a place of some importance, and is even said to have had 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants; but it now consists of a few huts, the shaft of its ancient cross standing before them, and the foundations of its ancient houses occasionally marring the plough in the adjacent fields. Population of the parish in 1831, 462; in 1851, 550. Houses, 91.

About 1¼ mile north-east of the village of Maxton, on a high bank overlooking the Tweed, stand the ruins of Littledean tower, built in the form of a crescent, and anciently a place of some strength. The Kerrs of Littledean, a family of considerable Border fame, resided here, and have a burying vault adjoining the church.—In the north-east corner of the parish, on a rocky height overhanging the Tweed, is a nearly circular camp about 480 feet in circumference, called Ringly hall, defended on one side by the river, and on other sides by moats and ramparts. An English army is traditionally reported, the date without mention of date or occasion, to have occupied this position for several days, confronted by a Scottish force, who were ensconced on the opposite bank of the river in a ravine which retains, from the occurrence, the name of 'the Scots hole.' The English, being superior in numbers, forded the Tweed, and, after a severe encounter with the Scots on a rising ground still called the Plea-brae, suffered complete discomfiture. The spot at which the English passed was called Rue-the-ford, on account

of their having had so grievous cause to regret fording the river, and transferred its name, altered into Rutherford, to the lands around it, and the village in its vicinity. If this traditionary story be correct, it must be so ancient as to refer to a time preceding the epoch of authentic Border history.—A Roman road, which crosses the Tweed near Melrose, and the Teviot near the mouth of the Jed, runs along the whole south-western boundary of Maxton. On the face of Moorhouselaw-hill, overlooking it, are traces of a Roman camp.

This parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Charles Balfour of Balgonie. Stipend, £224 8s. 9d.; glebe, £10. Unappropriated teinds, £268 19s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with about £20 fees, and £5 5s. other emoluments. The parish church is part of an old building modernized in 1812, and containing 200 sittings. The present parish of Maxton comprehends the ancient parishes of Maccuston or Mackiston and Rutherford. The monks of Melrose received, at the end of the 12th century, a carrucate of land in the parish of Mackiston; and in 1227 made an agreement with the parson to pay 4 marks of silver annually, as a composition for the tithes of his land. The church was dedicated to St. Cuthbert. Walter, the Steward of Scotland, received from Robert I. the barony of Maxton, along with other lands forfeited by William Soulis; and he gave the church, with 4 acres of arable land, to the monks of Dryburgh, subjecting it to them as a vicarage till the Reformation. The advowson of the church of Rutherford anciently belonged to the Earls of Douglas, and was afterwards possessed by Rutherford of Rutherford; but it went into abeyance when the church was abandoned. In Rutherford parish there was an hospital dedicated to Mary Magdalene, used as an hospitium for strangers and a retreat for the poor and the infirm, and given by Robert I. to the monks of Jedburgh.

MAXWELL. See Kelso.

MAXWELL-HEUGH, a village in the parish of Kelso, Roxburghshire. It is situated on the right bank of the Tweed, directly opposite the eastern part of the town of Kelso. It stands on a heugh or elevation up which gently ascends the Berwick and Carlisle turnpike from Kelso bridge. Its site is one of the most brilliant which village can occupy. The view of town and country landscape enjoyed in the descent from it to the bridge, is one of the finest in the vicinity of Kelso: see article Kelso. Among a profusion of wood which surrounds the village, one poplar-tree in its immediate neighbourhood is 31 feet in girth at the surface of the ground, and 16 feet high before sending off a branch, and has been computed to contain nearly 900 cubic feet of timber. Maxwell-heugh is a place of high antiquity, and had a seat of the Earl of Morton in the reign of Elizabeth. Its name is taken from its site,—a 'heugh' in the ancient parish of 'Maxwell.' Immediately behind the village is the Kelso railway station, forming the junction of the Branch North British railway with the English North Eastern. Population of the village, 334. Houses, 25.

MAXWELL'S THORNS. See Dryfesdale.

MAXWELLTON, a village in the parish of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. It is situated little more than ½ a mile to the east of the town of East Kilbride, and may be considered as practically a suburb of that place. Population, 334. Houses, 72. See Kilbride (East).

MAXWELLTON, a burgh of barony, in the parish of Troqueer, Kirkcudbrightshire. It stands on the right bank of the river Nith, on the eastern verge of Kirkcudbrightshire, directly opposite the town of Dumfries, and is included within the parliamentary burgh boundaries of that town. Its site is a bank or low ridge curving along the edge of the river, and is connected with Dumfries by two bridges. The old parts of the burgh are poorly built and badly aligned; but the new parts are pleasant, neat, and airy. A narrow street or alley, immediately on the Nith, north of the new bridge, inhabited principally by families of the poor and working classes, leads out to the fine ruins of Lincluden, and bears the name of College-street. A street parallel to this brings down the Glasgow and Dumfries turnpike, is straight and spacious, has several good houses, and, near the middle, on its west side, exhibits a burgh or public building of neat exterior. A street at right angles with these, and on a line with the new bridge, carries westward the Dumfries and Portpatrick road, is also straight and spacious, and at its west end goes gracefully off into the country in a series of villa-like houses. A wide brief street forking into two between the bridges, a street somewhat parallel to it on the west, and one or two other thoroughfares are in general of mixed or poor appearance, but slightly relieved of their plain, low, dingy aspect by a sprinkling or occasional series of tolerable houses. The whole burgh, so far as it presses on the river, or from the northern extremity till below the old bridge, so far imitates London as to have no terrace or street-line looking out upon the stream; but it entirely wants even a mimic resemblance of the picturesqueness of architectural outline exhibited by the vast metropolitan prototype. Yet seen either from Dumfries or from almost any point of view near or distant on the east side of the river, it gives out features to a glowing landscape which add much to its attractions and its warmth. A beautifully curved hill swells up at the south end but a brief distance from the brink of the river, and bears aloft a conspicuous cylindrical pile which was at first a wind-mill, but is now an observatory. Along the face of this fine rising-ground, fronting Dumfries, stands a range of elegant houses. On the brink of the stream, with but a narrow belt of plain intervening from the base of the hill, stands a complete suite of large grain mills, each mill supplied with water-power in one of several parallel dams, extending from a strong high-water wier built diagonally across the whole breadth of the river. The entire town, exclusive of its burgh roods, is about two-thirds of a mile in length, and nearly the same in breadth.

Maxwellton has two large and flourishing iron foundries, a waulk-mill, a dye-house, two rope-works, a tannery, and the Dumfries granaries. Its butcher-market is as extensive as that of Dumfries, or fully more so, affording a daily supply in the utmost excellence and variety. There is also, on the Maxwellton side of the river, a fishery of salmon, grilse, and herlings, more than sufficient for the supply of the two burghs and the adjacent country. Maxwellton also shares considerably, in a general way, in the trade and commerce of Dumfries. It has two places of worship,—the one a chapel of ease, containing 800 sittings, which has, for some time, been unoccupied,—the other a Free church, of nearly the same capacity, with about 500 members, and whose receipts in 1856 amounted to £352 3s. 7½d. The parish church of Troqueer stands about a mile south of the centre of the burgh. The parish school, also, is landward; but there are in the town an endowed school, and a Free church school, jointly attended by above 300 children. Maxwellton shares in the Dumfries water-works; and it has a gas-light com-

pany of its own. It formerly bore the name of Bridgend, and was one of the most disorderly villages in the kingdom, without any proper local government, and serving as a refuge to the delinquents of Dumfries. But in 1810, it was erected into a free burgh of barony, under the name of Maxwellton, in honour of Mr. Maxwell of Nithsdale, its superior, and was placed under the government of a provost, two bailies, and four councillors; and it speedily underwent very remarkable improvement, as to at once its police, its trade, the condition of its houses, and the manners of its people. The general police act also was lately adopted with good effect; and the management of this is reposed in 12 commissioners, 3 of whom are police magistrates. Stewartry circuit small debt courts are held in it on the 9th of January, the 9th of April, the 9th of July, and the 1st of October, and justice of peace small debt courts are held on the first Thursday of every month. Population in 1841, 3,230; in 1851, 3,820. Houses, 455.

MAXWELLTON, one of the western suburbs of Paisley, situated within the parliamentary burgh of that town in Renfrewshire.

MAXWELLTON, Dumfries-shire. See GLENCAIRN.

MAY (ISLE OF), an island in the mouth of the frith of Forth, 6 miles south-south-east of Crail, in Fifeshire. It is generally supposed to belong to the parish of Anstruther-Wester; but it is claimed also by the parish of Crail. It measures about 1 mile in length, and ¾ of a mile in breadth. It consists entirely of greenstone, of a dark gray colour tinged with green. The shores are precipitous, but the surface is upon the whole flat: hence perhaps the name *May* or *Magh*, which in Celtic signifies 'a plain.' The western extremity, which is the broadest, presents cliffs of about 160 feet in elevation, with a tendency toward the columnar structure. The eastern extremity subsides into a long low ridge or reef. Kittiwakes, auks, guillemots, terns, titlarks, cormorants, and gannets, are the species of birds commonly seen upon it. The southern coast has the most fertile appearance. In the words of Ferguson,

> "Here, the verdant shores
> Teem with new freshness, and regale our sight
> With caves, that ancient Time, in days of yore,
> Sequester'd for the haunt of Druid lone,
> There to remain in solitary cell."

The island has a well of fine water and a small lake, and affords excellent sheep-pasture. There are upon it the ruins of a priory, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Pittenweem; and of a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Adrian, who was killed by the Danes in 870, and buried here. The saint's shrine was formerly much resorted to in cases of barrenness. William Lamberton, Bishop of St. Andrews, purchased it from the monks, and bestowed it upon the canons regular of the priory. After the Reformation, the island came to the Balfours of Montquhandie, and subsequently to Allan Lamond, who sold it to Cunningham of Barns. Alexander Cunningham of Barns obtained a charter from Charles I., of the island, with liberty to build a lighthouse, for which a tax was imposed on all ships passing up the frith. He erected a tower 40 feet high, on the top of which a fire of coals was constantly kept burning. This proved of much service to the navigation of the frith, although vessels would often run within half-a-mile of the island before the light was discernible. With the estate of Barns, the island was purchased by Scot of Scotstarvet, upwards of 130 years ago, and came to the late General Scott of Balcomie, by whose daughter, the Duchess of Portland, it was sold f £60,000 to the Commissioners for Northern light In 1815–16, they rebuilt the tower, and fitted it u with oil lamps and reflectors. The beacon was l up on the new plan on February 1st, 1816. It situated in N lat. 56° 12′, and W long. 2° 36′. Fro the lighthouse, Fifeness bears, by compass, N by ½ E, 5 miles; and the Staple-rocks lying off Du bar S by W ½ W, 10 miles; the Bass SW ¼ W, miles; and the Bell-rock NE, 15 miles. The lig resembles a star of the first magnitude, and may seen from all points of the compass, at the distan of about 7 leagues. It is elevated 240 feet abo the medium level of the sea. At one time, abo 15 fishermen and their families resided on the islan but afterwards the only inhabitants were the tw light-keepers and their families; and in 1851 t number of individuals was 18.

MAY (THE), a small river of the Ochil a Strathearn district of Perthshire. It issues fro the side of John-hill, close on the point where t four parishes of Auchterarder, Dunning, Glendevo and Fossaway meet. It runs 6 miles north-eastwar 2¾ miles of this distance through Dunning, 2 b tween Dunning on the left and Forgandenny on t right, and 1¼ partly in Forgandenny and partly b tween it and the most southerly section of Fortevio It now runs 2¼ miles northward, most of the di tance through Forgandenny, and a brief way on t boundary with the main body of Forteviot. It th finally enters Forteviot; and, after a course throug it of 1¼ mile westward and 1¾ northward, falls in the Earn a few yards below Forteviot bridge, a about a mile above Dupplin castle. Its enti length of course is between 11 and 12 miles. tributaries are numerous; but, its course being f most of the way among the Ochils, they are small. After entering Forteviot, its path, its bank and its motions afford a continued series of fine su jects for the pencil and the muse. The thick gre woods which surround the house of Invermay co down upon its margin, and fling their shadows o its rapids; and they still exhibit many specimens the birches which, more than a century ago, beca the topic of Mallet's popular ballad of 'the Birks Invermay,' set even then to an air which had lo before borne the same name. Among several fa of the stream, two are noted for their attractio the linn of Muckersey, where the river leaps ove perpendicular rock of 30 feet in height; and Humble-bumble, where, among rugged rocks, we ing trees, tufts of shrubbery, and many an elem of romance, the stream tumultuates in a cataract such wild unwonted sounds as to have suggested uncouth Humble-bumble designation. Among woods of Invermay, particularly on the brink of frolicking current, grow some rare plants, render the locality an inviting one to a botanist. On banks of the river, near its most romantic scen anciently stood the Pictish city of Forteviot, seat of the court of Pictish kings, and an objec warlike contention at the period immediately p ceding the fall of the Pictish power. The r mixes its name also with the private history of of the Scottish kings.

MAYBOLE, a parish, containing a post-tow its own name, also the villages of Culroy, Dun and Fisherton, in the north-west corner of the trict of Carrick, Ayrshire. It is bounded by frith of Clyde, and by the parishes of Ayr, Dalrym Kirkmichael, and Kirkoswald. Its greatest len in a straight line, is 9 miles, but by the nea practicable road is 12; its greatest breadth, straight line, is 5 miles, but by the nearest pr cable road is 7; and its area is 33¼ square miles.

eastern and south-eastern districts are an undulating plain, very diversified in surface, never subsiding long into a level, nor ever rising into decided upland. The other districts are a sea of heights, partly arable, and partly pastoral, so pleasingly and rapidly diversified in superficial outline as to want nothing but a free interspersion of wood to be delightful rambling-ground to a lover of fine scenery. Along the middle of the hill district, parallel with the frith, and 1½ mile distant from it, stretches a range of summits nearly 4 miles long, attaining an extreme altitude of 924 feet above sea-level, and bearing the name of Brown Carrick hill. This range, though heathy in itself, and rising like a screen to intercept a view of the frith and its frame-work from the interior, commands one of the most gay, magnificent, and extensive prospects in Scotland. On the south-east and south stretches the surgy surface of Carrick, expanding away in alternations of green height and brown bold upland till it becomes lost among the blue peaks of the southern Highlands of Scotland; on the south-west and west are the broad waters of the frith of Clyde, with many a sail like a sea-bird skimming the surface, and the rock of Ailsa riding like an ark on the wave, while behind are the serrated mountains of Arran veiled in misty exhalations, or curtained with clouds of every form and tone; on the north, immediately under the eye, extends the deep sylvan furrow of the Doon, with the monument of Burns glittering like a gem on its edge; and away thence stretches the great luxuriant plain of Kyle and Cunningham pressed inward in a long sweeping segment by the frith, gaily spotted with towns which look like cities in the distance, chequered also with a profusion of mansions and demesnes, and gliding dimly away in the perspective into the gentle heights of Renfrewshire, overlooked in the far horizon by the blue summit of Benlomond. The same prospect, in much of its extent and most of its elements, is seen from a thousand vantage-grounds of this inspiriting land of beauty; but nowhere are its scope so unbroken, its groupings so superb, and its effect upon the mind so exquisitely thrilling. Should any one wonder that Burns grew up on the threshhold of this home of romance, and for many years might have daily gazed on its gorgeous visions, and yet has not made an allusion to it in his writings, he must remember that the bard, though possessing a keen eye for the beauties of nature, was the painter rather of manners than of landscape,—the type in poetry not of Salvator Rosa, but of Hogarth and the limners of Holland.

The river Doon, over 4½ miles in a straight line, but over 7 or 8 along its numerous curvatures, forms the boundary-line on the north-east. But over ¼ of a mile above its embouchure it forsakes its ancient bed, and places a small portion of the parish, a piece of haugh-ground, on its right bank. Along nearly all its connexion with Maybole, it has a deeply-furrowed, dell-like path, profusely covered with copsewood and trees. Girvan-water forms the boundary for a short distance on the south-east; and in there a mirthful fine-clad stream. Rannoch-burn, running 2⅔ miles westward along an entwisting glen to the sea, traces part of the southern boundary. The interior running waters, owing to the configuration of the surface, are mere rills; but the largest gathers a considerable volume in five or six sources on Brown Carrick hill, and runs in an easterly course of 4 miles to the Doon near Auchendrane. Of four or five tiny lochlets, all lying in the south-east, the only noticeable one is Heart-loch, whose outline is exactly designated by its name, and whose appearance in a wooded hollow, with vegetation coming freely up on the outer surface of its waters, is softly beautiful. Perennial springs of excellent water are numerous, especially on the site and in the vicinity of the town; and one of them, called the Well-trees' Spout, emits a stream powerful enough to drive a mill wheel, or between 160 and 170 imperial gallons per minute. Of various mineral springs, formerly of medicinal repute, but all now neglected, the most remarkable is St. Helen's-well, 2½ miles north of the town on the high road to Ayr,—anciently associated with Popish superstition, and reputed to have the power on May-day of healing or invigorating sick or delicate infants.

The geological structure of the coast presents an interesting correspondence in its strata with those of the confronting coast of Arran. The predominant rocks of the interior are old red sandstone and trap. The sandstone, in a quarry at St. Murray's, often affords beautiful specimens of arborescence, from the presence of the black oxide of manganese, and is traversed by veins of lead ore. The soil of the arable lands is partly of a light nature, and partly of a strong, clayey character. About 17,000 imperial acres are in tillage; nearly 1,000 are under plantation; about 570 are meadow; and the rest of the area is variously moorland and hill pasture. The principal landowners are the Marquis of Ailsa, the Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy of Dunure, Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Elias Cathcart, Esq. of Auchendrane, Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart., and four others. The estimated value of raw produce in 1837 was £47,552. Assessed property in 1855-6, £28,592. The parish is traversed by the road from Ayr to Girvan, and has a branch railway of its own, completed and open for traffic in September 1856, and going into junction with the Ayr and Dalmellington railway. There were in the parish, in the feudal times, at least fifteen towers or castles, the residences of brawling chiefs. Dunure-castle, an interesting extant one of these, has been noticed in our article on Dunure. Grenand, or Greenan castle, half-way between the mouth of the Doon and the Heads of Ayr, is a tall, gaunt, lanthorn-looking pile, rising nakedly upon the margin of the sea, on an elevated bank, overlooked by a bold ascent; and, as seen with the Clyde for its back-ground, it has a haggard aspect, strikingly suggestive of the misery of feudal times. The castles of Newark, Maybole, and Kilkenzie, have recently undergone renovation or repair, and are at present inhabited; but all the others—the castles of Auchendrane, Smithstown, Beoch, Craigskean, Garryhorne, Doonside, Dalduff, Glenayas, Sauchrie, and Brochlock—are much dilapidated, or have left but a few vestiges. Numerous camps occur, so small and of such rude construction, as evidently to have been thrown up by small invading bodies of those Irish who subdued the Romanized British tribes. Tumuli, the burying-places of a field of carnage, are frequent. The whole parish was, in common with districts around it, tyrannized over in ancient times by the Kennedies; and exhibits not a few memorials of disasters inflicted, or of conflicts maintained, by them and their underlings. Population in 1831, 6,287; in 1851, 7,615. Houses, 948.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £335 7s. 5d.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £51 19s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £100 fees. The parish church was built in 1808, and altered and improved in 1830, and contains 1,192 sittings. There are two chapels of ease; the one at the west end of the town, built by the late Sir C. D. Fergusson; the other on the coast, at Fisherton. There is a Free church in the town:

and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £647 9s. 1½d. There is an United Presbyterian church in the centre of the town, built in 1797, and containing 555 sittings. There is also an Episcopalian chapel. There are six non-parochial schools. The present parish of Maybole comprehends the ancient parishes of Maybole on the south, and Kirkbride on the north. The church of Maybole, anciently dedicated to St. Cuthbert, was given in the reign of Alexander II. by Duncan of Carrick, son of Gilbert of Galloway, to the Cistertian nuns of North Berwick, whose convent was founded soon after 1216; and continued to belong to them, and to figure as a vicarage established by the bishop of Glasgow, till the Reformation. The entire revenues of the vicarage were estimated in the reign of James V. at only £53 6s. 8d.; and half of even these was annexed, for some time before the Reformation, to the prebend called Sacrista Major in the collegiate church of Glasgow. At the Restoration, the revenues of the parsonage, the glebe excepted, were held on lease by Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, for the yearly payment of £22, twenty oxen, and twelve cows. In 1451, a chaplainry was founded in the church by Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, dedicated to St. Ninian, and endowed with the lands of Largenlen and Brochlock. A chapel, subordinate to the parish church, anciently stood on the lands of Auchendrane; and other chapels, in other parts, were traceable at the end of the 17th century. The church of Kirkbride was given to the same parties as the church of Maybole, and by the same donor, and continued in their possession till the Reformation. The annexation of its parish to Maybole occurred probably in the days of Popery, and certainly before 1597. In that year, the church of Maybole figures as the place of worship for both parishes, and, by an act of parliament, was formally separated from the convent of North Berwick, and established as a rectory. The ruins of the church of Kirkbride, on the shore about half-a-mile north of Dunure castle, are still distinctly observable, surrounded by a burying-ground which continues to be used, and in the vicinity of a field which bears the name of the priest's land or glebe. In 1371, Sir John Kennedy of Dunure founded, near the parish cemetery of Maybole, a chapel for one clerk and three chaplains, dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and endowed it with the five mark lands of Barrycloych and Barrelach, the six mark lands of Treuchan, and various other sources of revenue. This collegiate chapel seems to have been the earliest establishment of its class in Scotland; and afterwards, when similar ones arose, it was called a collegiate church, and its officiates were styled provost and prebendaries. During part of the reigns of James III. and James IV., Sir David Robertson was provost; and, in 1525, Mr. Walter Kennedy, rector of Douglas, canon of Glasgow, and rector of the university of Glasgow, was appointed to the office. The ground on which the town stands belonged to the collegiate church. Two houses, which were the domiciles of two of its priests, and orchards which belonged to the domiciles of the others, still exist. The church itself is now the burying-place of the Marquis of Ailsa and other parties, whose ancestors arrested the progress of the pile toward ruin; and is surrounded by a planted and neat patch of ground enclosed within a wall.

The Town of Maybole is a burgh of barony and the reputed capital of Carrick. It stands near the southern extremity of the parish of Maybole, on the road from Glasgow to Portpatrick, 9 miles south by west of Ayr, 12 north-north-east of Girvan, 22 south-south-west of Kilmarnock, and 81 south-west of Edinburgh. It stands chiefly on the de vity and partly along the skirts of a very bro based and flattened hill, with an exposure to east, the summit of the hill intervening betwee and the frith of the Clyde; and it commands a pl sant and somewhat extensive view over one-half the points of the compass into the interior of C rick. An old rhyme, using one of several obsol variations of the town's ancient name, says,—

"Minnibole's a dirty hole,
It sits aboon a mire."

This representation, in the sense usually attac to it of the town being situated on miry ground now, and probably always was, incorrect. A br belt of deep green meadow, nearly as level a bowling-green, stretches along the base of the h and seems anciently to have been a marsh; but could not have been a marsh of a miry kind, otherwise than green and meadowy, nor does even at present, form the site of more than a v small and entirely modern part of the town. T whole ancient site is declivitous, abounding w copious springs of pure water; and not improba was clothed in its natural state with heath. T sets of names, both very various in their ort graphy, but represented by the forms *Maiboil* a *Minnybole*, were anciently given to the town; th have greatly perplexed etymologists, and seem have bewildered the usually astute George Chalme but they may, Professor Gray thinks, be referred Gaelic roots, which make them mean 'the Hea ground upon the marsh,' and 'the Heath-grou upon the meadow.' A town built upon a heat declination, and closely skirted by a meadc or even a grassy marsh, may thus, without 'sitt aboon a mire,' be both 'Minnibole' and Mayb The lower streets of the town, called Kirklan Newyards, and Ballony, are not within the limit the burgh, and consist almost wholly of weav houses and workshops, tidier and better than sim buildings in many other towns. The main st runs nearly north and south, and—with the exc tion of a brief thoroughfare going off westwar right angles from its middle—occupies the high ground within the burgh. A considerable sp deeply sloping between it and the low-lying subu is disposed to a small extent in the ancient ce tery and the relics of the collegiate church; greater extent in four or five incompact and irr larly arranged streets; and to a yet greater ex in fields and gardens which give all the intersec thoroughfares a straggling or detached appears and impart to the whole town a rural, airy, healthful aspect.

The only parts of the town which draw the a tion of a stranger, are the Main street, and wh called the Kirk-wynd. These are narrow, ar varying width, quite destitute of every moder traction, and sinless of all the ordinary graces fine town; yet they possess many features of an stateliness, decayed and venerable magnific and even fading dashes of metropolitan great which strongly image the aristocratical pa Edinburgh during the feudal age. As the c of Carrick, the place anciently wielded more ence over its province than the modern metrop the kingdom does over Scotland, and containe winter residences of a large proportion of the rick barons. As the seat, also, of the courts o tice of Carrick bailiery,—the place where all of importance in a roistering and litigatin were tried,—it derived not a little outward r tability from the numbers and wealth of the pa practitioners who made it their home. In com

too, with its collegiate church and its near vicinity to Crossraguel abbey, it borrowed great consequence from the presence of influential ecclesiastics who, in a dark age, possessed more resources of power and opulence than most of the nobility. No fewer than 28 baronial mansions, stately, turreted, and strong, are said to have stood within its limits. Two of several of these which still remain figure in association with such interesting history that they must be specially noticed.

The chief is the ancient residence of the Ailsa or Cassilis family, the principal branch of the Kennedys. The building stands near the middle of the town, bears the name of the Castle *par excellence*, and is a high, well-built, imposing pile, one of the strongest and finest of its class. It was the place of confinement for life of the Countess of Cassilis, a daughter of the first Earl of Haddington, who eloped with the Gipsy leader, Johnnie Faa. See Cassilis. The Earls of Cassilis, directly and through the medium of collateral branches of their family, wielded such power over the province that they were called both popularly and by historiographers, "Kings of Carrick;" and they used the castle of Maybole as the metropolitan palace of their "kingdom." Gilbert, the fourth Earl, who lived in the unsettled period succeeding the commencement of the Reformation, pushed his power into Galloway, and seized the large possessions of the abbey of Glenluce. He, for some time, saw his uncle abbot of Crossraguel; but, the office passing to Allan Stewart, who enjoyed the protection of the Laird of Bargany, he rapaciously desired to lay hands on all its revenues and temporal rights. His brother, Thomas Kennedy, having at his instigation enticed Stewart to become his guest, the Earl conveyed the ensnared abbot to Dunure castle, the original residence of the Cassilis family, and there, by subjecting him to terrible torments, forced him to resign by legal instruments the possessions of the abbacy. A feud arose from this event, or was aggravated by it, between the Earls of Cassilis and the Lairds of Bargany, and at last issued in very tragical events. In December, 1601, the Earl of Cassilis rode out from Maybole castle at the head of 200 armed followers to waylay the Laird of Bargany on a ride from Ayr to his house on Girvan-water; and on the farm of West Enoch, about half-a-mile north of the town, he forced on the Laird an utterly unequal conflict, and speedily brought him and several faithful adherents gorily to the ground. The Laird, mortally wounded, was carried from the scene of the onset to Maybole, that he might there, if he should evince any symptom of recovery, be despatched by the Earl as 'Judge Ordinar' of the country; and thence he was removed to Ayr, where he died in a few hours. Flagrant though the deed was, it not only passed through manœuvring and state influence highly characteristic of the period—passed with impunity, but it was formally noted by an act of council as good service to the King. The Laird of Auchendrane, son-in-law of the slain baron, was one of the few adherents who bravely but vainly attempted to carry the onslaught, and he received some severe wounds in the encounter. Thirsting for revenge, and learning that Sir Thomas Kennedy of Colzean intended to make a journey to Edinburgh, he so secretly instigated a party to waylay and kill him, that no witness existed of his connexion with them except a poor student of the name of Dalrymple, who had been the bearer of the intelligence which suggested and guided the crime. Dalrymple now became the object of his fears; and, after having been confined at Auchendrane, and in the island of Arran, and expatriated for five or six years a soldier, he returned home, and was doomed to destruction. Mure, the Laird, having got a vassal, called James Bannatyne, to entice him to his house, situated at Chapel-Donan, a lonely place on the coast, murdered him there at midnight, and buried his body in the sand. The corpse, speedily unearthed by the tide, was carried out by the assassin to the sea at a time when a strong wind blew from the shore, but was very soon brought back by the waves, and lodged on the very scene of the murder. Mure, and his son who aided him in the horrid transactions, fell under general suspicion, and now endeavoured to destroy Bannatyne, the witness and accomplice of their guilt; but the unhappy peasant making full confession to the civil authorities, they were brought up from an imprisonment into which the King, roused by general indignation, had already thrown them, and were placed at the bar, pronounced guilty, and summarily and ignominiously put to death. These dismal transactions form the groundwork of Sir Walter Scott's dramatic sketch, called 'Auchendrane, or the Ayrshire Tragedy.'

The house now occupied as the Red Lion inn, was anciently the mansion of the provost, and is notable as the scene of a set debate between John Knox, the reformer, and Quentin Kennedy, uncle of the fourth Earl of Cassilis, and abbot of Crossraguel. An account af the transaction, written by Knox himself, was republished in 1812 by Sir Alexander Boswell, from a copy—the only one extant—in his library at Auchinleck. The debate was occasioned by a challenge, on the part of the abbot, given in the church of Kirkoswald; it was conducted in a dingy, pannelled apartment, in the presence of 80 persons, equally selected by the antagonists, and included several nobles and influential gentlemen; it lasted for three days, and was eventually broken off through the want of suitable accommodation for the persons and retinues of the select auditors; and it did good service in practically prostrating the abbot, and in arousing public attention to the corruptions of Romanism. The members of a 'Knox club,' instituted in the town to commemorate the event, and consisting of all classes of Protestants, used to hold a festival to demonstrate their warm sense of the religious and civil liberties which have accrued from the overthrow of the Romish domination.

The noticeable civil buildings, additional to the two mentioned, are the ancient town-residences of the Lairds of Blairquhan, now used as the tolbooth, —the ancient residence of the Lairds of Kilhenzie, now the White Horse inn,—the ancient residence of the Kennedys of Knockdow, now called the Black house,—the house occupied by Sir Thomas Kennedy of Colzean, now the property of Sir Thos. M. Cunningham,—the ancient residence of the Kennedys of Ballimore, situated in the Kirk-wynd,—the ancient residence of the abbots of Crossraguel, called the Garden of Eden,—and the Town-hall, a cumbrous old pile with a low, heavy, spiral tower, situated at the Cross. Though the town has not one modern public civil building, it abounds in commodious and comfortable dwelling-houses, greatly superior, for every domiciliary use, to even the best of its remaining baronial mansions. The parish-church is a plain edifice, and might even claim to be neat were it not disfigured by a small unsightly steeple. The church at the west end of the town is a very creditable edifice. The United Presbyterian church draws attention by having had a deep slice cut away from one of its corners, occasioned by a bigoted attempt to prevent its erection.

Maybole, after passing through a season of great depopulation and decline consequent on the aboli-

tion of hereditary jurisdictions, has risen into considerable importance as a busy outpost of the cotton-manufacturers of Glasgow, and a ready receptacle of the immigrant weavers of Ireland. It has no manufacture whatever of its own, beyond the usual produce of handicraftsmen for local use; and figures chiefly as a seat of population, where the Irish weavers and the agents of Scottish employers conveniently meet. Incomers from Ireland have been so numerous as almost to counterbalance the aboriginal inhabitants, and give law to the place. Excepting a few coarse woollens and blankets, all the fabrics woven are pullicates, imitation thibets, and mull and jaconet muslins. Maybole, jointly with the villages of Crosshill and Kirkmichael, had, in 1828, 1,700 hand-looms, and, in 1838, 1,360. The condition of the weavers is similar to that in other towns where weaving is the chief occupation, and if darkened by some peculiar local features, is perhaps at least equally lightened by others. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and annual fairs are held on the third Thursday of January, April, July, and October. The town has offices of the Royal Bank of Scotland, and of the Union Bank. It has likewise six insurance agencies, a water company, a gas light company, and a mechanics' institution, and is the meeting place of the Carrick farmers' society. It has long had daily coach communication with Ayr, but it will derive greatly increased benefit from its branch railway to the Ayr and Dalmellington railway. It was erected into a burgh of barony in 1516, and is governed by 2 bailies, 15 councillors, and a treasurer. Its public revenue averages about £65 a-year. A bailie court is held on every Thursday, and a justice of peace court sits on the first Wednesday of every month. Population in 1841, 3,431; in 1851, 3,862. Houses, 394.

MAYFIELD. See Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway.

MAYSHIEL. See Haddingtonshire.

MEADOWBANK. See Kirknewton.

MEADOWMILL, a village in the parish of Tranent, very near the boundary with that of Prestonpans, and on the road between Preston and Seaton, Haddingtonshire. It is of modern erection, and stands on the field of the battle of Prestonpans, fought in 1745. Its name occurs in a well-known Jacobite song. A little south of it stands the elegant form of Stiell's hospital; and immediately north of it passes the line of the North British railway. Population, 120.

MEAG (The), a rivulet of the centre of the southern border of Ross-shire. It issues from Loch-Benachan, and runs 8 miles east-north-eastward to a confluence with the Conan at Scatwell.

MEALBUIDHE, a mountain in the parish of Fortingal, Perthshire, having an altitude of 3,480 feet above the level of the sea.

MEALCEANDEARG, the central one of three ranges of alpine mountain in the eastern division of the parish of Glenshiel, Ross-shire. It rises nearly 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, and displays a grandly romantic outline.

MEALFOURVOUNIE, a mountain in the parish of Urquhart, Inverness-shire. It is situated at the foot of Glen-Urquhart and Glen-Moriston, and forms a conspicuous feature on the north-west flank of Loch-Ness. It is broad-based and round-backed; sends up, from a broad stage at four-fifths of its whole elevation, a dome-shaped peak, which constitutes the remaining fifth of its altitude; and attains altogether an elevation above sea-level of, some authorities say, 2,700 feet,—others say 3,060 feet,—and others even 3,200 feet. The great mass of the mountain, from the summit downward, consists coarse conglomerate, whose abraded portions a gneiss, granite, quartz-rock, mica-schist, and san stone, cohering with extremely little cement; a its lower declivities, including seemingly its wh base, consist of a hard compact splintery roc which has usually been described as primary r quartz-rock, but which may be stratified sandsto completely indurated, and in a great measure d vested of its stratification by the subjacency of gr nite, and which is so hard and crystalline as to quarried and regularly used for causewaying t streets of Inverness. The upper stage or peak the mountain is very steep on the west, and almo mural on the north and south; and it is connect with the rest of the mountain, on the east, by long tapering ridge. On the western side, at t bottom of the peak, is a lochlet of about 4 acre whence flows toward Loch-Ness a rill always r mantic, and, in rainy weather, powerfully scen descending in the brief distance of 2 miles a heig equal to that of the entire course of the Twee tumbling along a broken channel down the face a sublime mountain-frontlet of rock, waving arou it in its lower course a gay assemblage of trees, a performing two singularly beautiful cascade-lea amidst overhanging foliage of the richest tin On the west side of this rill, near its source, a nearly 1,500 feet up the mountain, is a rockin stone of about 20 feet in circumference, which moveable by two persons. The view from the su mit of Mealfourvounie is grand and extensive, a comprehends the whole of the Glenmore-nan-Albi from Fort-George on the north-east to Fort-Willia on the south-west, a distance of more than 70 mil On the north the eye wanders over various scene away to the mountains of Ross and Caithness; a on the south, it expatiates over the whole of Stra errick and the country watered by the head-strea of the Spey. Immediately below Loch-Ness stretch slenderly along, like a narrow ditch, deeply su within steep banks; and at 6 miles' distance, t Fall of Foyers glitters in its belt of shining spr between sheets of dark-brown mountain, like light of the sky struggling through a vertical fiss in the heights. Mealfourvounie is noted for be the first landmark seen by mariners, after they p the Moray frith round Kinnaird-head, or from south, and for guiding their navigation over m of that vast gulf.

MEALHORN, a mountain in the parish of derachyllis, and in the south-west of the R forest, in Sutherlandshire. It has an altitude nearly 3,000 feet above sea-level.

MEALMEADHONOCH, a mountain in the In ness-proper district of the parish of Durness, Sut landshire.

MEALNENION, the conical summit of Ben brie, 3,200 feet high, on the mutual border of parishes of Lairg and Farr, Sutherlandshire.

MEARLSFORD. See Falkland.

MEARNAIG. See Glensanda-Hill.

MEARNS, a parish, containing the post-office lage of Newton-Mearns, and part of the post-o village of Busby, in the south-east of Renfrews It is bounded by Lanarkshire, Eaglesham, Ayrs Neilston, Eastwood, and Cathcart. Its length north-eastward is about 7 miles; and its gre breadth is 3½ miles. The Earn traces most of boundary with Eaglesham, on the south-east; White Cart traces all the boundary with Lan shire on the east; and several smaller stre mostly tributaries of the White Cart, run in th terior. The surface of the parish is beauti diversified with gentle eminences or small

hills, and gradually rises from the north-east to the south-west, where there is a moor of considerable extent. It has always been distinguished for its fine pasture; and even in the present times of extended cultivation, it is very largely devoted to depasturement and the dairy. The soil, in some small tracts in the lower district, lies on a clay bottom, and has a stiffish character; but in most other places it lies on a porous, fractured, rapidly decomposing subsoil of trap rock, of the kind locally called rotten rock, and is of a light dry quality, quick, and stimulating. There are three small lakes in the moors, and one in the lands of Pollock, all very attractive to anglers. There are about fifty landowners; but Sir Hew Crawford Pollock, Bart., owns more than one-fourth of the entire valuation, and the greater number are small proprietors farming their own lands. The principal properties are Pollock, Mearns, Southfield, Caplerig, Greenbank, Fingleton, and Netherhouse. The old valuation was £4,725 6s. 6d. Scotch. Assessed property in 1856, £18,658 4s. 8d.

The earliest name that appears on record, in connection with this parish, is that of Roland of Mearns, who is mentioned as a witness to the donation which Eschina, wife of Walter the Steward, gave to the monastery of Paisley in the year 1177. Robert of Mearns appears in the same capacity in a grant made to that establishment in 1250. In the 13th century, the barony of Mearns came by marriage to the Maxwells of Caerlaverock, afterwards Lord Maxwell, and Earls of Nithsdale. About the year 1648, it was sold by the Earl of Nithsdale to Sir George Maxwell of Nether Pollock, from whom it was soon afterwards acquired by Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, to which family it has since belonged. The castle of Mearns is a large square tower situated on a rocky eminence, about a mile south-east of the village of Newton-Mearns. It is surrounded by a strong wall, and seems to have been secured by a drawbridge. It has long been uninhabited, the proprietors having their residence at Ardgowan. The estate of Pollock in this parish is called Upper Pollock, to distinguish it from Nether Pollock in the parish of Eastwood; but it was the original estate to which the name Pollock belonged, and which gave the name of Pollock to the family who still hold it, and who are one of the oldest families in Scotland. The mansion house of Upper Pollock was built about the end of the 17th century, and stands on a rising ground, embosomed among old trees, yet commanding an extensive view. Southfield house is a very pleasant residence, well sheltered with wood. Caplerig was anciently a seat of the Knights Templars. The late Professor Wilson spent part of his boyhood as a boarder in the manse of Mearns; and he often, in his writings, alluded to the scenes of that period of his boyhood; so that Mearns is nearly as much associated with his great name as if it had been the place of his nativity. The parish is traversed by the road from Glasgow to Kilmarnock, and by that from Paisley to Eaglesham; and it enjoys daily communication by public coach with Glasgow, from both Newton-Mearns and Busby. The village of Newton-Mearns stands on the Glasgow and Kilmarnock road, about ½ a mile north-west of the parish church, and 7 miles south-south-west of Glasgow. It is a burgh-of-barony, and has the right of holding a weekly market and two annual fairs. It consists chiefly of a single street, situated on a rising ground, and commanding a pleasant prospect. Should this be the 'Nova villa de Mernis,' (Newtown of Mearns,) mentioned in two donations by Sir Herbert Maxwell to the monastery of Paisley, between the years 1272 and 1316, it boasts a considerable antiquity, and affords an instance of a place continuing to be described by a name centuries after it had ceased to be applicable. The population of the village is about 550. There are cotton works at Busby, a printfield at Netherplace, and a printfield and bleachfield at Wellmeadow. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,814; in 1851, 3,704. Houses, 337.

This parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Sir M. R. S. Stewart, Bart. Stipend, £283 19s. 6d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £1,560 0s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £63 fees, and £4 other emoluments. The parish church is a very old building, altered and enlarged in 1813, and containing 730 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church at Newton-Mearns, originally built in 1743, and containing 490 sittings, but entirely rebuilt about 1840. There is also an United Presbyterian church at Busby, built in 1836, and containing 400 sittings. There are five non-parochial schools. There was in popish times a chapel at Upper Pollock; but it disappeared after the Reformation. The ancient vicarage of Mearns was a perpetual one, with altarage and lands.

MEARNS, an ancient and popular designation of Kincardineshire: which see.

MEATHIE. See Inverarity.

MEDAN'S CAVE (St.). See Kirkmaiden.

MEDWIN (The), a rivulet of the middle ward of Lanarkshire. It is formed by two streams, the North Medwin and the South Medwin, which unite about 1¾ mile south-east of the village of Carnwath; and, being formed there by these streams, it runs about 1½ mile north-westward, on the boundary between the parishes of Carnwath and Libberton, to the Clyde. The North Medwin rises on the confines of Edinburghshire, and has a course of about 8 miles, in a south-south-westerly direction, chiefly within the parish of Carnwath. The South Medwin rises near Garvaldfoot, in the parish of Linton, in Peebles-shire, and has a course of about 10 miles, in a south-westerly direction, chiefly on the boundary between the parishes of Dunsyre and Carnwath on its right bank, and the parishes of Dolphinton, Walston, and Libberton, on its left bank. A little below its source it is divided by a mill-pond into two rills, one of which continues the course toward the Clyde, while the other goes to the Tarth, and through that to the Tweed. It is said also that one of the fountain-sources of the Medwin emits two rills, one of which flows to the Water of Leith. And thus is there a common affluence toward the Clyde, the Tweed, and the Forth.

MEETHILL. See Peterhead.

MEGGET, a parish in Peebles-shire, forming the basin of a rivulet of its own name, and often popularly designated from it Meggetdale. The parish is united to Lyne: which see.

MEGGET (The), a rivulet of the parish of Westerkirk, Eskdale, Dumfries-shire. It rises in the extreme north of the parish, very near the boundary with Roxburghshire, and flows 6½ miles southward to a junction with Stennis-water. The united stream, about half-a-mile farther south, falls into the Esk in the vicinity of Waulkmill. The Megget is strictly a mountain-stream, fed by four or five large and as many small brawling brooks. It has attractions for the angler, flows in the vicinity of a noted antimony mine, and washes the village of Jamestown.

MEGGSHILL. See Gretna.

MEIDHOPE. See Linlithgowshire.

MEIG (The). See Meag (The).

MEIGLE, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, on the eastern verge of Perthshire. It is bounded by Forfarshire, and by Cupar-

Angus and Alyth. Its length south-westward is 5½ miles; and its breadth varies from 1 mile to 2½ miles. Dean-water, maintaining the sluggish character which pervades it over its whole course, creeps 3½ miles along the north-west boundary. The river Isla, sweeping away the Dean, and occasionally inundating its banks with the freshets which it brings down from the Grampians, continues the boundary-line for 2 miles. Meigle-burn, coming in from Newtyle, waters the south-western and larger district, and augments the Dean a mile above that stream's influx to the Isla. The parish lies in the centre of Strathmore, and has no other variation of surface than a few very gentle rising grounds. The soil, in some places, is sandy; in others, is clayey; but, in most, is a rich dark-coloured loam. The whole surface is enclosed, and beautifully cultivated. Belts and groves of trees cover nearly 200 acres. Red sandstone, suitable for building, is worked in two quarries; and shell-marl has been removed in considerable quantities from a small bog near the southern extremity. There are five principal landowners. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £5,441 11s. 1d. Drumkilbo, a mile east of the village, is a fine mansion, embosomed in wood. Kinloch-house, 1¼ mile west of the village, is pleasantly situated. Meigle-house and Potento contribute to adorn the district. Belmont-castle, the seat of Lord Wharncliffe, ⅔ of a mile south of the village, is an elegant modern quadrangular pile, agglomerated with the old tower of a former mansion. In Belmont park is a tumulus called Belliduff, which tradition assigns as the spot on which Macbeth fell in combat with Macduff; and at some distance stands, almost erect, a block of granite, 20 tons weight, called Macbeth's stone, and said to be monumental of one of his generals. These objects, and the traditions connected with them, though they fail to prove that Macbeth was not slain at Lumphanan in Aberdeenshire, may probably show that Meigle was the scene of some of his fighting. There are some very antique and curious monuments in the churchyard, associated with the name of the fabulous King Arthur's faithless wife, Guinevar, or Vanora. The village of Meigle stands on Meigle-burn, in the centre of the parish, on the road from Cupar-Angus to Kirriemuir, about a mile north of the junction station of the Scottish Midland railway with the Dundee and Newtyle railway, 5½ miles south-west of Glammis, 6½ north-east of Cupar-Angus, and 13 north-north-west of Dundee. It seems to have been a seat of population, or at all events was a burying-place, before the introduction of Christianity. A weekly market was formerly held in it, but has fallen into disuse. Annual fairs for horses and cattle are held on the last Wednesday of June and October. The village has two inns and an insurance agency. A post-gig runs through it between the railway station and Alyth. Population of the village, about 300. Population of the parish in 1831, 873; in 1851, 686. Houses, 144.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £237 19s. 2d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated teinds, £30 3s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £16 fees, and £5 other emoluments. The parish church was mainly built about 1780, but comprises two aisles of a previous edifice; and it contains about 700 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 200; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £66 3s. 5d. There is also an Episcopalian chapel. There is a private school. Meigle was anciently the occasional residence of the Bishops of Dunkeld.

MEIGLE-HILL. See Galashiels.

MEIKLEBEN, one of the Lennox hills in Stirlingshire, so situated as to seem to unite the Campsie and the Kilsyth ranges. It has a fine contour, rises to an altitude of about 1,500 feet above sea level, is seen from a great distance in the direction of Lanark, and forms a conspicuous landmark from the frith of Forth.

MEIKLE-CESS-LAW. See Longformacus.

MEIKLE-FARNESS, a quondam village, now quite extinct, in the parish of Cromarty.

MEIKLE-FERRY. See Dornoch Frith (The).

MEIKLEFOLLA. See Fyvie.

MEIKLEHOLMSIDE-BURN, a brook, tracing part of the south-western boundary of the parish of Moffat to the incipient Annan, in Dumfries-shire.

MEIKLE-LOCH, a lake about a mile long, and half-a-mile broad, near the centre of Glen-Urquhart, in the parish of Urquhart, Inverness-shire. Its banks are adorned with the houses and grounds of Lochletter, Lakefield, and Sheuglie. The glen comes down upon it with the expansion of a strath; but, immediately after passing it, becomes contracted and winding. Luxuriant birches swarm on the gently sloping banks behind the fine fields of Lakefield and Lochletter, climb the steep acclivities of the narrowing glen below, and combine with the glassy surface of the lake and the bold contour of the mountains to render the place one of the most captivating of the close scenes of the Highlands.

MEIKLEOUR, a post-office village in the parish of Caputh, Perthshire. It is situated 5 miles west of Cupar-Angus. Cattle markets are held in it several times a-year. Population, 110. Houses, 37.

MEIKLE-RIVER. See Lochbroom.

MEIKLE-ROE, an island in the parish of Delting, Shetland. It is situated in the south-east of St. Magnus' bay, and has a somewhat circular outline, with a diameter of about 2½ miles. Its eastern half lies very near the islets and peninsulas at the head of the bay. Population in 1841, 214; in 1851, 290. Houses, 50.

MEIKLEWARTHILL, an estate and a village in the parish of Rayne, Aberdeenshire. There is a round knoll on the estate called the Earl of Mar's Rieve, which probably made some figure in the rude jurisprudence of the feudal times. Population of the village, 152. Houses, 41. A large annual cattle market is held here about Whitsunday.

MEIKLEWOOD. See Gargunnock.

MEIN-WATER, a rivulet of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It rises on the north-east side of Ris hill, in the north of the parish of Middlebie, with a few yards of the source of one of the tributari of the Milk, and flows 4½ miles southward, and south-westward to the Annan, at a point ¾ of a mi south of Hoddam church. Its course is chiefly Middlebie; but, for 2 miles above its mouth, is part in Hoddam, and partly between these two parish It has three tributaries, all from the north, and no exceeding 3½ miles in length of course. The stre runs, for some distance above its termination, amo land of a gravelly soil; and it frequently overflo its banks, alters its channel, and sweeps away e bankments.

MELBY, a post-office station subordinate to L wick, in Shetland.

MELDON-BURN. See Eddlestone.

MELDRUM, a parish, containing the post-to of Old Meldrum, in the Garioch district of Aberdee shire. It is bounded by Fyvie, Tarves, Bour and Daviot. Its length east-south-eastward is abo 6 miles; and its breadth varies from 2 to 4 mil The whole parish is ridgy rising ground, surround by vales and valleys in the neighbouring parish Its north-western extremity has a considera

altitude above the exterior vales; but its other parts have only a moderate height, and descend by an easy inclination, presenting a diversity of rich well-cultivated table land, sloping to the west, the south, and the east. Several points of the surface command extensive views, on the one hand of the district of Foremartine and Buchan, and on the other hand, of the celebrated valley of the Garioch, bounded on the west by the lofty Bennochie. The summit grounds are extensively heathy; but the slopes, particularly on the south-west and the south, have a rich fertile soil. Upwards of 500 imperial acres are under plantation; upwards of 1,100 are pastoral or waste; and about 5,800 are either regularly or occasionally in tillage. Hornblende rock, of a quality which admits of being polished like marble, is found in large detached masses; whinstone is common; rock-crystal occurs in the hill of Bethelnie; and limestone was wrought for some time near the boundary. The average rent of the best land per Scotch acre is £4 10s. adjacent to the town, and £2 in the country districts. The estimated value of raw produce in 1840 was £15,642. Assessed property in 1843, £4,999. Meldrum-house is a fine residence, in the antique style of architecture, surrounded with beautiful scenery. The remains of a Roman encampment existed till recently on Bethelnie farm. The road from Aberdeen to Banff traverses the parish; and a branch railway from Old Meldrum to Inverury was opened in the summer of 1856. Population in 1831, 1,790; in 1851, 2,002. Houses, 401.

This parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Urquhart of Meldrum. Stipend, £223 19s. 10d.; glebe, £28. Unappropriated teinds, £40 17s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £28, with fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and some other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1684, enlarged in 1767, and new-seated in 1810, and contains 674 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 700; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £280 19s. 7d. There is an United Presbyterian church, built in 1822, and containing 312 sittings. There is an Episcopalian chapel, built in 1813, and containing 170 sittings. There are three non-parochial schools. The ancient name of the parish was Bethelnie; and that name is still retained by a district in it where the ancient church was situated. The modern name Meldrum is Celtic, and signifies, the shoulder-hill or ridge-hill, and seems to allude to the general configuration of the parochial surface.

MELDRUM (Old), a post-town, a market town, and a burgh-of-barony in the parish of Meldrum, Aberdeenshire. It stands on the road from Aberdeen to Banff, 5 miles north-north-east of Inverury, and 18 north-north-west of Aberdeen. Its streets are very irregularly built; but they nevertheless contain a number of good houses. The town-hall is a respectable edifice, surmounted by a spire. The inhabitants appear to possess a spirit of enterprise,—they are chiefly merchants, professional men, tradesmen, handicraftsmen, and labourers. There is a good weekly market for provisions; and during the winter and spring months a market is held every fortnight for the sale of cattle and grain. There are also two annual fairs in May and November. A considerable manufacture of cotton goods is carried on. There are also a brewery and a distillery; and in the vicinity are several corn-mills. The town was erected into a burgh-of-barony in 1672, but has not now any local magistrate. There are in it a mechanics' institution, with reading-room and library. There is likewise a horticultural society. Population in 1831, 1,004; in 1851, 1,579.

MELFORD (Loch), a small sea-loch of Argyleshire. It enters between points Degnish and Ashnish, opposite the island of Luing; is 1⅔ mile broad at the entrance, and extends 4 miles inland, in an east-north-easterly direction, along the southern boundary of Nether Lorn. Its name means 'the Lake of the high eminences or lumps of land,' and may be regarded as descriptive of its scenery. Several islets lie on its bosom; and Melford-house overlooks its north-east extremity.

MELGAM (The). See Lintrathen.

MELGUND-CASTLE. See Aberlemno.

MELISTA. See Uig.

MELLENDEAN-BURN, a brook flowing on the boundary between the parishes of Kelso and Sprouston, Roxburghshire.

MELLERSTAIN, a village in the parish of Earlston, Berwickshire. It stands near the Eden, 8 miles north-west by west of Kelso. Population, 173. Houses, 45.

MELNESS, a district, having a post-office station of its own name, in the north-west of the parish of Tongue, Sutherlandshire. Here is a Free church, forming one charge with the Free church of Eriboll.

MELROSE, a parish in the extreme north of Roxburghshire, forming a northerly projection of that county between Selkirkshire and Berwickshire, to the southern extremity of Edinburghshire. It contains the post-town of Melrose, the post-office villages of Dernock and Gattonside, the villages of Eildon, Newstead, Newton, and Blainslie, the antiquarian locality of Old Melrose, and a large part of the post-town of Galashiels. It is bounded by the counties of Selkirk, Edinburgh, and Berwick, and by the parishes of St. Boswells, Bowden, and Lindean. Its length south-eastward is 10¾ miles; and its greatest breadth is 6½ miles. The river Tweed traces the boundary 1½ mile north-eastward with Selkirkshire, runs 4½ miles eastward through the interior, and traces the boundary 2½ miles eastward and southward with Berwickshire. Bowden burn traces the southern boundary 1½ mile eastward, past the village of Newton, to the Tweed. Cauldshields-loch, another small lake, and a brook flowing from them to the Tweed, trace the southern boundary 1½ mile westward with Lindean. Galawater traces the boundary 4½ miles south-south-eastward with Selkirkshire to the Tweed. The Leader traces the boundary 4¾ miles southward with Berwickshire to the Tweed. Allen-water, traversing the prototype of the Glendearg of Sir Walter Scott's monastery, and almost hid in many places by overhanging woods, runs southward from near the northern extremity at Blinkbonnie to the Tweed, a little above Pavilion. Numerous tiny rills rise in the interior, and flow toward the larger streams, contributing, by their mimic dells and knots of copse-wood, to adorn a district of no common wealth in the number and loveliness of its running waters. The whole of the bold fine eastern summit, half of the far-seeing central one, and the northern skirt or lower declivity of the western one, of the Eildon hills, are in the parish, and form an imposing screen along its southern boundary. See Eildon-hills. A person entering by the turnpike from the south crosses the brokenly furrowed bed of Bowden-burn, ascends the north-eastern skirt of the Eildons, with a finely cultivated slope going down from the right to a narrow and almost obstructed part in the path of the Tweed; and 1½ mile after crossing the boundary, he sees suddenly revealed to him the vale of Melrose, with its villages and orchards and opulent corn-fields,—its sinuous, shining, gorgeous belt of intersecting river, and its framework of romantic braes feathered all over in many parts with plantation, and cloven picturesquely down with the receding vales of the Leader, the Allen, and the Gala.

The panorama of the vale, either as seen from this point, which places Cowdenknowes, the recess of the Leader, and the whole north hill-screen fully on the back-ground,—or from vantage-ground, in the vicinity of the town, which places the elegant remains of the abbey on the foreground, and brings the luscious orchard-beauties of the vale and the fine knoll which bears aloft the parish-church fully before the eye,—or from the declivities between the foot of Gala and that of Allen-water, whence Abbotsford is seen as a prime attraction, and the eye is carried over a long sweep of the Tweed, and the Eildon hills show their finest proportions, and lift two beautiful cones against the sky back-ground,—is one of the most unmingledly interesting of the landscapes which most combine grandeur with beauty and fertility, in the south of Scotland. "The valley of Melrose," says the New Statistical Account, "must have been a noble lake at some remote period, the Tweed entering it by a narrow inlet, across which Melrose-bridge is thrown, and leaving it by a narrow outlet at Tweedwood, before the formation of which, the whole space, enclosed by the Eildon and Gattonside hills, must have been a continued sheet of water. A substratum of water-sand, dense or penetrable by the spade, pure or gravelly, is always met with in digging a few feet below the surface. At a comparatively recent period, less than two centuries ago, the course of the Tweed seems to have been on the south side of the valley. A fine rich flat, now on the south side of the river, is called Gattonside-haugh, and its feudal tenures show that it once actually formed a part of the Gattonside lands, which are on the north side of the river. In these tenures a right is retained to an ancient church-way, severed by the Tweed, along which the inhabitants used to pass of old to the Catholic service in the abbey. Near the village of Newstead the old channel of the river is beautifully marked; and what was formerly a deep pool and perilous eddy, across which Claverhouse is said to have been ferried, is now a fine meadow, but still continues to be called 'the wheel.' The change in the course of the Tweed seems to have been aided by human industry, as a strong embankment is necessary to prevent it from resuming its old domain."

Between one-fourth and one-third of the area of the parish lies south of the Tweed, and, excepting on the Eildon-hills and a patch of moorland, stretching from their western base, is all in cultivation. The district north of the Tweed is, over an extent of 25 square miles, strictly upland and pastoral; yet it yields so largely to the plough, either regularly or occasionally, on the banks of the rivers, and up the lower acclivities of the hills, as to have arable grounds and natural pasturage in proportion to each other of 5 to 3. The soil in the southern district of the parish is chiefly a strong clay, excellently adapted for wheat; along the Tweed is of a fine, light, dry nature, fit for all kinds of grain; and, in the northern district, is first a light earth mixed with sand, and superincumbent on gravel,—next, a strong clay upon till, full of springs and very wet,—and, next, moss. Georgical operations of every sort have been conducted boldly, extensively, and with skill, and have worked great achievements. At least 1,200 acres, and probably a larger number, which formerly were either waste or of small pastoral value, are under plantation. Greywacke, which abounds over all the north and west, with a north-easterly dip, is worked as building material. A species of conglomerate, which occurs at Quarry-hill, west of the town, is also used for building. Though sandstone occurs in the south-east corner of the parish, that used for masonry is brought from Sprouston or from Belses in Ancrum. There are about 50 landowners, drawing each a rental of £5(and upwards. The value of assessed property in 1855 was £35,759 4s. 4d. About twenty mansions and villas stand in the vicinity of the Tweed, contributing largely to the decorations of its valley; and the most conspicuous of them is Abbotsford, which we have made the subject of an article in its own alphabetical place. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Jedburgh, and by the Hawick fork of the North British railway; and it has stations on the latter at Galashiels, Melrose, and Newton. Population in 1831, 4,339; in 1851, 7,365. Houses, 915.

This parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £300 3s. 3d.; glebe, about £12. Unappropriated teinds, £308 17s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34, with about £50 fees, without any other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1810, and contains 953 sittings. There is a church at Galashiels, which was originally built as an extension church, and has recently been constituted by the court of teinds a quoad sacra parish church for the north-west district of Melrose parish, called Ladhope. There are two Free churches, the one called Melrose church at Melrose, the other called Ladhope church at Galashiels; and the receipts of the former in 1856 were about £400,—of the latter, £232 17s. There is an United Presbyterian church at Melrose, built in 1823, and containing 443 sittings. There is also an United Presbyterian church at Newton, built in 1772, and containing 452 sittings. There are likewise at Melrose a Congregational chapel, and an Episcopalian chapel. The principal schools, additional to the parish school, are Weirhill academy, a Free church school, an Episcopalian school, 3 boarding-schools for young ladies, and 6 ordinary schools at Newton, Blainslie, Langshaw, Gattonside, Dernock, and Newstead. The ancient church of Melrose, situated at the present town of Melrose, appears to have belonged, from the time of the local suppression of the Culdees, till the year 1136, to the monks of Coldingham; in that year at the founding of the Cistertian abbey, it was obtained from them by David I., in exchange for the church of the Virgin Mary in Berwick; and thence till the Reformation, it became strictly identified with the abbey in its history. The original name of the parish was Fordel; and this, in 1136, was substituted by Melrose, the name of the site of the Culdee establishment, arrogated and assumed in that year by the new-fledged Cistertian abbey. Three chapels anciently stood in the district north of the Tweed. One was situated at the village of Gattonside, was regularly built of freestone, and seems to have been appurtenant to some manor. Another, dedicated to St. Columba, the far-famed founder of the Culdee establishment of Iona, and giving to its site his abbreviated name with the adjunct signifying a field or pasture, stood at Colmslee, on Allen-water, and had anciently in its neighbourhood the dairy of the Melrose monks, and still survives in some observable vestiges. The third chapel, called Chieldhelles, and consisting of handsome stone architecture, stood in the north-east corner of the parish, on a tiny tributary of the Leader, and still gives its name to the spot which it occupied.

Old Melrose, situated 2½ miles east of the present town of Melrose, is now identified, as to architecture, with only one modern mansion. But the name strictly belongs to a peninsula 5 furlongs long and between from 2 to 3 broad, formed by a reduj

cation of the Tweed. The banks, all round, are lofty and wooded, varied with perpendicular rocks, jutting like buttresses from top to bottom; and the surface rises from them on all sides in a regular, smooth, grassy ascent, till it terminates in a small table-ground, crowned with the modern mansion, and both constituting and commanding a most beautiful scene. This promontory took the name of Melrose, afterwards transferred to the new town and to the whole parish, either from the Irish, *Maol-Ross*, signifying 'the bald projection,' or from the British, *Mell-Rhos*, signifying 'the projection of the meadow.' Old Melrose was the site of a Culdee establishment, one of the earliest on the continent of Scotland. Eata, one of the twelve disciples who accompanied Aidan, the founder of the bishopric of Lindisfarn, from Iona to Northumbria, seems not to have followed his master in accommodating himself to incipient prelacy, and, at all events, turned early aside from immediate co-operation with him to become the apostle of the upper vale of the Tweed. Eata appears on record, in the year 664, as the abbot or head of the Melrose establishment. His successor was Basil, a person whom Bede describes as "distinguished for his virtues and of a prophetic spirit." Cuthbert, one of the most famous saints of Scotland, probably one of the most zealous and enlightened of her early missionaries, and afterwards the nominal bishop of Lindisfarn, and the real laborious itinerating preacher of Northumbria, entered the establishment under Basil, and succeeded him in its presidency. Basil's fidelity and success are attested in his having given name to the neighbouring parish of St. Boswell's; and those of Cuthbert, mingled with some leaning toward the begun developments of prelacy, lie broadly stamped on the early ecclesiastical history and reminiscences of the south-east of Scotland and the north-east of England,—the whole of the ancient Northumbria. The Culdee establishment of Melrose, says Milne, "was a famous nursery for learning and religious men, who were filled with zeal for propagating the Christian religion, particularly among their neighbours the pagan Saxons." Nor does it seem to have been less illustrious for resisting the innovations of Romanism; for John of Melrose was one of several Culdees who boldly accused Boniface, a special emissary of the Pope to Scotland, as "the fabricator of falsehoods, the troubler of peace, and of the Christian religion, and the corrupter of it both by word and by writing;" and he is particularly recorded to have made himself obnoxious to the Romanists by impugning the Papal dogmas. But however simple, evangelical, and anti-Romish the establishment may have been, it suffered, in common with the parent-college of Iona, the foul fate of afterwards being treated by the Roman Catholic monks as if it had been an early offshoot of their own church.

The establishment flourished and enjoyed peace during two centuries; but before or about the middle of the 9th century, when the Saxon power was broken by the ascendency of the Scots, and incursions were made from the north to the upper and lower Tweed, it was overthrown either by Kenneth II. or by Kenneth III. At a future period, after it had remained for a season in utter desolation, Aldwin, Turgot, and some other Culdees, came from "Girwy to what was formerly the monastery of Mailros, but then a solitude; and being delighted with the retirement of that place, began to serve Christ there." But they were subjected to great injuries and persecutions on account of their peculiar doctrines, by King Malcolm; and menaced by him with death, and by the superior of Girwy with excommunication if they remained, they speedily withdrew from it the fading glories of Culdeeism. The place was never again the site of a college; but became a mere chaplainry, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and endowed with the privileges of a sanctuary. The foundations of a stone wall were not long ago traceable, which defended the establishment on the accessible side, and stretched from bank to bank of the Tweed across a narrow part of the isthmus. At the entrance, about the middle of the wall, stood a house, built probably for the porters, and still giving the name Red-house to its site. The place where the chapel stood continues to be called the Chapel-knowe; and adjacent places on the Tweed yet bear the names of Monk-ford, and Haly-wheel,—the holy whirlpool or eddy. The original buildings, like those of Iona, were such as could not have left any traces. Bede, speaking generally of the ecclesiastical erections of the early Culdees, says they were all of oak, and thatched with reeds. The remarkable causeway called the Gerthgate, leads off from Old Melrose, past the site of the Culdee chapel of Colmslee, to Soutra-hill. See Fala. Another 'abbey,' of which no records exist, but which seems to have been intermediate between the establishments of Old and New Melrose, stood in the vicinity of Newstead.

The Town of Melrose is delightfully situated at the north base of the Eildon hills, on the road from Edinburgh to Jedburgh, contiguous to the Melrose station of the Edinburgh and Hawick railway, 3 furlongs south of the Tweed, 4 miles east-south-east of Galashiels, 7 north-east by north of Selkirk, 11 north-west of Jedburgh, and 35 by road, but 37¼ by railway, south-east by south of Edinburgh. It has partly the character of an antique dingy place, with narrow thoroughfares and ancient houses, and partly the appearance of a modern, spruce, aspiring seat of population, with elegant and airy edifices; and in both respects it looks in good keeping with its situation, harmonizing partly with the grand antiquities adjacent to it, and partly with the magnificent landscape around it. It has recently, on the whole, undergone much improvement, in consequence of many wealthy strangers being attracted to it for occasional or permanent residence. The body of it consists of three lines of houses, arranged along the sides of a triangular open area. A modern and pleasant little street leads out at the west corner toward Galashiels; and narrow, brief thoroughfares lead off at the other corners toward Gattonside and Jedburgh. Some of the houses display on their lintels, amid the general plainness of their walls, sculptured stones traced with the I. H. S. and other popish devices, affording obvious indication that, at the time when these houses were erected, building materials were abstracted, largely and remorselessly, from the pile of the adjacent abbey. In the centre of the open triangular town area stands the cross, a structure bearing marks of great antiquity. It is about 20 feet high, and has on its apex a carving of an unicorn sustaining the arms of Scotland. A literal cross anciently surmounted the structure, and, according to the usage of popish times and things, received homage from pilgrims preliminary to their entering the precincts of the monastic pile; but this was destroyed in 1604. About a rood of land, called the Corse-rig, in a field near the town, is held by the proprietor on the condition of his keeping the Cross in repair. Another cross anciently stood at a place, half-a-mile westward on the road to Dernock, still called the High Cross. The jail, a plain, small, modern structure, occupies the site of a curious ancient one. On a stone still preserved of the old jail, the arms of Melrose are sculptured,

—a 'mell,' or mallet, and a 'rose,'—a punning hieroglyphic version of the town's name. The parish church is a modern, plain, but neat and pleasing edifice, surmounted by a spire, and situated on a rising ground, called the Weir hill, a few perches west of the town. The Free church has a well-proportioned spire, and figures beautifully in the landscape. The railway station also is a good modern feature, very spacious and handsome. A suspension bridge for foot passengers takes across a communication from the town directly to Gattonside; but the bridge of the Edinburgh and Jedburgh highway and the viaduct of the railway are higher up the river.

Melrose was long famed for the manufacture of a fabric called Melrose land-linen, commissions for which were received from London and foreign countries. So early as 1668, the weavers were incorporated under a seal-of-cause from John, Earl of Haddington, the superior of the burgh; and for a considerable period preceding 1766, the quantity of linen stamped averaged annually between 33,000 and 34,000 yards, valued at upwards of £2,500. But toward the end of last century, the manufacture rapidly declined; and, long ago, it utterly and hopelessly disappeared. Cotton-weaving, subordinately to Glasgow, was introduced as a succedaneum, and had a short period of success; but it, too, became extinct. A bleachfield for linen also was tried, and failed. Even the woollen trade, so singularly prosperous in several neighbouring towns, was tried here without success. An ancient fair held in spring, called Kier or Scarce Thursday fair, was long a famous carnival season, but afterwards became an occasion of business, and then dwindled to extinction. Business fairs are now held on the first Monday of January, February and March, on the Saturday before the last Tuesday of March, on the first Monday of May and August, on the 12th day of August, or on the Tuesday after that day, on the Saturday after the first Tuesday of October, on the first Monday of November and December, and on the 22d day of November, or on the Tuesday after that day. The fair of the 12th day of August, or of the Tuesday after, is a lamb fair, one of the most extensive in Scotland, at which the number of lambs exposed for sale, ranges from 60,000 to 100,000. There is also held a weekly market for grain. The town has an office of the British Linen Company's Bank, an office of the Royal Bank, a savings' bank, eleven insurance agencies, four principal inns, a gas company, a water company, six public or congregational libraries, three benefit societies, a total abstinence society, a free masons' lodge, a farmers' club, a curling club, a cricket club, a vagrant relief society, and some religious institutions. Railway trains afford ready communication with all places north and south; and an omnibus runs to Earlston. Melrose was erected into a burgh of barony in 1609, and is nominally under the government of a baron bailie; but no burgh courts are held, and there is neither burgh property, revenue, nor expenditure. Justice of peace courts are held as required; and sheriff's small debt courts are held on the first Friday of February, May, August, and November. Population in 1841, 893; in 1851, 966. Houses, 145.

The grand attraction of Melrose is its superb abbey. This, indeed, from its extent, its symmetry, and its artistic beauty, is one of the grandest objects of antiquarian interest in the kingdom. The pile, as an establishment for Cistertian monks, was founded by David I. in 1136. Its site is a piece of level meadow, immediately north-east of the town, and about ¼ of a mile south of the Tweed. The original edifice is said to have been completed in ten years, but was either wholly or partially destroyed by fire in 1322, and must have been greatly inferior in magnificence to its successor. What now remains of the re-edificed structure exhibits a style of architecture ascertained to belong to a later age than that of David, and gives distinct indications of having been in an unfinished state at the Reformation,—appearances of rough temporary closings-up of design, with a view to subsequent resumption and completion. While the nucleus of the building was constructed at one effort, under the reign and patronage of Robert Bruce, and perhaps aided by some preserved and renovated portion of the original erection of David I., the entire edifice in the extension of its parts, and in the profusion of its architectural decorations, seems to have been the progressive work of upwards of two centuries, extending from 1326 till the Reformation. The Cistertians were noted for their industrious habits, and their patronage and practice of such departments of the fine arts as were known in the middle ages; and, in common with all the monastic tribes, they regarded the embellishing of ecclesiastical edifices up to a degree as high as their resources could produce, as pre-eminently and even meritoriously a work of piety. The vast magnificence of the abbey, with its innumerable architectural adjuncts and sculptured adornings, seems thus to have been the result of a constant, untiring, and ambitious effort of the resident monks, powerful in their skill, their numbers, their leisure, and their enthusiasm, and both instigated and aided by the munificent benefactions which made continual additions to their originally princely revenues, and testified the applause of a dark but pompous age for the sumptuousness of the dress thrown around the fane of religious pageants. The architecture is the richest Gothic, combining the best features of its gracefulness and elaboration, and everywhere showing a delicacy of touch, and a boldness of execution, which evince the perfection of the style. The material, while soft enough to admit great nicety of chiselling, possesses such power of resistance to the weather that even the most minute ornaments retain nearly as much sharpness of edge or integrity of feature as when they were fresh from the chisel. The abbey, though inferior in proportions to many works of its class, and only about half the dimensions of York minster, is the most beautiful of all the ecclesiastical structures which seem ever to have been reared in Scotland; and has seldom, in aggregate architectural excellence, been surpassed, or even equalled by the edifices of any land. What remains is only the principal part of the church, with some trivial fragments of connexion with the cloister. From observable indications on the north side of the standing ruin, the cloister appears to have been a square 150 feet deep, surrounded with a spacious arcade or piazza, and lined along the east, west, and north walls with the habitations of the monks.

Though the abbey was regularly noticed in topographical works, and figured boldly in history, and lifted up its alluringly attractive form before the eye of every traveller along the Tweed, it excited little attention, previous to the present century, to be coolly abandoned to the rough dilapidations of persons who estimated its sculptured stones at the vulgar quarry-price of building material. Much care has, in recent times, been used, at the expense of the proprietor, to strengthen its walls, slate the remaining part of the roof, and furnish various other means of conservation; and it has its reward in a promise that the pile will yet long stand to give practical lessons in majestic architectural beauty. The pl

incidentally owes nearly all its modern fame to 'the mighty minstrel,' whose mansion at Abbotsford on the west, and his grave in Dryburgh on the east, compete with it in challenging the notice of the tourist. Sir Walter's adoption of it and the town, as the St. Mary's and the Kennaquahair of his tales of 'The Monastery' and 'The Abbot,' brought it boldly before the gaze of the myriad admirers of his novels, and his well-known personal enthusiasm in making it a favourite retreat from study, and in passing successive hours in scanning over, for the five hundredth time, its labyrinth of graces, drew towards it the wondering eye of the imitative crowds who looked to him as a master of taste. But what first roused attention to it, and kept up the vibration in every subsequent thrill of interest in its attractions, was his masterly description of it in 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel.' Two extracts, though familiar to many a reader, may be acceptable as vivid pictures of the most remarkable parts of the pile, and fine specimens of the enchanting power of the painter. The one describes the beautifully fretted and sculptured stone-roof of the east end of the chancel:

"The darkened roof rose high aloof
On pillars lofty and light and small;
The keystone that locked each ribbed aisle
Was a fleur-de-lys or a quatre-feuille;
The corbells were carved grotesque and grim;
And the pillars, with clustered shafts so trim,
With base and with capital flourish'd around,
Seem'd bundles of lances which garlands had bound."

The other passage describes the surpassingly elegant eastern window:

"The moon, on the east oriel shone,
Through slender shafts of shapely stone
By foliaged tracery combined:
Thou would'st have thought some fairy's hand
'Twixt poplars straight the osier wand
In many a freakish knot had twin'd;
Then framed a spell, when the work was done,
And changed the willow-wreaths to stone."

As to a prose description, one by Mr. Hutchinson, copied by Grose, is still perhaps the best that has been written. "The view from the entrance into the churchyard," says he, "is noble. This church is in the form of a cross. The south end of the transept presented itself in front. The arching of the doorway is composed of a semicircle, with various members of the most delicate work falling behind each other, supported on light and well-proportioned pilasters; on each side is a projection of rich tabernacle work. The corners of this end of the structures are composed of angular buttresses, terminated by spires of tabernacle work. These buttresses are pierced with niches for statues. The pedestals and canopies are of the lightest Gothic order, and ornamented with garlands of flowers in pierced work; above the south gate are several niches for statues, decreasing in height as the arch rises, in which some mutilated effigies remain, many in standing positions, others sitting, said to represent the apostles. In the centre are the arms of Scotland, a lion rampant in reverse, with a double tressure; above which is the effigy of John the Baptist, to the waist, suspended on a cloud, casting his looks upwards, and bearing on his bosom a fillet, inscribed 'Ecce filius Dei.' This is a very delicate sculpture, and in good preservation. On the buttress, east of the door, is the effigy of a monk suspended in like manner, supporting on his shoulders the pedestal of the niche above; in his hands a fillet is extended, on which is inscribed 'Passus e. q. ipse voluit.' On the western buttress is the like effigy bearing a fillet, inscribed 'Cu. venit Jesu. seq. cessabit umbra.' These two sculptures are of excellent workmanship. To the westward of this last effigy is the figure of a cripple, on the shoulders of one that is blind, well executed. Above the south door is an elegant window, divided by four principal bars or mullions, terminating in a pointed arch; the tracery light, and collected at the summit into a wheel; the stonework of the whole window yet remaining perfect. This window is 24 feet in height within the arch, and 16 in breadth: the mouldings of the arch contain many members, graced with a filleting of foliage; the outward member runs into a point of pinnacle-work, and encloses a niche highly ornamented, which, it is said, contained the figure of our Lord. There are eight niches which sink gradually on the sides of the arch, formerly appropriated to receive the statues of the apostles. The whole south end rises to a point to form the roof, garnished with an upper moulding, which is ornamented with a fillet of excellent rose-work; the centre is terminated by a square tower. It will suffice to remark in this place, that the pedestals for statues, in general, are composed of five members of cornice, supported by palm boughs, or some other rich-wrought foliage, and terminating at the foot in a point with a triple roll. The caps, or canopies of the niches, are composed of delicate tabernacle work, the spires ornamented with mouldings and a fillet of rose work, and the suspended skirts graced with flowers. The interior of the canopy is of ribbed work, terminating in a suspended knot in the centre. This description will do to carry the reader's idea to every particular niche.

"At the junction of the south and west members of the cross a hexagon tower rises, terminating in a pinnacle roofed with stone, highly ornamented. From hence the aisle is extended, so as to receive three large windows, whose arches are pointed, each divided by three upright bars or mullions, the tracery various and light; some in wheels, and others in the windings of foliage. These windows are separated by buttresses, ornamented with niches. Here are sculptured the arms of several of the abbots, and that also of the abbacy, 'a mell and rose.' These buttresses support pinnacles of the finest tabernacle work. From the feet of these last pinnacles are extended bows or open arches, composed of the quarter division of a circle, abutting to the bottom of another race of buttresses, which arise at the side wall of the nave; each of these last buttresses also supporting an elegant pinnacle of tabernacle work, are ornamented with niches, in two of which statues remain; one of St. Andrew, the other of the Holy Virgin; the side-aisles are slated, but the nave is covered with an arched roof of hewn stone. From the west end of the church is continued a row of buildings, containing five windows, divided by the like buttresses, the tracery of two of the windows remaining, the rest open. Each of these windows appertained to a separate chapel, appropriated and dedicated to distinct personages and services; the places of the altars, and the fonts, or holy-water basons, still remaining. The east end of the church is composed of the choir, with a small aisle on each side, which appears to have been open to the high altar. This part is lighted by three windows towards the east, and two side windows in the aisle; the centre window is divided by four upright bars or mullions; the traceries are of various figures, but chiefly crosses, which support a large complicated cross that forms the centre; the arching is pointed, and part of the tracery here is broken. The side lights are near as high as the centre, but very narrow, divided by three upright bars or mullions; the mouldings of the window

arches are small and delicate, yet ornamented with a fillet of foliage. On each side of the great window are niches for statues; and at the top there appears the effigies of an old man sitting, with a globe in his left hand, rested on his knee, with a young man on his right: over their heads an open crown is suspended. The buttresses at this end terminate in pinnacles of tabernacle work; the mouldings and sculptures are elegantly wrought.

"The north end of the cross aisle of the abbey is not much ornamented without, it having adjoined to the cloister and other buildings. The door which leads to the site of the cloister (the building being demolished) is a semicircular arch of many members; the fillet of foliage and flowers is of the highest finishing that can be conceived to be executed in freestone, the same being pierced, the flowers and leaves separated from the stone behind, and suspended in a twisted garland. In the mouldings, pinnacle-work, and foliage of the seats which remain of the cloister, I am bold to say, there is as great excellence to be found as in any stone-work in Europe, for lightness, ease, and disposition. Nature is studied through the whole, and the flowers and plants are represented as accurately as under the pencil. In this fabric there are the finest lessons, and the greatest variety of Gothic ornaments, that the island affords, take all the religious structures together. The west side of the centre tower is yet standing; it appears to have supported a spire; a loss to the dignity and beauty of the present remains, to be regretted by every visitant. The balcony work is beautiful, being formed of open rose-work. The present height of the tower wall is seventy-five feet. The length of this edifice, from east to west, is 258 feet, the cross aisle 137 feet, and the whole contents of its ichnography 943 feet. We entered at the south door, and no expression can convey an idea of the solemn magnificence which struck the eye. The roof of the north and south ends of the transepts remains, supported by intersecting groins, in various directions, of the lightest order; the joinings ornamented with knots, some sculptured with figures, and others of pierced work in flowers and foliage; the arching of the interstices constructed of thin stones, closely jointed; over the choir, part of the roof of like workmanship still remains. The side-aisles are formed by light-clustered pillars, richly capitalled, with garlands of flowers and foliage disposed delicately in the mouldings; in some the figures of animals are interspersed. The pillars which supported the tower towards the east are gone, so that three sides of it are down, leaving a chasm, through which you look up towards the remaining quarter. The north aisle is lighted by a circular window, representing a crown of thorns, which makes an uncommon appearance. Here are the effigies of Peter and Paul, one on each side of the tower, but of inferior sculpture."

The nave, at the time of Mr. Hutchinson's visit, was used as the parish church, and was in a main degree blocked up from critical examination. It is now partly cleared of incumbrances and defacements, so as to present its architecture distinctly to view, marred only by some remains of the superposed, clumsy, modern masonry. But Mr. Hutchinson's account of it, in the state in which he saw it, is curious, both for indicating the intrinsic harmony of this part of the edifice with the other parts, and for showing, by a notable instance, how debased and dark a beautiful bright thing may be made by bad taste. "On opening the door," says he, "it is not to be expressed the disagreeable scene which presented itself. This place is filled with stalls; in the disposition of which irregularity alone seems to have been studied. Some are raised on upright beams, as scaffolds, tier above tier; others supported against the walls and pillars: no two are alike in form, height, or magnitude. The same confusion of little and great, high and low, covers the floor with pews. The lights are so obstructed, that the place is as dark as a vault. The floor is nothing but the damp earth. Nastiness and irregularity possess the whole scene. The fine workmanship of the pillars, whose capitals, for flowers and foliage, exceed all the rest of the building; the ribs of the arches, and the ornaments of their intersections, are scarce to be seen in the horrid gloom which possesses the place. Here are several tombs of eminent personages: on the north wall is inscribed, under a coat of armour, 'Here lies the race of the house of Zair.' Many altars, basons for holy water, and other remains of separate chapels, appear in the aisles; among which are those of St. Mary and St. Waldave."

The Cistertian monks of this abbey were the first of their order who obtained footing in Scotland; and, according to general Cistertian usage, they dedicated the establishment to their patron-saint, the Virgin Mary. David, that "sair saunt for the croon o' Scotland," made them the chief of their class, or the mother-establishment of the kingdom, and bestowed on them the church of the parish, extensive lands, and numerous privileges. Their original gift from him consisted of the lands of Melrose, Eildon, and Dernock, the lands and wood of Gattonside, the fishings of the Tweed along the whole extent of these lands, and the rights of pasturage, of pannage, and of cutting wood for fuel and building, in the forests of Selkirk and Traquair, and in that lying between the Gala and the Leader. Other possessions in the form of lands, churches, and privileges, were afterwards so rapidly heaped on them by David, and by his successors and subjects, that, against the close of the 13th century, they had vast property and various immunities in the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, Selkirk, Peebles, Dumfries, Ayr, Haddington, and Edinburgh. In 1192, Hassendean, in its church, tithes, lands, and other emoluments, was given by Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow, to the monks, on condition of their establishing at it a house of hospitality, "ad susceptionem pauperum et peregrinorum ad domum de Melros venientum;" and it now became the seat of a cell, where several of their number resided, to execute the trust of relieving the poor, and entertaining the pilgrim. In some year between 1181 and 1185, a bull of Pope Lucius exempted the monks from paying tithes for any of their possessions. The monks were now large proprietors, with numerous tenants; great husbandmen, with many granges and numerous herds; lordly churchmen, with uncommon privileges, high powers, and extensive influence. But a pertinacious controversy had long existed between them and the men of Stow, or the vale of Gala-water—then called Wedale—respecting two objects of great importance in that age,—pannage and pasturage, under the several proprietors; and, in 1184, a formal settlement of the controversy, emphatically known in history as 'the peace of Wedale,' was made by William the Lion, assisted by his bishops and barons. Yet, during such times, disputes among cattle-drivers and swine-herds could hardly be prevented, and, when adopted by their superiors, were sometimes carried up to tumult and homicide. In 1269, John of Edenham, the abbot, and many of his conventual brethren, for the crimes of violating the peace of Wedale, attacking some houses of the bishop of St. Andrews, and slaying one ecclesiastic, and wounding many others, were

excommunicated by a provincial council which sat in Perth.

As Melrose stood near the hostile border, it was usually involved in the rancorous events of Border feud and international war. In 1285, the Yorkshire barons, who had confederated against King John, swore fealty to Alexander II. in Melrose chapter-house. In 1295, Edward I. granted the monks a protection; and in August of next year, while he rested at Berwick after the general submission of Scotland to his usurping interference, he issued a writ commanding a restitution to the monks of all the property which they had lost in the preceding melée. In 1322, at the burning and desolating of the abbey by Edward II., William de Peebles the abbot, and several of the monks were slain. In 1326, Robert Bruce made a most munificent grant for the re-edification of the abbey, amounting to £2,000 sterling—a vast sum at that period—from his revenue of wards, reliefs, marriages, escheats, and fines within Roxburghshire; and he seems to have afterwards made other grants and to have been followed in his money-giving patronage by David II. In 1328, writs were issued to the abbot by Edward III. for the restitution of pensions and lands which they had held in England, and which had been taken from them during the war, by the King's father. In 1334, the same monarch granted a protection to Melrose, in common with the other abbeys of the Scottish border; in 1341, he came from Newcastle to keep his Christmas festival in Melrose abbey; and in 1348, he issued a writ "de terris liberandis abbati de Meaurose." to deliver to the abbot his lands. Richard II., in 1378, followed the example of Edward in giving a protection to the monks; yet in 1385, when he made his expedition into Scotland, he set fire to the abbey, in common with other religious houses on the Border. But, four years afterwards, the monks were indemnified for the damage he did them, by the grant of two shillings on each 2,000 sacks of Scottish wool, and of a portion of the King's custom on hides and woolfels, exported at Berwick; and, in 1390, they received from Richard a formal renewal of protection. During the period of rude, rancorous warfare which intervened between the rebuilding of the edifice under Robert Bruce, and the commencement or precurrent events of the Reformation, the abbey must have sustained many more shocks than are recorded; yet it seems to have rebounded from each blow with undiminished or even increased vigour, and in spite of temporary demolitions, made steady progress in financial greatness and architectural grandeur. But during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, it suffered collisions and dilapidations, chiefly from the English and partly from the Scotch, too severe, and in too troublous times, to issue otherwise than in its ruin. In 1544, the English penetrated to Melrose, and destroyed great part of the abbey; in 1545, led by Lords Evers and Latoun, they again pillaged it, and were pursued and beaten on Ancrum-moor; and, in the same year, they recrossed the border under the Earl of Hertford, and a third time laid the abbey waste. "The English commanders," says George Chalmers, "were studious to leave details of the destruction that they committed, which only perpetuates their own disgrace." At length, in 1569, the nobility of Scotland and their military retainers, under the sacred name of the Reformation, and with an unjust reflection of the odium they incurred on John Knox and his fellow-reformers, completed by pillage, defacement, and dilapidation, what the English had left to be done in order to the conversion of the pile into an unroofed, gutted, partially overthrown, and altogether yawning ruin.

Though the monks of Melrose were exempted by charters and custom from rendering military service to the Crown; yet they fought under James the Steward of Scotland, during the war of the succession; and again they fought under Walter the Steward, in strenuous support of the infant-prince, David Bruce. Declarations were afterwards made by both stewards, and subsequently confirmed by the Duke of Albany, on the day of the feast of James the Apostle, in 1403, that the military service of the monks having been rendered by the special grace of the abbot and convent, and not in terms of any duty they owed to the Crown, should not be regarded as any precedent for their future conduct. Owing to mutual benefits, a very intimate connection seems to have existed, from the days of Bruce, or from the foundation of the monastery, between the abbots of Melrose and the Stewarts of Scotland. In 1541, James V., by a sacrifice of his public policy to his private feelings, solicited and obtained from the Pope, the abbey of Melrose, in addition to that of Kelso, to be held, in commendam, by his natural son James. At the Reformation, when the lands, rights, and privileges of religious houses were annexed to the Crown, those belonging to Melrose abbey were granted by Queen Mary to James, Earl of Bothwell. Becoming lost to him by forfeiture in 1568, they were next, through the influence of the well-known Earl of Morton, bestowed on James Douglas, the second son of William Douglas of Lochleven. Some years later, they again sought an owner, and, with some exceptions, were erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Sir John Ramsay, who had protected James VI. from the rapier of Gowry, who was created Viscount of Haddington, and Earl of Holderness in 1606, and who, in 1625, died without issue, leaving the estates to fall back to the Crown. Sir Thomas Hamilton, who, from his eminence as a lawyer, rose to high rank and great opulence, who was created Earl of Melrose in 1619, and who afterwards exchanged this title for the vacant one of Earl of Haddington, eventually obtained the abbey and the greater part of its domains; and, in more recent times, he has been succeeded in the splendid heritage, by the family of Buccleuch. At the epoch of the Reformation, when the monks were obliged to give up an account of their rentals, the revenues of Melrose abbey were variously stated; but on one authority, they are recorded to have consisted of £1,758 Scottish,—19 chalders, 9 bolls of wheat,—77 chalders, 3 bolls of bere,—44 chalders, 1 boll, 2 firlots of oats,—14 chalders of meal,—8 chalders of salt,—105 stones of butter,—10 dozen of capons,—26 dozen of poultry,—376 moor-fowls,—340 loads of peats,—and 500 carriages.

MELROSE, Banffshire. See GAMRIE.

MELSETTER. See WALLS.

MELSHACH-HILL. See KENNETHM

MELUNDY. See DALLAS.

MELVICH, a post-office hamlet in Glen Halladale, in the parish of Reay, Sutherlandshire. Its position is on the left bank of the river Halladale, immediately above the debouch of that stream into Melvich bay, and on the road between Thurso and Tongue, 24 miles west by south of Thurso, and 8 miles east of Strathy. On the opposite bank of the river, and at the head of the bay, stands conspicuously the mansion of Bighouse, long the seat of the ancient branch of the chiefs of the clan Mackay, and now the property of the Duke of Sutherland.

MELVILLE, an ancient parish on the North Esk, now united chiefly to Lasswade, and partly to Dalkeith, Edinburghshire. An English baron called Male settled in the locality under the reign of Malcolm IV., and called his manor Male-ville. He was

Vicecomes of Edinburgh castle under Malcolm IV., and Justiciary under William the Lion. The family acquired other lands in Mid-Lothian during the 13th century, and remained in possession of their ancient manor till the reign of Robert II. The original stock now ending in a female heir, Agnes, her possessions passed by marriage to Sir John Ross of Halkhead, whose descendants were, by James IV., created Lords Ross. The barony of Melville remained with them till 1705; and in the course of last century, it was purchased by David Rennie, and passed, by marriage with his daughter, to Henry Dundas, created Viscount Melville in 1802. Melville castle, the residence of the present noble owner, is noticed in our article on Lasswade. Melville church was given by its founder to the monks of Dunfermline, and continued with them till the Reformation; yet, contrary to the usual practice, it was maintained as a rectory, the monks simply holding the right of presenting to the benefice.

MELVILLE-HOUSE. See Monimail.

MELVILLE-MOUNT. See Andrews (St.) and Fifeshire.

MENAWAY. See Keig.

MENGALAY. See Mingala.

MENMUIR, a parish, containing the hamlet of Tigerton, in the northern part of Forfarshire. Its post-town is Brechin, 1¾ mile distant from its south-eastern boundary. It is bounded by Lethnot, Strickathrow, Brechin, Careston, and Fearn. Its length eastward is 6¼ miles; and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. Its southern half lies in Strathmore, is flat, retains some marshy grounds, and seems anciently to have been what the name Menmure or Menmore is said to signify, 'a great moss.' Most of this flat is now reclaimed and arable, of fair quality in its soil, enclosed and sheltered with fences and with belts of wood, and under skilful cultivation. The whole of this district is traversed lengthways, at an average distance of 5 furlongs from the boundary, by Cruick-water, meandering in constant, freakish, but brief sinuosities. The soil, while towards the stream sharp and gravelly, becomes loamy as it recedes; and on the slopes which skirt the plain, it improves into a deep sandy clay, very fertile, and showing an expanse of luxuriant land. The northern part of the parish consists of the first gradient in the stupendous shelving ascent of the Binchinnin Grampians. At the east end are the heights of White and Brown Caterthun, remarkable for their antiquities. See Caterthun. Westward of them runs Menmuir-hill, a ridgy height, 2¾ miles to the western boundary. North of this, in a nook of the parish which projects between Fearn and Lethnot, rises Peat-hill, the first of a water-shedding series or ridge of heights which runs 15 miles transversely up the Binchinnin region to its highest summit line. West-water, one of the two great head-branches of the North Esk, flows a mile along the north, receiving, at the point of impingement, Pelphrie burn, after the latter's course of 2¾ miles on the same boundary. A chalybeate spring, on the farm of Balhall, was formerly in much repute, but became long ago neglected. The most extensive landowner is Arbuthnot of Balnamoon; and there are four others. The only mansion is Balnamoon-house, a modern edifice. The average rent of land is about £1 5s. per acre. Assessed property in 1843, £5,614 18s. 5d. Some of the parishioners are hand-loom linen weavers. The parish is traversed by the road from Kirriemuir to Fettercairn. Population in 1831, 871; in 1851, 693. Houses, 153.—This parish is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Erskine of Bathall. Stipend, £158 2s. 5d.; glebe, £18. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £15 fees. The parish church is a commodious edifice, built in 1842. There is a Free church for Menmuir, with an attendance of 150; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £133 10s. 6d.

MENOCK. See Minnick.

MENSTRIE, a post-office village, partly in the parish of Alloa in Clackmannanshire, and partly in the Perthshire portion of the parish of Logie. It stands at the southern base of the Ochil hills, on the road from Stirling to Dollar, 2 miles from Alva, 4 from Alloa, and 5 from Stirling. A streamlet flowing past it, from the Ochils to the Devon, renders it an advantageous site for woollen manufacture. A considerable and growing trade has long been carried on in the fabrication of serges, Scotch blankets, and various other woollen goods. Population, 518. Houses, 117. A popular rhymer assumes some spirit of fairyland to have formerly loved Menstrie for its rural beauty, but to have been driven away from it by the introduction of manufactures, and represents the phantom as sometimes saying pathetically at dead of night,—

"Oh, Alva woods are bonnie,
Tillicoultry hills are fair,
But when I think o' Menstrie,
It maks my heart ay sair."

MENTEITH See Monteith.

MENZIE-HILL, a locality where there is a mineral spring, long famous but much overrated, in the parish of Eaglesham, Renfrewshire.

MENZION-BURN, a brook, running in a north-easterly direction to the Tweed, in the parish of Tweedsmuir, Peebles-shire.

MERCHANTS (The). See Kintyre (Mull of).

MERCHISTON-CASTLE, a modernized old castellated mansion, adjacent to the hamlet of Boroughmoor, in the south-western outskirts of the city of Edinburgh. It consists of a square tower of the 15th century, with a projection on one side, and considerable modern additions. It was from a very ancient period the patrimony of the family of Napier; and here the celebrated inventor of the logarithms was born.

MERECLEUGHHEAD. See Ettrick.

MERKINCH. See Highlands (The), and Inverness-shire.

MERKLAND. See Kirkpatrick-Fleming.

MERKLAND (Loch), a lake on the south-east border of the parish of Edderachyllis, Sutherlandshire. It is about 3 miles in length, extending in a south-easterly direction, and sends its superfluence, by a stream of about 1½ mile in length of course, to Loch-Grian, and through that to Loch-Shin, in the neighbouring parish of Lairg. It lies within the ancient territory of the Dirriemore forest; and its head is adjacent to the grand central watershed of the kingdom.

MERKLAND WELL. See Lochrutton.

MERRYSTONE, a village in the Gartsherry district of the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. It is inhabited chiefly by miners, and stands grouped with the other villages of the Coatbridge mineral-field. Population, 676.

MERRYSTONE (West), a village in the Crosshill district of the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. Population, 493.

MERSE (The), a large champaign fertile district on the eastern part of the Scottish border. In modern political distribution of territory, it is the largest and most southerly of the three districts of Berwickshire, and, according to Timothy Pont's survey of that county in the reign of Charles I., contains 202½ square miles, or 129,600 statute acres in loose popular phraseology, it is the whole of Ber

wickshire, and strictly identical with the county; and in topographical nomenclature, based on strict reference to uniqueness of geographical feature, it is the whole low country lying immediately north of the Tweed, semicircularly screened by the Lammermoor-hills and the heights of Teviotdale, and including all the political Merse of Berwickshire, and all the district of Roxburghshire which lies on the left bank of the Tweed. Ancient political usage not only sanctioned the last of these senses, but carried the Merse into the lowlands of Teviotdale, and viewed Roxburgh-castle, situated on the right bank of the Tweed, as the capital of the whole district. The name is combined with that of Teviotdale as the designation of a synod, the second in the General Assembly's list.

MERSINGTON. See ECHT.

MERTON, a parish in the extreme south-west of Berwickshire. It projects from the rest of the county, and is bounded on the north by Earlston, and on all other sides by Roxburghshire. Its post-town is St. Boswells, adjacent to its southern boundary. Its length eastward is about 5 miles; and its breadth varies from 1¾ to 4¼ miles. The Tweed flows along the whole western and southern boundary, and makes three large and unusually fine reduplications, one of which sweeps round Dryburgh abbey, another the church of Merton, and the third, on the opposite bank, the beautiful peninsula of Old Melrose. The ground rises, in a great variety of gradient and outline, eastward and northward, from the river,—is agreeably diversified with hedge-rows and plantations,—and exhibits, in its diversity of haugh and bold bank, cliffy, steep, and gentle ascent, rolling surface and level table-land, a scene of great picturesqueness within narrow limits. The view which meets the eye in passing from the village of Newton on the opposite bank, to visit Dryburgh abbey, is, for its smallness of scope, one of the most delightfully impressive in Scotland. See DRYBURGH. But from the summit of Bemersyde-hill in the west, where the ground in general is high, the parish, while picturesque in itself, commands a prospect of the vale of Melrose, and of a long eastward stripe of the basin of the Tweed, a near view of the Eildon hills, and a distant one of the blue Cheviots, unitedly a landscape of exquisite loveliness and many a romantic feature. "Wood, water, hills, ruins, and fertile fields," are words which do not even give a dry list of its elements, and afford no hint whatever of the warm colours, the fine groupings, and the bold contrasts and blending beauties of the scene. The soil, toward the Tweed, particularly in the haughs, is sharp with a gravelly bottom; and elsewhere it is, with few exceptions, a stiff clay superincumbent on till. About 500 acres are planted. Reddish coloured sandstone, very durable, and admitting a fine polish, abounds along the Tweed, and formerly was quarried. There are five landowners. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £6,429 10d. The principal residences are Merton-house, belonging to Lord Polwarth, Dryburgh-abbey, belonging to the Earl of Buchan, and Bemersyde-house, belonging to Haig of Bemersyde. The family of Haig, says Sir Robert Douglas, "is of great antiquity in the south of Scotland; and in our ancient writings, the name is written De Haga. Some authors are of opinion that they are of Pictish extraction; others think they are descended from the ancient Britons; but as we cannot pretend, by good authority, to trace them to their origin, we shall insist no farther upon traditional history, and deduce their descent by indisputable documents from Petrus de Haga, who was undoubtedly proprietor of the lands and barony of Bemersyde in Berwickshire, and lived in the reign of King Malcolm IV. and William the Lion." Captain Clutterbuck is made to say, in 'the Monastery,' that his friend the sage Benedictine could tell to a day when the De Hagas settled in the country. A remote tradition, towering up in admiration of the antiquity of the family, affirms that it will never become extinct; and having been thrown into a doggerel rhyme, it has, like some other things of the sort, been fathered upon Thomas of Erceldoun, and called a prophecy. The parish enjoys easy access across the Tweed to the Melrose, Newton, and Maxton stations of the Edinburgh and Kelso railway. Population in 1831, 664; in 1851, 692. Houses, 129.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Lord Polwarth. Stipend, £259 6s. 4d.; glebe, £14. Unappropriated teinds, £63 3s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with £10 fees, and £4 4s other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1658, and repaired in 1820. The ancient church was given by David I. to the canons of Dryburgh, and remained a vicarage under them till the Reformation.

MERTON, Wigtonshire. See MOCHRUM.

MESHIE (THE), a brook running northward to the Spey at a point nearly opposite Laggan-church, in Badenoch, Inverness-shire.

METHILL, a seaport village in the parish of Wemyss, Fifeshire. It stands on the shore of the frith of Forth, contiguous to the detached portion of the parish of Markinch, about ½ a mile south-west of Inverleven, and about 1 mile north-east of Buckhaven. It was erected into a free burgh of barony, in 1662, by the bishop of St. Andrews. Its harbour has long had the reputation of being one of the best on the south coast of Fifeshire. Its east pier was extensively overthrown by a storm in 1803, with the effect of considerably choking the entrance to the harbour; but this was repaired in 1838, at the cost of upwards of £1,800. The amount of harbour dues levied in 1852 was £87. A chapel of ease was built in the village, as an extension church, in 1838, at the cost of £1,050; and it contains 800 sittings, and is in the patronage of the male communicants. A district, comprising the village of Methill and some country around it, was temporarily an ecclesiastically constituted quoad sacra parish; and this, in 1841, contained a population of 1,513. The village of Kirkland adjoins the village of Methill; and these two villages had, in 1831, a population of 1,112, and in 1851, a population of 1,073. Methill itself had, in 1831, a population of 509.

METHLICK, a parish in the Buchan and Formartine districts of Aberdeenshire. It contains a post-office station of its own name, 7 miles north-north-east of Old Meldrum. The parish comprises a main body and a small detached district. The main body is bounded by New Deer, Ellon, Tarves, Fyvie, and Monquhitter. The detached district lies to the east of the main body, is separated from it by a tongue of Tarves, and is called variously Little Drumquhindle, Inverebrie, and Six Ploughs,—the second of these names being indicative of its situation at the confluence of the brook Ebrie with the Ythan, and the last an allusion to its extent as measured in olden times by the work of six ploughs. The extent of the parish from north to south is about 8 miles; and from west to east, exclusive of the detached district, about 5 miles. The river Ythan runs south-eastward across the main body, having about two-thirds of the whole on its left bank in Buchan, and about one-third on its right bank in Formartine. The water of Gight traces the western boundary southward to the Ythan. The water of

Kelly drains the southern district eastward and northward to the Ythan. The banks of the Ythan within the parish are mostly clothed with wood. The south-eastern district is wholly occupied by the beautifully ornate policies of Haddo-House. See the article HADDO. In the northern district there is a considerable tract of barren land on parts of the hills of Balquhindacy, Belnagoak, and Skilmoney, most of whose surface, however, is in cultivation. About 2,000 Scotch acres, or more, have been brought into cultivation within the last 55 years; and nearly as many acres have been planted. The best land lies within 1½ mile of either side of the Ythan. The soil there is a yellow loam on a gravelly and rocky bottom; but the soil further from the river becomes poorer, and is principally a light, black mould on a moorband pan. The predominant rocks are gneiss and syenite. A limestone quarry was worked for some time at Inverebrie. The landowner of the entire parish is the Earl of Aberdeen. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £4,233. Population in 1831, 1,439; in 1851, 1,997. Houses, 367.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ellon, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Aberdeen. Stipend, £159 13s. 7d.; glebe, £8. Schoolmaster's salary, £33, with £40 fees, and £48 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1780, and repaired in 1840, and contains about 600 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 130; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £105 17s. 1d. There are five schools, a parochial library, and a savings' bank. The rector of Methlick, in the Roman Catholic times, was a prebendary of Aberdeen, residing and officiating in that city; and the officiate at Methlick was his vicar or perpetual curate. There were anciently two chapels in the parish,—the one at a place still called Chapelton, the other at Andet, near a farm-house which is still called Chapel-park. Dr. George Cheyne, the author of a treatise on the 'Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion,' and Dr. Charles Maitland, the introducer of vaccine inoculation into Britain, were natives of Methlick. Fairs, principally for hiring, are held on the Thursday after the 11th day of May, and on the day in November after Peterhead. There is in the parish an office of the North of Scotland bank.

METHVEN, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Methven and Almondbank, also the village of Scrogiehill, in the Glenalmond district of Perthshire. It is bounded by Monedie, Redgorton, Tibbermore, Gask, and Fowlis-Wester. Its length eastward is 5 miles; and its breadth is between 3 and 4 miles. The surface is agreeably diversified with hollows and rising grounds, but is nowhere hilly, and in general slopes to the south, and terminates in a narrow plain. In few districts has georgical operation wrought higher achievements in reclaiming stubborn waste ground, and covering it with the beauties of husbandry and the forest. Though formerly a large proportion was moorish common, all the area, with very trivial exceptions, has now a warm, sheltered, rich, and highly cultivated appearance. The soil in the north is thin, sharp loam; and, in the other districts, is principally clay, but gives place to tracts of loam and gravel. The wood of Methven is a natural forest, upwards of 200 acres in extent, chiefly oak, birch, and hazel, and has long been periodically cut as coppice. Plantations exist to the aggregate extent of not less than 1,500 acres, and are so disposed in rows and belts among the arable grounds, and in clumps crowning the rising grounds, as to give a cheerful aspect to the landscape. Almond-water describes the segment of a circle over a distance of 6½ miles, cutting off from the main body of the parish part of the lands of Lynedoch, but elsewhere running along the boundary. It flows in a rapid current between bold rocky banks, which are alternately bare and wooded; and in passing the estate of Lynedoch, and the woods of Methven-castle, it furnishes some very picturesque views. A stream called the Pow, or Powaffray, rises in two head-waters in the west, one of which runs 2½ miles along the boundary, and the other convergently to it in the interior; and the two uniting at the south-western extremity of the parish, the joint stream goes away to become tributary to the Earn. Another stream rises near the sources of the former, and runs in a zigzag course, 4½ miles through the interior, past the village of Methven, and 3 miles along the southern boundary to the Almond. Light-grey sandstone and greenstone abound, and are quarried—the former for building, and the latter for causewaying and macadamizing. Methven-castle, the seat of Smythe of Methven, a fine baronial edifice of the 17th century, stands on a bold acclivitous rising ground, ¾ of a mile east of Methven village. Its park is celebrated as the scene of Robert Bruce's defeat in 1306 by the English troops, under the Earl of Pembroke. Lynedoch-house occupies a very beautiful site on the left bank of the Almond, 1¾ mile north-east of Methven village. See LYNEDOCH. The parish is traversed westward by the road from Perth to Crieff. A bill was introduced to Parliament in the summer of 1856 for a railway from Methven to Perth, estimated to cost £24,000. The village of Methven stands on the Perth and Crieff road, 6 miles west by north of Perth, and 11 east by north of Crieff. It is neatly edificed. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in hand-loom cotton weaving, and have most of their work, through resident agents, from manufacturers in Glasgow. Fairs are held on the Monday in May before Amulree, on the first Thursday of August, and on the fourth Thursday of October. The population of the village is about 1,000. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,714; in 1851, 2,454. Houses, 466. Assessed property in 1843, £10,600.

Previous to 1323, the lands of Methven belonged to the Mowbrays, whose ancestor, Roger Mowbray, a Norman, accompanied William the Conqueror to England. "A branch of this family," says the Old Statistical Account, "afterwards established itself in Scotland, and became very flourishing. To Sir Roger Mowbray belonged the baronies of Kelly, Eckford, Dalmeny, and Methven, lying in the shires of Forfar, Roxburgh, Linlithgow, and Perth; but, for adhering to the Baliol and English interest, his lands were confiscated by Robert I., who bestowed Eckford, Kelly, and Methven, on his son-in-law, Walter, the eighth hereditary lord-high-steward of Scotland, whose son, Robert, was afterwards king, and the second of the name, in right of his mother, Marjory Bruce, daughter of Robert I. The lordship of Methven was granted by him to Walter Stewart, Earl of Athole, his second son, by Euphame Ross, his second wife; and, after his forfeiture, remained in the Crown a considerable time. It became part of the dowry lands usually appropriated for the maintenance of the queen-dowager of Scotland, together with the lordship and castle of Stirling, and the lands of Balquhidder, &c., all of which were settled on Margaret, queen-dowager of James IV., who, in the year 1524, having divorced her second husband, Archibald, Earl of Angus, married Henry Stewart, second son of Andrew Lord Evandale, afterwards Ochiltree, a descendant of Robert, Duke of Albany, son of King Robert II. Margaret was the eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England, in

whose right James VI. of Scotland, her great-grandson, succeeded to that crown on the death of Queen Elizabeth. She procured for her third husband a peerage from her son, James V., under the title of Lord Methven, anno 1528; and, on this occasion, the barony of Methven was dissolved from the Crown, and erected into a lordship, in favour of Henry Stewart and his heirs male, on the Queen's resigning her jointure of the lordship of Stirling. By Lord Methven she had a daughter, who died in infancy, before herself. The Queen died at the castle of Methven in 1540, and was buried at Perth, beside the body of King James I. Lord Methven afterwards married Janet Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Athole, by whom he had a son, Henry II., Lord Methven, who married Jean, daughter of Patrick, Lord Ruthven, and was killed at Broughton by a cannon-ball from the castle of Edinburgh, in 1572, leaving a son, Henry III., Lord Methven, who died without issue. This third Lord Methven is mentioned on the authority of Stewart's Genealogical Account of the House of Stewart. In the year 1584, the lordship of Methven and Balquhidder was conferred on Lodowick, Duke of Lennox, in whose illustrious family it continued till it was purchased, in 1664, by Patrick Smith of Braco, a great-grandfather of the present Lord Methven, from Charles, the last Duke; who, dying without issue, anno 1672, his honours, (of which Lord Methven was one,) with his estate and hereditary offices, fell to Charles II. as his nearest male-heir; the King's great-grandfather's father, and the Duke's being brothers."

The parish of Methven is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Blythe of Methven. Stipend, £284 4s. 3d.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £422 17s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £25 fees, and from £5 to £10 other emoluments. The parish church stands at the village of Methven, was built in 1783, and enlarged in 1825, and contains about 1100 sittings. There is a Free church at Methven, with an attendance of about 200; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £89 3s. 2½d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Methven, with an attendance of about 230. There are in the parish several non-parochial schools, a public library, and an agricultural association. The earliest religious establishment of the parish was a collegiate church, founded and endowed with lands and tithes, in 1433, for a provost and several prebendaries, by Walter Stewart, Earl of Athole. An aisle, now the burying-place of the family of Methven, and anciently connected with the original church, has a stone sculptured with the royal lion of Scotland, surmounted by a crown, and seems to have been erected by some of the royal family,—probably by Margaret, the mother of James V., when residing at Methven-castle. There is also in the burying-ground an aisle containing the remains of the late Lord Lynedoch, and now the property of Mr. Graham of Redgorton.

MEY, an ancient barony and chapelry, now incorporated with the estate of the Earl of Caithness, and still imparting its name to various localities in the parish of Canisbay, Caithness-shire. Mey-head, or St. John's head, is situated 2 miles south-west of the island of Stroma, in the Pentland frith, and was the site of the ancient chapel of Mey, dedicated to St. John. Immediately off this headland is a dangerous piece of sea, jagged with some rocky islets which look up from the surface only during ebb-tide, and bear the designation of the Men of Mey. A locality on the coast, 3 miles west of the headland, is called the Mill of Mey, and is the site of a Scottish Baptist place of worship. Loch-Mey lies half-a-mile south of this; is of no great depth, and measures about 1½ mile in circumference. The hamlet Mey stands ⅔ of a-mile south of the lake, on the coast road from Thurso, and 13 miles east of that town; and it possesses a post-office, and commands an extensive field of limestone deposit. See Canisbay.

MEYRICK, a mountain, having an altitude of about 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, in the parish of Minnigaff, Kirkcudbrightshire.

MIAGHAILT (Loch), a small fresh water lake, discharging its superfluence by a subterraneous passage through rocks to the sea, in the parish of Kilmuir, in the island of Skye.

MICHAEL'S (St.). See Cupar and Dumfries.

MICKERY. See Inch Mickery.

MID-CALDER. See Calder (Mid).

MIDDLEBIE, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Eaglesfield, Kirtlebridge, and Waterbeck, in Dumfries-shire. It lies partly in Annandale, and partly between that district and Eskdale. It is bounded by Tundergarth, Langholm, Half-Morton, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Annan, and Hoddam. Its length west-south-westward is 9 miles; and its greatest breadth is 4½ miles. The surface along the south and south-west is low and undulating, along the centre has considerable rising grounds, along the north and north-east becomes wild and mountainous, and altogether forms a transition-tract between the agricultural valley of lower Annandale and the pastoral heights of upper Eskdale. About 300 acres, chiefly on a hill in the south-west corner, are planted; between a fifth and a fourth of the whole area is in tillage; and all the remainder is pastoral or waste. The soil is very various, but, for the most part, is either a stiff or a loamy clay. Limestone is rich and plentiful. Freestone of a reddish colour abounds. Expensive but hitherto vain searches have been made for coal. Kirtle-water rises in the north-east corner of the parish, runs 7½ miles partly in the interior and partly along the southern boundary, and, for some time before taking its leave, assumes a sweetly picturesque dress. Mein-water rises close on the northern boundary, and has much the greater part of its course in the interior and along the margin before falling into the Annan. The principal landowners are the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir F. J. W. Johnstone, Bart., Sir John H. Maxwell, Bart., and Sharpe of Hoddam. The estimated value of raw produce in 1835 was £26,000. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £8,192 2s. 6d. The real rental in 1855 was £9,683. There were anciently several peel-houses in the parish, but the only extant one is the ruinous tower of Blackett-house. At Birrens, a little south of the parish church, are perfectly distinct remains of the fossæ, aggeres, and prætorium of a Roman camp. It lies 2½ miles south-east of the kindred one on Brunswark-hill in Hoddam. The 'Bells of Middlebie' was formerly a phrase noted and current in Dumfries-shire, owing to the great preponderance of the name among the parishioners. One of the Bells of Blackett-house figured in the tragical story of 'Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee:' see Kirkconnel. Dr. Currie of Liverpool, the author of 'The Life of Burns' and of other works, was a native of Middlebie. A number of the inhabitants are employed in cotton and linen weaving. The parish is traversed by the road from Glasgow to Carlisle, and by the main trunk of the Caledonian railway; and it has a station on the latter at Kirtlebridge, 3 miles from Ecclefechan. Population in 1831, 2,107; in 1851, 2,163. Houses, 402.

This parish is in the presbytery of Annan, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £218 11s.; glebe, £27 10s. The parish

church was built in 1821, and contains 534 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church at Waterbeck, which was built in 1792, and contains 490 sittings. There are two parochial schools; and the teacher of each has a salary of £17 2s. and about £24 fees. There are four private schools, and a circulating library. The present parish of Middlebie comprehends the ancient parishes of Middlebie, Penersax, and Carruthers, which were united in 1609. Middlebie, means in Anglo-Saxon 'the Middle dwelling or middle station,' and distinguishes the Roman work near the church from those of Netherbie in Cumberland and Overbie in Eskdale-muir, in opposite directions, and each about 10 miles distant. The lands of Middlebie belonged, before the Reformation, to the noble family of Carlyle, and, for the most part, passed, in the reign of James VI., into the possession of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, the ancestor of the Dukes of Queensberry. Penersax, written also Penesax and Pennisax, vulgarized into Penersaughs, and perhaps originally Pen-y-sax, 'the summit of the Saxons,' lay along the Mein, and forms the western part of the united parish. Its church stood on the south side of the Mein, but has long ago disappeared. The lands of Penersax belonged, in the 15th century, to Kilpatrick of Dalgarnock, passed, in 1499, to Carruthers of Mousewald, and, in the reign of James VI., were acquired by the Drumlanrig family. On a height above the site of the ancient hamlet of Carruthers stood a British fortlet, whence came the name Caer-rhythyr, 'the fort of the assault.' Carruthers forms the eastern part of the united parish. Its lands anciently belonged to the Earls of Bothwell; they fell to the Crown by the forfeiture of Earl James in 1567; they were given by James VI., along with the earldom, to his worthless nephew Francis Stewart, and were forfeited by that traitor in 1592; and they subsequently followed the lands in their vicinity into the possession of the Douglases of Drumlanrig. All the three parishes were anciently rectories. Middlebie, for some time after the Reformation, was the seat of a presbytery; but, in 1743, it was shorn of the honour, in favour of Annan and Langholm.

MIDDLEFOODIE. See Dairsie.

MIDDLESHAW, a post-office station subordinate to Lockerby, Dumfries-shire.

MIDDLETON, a village in the parish of Borthwick, Edinburghshire. It is pleasantly situated on the old road from Edinburgh to Galashiels, 13 miles south-south-east of Edinburgh. It was formerly a place of some importance, having a stage inn. It was likewise at one time a chief seat of the tinkers or gipsies. But it is now an entirely rural place, inhabited principally by persons employed in agriculture. Population, 148. Houses, 32.

MIDDLETON, a village in the parish of Orwell, Kinross-shire. Population, 66. Houses, 13.

MIDDLETON, Forfarshire. See Kirkden and Friockheim.

MIDDLETON, Kincardineshire. See Fettercairn.

MIDDLETON (North), a village in the parish of Borthwick, Edinburghshire. It consists of a line of cottages by the way-side, built since 1825. Population, 68. Houses, 15.

MIDHOLM. See Midlem.

MIDHOPE, an ancient residence of the Earls of Linlithgow on the north-west border of the parish of Abercorn, Linlithgowshire. It consists of a square turreted tower, with an unsightly addition on its east side. Its upper stories are inhabited by labourers, and are reached by an ancient oaken massive stair.

MIDHOPE BURN, a rivulet of Linlithgowshire, rising in the parish of Linlithgow, and running 7 miles east-north-eastward, partly through that parish, and partly on the boundary between Abercorn and Carriden, to the frith of Forth at Nethermill. It is also called Nethermill-burn. The lower part of its course is through a deep wooded glen.

MIDLAND JUNCTION RAILWAY. See Scottish Midland Junction Railway.

MIDLEM, or Midholm, a village in the parish of Bowden, Roxburghshire. It stands on the road from Selkirk to Kelso, 3½ miles east of Selkirk. Here are an Original Secession church and a parochial school. Population, 185. Houses, 50.

MIDMAR, a parish in the Kincardine-O'Neil district of Aberdeenshire. Its post-town is Echt, a short way beyond its eastern border. It is bounded on the south by Kincardineshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Kincardine-O'Neil, Cluny, and Echt. Its length eastward is nearly 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is 5½ miles. It lies midway between the Dee and the Don, about 15 miles west of Aberdeen. Its surface is very diversified, comprising part of the hill of Fare, two elevated hill-ridges, and many eminences, together with intersecting vales and hollows; yet, excepting in its portion of the hill of Fare, it cannot properly, in any part, be termed upland. See Fare (Hill of). Some of the arable land in the north-west has an elevation of upwards of 700 feet above sea-level; but the arable land of the other districts has not an average elevation of more than about 460 feet. The soil on the slopes of the hills is, to a great extent, a thin soil of sand and clay, occasionally of a loamy character, superincumbent on gravel. The prevailing rocks are granite and whinstone. About 3,600 Scotch acres are in tillage; about 1,300 are under plantation; about 800 are good pasture; and about 4,080 are moss and moorland. The most extensive landowner is Col. Gordon of Cluny; and there are two others. Midmar-castle, a seat not now inhabited, stands on the north side of Fare-hill, about 300 feet from its base, and commands an extensive and very beautiful prospect to the north and north-east. The estimated value of the raw produce of the parish in 1842 was £11,780. Assessed property in 1843, £4,475. On the moor of Daharick, a battle is said to have been fought between Wallace and Cumyn. A rivulet that runs through that tract is called Douglas-burn from the name of a hero who fell in this engagement. The parish is traversed by the road from Aberdeen to Tarland; and its southern part is within available distance of the Banchory station of the Deeside railway. Population in 1831, 1,056; in 1851, 1,160. Houses, 219.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen. Patrons, the Crown and Sir W. Forbes, Bart. Stipend, £223 14s. 7d. glebe, £25. Schoolmaster's salary, £27, with £3 fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and some other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1787 and contains about 600 sittings. There is a Free church preaching station at Bankhead, with an attendance of about 230; and the amount raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £59 9s. 10d. There is also an United Presbyterian church of Midmar. There are three private schools.

MIDSTRATH. See Birse.

MID-YELL. See Yell.

MIGDALE, a lake about 2 miles long and 1 broad in the parish of Criech, Sutherlandshire. It lies about 1½ mile north of the Dornoch frith.

MIGLO (The), the head-stream of the Eden, flowing eastward through the parish of Strathmiglo, and giving name to that parish, in Fifeshire.

MIGVIE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, united to that of Tarland: which see.

MILBUY. See MULLBUY.

MILDRIGGEN (THE), a small tributary of the iver Bladenoch, in the parish of Kirkinner, Wigonshire.

MILE-END. See GLASGOW.

MILGUY. See MILNGAVIE.

MILK (THE), a rivulet of Annandale, Dumfriesire. It rises in the north-east extremity of Tunergarth, and runs 1½ mile to the boundary with utton and Corrie. Thence, over a distance of 9½ iles, it divides Tundergarth, on its left bank, from utton and Corrie, Dryfesdale and St. Mungo, on s right. Its prevailing direction over this part of s course, except for 1½ mile of southerly run at e end, is south-west; and it receives in its proess Corrie-water from the north, and about twenty dependent and chiefly very short brooks. Leaving ndergarth it flows southward 2½ miles through Mungo, and 1 mile between that parish and ddam to the Annan, half-a-mile above Hoddamstle. In the upper half of its course, it is a chilly untain stream; but over most of the lower half, as fringings of wood and of pleasing landscape. out midway in its progress through St. Mungo is overlooked by the mansion of Castlemilk.

MILLARSTON. See MILLERSTON.

MILLBANK, a locality, with a long established per-mill, in the parish of Ayton, Berwickshire.

MILLBANK, Aberdeenshire. See LONGSIDE.

MILLBAY, a village in the island of Luing, in e parish of Kilbrandon, Argyleshire. It was built r the accommodation of the workers in the slate arries.

MILL-BAY, a bay on the east side of the island Stronsay, in Orkney.

MILLBRAKE. See DEER.

MILLBREX. See FYVIE.

MILLBRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Cathcart, Renfrewshire. Population, 22. Houses, 5.

MILLBURN, any brook driving a mill, or any locality washed by such brook and taking name from it. Brooks and localities of the name of Millburn are very numerous in Scotland,—many of them probably having received the name in the times of village, when the mill of an estate or barony, together with the brook which drove it, was an object of local interest inferior only to the church and the manor-house. Among the parishes in which the name occurs are Crawfordjohn, Dirleton, West-Kilbride, North-Berwick, Renfrew, Dalserf, Bonhill, Tranent, Colton, Castleton, and Ratho.

MILLCROFT, a village adjacent to Creebridge, in the parish of Minnigaff, Kirkcudbrightshire.

MILLDENS. See BELHELVIE.

MILLEARN. See TRINITY GASK.

MILLENWOOD. See CASTLETON.

MILLERHILL, a post-office village in the parish of Newton, Edinburghshire. It stands adjacent to the Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway, 1½ mile north-north-west of Dalkeith. It is inhabited principally by colliers. There are, however, two Millerhills,—the Easter and the Wester. Population of Easter Millerhill, 220. Houses, 50. Population of Wester Millerhill, 70. Houses, 18.

MILLER'S ACRE. See FORTEVIOT.

MILLERSTON, one of the western suburbs of Paisley, situated within the parliamentary burgh of Paisley, in Renfrewshire.

MILLERSTON, a village in the Barony parish of Glasgow, Lanarkshire. Here are a chapel of ease and a Free church preaching station; at the latter of which, the sum of £63 16s. 1d. was collected in 18[illegible]. Population, 466.

MILLFIELD, a village in the parish of Inverkeilor, Forfarshire. Population, 65. Houses, 12.

MILLGUY. See MILNGAVIE.

MILLHALL. See EAGLESHAM.

MILLHEUGH, a village in the parish of Dalserf, Lanarkshire. It stands in the northern part of the parish, on the Glasgow and Carlisle road, in the vicinity of Larkhall. A bleachfield was commenced here about 16 years ago. Population, 384.

MILLHOUSE, a post-office station subordinate to Lockerby, Dumfries-shire.

MILLHOUSE, a post-office station subordinate to Greenock, Renfrewshire.

MILLHOUSE, a manufacturing locality in the parish of Liff and Benvie, 3 miles north of Dundee, Forfarshire.

MILLHOUSE, Lanarkshire. See KILBRIDE (EAST).

MILLIKEN. See KILBARCHAN.

MILLIKEN-PARK, a station on the Glasgow and South-western railway, 1½ mile south-west of Johnstone, in Renfrewshire.

MILLMOUNT. See KILMUIR (EASTER).

MILL-OF-HALDEN, a village in the parish of Bonhill, Dumbartonshire. Population, 147. Houses, 27.

MILLPORT, a post-town, seaport, and watering-place, on the island of Big Cumbray, Buteshire. It stretches round a pleasantly sheltered small bay at the south end of the island; partly overlooks the Little Cumbray, and partly confronts the opening through Fairley road to the bay of Ayr or eastern side of the frith of Clyde; and is situated 2½ miles west of the nearest part of the Ayrshire coast, 5 miles south-west of Largs, 11 south-east of Rothesay, and 24 south of Greenock. Its form is that of the segment of a circle; its houses are almost all neat, two storey, whitewashed structures; its handsome parish-church, surmounted by a low square tower, looks out from an area in the middle of the curve; and the entire appearance of the place is airy, clean, and not a little pleasant. But for a great paucity of wood in the environs, the village and its vicinity would be one of the most beautiful places on the Clyde. Yet either the spot itself, or any one of several vantage-grounds in its immediate neighbourhood, commands magnificent views of the frith of Clyde, the cultivated slopes of the Ayrshire sea board, thickly embellished with villas and with the body and wings of Fairley and Largs, the spiry and bold mountains of Arran, the gentle coasts of the Isle of Bute, the rugged outlines of the Argyleshire alps,—altogether a most magnificent panorama, great in extent, very diversified in feature, and containing many grand groupings of the picturesque. The edifices of the town and its environs, also, are interesting. The Episcopalian church and college, in particular, form an elegant range of buildings, with a pyramidal spire. There are in the town a Free church, a Baptist place of worship, a parochial school, a Free church school, two schools of industry for females, an Episcopalian boys' school, and an Episcopalian girls' school. There are also a reading-room, a public library, a Free church congregational library, an Episcopalian lending library, a gas light company, and a harbour company. There are five resident justices of the peace; and sheriff small debt courts are held in February, May, August, and November. Millport is a creek of the port of Greenock. The amount of harbour dues levied in 1852 was £210. The harbour, though of small capacity, can contain vessels of considerable burthen; and has a fine pier, erected chiefly at the expense of the Marquis of Bute. The depth, at low water, is 6 feet, and, at high-water, 14 feet. Immediately adjacent to the harbour is a good anchoring ground, capable of accommodating several ships, fully protected by two

islets called the Allans, and affording safety to vessels during the prevalence of the most violent storms. Fifteen or sixteen sloops belong to the place, some carrying so few as 14 and none more than 40 tons each. Six steam-boats in summer, and two in winter, maintain daily communication with Glasgow, and with places intermediate. Millport depends, to a large extent, for its support on the influx during summer of temporary residents from Glasgow; it wears almost wholly and even characteristically the aspect of a sea-bathing quarter; and it has steadily risen and maintained its footing in popular favour. The operative part of the population are employed either in the fisheries, or in weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow. The number of looms is about twenty. The stated population is about 1,000; but the population in the summer months is at least double.

MILLSEAT. See KING-EDWARD.

MILLS-OF-DRUM, a station on the Deeside railway, the first station east of Banchory, and adjacent to the boundary between Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire.

MILLS-OF-FORTH. See MILNATHORT.

MILLTIMBER, a station on the Deeside railway, intermediate between Murtle and Culter, Aberdeenshire.

MILLTOWN. See MILTON.

MILMAD. See CORSE.

MILNATHORT, a post and market-town in the parish of Orwell, Kinross-shire. It stands on North Queich-water, at the intersection of the road from Edinburgh to Perth with the road from Cupar to Stirling, 1¾ mile north by east of Kinross, and 14 miles south of Perth. Its site is ¾ of a mile from the north-west corner of Loch-Leven, amid the fine tract of country which is screened by the Lomond-hills on the east and by the Ochil-hills on the north and the west. The town is neatly built, and consists of five good streets. A crazy, shabby old bridge formerly bestrode the Queich here; but this was recently superseded by a handsome new structure. The parish church stands on a height in the vicinity; and there are in the town a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, and several schools. The town, also, has a large public library and some other institutions; and it is lighted with gas from the works which supply the town of Kinross. The inhabitants of Milnathort, for a long series of years, were employed chiefly in cotton-weaving; but, owing to the decline of wages, they, almost at one bound, leaped, about 18 years ago, into the new and much more remunerating occupation of weaving tartan shawls and plaiding; and, though their old workshops were, in general, too small to admit the larger looms which became necessary, they broke alertly through the difficulty, and, when other resources did not offer, obtained accommodation in large airy buildings constructed on speculation for their use, and let to them in "stances" for hire. The villagers, as a community, are characterized by enterprise, enlightenment, and an advanced state of social progress. A large portion of them also count ancestry from some of the earliest and staunchest Seceders, and maintain with firmness the principles of the Secession. Their village, being the nearest large one to the seat of the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine's long-continued ministry in the adjacent parish of Portmoak, became an early stronghold of dissent; and has, to a great extent, witnessed in miniature the scenes of the general Secession history. Annual fairs are held, for the sale of cattle and horses, on the second Thursday of February, and the Thursday preceding the 25th of December; and, for the sale of cattle, sheep, and horses, on the last Wednesday of April, old style, the 9th day of July, the 29th of August, and the 5th of November. A weekly market is also held for the sale of corn by sample. An act of parliament was passed in 1855, for making a railway from the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway at Ladybank, by way of Auctermuchty and Strathmiglo, to Milnathort and Kinross. The popular name of Milnathort is Mills-of-Forth,—a name most probably suggested by the designation Forthrif, which anciently belonged to the circumjacent district. Population, 1,605. Houses, 320.

MILNGAVIE, a small post-town, and seat of manufacture, in the Stirlingshire part of the parish of New Kilpatrick. It stands on Allander-water, 4 miles south of Strathblane, 4½ east of Duntocher, and 7 north-west of Glasgow. It is tolerably well built, and has a chapel of ease, an United Presbyterian church, a mechanics' institution and a public library. There are in the town, or in its vicinity, a cotton-factory, extensive calico-printing and bleaching establishments, and several corn-mills. Daily communication is maintained by stage-coach with Glasgow. The popular name of the town, or corruption of the name, is Millguy. Population 1,432.

MILNHEAD. See KIRKMAHOE.

MILNHOLM. See CASTLETON.

MILNRIGGS. See CUNNINGHAM.

MILNTOWN, a village in Glenurquhart, in the parish of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire.

MILNTOWN, a village in the parish of Kilmuir-Easter, Ross-shire. Four yearly fairs are held in it. Population, 200. Houses, 43.

MILTON, a village in the parish of Rothiemay, Banffshire. Population, 79. Houses, 25.

MILTON, a manufacturing village in the parish of Old Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. It stands in the vicinity of Duntocher, and has a large cotton-factory, which was begun in 1821, and was built on the site of the Dalnotter iron-works. Population 136. Houses, 68.

MILTON, a village in the parish of Glammis, Forfarshire. Population, 83. Houses, 18.

MILTON, a fishing village in the parish of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire. It was formerly a place of some importance, comprising several parallel ranges of houses with gardens and bleaching greens; but during the last 60 or 70 years, it has suffered so much injury from the encroachment of the sea, and from other causes, as to be now both small and ruinous, containing not more than 10 inhabited houses with an aggregate population of less than 50. In its vicinity is a strong chalybeate spring, which has for some time a considerable medicinal repute.

MILTON, one of the northern suburbs of the city of Glasgow, Lanarkshire. Within it are a chapel of ease and a Free church, which take designation from it. See GLASGOW.

MILTON, a small village on the banks of the Ruthven, in the parish of Auchterarder, Perthshire.

MILTON, a post-office village in the parish of Campsie, Stirlingshire. It stands on the southern border of the parish, and has a station on the Campsie railway, 1¼ mile north of Kirkintilloch, and 4 miles south of Lennoxtown. Here is a missionary station, served by a minister of the Established church, and maintained by the contributions of the Campsie parochial congregation. A distillery was formerly in operation at Milton, but has been discontinued. Population, 564. Houses, 98.

MILTON, a village in the island of Jura, Argyleshire. It is the only place in Jura which can be called a village; and part of it bears the separate name of Craighouse. It has an inn and a distillery

a corn-mill and a smithy, and is inhabited also by various artificers.

MILTON, a hamlet, with a large flour-mill, in the east end of the parish of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

MILTON, Morayshire. See KNOCKANDO.

MILTON, or HERBERTSHIRE, a village in the parish of Dunipace, Stirlingshire. It stands on the left bank of the Carron, in the vicinity of Denny, and is connected with that town by a handsome bridge. Its inhabitants are chiefly persons employed in calico-printing. Population, 761. See DENNY.

MILTON-BRIDGE, a fine old bridge of 3 arches, taking the highway from Carluke to Larkhall over the Clyde, at a point about 18 miles south-east of Glasgow.

MILTON-BRIDGE, a post-office station subordinate to Penicuick, Edinburghshire.

MILTON-BURN. See FOWLIS WESTER.

MILTON-DUFF. See ELGIN.

MILTONFIELD. See KILPATRICK (OLD).

MILTON-LOCH. See URR.

MILTON-LOCKHART. See CARLUKE.

MILTON-OF-BALGONIE. See BALGONIE.

MILTON-OF-EONAN. See GLENLYON.

MILTON-OF-MATHERS. See MILTON, Kincardineshire.

MILTON-OF-STRATHBRAN. See STRATHBRAN.

MINCH (THE), the channel which separates the island of Lewis from the Scottish mainland. It extends in a north-north-easterly direction; has a width of from 20 to 30 miles; is flanked, on all the west side, by the island of Lewis,—on all the east side, by the mainland parts of Ross-shire and Sutherlandshire; opens out, at its north end, into the North sea; and forks, at its south end, round the island of Skye. The water in it is exceedingly salt. The currents through it are regular and very rapid. Its depths are generally great, but so exceedingly variable as to indicate a very rugged bottom. The name Minch signifies "the stormy sea."

MINCH (THE LITTLE), the sound which separates the Outer Hebrides from the island of Skye. It is a continuation southward of the western side of the Minch. Its breadth varies from 10 to 20 miles. Its west side is flanked chiefly by the southern part of Harris, and by North Uist and Benbecula.

MINCHMOOR, a broad-based, but short mountain-ridge, extending north and south on the mutual border of the parishes of Traquair and Yarrow, in the counties respectively of Peebles and Selkirk. The highest summit rises 2,285 feet above sea-level. A little north of this, an old road crosses the ridge communicating between Peebles and Selkirk. This road, from the great altitude to which it rises, and the wildness of the scene which it traverses, is a remarkable specimen of the ancient straightforward throughfares, which scorned a detour, and mounted boldly up in the face of formidable obstructions. The road was the path of Montrose's retreat from Philiphaugh; and it is still used by foot-passengers who scorn the luxury of a level but circuitous throughfare. By the wayside, in a wild part of the road, there is a spring called Cheese-well, which was formerly believed to be under fairy government, and is said to have received its name from the practice of passengers dropping into it bits of cheese as offerings to the fairies.

MINDERNAL. See DURRIS.

MINDORK-CASTLE. See KIRKCOWAN.

MINEFIELD. See CRERAN (LOCH).

MINES, a village in the parish of Minnigaff, Kirkcudbrightshire. Its population, jointly with Blackcraig, is about 320.

MINGALA, an island in the parish of Barra, Inverness-shire. It lies nearly at the southern extremity of the Outer Hebrides, 9 miles south-west of the island of Barra; and is separated from Pabba on the north-east by the sound of Mingala, which is $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide, from Bernera on the south-west by the sound of Bernera, which is 5 or 6 furlongs wide. Its extreme length is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from north-east to south-west; and its extreme breadth is $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile. Its south-west coast is remarkably bold and precipitous, rising almost sheer up from the sea in towering cliffs of gneiss. Innumerable flocks of puffins, razor-bills, penguins, and kittiwakes frequent these cliffs in summer; and they disappear early in autumn with their young. The highest ground on the island appears to be short of 1,000 feet above sea-level; and the general surface is pastoral, yet it contains some arable land, so as to be inhabitable by man. Population in 1851, 114. Houses, 23.

MINGARRY-CASTLE, an ancient fortalice on the south coast of Ardnamurchan, Argyleshire. It overhangs Loch-Sunart, looking across it southward along the Sound of Mull; and it confronts south-westward the body of Mull island, and

> "—— ——— sternly placed,
> O'erawes the woodland and the waste."

Its distance due north from Tobermory is 7 miles. The fortalice, though strictly a ruin, is in a state of proximate integrity; and must be regarded as one of the most interesting architectural antiquities of its class. It skirts the edges of a precipitous rock, about 24 feet high; and is defended on the land side by a dry ditch. The entire structure is a hexagon of three larger and three smaller sides, which regularly alternate. Two of the sides toward the land are occupied with the castle, which has three stories, divided into six apartments, and approached by a central staircase; and the other sides are formed by a dead wall, and interiorly disposed partly into outhouses, and partly into a small triangular court. Battlements surmount all the sides, but are so narrow that they could have afforded small scope for the working of artillery. A few loopholes constitute the only external openings. The whole hexagon is upwards of 200 feet in circumference; and the enclosed castle is 50 feet in length. The fortalice was anciently the seat of the MacIans, a clan of Macdonalds, descended from Ian, or John, a grandson of Angus Og, Lord of the Isles. During the Marquis of Montrose's enterprise of 1644, Allaster Macdonald of Colkitto, the famous partisan of the Marquis, and commander of the Irish auxiliaries, besieged and captured it. John of Moidart, captain of Clanranald, was commissioned by the Marquis of Argyle to recapture it; but he seized the opportunity of being in arms, to send relief to the place, and to lay waste Argyle's district of Sunart. The name Mingarry means the destroyed den, or the reduced fort.

MINGINISH, a mission station of the royal bounty, also a post-office station, in the parish of Bracadale, in the island of Skye.

MINN (THE), an arm of the sea, projecting from the head of Magnus' bay, and separating the island of Meikle Roe from the parish of Aithsting, in Shetland.

MINNICK-LOCH. See KELLS.

MINNICK (THE), a rivulet of the parish of Sanquhar, in Upper Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. It rises on the west side of Lowther-hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south from the village of Leadhills in Lanarkshire, and flows 6 miles westward to the Nith, 2 miles below

the burgh of Sanquhar. Three brooks, each nearly equal to itself in bulk, give it the tribute of their waters. Some wildly romantic spots occur on its banks, interesting both in themselves, and in association with traditions of the Covenanters.

MINNICK, or Minnock (The), a rivulet of Ayrshire and Kirkcudbrightshire. It rises among the high mountains of the parish of Barr, and runs about 13 miles southward, through that parish, and the parish of Minnigaff, to the Cree. Its course, except near its termination, is through a dreary country. It is fed by numerous rills, particularly by the superfluence of Lochs Trool, Round, Long, Falley, and Neldricken, in one accumulated stream.

MINNIEHIVE, a post-office village in the parish of Glencairn, Dumfries-shire. It stands on Dalwhat-water, a little above its confluence with the Castlefairn and the Craigdarroch, 7 miles south-west of Thornhill, and 16½ north-west of Dumfries. It received a charter, in the first half of the 17th century, erecting it into a burgh of barony, and conferring on it the privilege of a weekly market. It is the largest seat of population in the district of Nithsdale south-west of the Nith, and may be regarded as the capital of that district. The villages of Dunreggan and Kirkland are in its vicinity, and may be viewed as suburbs. Fairs are held in it on the last Tuesday of March, on the 25th day of June, old style, or on the Tuesday after that day, on the Friday in August before Lockerby, and on the Saturday in September before Lockerby. The August and September fairs are chiefly for lambs. The village has an office of the Union bank, two subscription libraries, and an United Presbyterian church. In the centre of it is a pillar 9 feet high, on a circular pedestal 5 feet high, bearing the date 1638, and seeming to have been erected as a market-cross; and in the vicinity is a monument to the memory of the Rev. James Renwick, the last of the Scottish martyrs in the cause of religious liberty. The village has, in recent years, undergone considerable improvement in the number and neatness of its houses. Population, 667. Houses, 129.

MINNIGAFF, a parish in the extreme west of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is separated only by the river Cree from Newton-Stewart, which is its post-town; and it contains the villages of Minnigaff, Creebridge, Millcroft, Mines, and Blackcraig. It is bounded by the counties of Wigton and Ayr, and by the parishes of Carsphairn, Kells, Girthon, and Kirkmabreck. Its length south-eastward is 17 miles; and its breadth, for the most part, varies from 8 to 12 miles. On the boundaries, and in the interior, are about 20 lakes and lochlets, most of them imbosomed among wild hills, in districts either abandoned to desolation or trodden only by the shepherd and his flock. The chief are Loch-Moan, on the north-west boundary, 1¼ mile long, deeply indented in outline, and studded with several islets; Loch-Enoch, 5 miles eastward on the same boundary, 2½ miles in circumference, variously isleted within, and jagged all round with peninsulas; Loch-Neldricken, 1½ mile south of Loch-Enoch, ¾ of a mile long, and half-a-mile broad; Loch-Valley, half-a-mile farther south, nearly a mile long, and of slender breadth; Long-loch and Round-loch, the former a stripe ¾ of a mile in length, the latter a circular sheet, half-a-mile in diameter, and both within a mile south of Loch-Valley; Loch-Dee, a mile south-east of Round-loch, 1½ mile long, and ¾ of a mile broad, the reputed source of the Galloway Dee; Loch-Trool, 2 miles east of Loch-Dee, stretching south-westward in a narrow stripe of 1¾ mile long, and wearing at its lower end a gently picturesque dress; Loch-Grannoch, on the eastern boundary, 6¾ miles south-east of Loch-Dee, 2¼ miles in length, but touching the parish for only 1 mile, and belonging chiefly to Girthon; and the Loch of Cree, a slender expansion of the river Cree, 2⅝ miles in length, terminating 3½ miles above Newton-Stewart, beautifully wooded, and lovely in its banks. The river Cree, from its source in Loch-Moan, till 1½ or 2 miles below the point of its beginning slowly to open into an estuary, has its whole course along the north-western, western, and south-western boundaries. Not fewer than about 24 independent rills, besides 3 considerable streams, flow into it from Minnigaff, many of them of short course, nearly all brawling among bleak hills, but a few of them finely wooded. Minnick-water, coming down from Ayrshire, runs 7 miles southward, and 1⅜ mile south-westward to the Cree, a little above the Loch of Cree. Penkill-water rises a mile south of Loch-Trool, and flows 4½ miles southward, and the same distance south-westward, to the Cree, immediately above Newton-Stewart. Pilnour-water rises 1½ mile west of the New-bridge of Dee, and runs 10 miles south-westward and southward, all in the interior except a mile above its mouth on the boundary with Kirkmabreck to the Cree, at the point where that river leaves the parish. The river Dee runs, from its sources in Dry-loch, Loch-Dungeon, and Long-loch, to a little below the New-bridge of Dee, 10 miles along the eastern and south-eastern boundary.

The surface of the parish, though not strictly alpine, is one of the most rudely highland in the south of Scotland. Excepting in a warm nook of about 6 square miles in the extreme south, and in some beautiful but narrow stripes along the principal streams in the west, it is everywhere rugged, very extensively heath-clad, and, for the most part, altogether and irreclaimably pastoral. Several summits have an altitude of about 1,600 or 1,700 feet above the level of the sea; the summit of Meyrick has an altitude of 2,500 feet; and the summit of Cairnsmuir, though not so high as that of Meyrick, is so situated as to look as high, and commands a very extensive and varied prospect. The heights in the interior have aggregately a grand effect; and the hollows and vales amongst them contain some interesting close scenes. The interior heights, though seemingly inhospitable, are comparatively little snow-clad, and enjoy a mildness of climate denied to many Scottish districts of much lower ground. A stripe of carse-land, of no great breadth, extends for several miles along the Cree; and both this and the low grounds adjacent to it have a richly cultivated character, and borrow beauty from the openings among the hills. Some of the higher acclivities are clothed all over with plantation; many of the lower slopes form fine green pasture; and some of the valley grounds are finely adorned with mansions and parks. The vale of Pilnour-water in particular, presents some charming wild scenes. The stream is sometimes obstructed with rocks, and impetuously breaks away from them; its banks are plentifully wooded; its gambols are overlooked by the mansion and pleasure-grounds of Bargaly; and its hill-screens rise and open and close in many diversified forms. The total extent of land in tillage is about 6,000 imperial acres; the extent constantly waste or in pasture is about 80,767; and the extent under wood is about 1,600. The principal landowners are the Earl of Galloway, the Rev. M. Heron M'Kie of Bargaly, Dunbar of Machermore, and Stewart of Cairnsmuir. The mansions are Kirouchtree, Cumloden-cottage, Bargaly, Machermore, and Carnsmuir. The average rent of the arable land is about 16s. per acre; and that of the whole parish is about 2s. 7d. The value of assessed property

1843 was £10,976. The estimated value of raw produce in 1842 was £24,382.

Greywacke and clayslate are the predominant rocks; but granite occurs extensively in boulders, and is used for building. Veins of lead ore, varying in thickness from 2 to 5 feet, occur on the estates of Machermore and Kirouchtree. Those of Machermore were once a source of considerable wealth; they gave rise to a populous village, occupied solely by miners; they were wrought with great earnestness; but at length the veins became greatly exhausted, and since 1839 they have been wrought only to a very trivial extent. A standing-stone and some cairns occur on a plain below Kirouchtree-house, and are believed to be memorials of some ancient battle. The glen of Trool was the scene of a skirmish between the troopers and the Covenanters on a winter Sabbath morning of 1685. The ruins of the castle of Garlies, a building of unknown antiquity, the ancient seat of the Earls of Galloway, giving to them their title of Lord Garlies, are situated about 1½ mile from the village of Minnigaff. Three moat hills, seats of feudal jurisprudence, are situated respectively in the vicinity of Minnigaff village, in the vale of the Pilnour, and on a sequestered spot on Cardrachurd-moor. Various tumuli occur among the hills; and some of them have been opened, and found to contain human bones and pieces of weapons. There are in the parish two grain mills, a tan-work, and a small woollen manufactory. The Pilnour is navigable for a short distance; and there is a small quay at Pilnour-bridge, where vessels of 60 tons may load and discharge. The parish is traversed across its south-east end by the road from Dumfries to Portpatrick. The village of Minnigaff stands on a low piece of ground, at the confluence of the Penkill and the Cree, sufficiently near Newton-Stewart to be a sort of suburb of that town. It is a place of some antiquity, and had weekly markets, and was occasionally the meeting-place of the synod of Galloway, long before Newton-Stewart existed. But it is now a very poor place, containing little more than a dozen houses. Even the little village of Creebridge, situated about ¼ of a mile below it, has eclipsed it. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,855; in 1851, 2,054. Houses, 323.

This parish is in the presbytery of Wigton, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £269 3s. 9d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £48 7s. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £28 fees, and £6 other emoluments. The parish church stands at the confluence of the Penkill and the Cree, overlooking the village of Minnigaff, and is a beautiful Gothic building, with an elegant tower. It was built in 1836, and contains 850 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Bargrennan, built in 1839, and containing 207 sittings. There is a subscription school at Bargrennan, and a school, built chiefly by Lady H. Maxwell and Mrs. Stewart, in the mines district. Dr. Alexander Murray, the celebrated linguist, was a native of Minnigaff; and General Sir William Stewart, one of the peninsular heroes, resided several years in it, and lies buried in its churchyard. The name Minnigaff was written, in several monuments of the 13th and 14th centuries, Monygove; and alludes, in its Celtic or Gaelic origin, to the stony moorland which prevails among the hills. The church was a free parsonage at the commencement of the 13th century, when 'the parson of Monygove' then witnessed a charter of John, bishop of Galloway; but it was afterwards given to the monks of Tongueland, and followed the fates of their property both before and after the Reformation. There were anciently in the parish two chapels subordinate to the mother-church.

MINNISHANT, a post-office station subordinate to Maybole, Ayrshire.

MINNOCK (The). See Minnick (The).

MINNONIE-BURN, a brook, draining part of the parish of Gamrie in Banffshire, and part of the parish of King Edward in Aberdeenshire, southwestward to the Deveron.

MINNYHIVE. See Minniehive.

MINSH (The). See Minch (The).

MINTLAW, a post-office village in the parish of Longside, Aberdeenshire. It stands on the west border of the parish, at the intersection of the road from Peterhead to Banff with the road from Aberdeen to Fraserburgh, 8¾ miles west-north-west of Peterhead. It was founded during the first quarter of the present century, and had encouraging prospect of increase; but it soon became stationary. Here are a parochial school, and an endowed female school. Fairs are held on the Tuesday after the 25th of February, on the Tuesday after the 14th of April, on the Tuesday after the 14th of June, on the Tuesday after the 25th of August, on the Tuesday after the 7th of October, and on the Tuesday after the 14th of December. Population, 240.

MINTO, a parish, containing the villages of Minto and Hassendean, in Roxburghshire. Its post-town is Denholm, adjacent to its south-eastern border. It is bounded by Lilliesleaf, Ancrum, Bedrule, Cavers, Wilton, and a detached part of Selkirkshire. Its length eastward is 5¾ miles; and its greatest breadth is 3 miles. The river Teviot, flowing over numerous fords, along a pebbly bed, and between banks singularly varied and highly picturesque, runs, for 3¾ miles, generally along the southern and south-eastern boundary, but over this distance intersects on the side of Minto some small portions of Cavers. Except for ¼ of a mile in the extreme west, where the land rises abruptly up in a bold, sylvan, beautiful bank, a belt of haugh-ground about 1 or 1½ furlong broad, lies along the margin of the stream. Flanking all the haugh except its east end, there is either a steep bank or a rapid swell; behind both of which the surface, excepting at two places where it is depressed into dells, and at two others where it towers aloft into hills, rises with a slow and almost regular gradient away to the northern boundary. The westerly dell is the romantic Hassendean: which see. The easterly dell combines the beauties of a noble demesne, the picturesque varieties of the lake, the cascade, and the purling stream, the wooded glen and the dark ravine, and is altogether a home of romance. Near its head a high weir thrown across it produces both a fine little sheet of water above, and a bold freakish waterfall below. A smooth green bank rises slowly up from the edge of the artificial lake, and bears aloft the elegant and noble pile of Minto-house, which, while embowered in a profusion of wood, commands gorgeous vista-views athwart the vale of the Teviot. Below the fall the dell becomes less ornate, and subsides into its natural wildness, but continues till near the Teviot to be delightfully fascinating. A furrowy depression in the ground, nowhere deep enough to be even a mimic glen, brings down a pretty streamlet at mid-distance between the dells, and discharges its watery freight across the haugh, directly opposite the bold beautiful bank which screens the village of Denholm from the Teviot. A mile west and north-west by west of Minto-house, rise the two hills of Minto, based on a considerably elevated table-land, and shooting up to an altitude of about 870 feet above sea-level. They are regularly ascending, green, broad-shouldered, elevations, and figure conspicuously from almost every point of view in one of the richest landscapes

of Teviotdale. Somewhat continuous with the hills, but after an intervening depression, runs eastward behind Minto-house, a broad hilly ridge, becoming bold and towering as it approaches the Teviot; and when near that stream, it breaks almost sheer down in the romantic assemblage of cliffs called Minto crags. The cliffs are a vast mass of trap-rock; and they soar into different points, from various platforms in their ascent, and attain an elevation above sea-level of 721 feet. Along their base are strewn huge blocks, detached from the beetling precipices; over their rugged ledgy face are scattered growths of herbage and ivy; and partly on their skirts, partly on their summits, are massive clumps of plantation. A ruin, of small size but considerable strength, called Fatlips castle, the remnant of an ancient border fortalice, stands on their summit, and is supposed to have belonged to Turnbull of Barnhills, a border freebooter of great note; and a small platform, on a projection of the crags a little below the summit, commanding an unobstructed view of the surrounding country, popularly bears the name of Barnhill's bed, and is supposed to have been used by the freebooter as a place of outlook. "The view from the crags is highly diversified and beautiful. The windings of 'the silver Teviot,' through a pleasing vale, sometimes contracted, and again expanding, can be traced above and below for many a mile, the prospect on the one hand being terminated by the fine outline of the Liddesdale hills, along with those on the confines of Dumfries-shire, and in the opposite direction by the smoother and more rounded forms of the Cheviots. Rubberslaw, the highest hill in this vicinity, rises immediately in front, with Denholmdean, celebrated by Leyden, on the right, and the narrow bed of the Rule on the left; while behind, to the north, are distinctly seen the Eildon hills, the Black-hill, Cowdenknowes, and more remotely Smailholm-tower, Hume-castle, and the low, dark skyline of the Lammermoors." Sir Walter Scott, in the following lines, has finely associated the grandeur of this view with the antiquarian associations of the place:—

> "On Minto-crags the moonbeams glint,
> Where Barnhill hewed his bed of flint;
> Who flung his outlawed limbs to rest,
> Where falcons hang their giddy nest,
> 'Mid cliffs from whence his eagle eye
> For many a league his prey could spy,
> Cliffs doubling on their echoes borne,
> The terrors of the robber's horn,—
> Cliffs which for many a later year,
> The warbling Doric reed shall hear,
> When some sad swain shall teach the grove,
> Ambition is no cure for love."

The landowners of the parish are the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Minto, Scott of Teviotbank, and Dickson of Hassendean. Teviotbank-house, situated on the bank behind the haugh-ground, three furlongs east of Hassendean, is a modern mansion in the old English style, from an elegant design by Burn, and forms a marked and pleasing feature in the general landscape. The village of Minto, situated midway on the swell toward the base of the hills, nearly three furlongs west of Minto-house, and about a mile north-north-west of Denholm, is a pleasant assemblage of about twenty neat cottages, commanding much of the Teviotdale part of the prospect seen from Minto-crags. The parochial school here is a large, neat building; and the parish church, a few yards to the west, is a handsome Gothic edifice, with a quadrangular, pinnacled tower. The manse, half-a-mile to the south, on lower ground, washed by the central brook of the parish, is in the style of a Tuscan villa, and exhibits kindred taste to that which gently and joyously luxuriates over most of the objects and surface of this interesting district. About 800 acres of the parochial area are under plantation; about 1,500 acres are in pasture; and little more than 800 own the dominion of the plough. The soil toward the Teviot is a light loam; and farther north it is a strong clay lying upon till. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1838 was £9,689. The real rental in the same year was about £3,220. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £4,210 12s. The parish is traversed by the Hawick railway, and has a station on it at Hassendean. Population in 1831, 481; in 1851, 467. Houses, 78.

This parish is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Earl of Minto. Stipend, £224 8s. 9d.; glebe, £40. Unappropriated teinds, £268 5s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £25 fees, and £10 10s. other emoluments. The parish church was built about 25 years ago, and contains 360 sittings. The present parish of Minto comprehends the ancient parish of Minto, which was a rectory, and part of the ancient parish of Hassendean. The original barony of Minto, however, appears to have been more extensive than even the present parish of Minto, and of course much more extensive than the ante-Reformation parish; for Robert Bruce granted to William Barbitonsoris two parts of the lands of 'Kirkborthwic,' and three parts of 'the miln thereof,' 'infra baroniam de Minthou;' and Kirkborthwick is about 9 miles west-south-west from Minto. The noble family of Elliot, whose title of Earl is taken from the parish, and whose history has deeply entwined its name in the chaplets of modern renown, came into possession of the ascendant portion of its lands only at the recent period of the Union. "On the 30th of April, 1706, Sir Gilbert Elliot obtained a grant of the barony of Minto, in Roxburghshire, with the patronage of the church, the tithes, and with the manse and glebe of Minto, and also a grant of the barony of Headshaw, with the patronage of the church of Ashkirk, and the tithes thereof." Sir Gilbert—a son of Gawin Elliot of Midlem mill, and a grandson of Gilbert Elliot of Stobbs, called "Gibbie wi' the gowden garters," and of Margaret Scott of Harden, commonly called 'Maggy Fendy'—acted a stirring part in the wars of the Covenanters, under the last of the reigning Stuarts, and narrowly escaped destruction for his enthusiastic attachment to the cause of Presbyterianism and religious liberty; he was one of the Scottish deputation to the prince of Orange to adjust measures for giving him the British crown; he was appointed clerk to the privy council at the Revolution, was made a baronet in 1700, got a seat in the College-of-justice under the title of Lord Minto in 1705, and died in 1718, at the age of 67. Sir Gilbert Elliot, the second of the name, and the son of the first, was also a member of the College-of-justice, and became successively a Lord-of session, a Lord-of justiciary, and Lord-justice-clerk; and, with the aid of one of his sisters, made a singular escape from an enraged party of Jacobites, during the last rebellion, by hiding himself among Minto-crags. The sister who, on this occasion, played the heroine, was Miss Jane Elliot, the authoress of one of the three exquisite lyrics known in Scottish song under the common name of 'The Flowers of the Forest.' The third Sir Gilbert Elliot sat in parliament, first for Selkirkshire, and next for Roxburghshire, and became Treasurer of the navy; and he wrote the fine pastoral,

> "My sheep I've forsaken, and left my sheep-hook,
> And all the gay haunts of my youth I've forsook,"

inserted in the note on Minto-crags in the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel.' The fourth Sir Gilbert, figuring from the commencement till nearly the close of the wars with France, filled the offices successively of

Governor of Toulon, Viceroy of Corsica, Minister plenipotentiary at Vienna, President of the Board of control, and Governor-general of India; and was raised, in 1797, to the peerage under the title of Baron Minto, and, in 1812, received the additional dignities of Viscount Melgund and Earl of Minto. His son, the present Earl, succeeded to the family estates in 1814, married, in 1806, the daughter of Patrick Brydone, Esq., author of the well-known 'Tour in Sicily,' sat early in parliament, and rose to the offices successively of Minister-plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin, and First Lord of the Admiralty.

MIOBLE (The), a brook of considerable volume, flowing into Loch-Morar, in the parish of Ardnamurchan, Argyleshire.

MIRACLE. See Martle.

MIRES-HILL. See Eaglesham.

MIRRAN (The). See Fortingal.

MISERY (Mount). See Kilmaronock.

MISTY-LAW. See Lochwinnoch.

MIULIE (Loch), a small lake near the head of Glenstrathfarrar, in the north-west extremity of Inverness-shire. An islet on its bosom was the retreat of Lord Lovat after the ruinous defeat at Culloden; and the summit of an adjacent mountain was his post when helplessly surveying the conflagration of his mansion, and of the houses of his clansmen.

MOAN (Loch). See Minnigaff.

MOAR (Fall of). See Lyon (The).

MOAT-BURN, a brook running north-eastward to the Tweed, in the parish of Tweedsmuir, Peeblesshire.

MOCHERMORE. See Minnigaff.

MOCHRUM, a parish, containing the post-office village of Port-William, also the villages of Eldrig and Kirk of Mochrum, on the southern coast of Wigtonshire. It lies along the upper part of the east side of Luce-bay, and is bounded elsewhere by the parishes of Old Luce, Kirkcowan, Kirkinner, and Glasserton. Its length south-south-eastward is 12 miles; and its greatest breadth is 5¾ miles. The extent of coast is 9½ miles. For a mile from the north-west extremity, it forms a steep rocky hill overhanging the sea, altogether inaccessible by boats, but traversed along the brink by a road which was constructed by the filling up of deep caves and the removing of vast rocky blocks; and hence, to the south-east extremity, it is a stripe of flat smooth gravel beach 50 yards in mean breadth, flanked by a bold and precipitous bank, which, for the most part, forbids access from the sea, but, in several places, is cleft by creeks and tiny bays. Though there are several landing places for small boats, the only harbour or accessible point for sailing craft is at Port-William. Numerous independent brooks run westward to the shore; but most of them rise within mid-breadth of the parish, and the longest has a course of only 4½ miles to Port-William bay. White-loch, ⅔ of a mile long and 3 or 4 furlongs broad, lies in the south-east corner, encincture with wood, and overlooked by Monreith-house, the elegant and commodious seat of Sir William Maxwell, Bart. On its banks, near the modern mansion, stands the old family castle of the Maxwells, amidst a clump of lofty trees; and in the vicinity are vantage-grounds which command an extensive view away to the mountains of Mourne in Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the hills of Cumberland. Near the north-west end of the parish, amidst a wide tract of moorland, lies a cluster of six lakes. Two of them, Mochrum-loch and Castle-loch, have each several islets, and measure upwards of 1¼ mile by half-a-mile; and these, with the other four, which are much smaller, send off their superfluent waters in one stream, forming Malzie-water: which see. At the north end of Mochrum-loch, and south of the smaller lakes, stands an ancient tower or castle, called the Old Place of Mochrum, which, seen from a little distance, has a curious appearance, looking, amidst the lakes, almost like a large ship at sea. The general surface of the parish is of the broken character which prevails in Wigtonshire, neither level nor mountainous, its flat grounds very limited, and its hills of no great elevation. Large tracts, at both ends of the parish, consist chiefly of rocky eminences and mossy swamps, bleak and barren in their general aspect, and thinly interspersed with small patches of good dry arable land. The soil, for several miles along Luce-bay, is, for the most part, either a fine light or a strong deep loam, exceedingly fertile; and, towards the centre of the parish, it gradually becomes thin and stony. Only about 200 acres are under plantation. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £8,979. The parish lies midway between the towns of Wigton and Whithorn on the east, and the village of Glenluce on the west, and is traversed by the roads from both the towns through Glenluce to Stranraer. The village of Kirk of Mochrum is a small place, with upwards of 120 inhabitants, in the south-east district of the parish, on the road from Whithorn to Glenluce, 2 miles north of Port-William. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,105; in 1851, 2,946. Houses, 465.

This parish is in the presbytery of Wigton, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £160 0s. 4d.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £2 6s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £31, with £16 fees, and £4 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1794, and enlarged in 1832, and contains 700 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church at Port-William. There are four non-parochial schools. Mochrum was anciently a vicarage of the canons of Whithorn. In 1606 the church was granted, along with other property which had belonged to the canons, to the bishop of Galloway; in 1641 it was transferred to the university of Glasgow; in 1661 it was restored to the Bishop of Galloway; and, at the final abolition of Episcopacy, it reverted to the Crown. A chapel anciently stood near the old castle of Merton. Another chapel, dedicated to St. Finnan, and called Chapel-Finnan, or Chapel-Fingan, stood on the coast under the cliff. Its ruins figure in an account of Galloway, written in 1684, yet are still extant. The lands of Mochrum were given, in 1368, to Thomas Dunbar, second son of Patrick, Earl of March. The Dunbars, who descended from him, took title from Mochrum, had their seat at the old place of Mochrum, and figured somewhat distinguishedly as a family. Cadets of the house founded the families of Dunbar of Clugston and Dunbar of Baldoon, the latter now represented by the Earl of Selkirk. Gavin Dunbar, son of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, became prior of Whithorn about the year 1504, was afterwards made preceptor to James V., and became, in 1522, Archbishop of Glasgow,—in 1526, Lord-chancellor of Scotland,—and in 1536, one of the Lords of Regency during the King's visit to France. The family was raised to the baronetage in 1694, and is now represented by Sir William Dunbar, Bart. The Maxwells of Monreith settled in the parish in the early part of the 17th century. John Maxwell, younger of Monreith, acted a distinguished and military part among the Covenanters, stood high in fame among their leaders, and made narrow escapes from martyrdom in their cause. Another celebrated and recently deceased offshoot of the family was Sir Murray Maxwell, commander of the Alceste in the Amherst embassy to China, aide-de-camp to William IV.,

and, at his death, under appointment to the governorship of Prince Edward's Island.

MOCHRUM, Ayrshire. See KIRKOSWALD.

MOFFAT, a parish partly in Lanarkshire, but chiefly in Dumfries-shire. The Dumfries-shire part projects northward from the adjacent regions of the county, forms the northern extremity of the district of Annandale, and contains the post-town of Moffat. The parish is bounded by Tweedsmuir, Megget, Ettrick, Eskdalemuir, Hutton, Wamphray, Kirkpatrick-Juxta, and Crawford. Its length eastward is about 15 miles; and its greatest breadth is 8½ miles. For 24 miles along the west, north, and east, the boundary-line is formed by the highest summits or water-shedding line of the southern alps of Scotland, which attain here their highest altitude, and send off hence their long broad spur across the counties of Peebles and Selkirk toward the Lammermoors. Evan-water cuts a gorge in the north-west through this mountain-barrier; and coming down from Crawford, flows ⅔ of a mile on the boundary between that parish and Moffat, and then rushes over a rocky and declivitous bed 3¾ miles southward through the interior to Kirkpatrick-Juxta, at Middlegill. Cloffin-burn rises in three head-streams in the extreme west, and runs 3 miles south-eastward and eastward to the Evan, at the point of its entering Kirkpatrick-Juxta. Garpel-water rises in the south-west extremity, runs nearly 2 miles along the southern boundary, and then passes away to become afterwards tributary to the Evan. The river Annan rises in the extreme north, and runs 8½ miles almost due south, but over the last 5 miles is the boundary-line with Kirkpatrick-Juxta lying on its right bank; and while on this boundary, 1¼ mile before ceasing to touch Moffat, it receives at one point Evan-water on its right bank, and Moffat-water on its left. A number of small local independent streams join it in Moffat, all, except one, on its left bank; the most considerable being Granton, Well, and Frenchland burns, respectively 3½, 4, and 3 miles long. Moffat-water rises in the extreme north-east, and runs 10½ miles almost direct south-west to the Annan; augmented in its progress by numerous mountain rills. LOCH-SKENE [which see] supplies the earliest of these rills on the right bank, —that in the course of which occurs the celebrated waterfall called the GREY MARE'S TAIL: which see. The courses of even the three chief streams, the Evan, the Annan, and the Moffat, are, for a long way, sheer gorges, overhung by steep and often almost inaccessible hills, admitting little more than space for excellent though hanging roads, and possessing at their upper end, even on the beds of the streams, an altitude of about 1,000 feet above sea-level. That of the Evan nowhere in the parish expands into a vale, but continues throughout a mountain pass; that of the Moffat slowly opens into a belt of meadow and arable land; and that of the Annan, 3½ miles before the river leaves the parish, and just before it reaches the town, suddenly expands into a beautiful valley of considerable breadth, the commencement of the rich strath or 'Howe' of Annandale, screened on three sides by towering uplands, and blooming athwart the surface with luxuriant vegetation. A singularly fine scene in the gorge or glen of one of the brooks is called the Bell-craig, supposed to be a corruption of Belled-craig, the provincial pronunciation of Bald-craig.

About 3,800 acres of the whole area of the parish are in tillage; about 450 are under wood; and upwards of 34,000 are waste or pastoral. The soil in the valley ground is alluvium; on the lower declivities of the hills, it is a light dry gravel, in most places tolerably deep and fertile; and on the higher grounds, it produces grass and heath, and rarely yields to the predominance of moss. The mountains on the boundary include HARTFELL, which we have separately noticed, and about one-half of those mentioned in the article DUMFRIES-SHIRE, as forming the northern screen of the county. The heights along Moffat-water vie in elevation with those along the boundary; so that one-half, or upwards, of the parish is occupied with the loftiest Scottish mountains south of the Forth and Clyde. Nearly all the heights are curved and regular in outline, broad in their summits, and clothed with vegetation on their surface. Saddleback, 1⅞ mile south-east of Hartfell, is a curious exception, being so narrow at the top that a person may bestride it, and sit as on a saddle, and see two beautiful streamlets trickling away from its opposite bases. The eagle, anciently a multitudinous inhabitant of the Moffat alps, now rarely meets the eye of an observer of the cloud-capped landscape. Nearly one-half of the parish belongs to Johnstone of Annandale, and the rest is distributed among ten or twelve principal landowners, besides a number of smaller ones. The estimated yearly value of the raw produce in 1834 was £16,105. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £8,653 17s. 6d. The real rental in 1855 was £13,311. Vestiges still exist in this parish of the Roman road which passed up Annandale, and is noticed in our article on Dumfries-shire. In its vicinity are traces of some large Roman encampments. Three miles south-east of the town are vestiges of a British encampment. Near the road from the town to Moffat-well, is a high conical mount, anciently surrounded with a deep ditch, and now enclosed and planted, and appearing a beautiful object from the road; and a few hundred yards west of it is another and smaller mount. A mile east of the Roman road, in a deep sequestered glen, are two artificial excavations in freestone rock, capacious enough to accommodate a number of cattle. In various localities are ruins of peel-houses and old towers, built with sea-shell mortar. A curious locality, also, is noticed in our article on ERICKSTANEBRAE. The wild wilderness along the upper part of Moffat-water is the scene of many a stirring tradition respecting the gatherings and hidings of the persecuted Covenanters, and their narrow escapes from the bloodhound pursuit of Claverhouse and his dragoons. The gorge of the stream seems to have been regarded as a defensible pass; while deep seclusions among the towering mountains behind were treated as places of ensconcement and elusion from pertinacious pursuit. On an eminence, which commands the convergent ravines of Moffat-water and Loch-Skene burn, there are vestiges of a rude battery thrown up to defend the country toward the north-east; and another eminence on which parties were stationed to note to the congregations assembled in the ravines the approach of danger, is still called the Watch-hill. The parish is traversed by turnpikes leading northward respectively toward Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Selkirk, along the vales and gorges of the three principal streams; and is traversed also, up Evan-water, by the Caledonian railway, but has access to that railway only at Beattock station, within Kirkpatrick-Juxta, 2 miles from the town of Moffat. Population of the Dumfries-shire part of the parish in 1851, 2,278. Houses, 423. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 2,221; in 1851, 2,304. Houses, 429.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, Johnstone of Annandale. Stipend, £279 10s. 10d.; glebe, £35. Unappropriated teinds, £222 16s. 8d. The parish church was built about the year 1790, and contains 1,000 sittings. There is a Free church, with an

attendance of 530; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £417 6s. 9d. There is likewise an United Presbyterian church. The parochial school, and another school which had been endowed for nearly 200 years, were, in 1834, united under the direction of a headmaster and an usher. The parochial schoolmaster's salary, previous to this measure, was £25 13s. 3d., with fees, and £5 other emoluments. There are a boarding-school and five other non-parochial schools. The ancient church of Moffat was one of the churches of Annandale transferred, in 1174, by Robert de Bruce to the bishop of Glasgow; and it was afterwards constituted one of the prebends of the see. A chapel anciently stood between the Annan and the Evan at a place still called Chapel.

Moffat has been called the Cheltenham of Scotland, and is more distinguished for its medicinal waters than any place north of the Sark and the Tweed. The wells are three. Two of them, called the Hartfell-spa and the Garpel-well, are noticed in our articles HARTFELL and GARPEL-WATER. The third, called distinctively and emphatically Moffat-well, is a strong, sulphureous water, about 1½ mile north of the town, easily accessible thence by an excellent road, which is kept scrupulously neat and trim. The well is enclosed in a plain stone edifice, in a corner of a broad green esplanade, commanding a lovely view of the pastoral valley and its hill-screens; and near it are a neat cottage for its keeper, and a lank-looking building which was formerly used as a ball-room and for public breakfasts. The water oozes out of a rock of compact greywacke, containing interspersed pyrites. A bog in the vicinity probably co-operates with the pyrites in the greywacke to afford the sulphureous impregnation. The water has an odour resembling that of Harrowgate, but is not quite so strongly sulphureous. It has a somewhat saline taste; it sparkles in the glass like champaign; and it is so remarkably volatile that it can be drank in perfection only at the fountain. No closeness of cork can prevent some of its best qualities from forsaking it in bottles. Being used as a wash, and for warm bathing, it is now conveyed to the village in pipes; but to serve its purposes as an internal medicine, it needs still to be taken at the spa. The well is coated on the sides with a yellowish grey crust of sulphur; and, when allowed to remain some days quiescent or unpumped, it becomes covered with a yellowish white film of sulphur. Chemical analyses of the water have been made at various times since 1759; and according to one made by Mr. Macadam of Glasgow in 1853, an imperial gallon of it contains ·353 cubic inch of free sulphuretted hydrogen, a quantity of free and combined sulphur equal to that in 2·168 cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen, 1·51 grain of sulphuret of sodium, 60·72 grains of chloride of sodium, 7·25 grains of chloride of magnesium, 10·02 grains of chloride of calcium, 3·46 grains of silicate of soda, 1·31 grain of carbonate of lime, ·87 grain of carbonate of magnesia, 2·27 grains of organic matter, 1·45 grain of saline matter lost in the analysis, and traces of free silicic acid. The well was discovered, or came into notice as a spa, upwards of two centuries ago, and has ever since attracted invalids from all parts of the kingdom. Its water is pronounced a powerful remedy in all scrophulous and scorbutic cases, in affections of the lungs, in travel, in rheumatism, and in dyspepsy, biliousness, and other complaints of the stomach and bowels; it is very light, and powerfully diuretic; and it figures in common fame as the means of achieving "most wonderful cures."

The TOWN of MOFFAT stands on the left bank of the Annan, 1¾ mile above the influx of the Moffat and the Evan, and 2 miles north-north-east of the Beattock station of the Caledonian railway. Its distance by road is 14 miles from Elvanfoot, 16 from Lockerby, 21 from Dumfries, 50 from Edinburgh, and 54 from Glasgow; but, by railway through Beattock, it is 15 from Elvanfoot, 15½ from Lockerby, 55½ from Dumfries, 62½ from Edinburgh, and 67½ from Glasgow. Its site is a rising-ground or slight acclivity, with a southerly aspect, having an elevation of 370 feet above the level of the sea. Around it lies a beautiful prospect of the upper vale of the Annan, richly luxuriant in its fields and hedgerows, finely chequered and spotted with wood, gaily embellished with water, villa, mansion, and park, and picturesquely screened with gentle green acclivities, overlooked on the back-ground by alpine summits. Sheltering plantations climb the finely curved outlines of the Gallow-hill immediately on the north, stretch away in a little sheet of forest on the west and the south, and give all the environs both a warm and an adorned appearance. The spire of the church appears, when viewed in some directions, to rise elegantly from the midst of an extensive grove. Nor does the town stand well with regard merely to its immediate neighbourhood, but, being situated at the head of the luscious valley which stretches away in an expanding stripe 25 miles to the Solway frith, at the entrance of three grand inlets to the deepest wildernesses and most tremendous chasms of the southern Highlands, and only 4½ miles south of Erickstane-brae-head, whence issue streams that run from the highest ground in the south of Scotland, east, west, and south to the Atlantic, the German, and the Irish seas, it commands from its own site, and from vantage-grounds in its vicinity, many most picturesque blendings and groupings of Highland and Lowland scenery, and probably yields to no watering-place in the world for mingled grandeur and beauty of position. In itself, too, it is a pretty, tidy, smiling town, with modest and yet dressy attractions to the gay lounger and the fashionable invalid. Its principal street stretches north and south down the slow declination of the rising ground; is spacious, handsomely edificed, exceedingly smooth and clean, dry within an hour after the heaviest rains, and altogether so disposed as to form a most agreeable promenade for both inhabitants and strangers; and was, some years ago, so much widened in its central parts as to form there a Place or large oblong square. In the middle of the street is a cistern for public use, affording a copious supply of the purest spring-water, fetched in leaden pipes beneath the bed of the Annan, from the parish of Kirkpatrick-Juxta. An elegant set of baths was erected in 1827 on a superior plan, with a large apartment to serve as both a public reading-room and an assembly-room. The front of this edifice is adorned with a Doric portico; and it adjoins the principal inn, the Annandale Arms. There is likewise a large private hotel. Connected with the baths are a billiard-room and a bowling-green,—the latter enveloped in a shrubbery. The meal-house and market-house are commodious buildings. Most of the private houses are new or recent, nearly all the town having been either formed or rebuilt within the last fifty years; and a large proportion of the houses are fitted up as private lodgings for the use of visitors. The common building material is a bluish coloured greywacke, which is faced in the masonry with white sandstone; and this gives the houses a pleasant appearance, which is further aided, in many cases, by climbing rose-bushes or trellised plants. The town has a large public library, a trades' reading-room and library,

and offices of the Union Bank, the Bank of Scotland, and the British Linen Company's Bank. The shops are generally of a superior kind, affording a ready supply both of ordinary wants, and of many luxuries. A regular market is held once a-week; and fairs are held on the third Friday of March, old style, on the 29th day of July, and on the 20th of October, or the Tuesday after. An omnibus, in communication with the railway trains, runs regularly between the town and Beattock. Justice of peace courts and sheriff small debt courts are regularly held in Moffat; and the public peace of the town is well preserved. The population, according to the census, in 1841 was 1,413, and in 1851, was 1,491; but these figures do not show what the population was in the summer months.

The climate of Moffat is so mild and healthy as to attract invalids and occasional residents whose cases do not require any use of the spas. Showers approaching it from any point over three-fourths of the compass, and threatening to discharge themselves on the vale, are very frequently drawn down to exhaustion by the vast mountain-screen in the vicinity. The lands which environ the town are so gravelly and irretentive that moisture, when it falls, very speedily disappears, and gives no aid either to morassy stagnation in the fields, or to a bemiring of the public roads. "Typhus," says the reverend statist in the New Account, "has often prevailed in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Carlisle, and other cities when there was no such distemper in Moffat. Providence averted even the cholera, though severe in Glasgow, and especially in Dumfries, with which there was daily intercourse, only two or three doubtful cases having occurred, and among strangers affected before they reached Moffat. If the climate be the cause of any local distempers, the writer has never heard of it, nor the medical friends he has consulted on the point." All the public thoroughfares leading from the town are safe, easy, and pleasant; bridges on the roads are good; public promenades and strolling-grounds have a trimmed and inviting aspect; and nuisances of every description are prevented. All the antiquities, curiosities, and remarkable scenes noticed in our account of the parish, and in the articles Hartfell, Grey Mare's Tail, and Loch-Skene, are accessible to parties in quest of recreation, and form a pleasing variety of resource for the rambler and the man of taste. A thousand localities easily reached will richly gratify the botanist, the mineralogist, and the general student of natural history. Craigieburnwood, and the moat on Coatshill, opposite Earl Randolph's tower, offer fine retreats for picnic parties. Queensberryhill, whose summit commands a clear view of a vast and very gorgeous panorama, is accessible to the lover of landscape who begins to get strength at the wells. Even the glowing lakes, and 'dowy dens,' and verdant braes of Yarrow, with the tower of Dryhope, the birth-place of Mary Scott, are not altogether beyond reach.

Moffat is historically associated with only one event of note. In the year 1333, while Scotland lay bleeding and ignominiously enthralled at the feet of usurpation, Sir Archibald Douglas, at the head of 1,000 horsemen, marched down by night upon the town, surprised and defeated the forces of Edward Baliol, slew or captured various distinguished English officers and near relatives of the vassal-king of Scotland, and obliged the mocker and usurper of royalty to run a race of dispersion and flight to the Solway. Among eminent persons connected in any way with Moffat, were Bishop Whiteford of Brechin, who was a landed proprietor in the parish in the reign of Charles I., and whose daughter, the wife of James Johnstone of Corehead, is said to have been the discoverer of the medicinal properties of Moffat-well,—Dr. Moffat, an eccentric but talented native, an object of some personal notice by Cromwell, and the author of a Treatise on Dieteties,—the good James Earl of Hopetoun, whose family inherited the Johnstone property in the parish, and who himself occasionally resided at Moffat-house,—the Rev. Dr. Walker, translated from the pastorate of the parish to the Natural History chair of Edinburgh,—Mr. Macadam, the famous roadmaker, who died at the town in 1836, in the 81st year of his age,—and Dr. David Welsh, the Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Edinburgh, who was a native of the parish.

MOFFAT WATER. See Moffat.

MOIDART. See Moydart.

MOIN (The), a mountainously moorish tract of country, on the north coast of Sutherlandshire. It lies partly in the parish of Durness, and partly in that of Tongue; extends due southward from the coast at Whitenhead; and measures about 12 miles by 4½. Its elevation, a very brief way from the shore, is upwards of 1,300 feet; and, though variegated by several ranges of bold rugged heights, it continues somewhat uniform, and bears aloft a broad expanse of bog, till, at the southern extremity, it shoots grandly up in the alpine height of Ben-Hope: which see. The passage of this wild tract, lying directly in the way between Tongue and Eriboll, or between east and west of the extreme north of the continent, was formerly the laborious work of an entire day; but, in consequence of the construction of the new line of road, at the late Duke of Sutherland's expense, along the coast, it is now the easy and comfortable task of a single hour.

MOLL, an ancient parish, now comprehended in Morebattle, on the eastern border of Roxburghshire. It comprises the upper part of the basin of Bowmont-water, adjacent to the English border, 12 miles south-south-east of Kelso. The church and village of Moll stood upon the Bowmont; and there is even now, on the banks of that mountain-stream, a hamlet, commonly known by the corrupted name of Mow-haugh; and a little lower may be seen the ruins of Mow-kirk.

MOLLENBURN, a village in the parish of Cadder, Lanarkshire. It stands at the south-east extremity of the parish, on the road from Glasgow to Stirling. It is advantageously situated for wood, water, and building material, and might easily admit of improvement and extension. It has a good school. Population, 202.

MOLLINDINAR BURN. See Glasgow.

MOLLMONT. See Galston.

MON-, a prefix in numerous Celtic names of places in Scotland. It is an abbreviation of monah, which signifies 'a moor' or 'an upland moss.' But, in some instances, the particular moor which it originally designated has been either reclaimed or greatly modified by modern cultivation; as in the instance of Monifieth, signifying 'the moor of the stag,'—and in the instance of Monikie, signifying 'the moor of mist.' The proper form of the prefix, in some names, though originally written Mon, has been changed by usage into Min or Minni or Men; as in the case of Minnigaff, originally written Monygoff, and signifying 'the black moor,'—and in the case of Menmuir, originally written Monmore, and signifying 'the great moor.'

MONADHLEADH MOUNTAINS, a range of lofty and rugged heights, extending from south-west to north-east, in a line parallel to the Glenmore-nan-Albin, and occupying the central districts of the southern division of Inverness-shire. They



rest on a high base or table-land of dreary heathy moor; and are comparatively flowing in their outlines, unbroken in their declivities, and free from abruptness or jaggedness of aspect. They embosom extensive glens where great herds of black cattle feed, and send down slopes where large flocks of sheep are pastured; yet they contain irksome solitudes, vast and dreary wastes, which are abandoned to the grouse and the ptarmigan, the roe and the red deer. In their upper or south-west district they contain the sources of the chief head-streams of the Spey, the Dulnain, the Findhorn, and the Nairn; and, in their lower district, they chiefly divide Strathdearn, or the vale of the Findhorn, on the north-west, from the upper vale of the Spey on the south-east. The mountains consist principally of granite and quartz rock.

MONAEBURGH. See KILSYTH.

MONAHOUDIE. See KNOCKANDO.

MONALTRIE. See BRAEMAR and GLENMUICK.

MONANCE (ST.). See ABERCROMBIE.

MONAR (LOCH), an alpine lake at the head of Glen-Strathfarrar, on the mutual border of Inverness-shire and Ross-shire. It is about 7 miles long, and occupies a wild hollow a little to the north of the mountain Scour-nalapich, which is nearly as high as Ben-Nevis, and soars aloft in a beautiful peak. The shores of the lake are savage, yet picturesque; and at the east end, where the lake contracts to a narrow, winding strait, there are remnants of an ancient pine forest. At the foot of the lake stands Monar-house; and there the carriage-road up Glen-Strathfarrar terminates.

MONBODDO. See FORDOUN.

MONCRIEFF, or MORDUN, a hill in the parish of Perth, immediately north of the Bridge-of-Earn, and 4 miles south of the city of Perth. It forms the connecting link between the Ochil and the Sidlaw ranges, except as these are cloven asunder by the Earn and the Tay; and it has an altitude above sea-level of 756 feet. It consists chiefly of compact trap or greenstone, displaying on the south side a columnar formation; but contains, near its western extremity, some patches of conglomerate. A considerable part of it is under cultivation, and its heights are richly wooded, but have here and there bold protrusions of rock. The road from Bridge-of-Earn to Perth passes over its west shoulder, at the height of 182 feet. The summit of the hill, or even the highest part of the road upon its shoulder, commands one of the most gorgeous prospects in Scotland, comprising Strathearn, the Carse of Gowrie, the grand sweeps of the Tay, the hill of Kinnoul, the city of Perth, a profusion of mansions, woods, and parks, and, away in the far distance, the frontier ranges of the Grampians. A stranger, ascending the hill from the south, sees none or very little of this prospect till he approaches the summit, when the whole of it bursts at once upon his view, so that the effect of its own surpassing brilliance is considerably heightened by the suddenness of its revelation. The invading legions of the Roman army, approaching this spot, were so enraptured with the view, supposing it to resemble the then gorgeous environs of Rome, that they exclaimed,—"Ecce Tiber, ecce Campus Martius,"—"Behold the Tiber, behold the Field of Mars!" Here also Queen Victoria, when on her first progress to the Highlands, made a pause to look round on the splendid panorama, and appeared to be highly charmed with the scene.

MONCUR. See INCHTURE.

MONEDIE, a parish in the Glenalmond district of Perthshire. Its post-town is Perth, 4 miles to the south-south-east. It is bounded by Auchtergaven, Redgorton, Methven, and Logiealmond. Its length and breadth are each about 2 miles. Its surface is but slightly diversified, comprising no hills, but only rising grounds, which run northward and southward from the banks of the Shochie. On the low flat parts, the soil is partly a light loam, and partly of a gravelly character, superincumbent in both cases on dry, hard, deep gravel; on the parts of the rising-grounds adjacent to the river, it is a rich loam, on a strong deep clay; and in the parts of the rising-grounds more distant from the river, it is a cold wet till, naturally of moorish character, covered with dwarf heath. About 2,718 imperial acres are in tillage; about 771 are in pasture; and probably 400 are under wood. The landowners are the Duke of Athole and the Earl of Mansfield. The average rent of the arable land is about £1 10s. per acre. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £3,654 4s. The eastern extremity of the parish is adjacent to the Luncarty station of the Scottish Midland railway; and the interior is traversed by a road leading up to Logiealmond and Glenshee. Population in 1831, 300; in 1851, 321. Houses, 53.

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Earl of Mansfield. Stipend, £215 19s. 11d.; glebe, £14. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £10 fees, and £5 16s. other emoluments. The parish church was built about the year 1817, and contains 460 sittings. The parish was, previous to the Reformation, a free parsonage and a prebend of Dunkeld. Alexander Myln, the prebendary of it, toward the close of the 15th century, wrote a work, entitled 'Lives of the Bishops of Dunkeld,' which has recently been reprinted in the Transactions of the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth. The parish, after the Reformation and till about 1760, belonged to the presbytery of Dunkeld.

MONESS-BURN, a brook, about 7 miles in length of course, flowing north-eastward, along the boundary between the parishes of Dull and Logierait, and through the village of Aberfeldy, to the river Tay, in Perthshire. It is famous for three cascades, and for the wooded ravine in which these occur, which were celebrated by the muse of Burns, and characterized by Pennant as an "epitome of everything that can be admired in waterfalls." The lowest and finest of the falls is about a mile from Aberfeldy, and the uppermost about 1½ mile. The dell appears to be from 200 to 300 feet deep, and is so very narrow that the trees on its opposite sides almost meet each other's branches; and romantic walks have been formed through it, and seats erected, for the use and convenience of visitors. The approach to the falls is from Aberfeldy, and should always be made under the direction of a guide. "The burn of Moness," says a tasteful observer, "is bounded by high impending rocks, from whose chasms and crevices, fine trees and matted underwood seem to start, deepening the gloom below; while a narrow and dangerous path at their base leads you, with the effect of gradual initiatory preparation, to the cascades themselves. These form a retiring succession of brilliant gushing torrents, gradually veiled, as they recede from the eye, by the thin leafy screen of the over-arching woods, which render it one of the completest specimens of the secluded waterfall that I have ever seen."

MONFODE-BURN. See ARDROSSAN.

MONGARRY, a hamlet near the river Don, in the parish of Tullynessle, Aberdeenshire. Adjacent to it is the site of General Baillie's encampment on the night previous to the battle of Alford in 1645.

MONIAIVE. See MINNIEHIVE.

MONIFIETH, a parish, containing the villages

of Drumsturdymoor and Barnhill, the post-office village of Monifieth, and the greater part of the post-town of Broughty-Ferry, on the southern border of Forfarshire. It is bounded by the frith of Tay, and by the parishes of Dundee, Murroes, Monikie, and Barry. Its length southward is 5 miles; and its breadth varies from 3½ miles to 1½ mile. Dighty-water, coming in from Dundee, runs 2½ miles westward, and half-a-mile southward to the frith at Milton, making several fine descents for yielding water-power to machinery. Murroes-burn traces the western boundary for a mile, and joins the Dighty at the place where that stream enters the parish. Buddon-burn comes down upon the extreme north, traces for 1¼ mile the western boundary, runs 1¾ mile south-eastward across the interior, and afterwards, just before falling into the frith, runs 3 furlongs along the eastern boundary. The coast is low and sandy,—with a considerable extent of light downs, of the kind called links; and the sea is, year by year, making inroads upon it, owing to the double effect of the winds blowing away the sand and raising the tide. Behind the links, east of the Dighty, extends for a mile an almost level plain, the soil of which is at first light and sandy, but extremely fertile, and afterwards becomes a rich black loam. Behind the links, west of the mouth of the Dighty, the ground forms an elongated swell or low ridge, bold on the south, and gently sloping on the north, running westward between that stream and the frith. The rest of the parish has in general a southern exposure, and is diversified with gentle swells, and with the species of hills called laws. The soil is in general an excellent black loam, but deteriorates in quality toward the north, and eventually becomes, over a small tract, tilly and moorish. The highest ground is Drumsturdy-moor-law, 2¼ miles from the shore, and supposed to rise 530 feet above sea-level. The hill is of a beautiful oval form, green over all its sides and summit, a very fine feature in the landscape, and measuring 133 yards by 66 on the superficies of its top. A charming view is obtained from it of Forfarshire to Arbroath,—the German ocean till lost in the horizon,—the frith of Tay, the bay of St. Andrews, the rich expanse of Fife, and the hills of Lothian,—the level and pleasant tract westward along the Tay, the tower and crowded harbour and picturesque landscape of 'Bonny Dundee,' part of the Carse of Gowrie, and the fine long hill-screen of the far-ranging Sidlaws. Around the summit of the hill are the broad foundations of an ancient fortress, with several large vitrified masses of sandstone and whinstone firmly compacted by fusion. A little south-west of this hill is the Gallow-hill of Ethiebeaton, said to have been the scene of summary feudal justice under the barons, who owned the grounds of Ethiebeaton, Laws, and Ornochie. About 4,574 imperial acres in the parish are under cultivation; about 926 are in pasture, chiefly links; and about 554 are under plantation. The principal landowners are Lord Panmure, Sir J. Ramsay, Bart., and Mr. Erskine of Linlathen; and there are nine others. The estimated value of raw produce in 1842 was £34,440. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £14,641 13s. 1d. The real rental in 1855 was £18,315. Grange-house, the ancient seat of the Durhams, now of Largo, occupied a pleasant site half-a-mile from the shore, and was famous for an escape of Erskine of Dun in the times of the Reformation, and for a nearly successful attempt at escape by the Marquis of Montrose when in custody on his way from Assynt to Edinburgh; but the old mansion was recently replaced by a comfortable new one. Linlathen-house is a large mansion on the banks of the Dighty; and Laws-house is a recently constructed edifice, in a florid style of architecture on a very commanding site, near the vitrification on Drumsturdy-moor-law. At the mouth of the Dighty is a large spinning mill, driven partly by steam; half a mile up that rivulet is an extensive bleaching work; in Broughty-Ferry is a variety of manufactories; and in the village of Monifieth are a foundry and machine work, and a cart and plough manufactory. A considerable number of the parish'oners are employed in various ways, but principally in weaving, for the manufacturers of Dundee. The parish is traversed by the road from Dundee to Arbroath, and by the Dundee and Arbroath railway; and it has stations on the latter at Broughty-Ferry and Monifieth, and enjoys also all the advantages of the water-communications at Broughty-Ferry. The village of Monifieth stands in the south-east corner of the parish, 3 miles north-east of Broughty-Ferry and 7 east by north of Dundee. It stands on the face of a rising-ground, ¼ a-mile from the nearest part of the frith, and has a thriving appearance. A half yearly fair for cattle and horses used to be held in it, but has fallen away. The parish church, in its vicinity, is a plain but conspicuous building, erected in 1813; and in the burying-ground are some beautifully carved antique tomb-stones, more tasteful and ornate than usually occur in a rural cemetery. Population of the village, 308. Houses, 68. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,635; in 1851, 4,267. Houses, 731.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Lord Panmure. Stipend, £264 12s. 8d.; glebe, £12 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £393 1s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 3½d., with £35 fees, and some other emoluments. The parish church contains 1,100 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Broughty-Ferry, built in 1826, containing 720 sittings, and under the patronage of the male communicants. There is a Free church at Monifieth, with an attendance of 400; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £288 3s. 10d. There is also a Free church at Broughty-Ferry, with an attendance of 440; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £464 5s. 3d. There are likewise in Broughty-Ferry an United Presbyterian church and an Episcopalian chapel. There are 7 non-parochial schools,—several of them supported by endowment or extrinsic aid; and there are two parochial libraries, besides some other institutions. The ancient parish of Monifieth was a free parsonage, in the diocese of St. Andrews; and it had before the Reformation four chapels; one at Broughty-Ferry, where there is still a burying-ground,—one on the banks of the Dighty at Balmossie-mill, the foundation-stones of which were dug up near the end of last century,—one on the spot in the land of Ethiebeaton which is still called Chapel-Dokie,—and one at the village of Monifieth. Dr. David Doig, rector of the grammar school of Stirling and a writer in the Encyclopædia Britannica, was a native of Monifieth.

MONIKIE, a parish, containing the villages of Craigton, Newbigging, Guildie, Bankhead, and Camustown, in the south of the maritime district of Forfarshire. Its post-town is Dundee, 9 miles to the south-west. It is bounded by Murroes, Inverarity, Guthrie, Carmylie, Panbride, Barry, and Monifieth. Its length southward is 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is 5 miles. The surface is diversified by several hills. A small tract in the extreme south corner consists of sandy downs. The land for 2¾ miles, thence northward, is distinguished for fertility, has a southern exposure, and presents a warm and wealthy appearance. A large elongated hill or hilly ridge, called Downie, now interpo

from east to west, and sections off a colder climate and an inferior soil lying to the north. The district behind it, comprising about two-thirds of the whole area, is at first comparatively cold and moist, yet not unproductive, and eventually becomes an extensive tract of moorland, with an elevation of about 400 feet above sea-level,—now partially reclaimed and under tillage, but chiefly covered with heath and coarse grass, and occupied as pasture ground. A deep winding ravine, traversed by a streamlet, and called Denfiend or the Fiend's den, bisects the central hilly ridge, and, at a place where its sides are precipitous, is spanned by a single arch of a strong massive bridge. On Downie-hill, surmounting a summit which commands a view of large portions of seven counties, stands the 'Live and let live testimonial,' an erection raised, in 1839, by the tenantry of the late Lord Panmure, "to perpetuate the memory of a nobleman who, through a long life, made the interests and comforts of his tenantry his sole and unwearied object." The testimonial is situated 1 mile north of the Dundee and Arbroath road, 2 miles south-west of Panmure-house, and 5½ miles north-west of Buddonness, and is now one of the most conspicuous landmarks, over a great expanse of ocean and estuary, on the east coast of Scotland. It was constructed from a design by John Henderson, Esq., of Edinburgh. It rises to the height of 105 feet from the ground; and consists of a broad lower basement of rustic-work, containing one or two small rooms,—a quadrangular upper basement, the angles of which are flanked with heavy open buttresses,—and a colossal cylindrical column rising up into a balustrade, and surmounted by an ornamental vase. A stone-pillar stands in the centre of the cylinder, and carries up to the top a lightning-conductor in its interior, and a spiral stair on its exterior. Both this object, and extensive works for supplying the town of Dundee with water, and situated about ⅔ of a mile from the parish church, are attractive to visitors. Downie-hill consists chiefly of a fine trap, well-suited for both building and road-making, and containing beautiful specimens of agate, jasper, and spar; but at its west end is a quarry of excellent sandstone, which supplies an extensive district to the south. About 4,448 acres in the parish are under regular cultivation; and about 500 are under wood. The landowners are Lord Panmure, Lord Douglas, Fyff of Smithfield, Mitchell of Affleck, and Kerr of Newbigging. The real rental in 1855 was £8,101. Newbigging-house is the principal mansion. Affleck-castle is a fine specimen of the old feudal fortalice; and though now for a long time uninhabited, yet is seemingly almost entire. Hynd-castle is now but the vestige of another old keep, of smaller size, crowning an artificial mound, which must, at one time, have been surrounded by water and a morass. A tumulus called the Hair-cairn or Heir-cairn on the western border of the parish, is the only one left of several cairns which appear to have been raised there as monuments of some ancient battle. An ornamental stone pillar in the form of a cross, at Camustown, is believed to mark the spot where Camus, the Danish general, was slain and buried after the defeat of his army by Malcolm II. at Barry. The southern part of the parish is traversed by the road from Dundee to Arbroath, and by the Dundee and Arbroath railway; and has near access to the Monifieth and Barry stations of the railway. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,322; in 1851, 1,317. Houses, 294.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £280 11s. 4d.; glebe, £12. Unappropriated teinds, £144 1s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £22 fees, and £5 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1812, and contains 921 sittings. There is a Free church at Monikie, with an attendance of about 100; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £154 6s. 0½d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Newbigging, in the south-west corner of the parish. There are four non-parochial schools.

MONIMAIL, a parish, containing the post-office village of Letham, and the villages of Monimail and Easter Fernie, in the Cupar district of Fifeshire. It is bounded by Criech, Moonzie, Cupar, Cults, Collessie, Abdie, and Dunbog. Its length south-southeastward is 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is 5 miles. The northern part of it consists of a fine range of hills, the highest of which is called Mounthill; and the southern part, though diversified by soft and gentle undulations, is comparatively level, being a portion of the north side of the Howe of Fife. The prevailing rock in the northern district is trap, generally of a kind unfit for building; and the rocks of the southern district comprise some sandstone, and belong to the coal formation. The soil in the north is partly a mixture of decomposed trap and vegetable mould, and partly a clayey loam less fertile than the former; and that in the south is generally a light thin alluvium, superincumbent on gravel. About 3,000 acres in the parish are in tillage; about 2,000 are in pasture and parks; and about 500 are under wood. The landowners are the Earl of Leven, Hope of Rankeilour, Balfour of Fernie, Paterson of Cunoquhie, and Crichton of Nether-Rankeilour. The value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £21,100. Assessed property in 1856, £11,183 14s. A number of the parishioners are employed in linen-weaving. The parish has near access to stations on both forks of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. Population in 1831, 1,230; in 1851, 1,102. Houses, 227.

The castle or mansion of Fernie, one of the interesting artificial objects in the parish, has been separately noticed in our article Fernie. The present mansion of Balgarvie, at the eastern extremity of the parish, is a modern edifice, plain and commodious; but was preceded by one which belonged to a branch of the family of Balfour, from whom were descended the Lords Balfour of Burleigh. "It is said," says Sir Robert Sibbald, "that there was here a strong castle, which was taken and levelled by Sir John Pettsworth as he was marching with the English forces to the siege of the castle of Cupar in the reign of King Robert I." Of this castle, if there ever was one here, not a vestige now remains. Over or Upper Rankeilour is a very elegant house, built by General John Hope, fourth Earl of Hopetoun; and the grounds around it are magnificently wooded. Upper Rankeilour originally formed a portion of the property of the family of Rankeilour of that ilk; but at an early period it became the property of a branch of the Sibbalds of Balgony, with whom it remained till the reign of Charles II., when it became the property of Sir Archibald Hope, grandson of the famed Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall. A monumental pillar, to the memory of the late Earl of Hopetoun, stands on the summit of Mounthill. It is a plain Doric column 92 feet in height, surmounted by a square capital of 15 feet. It is hollow within, and has a narrow spiral staircase by which there is an ascent to the top, whence a fine view of the vale of Stratheden, and the friths of Forth and Tay, is obtained. North of Rankeilour is the Mount, now the property of Mr. Hope, but once the residence of Sir David Lindsay, Lord Lyon-King-at-Arms, during the reign of James V. West

of Fernie is Melville-house, the seat of the Earl of Leven and Melville. The house was erected, in 1692, by George, first Earl of Melville, in the fashion then prevalent in Scotland. It is a large square building, consisting of two principal stories, and a basement and attic. Two deep projecting wings enclosed a court at the original front, the entrance to which is ornamented by winged Mercuries. The front has since been changed, and a new entrance has been made at what was formerly the back elevation. The name of Melville, as applied to the grounds around the house, is comparatively modern; for the park and enclosures include portions of the lands of Monimail, of Letham, and of Halhill. The lands of Monimail anciently belonged to the Archbishop of St. Andrews, who had a castle here, a portion of which still remains to the north of Melville-house. It was originally built by Bishop William Lamberton, who died in June 1328, and appears to have been enlarged and improved by Cardinal Beaton, as a head with a cardinal's cap is carved on different parts of the walls. Archbishop Hamilton resided at the castle of Monimail during a severe illness, when he was attended and cured by the famous Italian physician, Cardan. About a mile from the site of the old church is a strong spring of pure water, which is known by the name of Cardan's well; so called, says tradition, because it was by the use of this water that the physician cured the Archbishop.

The parish of Monimail is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Leven. Stipend, £367 14s. 9d.; glebe, £12. Unappropriated teinds, £607 0s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £33 fees and other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1796, is a rather handsome building with a tower, and contains nearly 600 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 140; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £66 11s. 10½d. There are four non-parochial schools, and two parochial libraries. The ancient church of Monimail was a mensal church of the archbishopric of St. Andrews.

MONIVAIRD AND STROWAN, two parishes, united both civilly and ecclesiastically, and lying chiefly in the upper end of Strathearn, Perthshire. Each consists of a main body and detached sections; the main bodies mutually contiguous, and the detached sections entirely isolated. Their post-town is Crieff, within half a mile of their eastern limits. The river Earn seems originally to have been, for three miles, the boundary between them; but it has greatly altered its course here, and deflected from the boundary. The main body of Monivaird is bounded on the west and north by Comrie; on the east by Monzie and Crieff; and on the south by Strowan; and it measures in length from north to south 8 miles, and in extreme breadth 6 miles. One detached part of Monivaird lies 2 miles south of the south-west extremity of the main body; is nearly an equilateral triangle measuring 1¾ mile along each side; is bounded on the south-east by Muthill, and on the north and the south-west by Comrie; and occupies part of the vale and the right mountain-screen of Glenartney, drained by Druchill-water. The main body of Strowan stretches along the south side of the Earn's valley in contact with the main body of Monivaird; is bounded on the east and south by Muthill, and on the west by Comrie; and measures in extreme length from east to west 6 miles, and in extreme breadth 3 miles. Its largest detached section lies 4 miles south-west of the nearest part of the main body, and 1¾ mile south of the detached section of Monivaird; is bounded on the west and north by Comrie, on the east by Muthill, and on the south by Kilmadock; measures three miles both in extreme length and in extreme breadth; and occupies the south-east side of the head of Glenartney, or of the congeries of hills, traversed by ravines and glens, and drained by the head-streams of Druchill-water. See GLENARTNEY.

A large part of the united parish is hilly or mountainous. The heights which stretch along the south-east boundary of the Glenartney districts, and the southern boundary of the main body of Strowan, divide the waters which are tributary to the Forth from those which are tributary to the Tay; and the heights along the northern extremity of Monivaird divide the basins of the Earn and the Almond. Most of the loftier heights are very rocky and heath-clad; yet they have many patches and expanses of verdure, and furnish sustenance to numerous flocks of sheep. Those in the north of Monivaird are among the highest Grampians which flank Strathearn. Benchonzie, which is the highest, and stands on the boundary, has an altitude above sea-level of 2,923 feet. Near its eastern base is a cluster of small conical hills, which strike the eye of every stranger as a curious *lusus naturæ*. Torlum, a hill on the southern extremity of Strowan, rises 1,400 feet above sea-level. The lesser hills, and the broken slopes gliding down toward the Earn, have picturesque forms, and are well wooded. Nearly the whole surface of the parish displays much variety and great force of landscape. See STRATHEARN, GLENTURRET, and GLENLEDNOCK. There are several small lakes; the largest of which, Loch-Turret, about a mile long, and ¼ of a mile broad, lies in the bosom of Glenturret, at the foot of Benchonzie, surrounded by very bold, craggy mountains; while the most interesting, covering about 30 acres, lies a mile north of the Earn, at the base of the shelving series of heights, embosomed among hanging woods and luxurious pleasure-grounds, reciprocating embellishments with the splendid mansion of Ochtertyre. The predominant rocks are greywacke and old red sandstone in the hills, and new red sandstone in the strath; but clay-slate also occurs, and both this and the sandstones are quarried. The soil of the hills is to a great extent moorish; but that of the low grounds is in general light, gravelly, and fertile. Above 3,000 imperial acres in the parish are in tillage; about 25,000 are constantly in hill pasture; and about 3,000 are under wood. A considerable proportion of the woodland is natural forest; and, as is noticed in an old song, the oak is a particular favourite:—

"By Auchertyre there grows the aik."

The principal landowners are Sir William Keith Murray, Bart., of Ochtertyre, Stirling of Strowan, Williamson of Lawers, Lord Abercromby of Fern-tower, and Colquhoun of Clathick; and there are several others. Ochtertyre-house is a modern structure, most delightfully situated on a richly wooded terrace, sloping southward to the banks of the lake of Monivaird. The views from various points around it are surpassingly beautiful and charmingly diversified. The remains of an old castle, comprising a square tower of about 18 feet on each side within the walls, stand on a gentle rising-ground which runs into the middle of the lake on the same side as the mansion, and must anciently have been an island, or nearly so, accessible only in one place and by a drawbridge. The castle was formerly of much greater extent than at present; it is traditionally said to have belonged to the Red Comyn, the rival of Sir Robert Bruce; it is called an ancient fortalice in a document of the year 1467; and it was

inhabited for some time about the middle of the 17th century by Sir William Murray, the first baronet of Ochtertyre. Lawers-house is also a very beautiful and romantic residence, looking in the distance like an Italian castellated villa. It is surrounded with a very fine wood, and yet commands a brilliant prospect athwart Strathearn. Strowan-house and Clathick-house are commodious, modern mansions. An ancient castle of the Earls of Strathearn stood on the summit of Tomnachastle, a beautiful eminence about 3 miles west of Crieff, commanding very romantic prospects, and possessing the greatest capabilities of military defence in the times prior to the invention of gunpowder. The foundations of this castle were still visible in 1832; but they were then removed to give place to the erection of a monument to the memory of General Sir David Baird, the hero of Seringapatam, who was a landowner in the parishes of Monivaird and Crieff. This monument is now a conspicuous feature in the general landscape of Upper Strathearn. It is an obelisk 82 feet high, an exact imitation of Cleopatra's needle, and is formed of blocks of Aberdeen granite, some of which weigh five tons each. A number of persons of the sept of Murray, denoted by Sir Walter Scott as "eight score of the Murrays, with their wives and children," were massacred in 1511 by a body of the Drummonds, the former having taken refuge in the church of Monivaird, while the latter, who were at feud with them, set fire to the church, and prevented their escape from the flames. The mausoleum of the family of Ochtertyre now stands on the scene of the massacre and site of the church, and is an elegant Gothic building, with stained glass windows. On the estate of Ochtertyre are vestiges of two Roman posts of observation, commanding views of the camps respectively at Dalginross and on the Moor of Orchil. Many sepulchral cairns existed near the Earn, but have been removed as material for stone fences. A very large one, called Cairn Chainichin, 'the monumental heap of Kenneth,' still exists, and is supposed to have been raised to the memory of Kenneth IV., sirnamed the Grim, who, according to the register of St. Andrews, was slain "at Moieghvard in 1001." Several small Roman antiquities have been found and preserved. The compact and large part of the united parish is traversed by two roads along Strathearn; and the detached sections are cut by the road between Comrie and Callander. Population of Monivaird in 1831, 531; of Strowan in 1831, 395; of the united parish in 1851, 790. Houses, 147. Valuation of property in 1856, £8,927.

This parish is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patrons, the Crown and the Earl of Kinnoul. Stipend, £261 7s. 10d.; glebe, £30. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £15 fees, and £7 other emoluments. The church of the united parish was built in 1804, and contains 600 sittings. There were two churches for the respective parishes till 1804; and public worship was conducted in them on alternate Sabbaths. The date of the union of the parishes is not certainly known, but must have been prior to 1662. "The modern name Monivaird," says the Old Statistical Account, "is a corruption of the ancient, which was Moivard, as appears by a grant made by the Earl of Stratherne, in the beginning of the 13th century, of the church of St. Servanus, or Orph of Moivard, to the monastery of Inchaffery. The ancient name is still retained, in the speech of few inhabitants of the parish, who use a corrupted dialect of the original language of Scotland. The origin of the name cannot easily be traced. Its etymology is Gaelic; being made up of two words, *Moi Vard*, signifying 'the plain of Bards.' Strowan is probably a corruption of St. Ronan, the tutelar saint of Strowan parish." Vestiges of an ancient chapel exist to the south of the house of Lawers. An ancient cross, bearing the initials I. N. R. I., stands a little to the south-west of the house of Strowan, on a spot where markets used to be held. Among distinguished natives of Monivaird and Strowan may be mentioned Colonel Campbell of Lawers, who figured largely in the wars of the Covenanters against the Stewarts; Colonel Dow, the author of a History of Hindostan; Sir Patrick Murray, who figured largely as a statesman and as an officer of state in the four first decads of the present century; and Sir George Murray, who acted as quarter-master-general to the British army throughout the Peninsular war, and afterwards figured much as a stateman and as a cabinet minister.

MONKCASTLE. See KILWINNING.

MONKFORD. See MELROSE.

MONKLAND, an ancient barony in the north-east of the middle ward of Lanarkshire. It long constituted one district or parish; but in 1640 it was divided into the two parishes of Old or West Monkland, and New or East Monkland. The name of Monkland was obtained from the district having been the property in early times of the monks of Newbattle. In the early part of the reign of Malcolm IV., that monarch granted to these monks a large tract of territory, which extended from the boundaries of Lothian on the east, to the Clyde on the west, and which constituted a hundred pounds lands of the ancient extent, the monks having ample jurisdiction over all of it. Excepting the lands and manor-place of Lochwood, which belonged to the bishops of Glasgow, the monks of Newbattle possessed every acre of territory in what are now Old and New Monkland, a considerable part of which they held in their own hands for cultivation, and let out the remainder in lease. From documents still extant, it appears that they obtained permission from the landed proprietors of the west of Scotland, as well as those in the Lothians, for free passages for themselves, their servants, cattle, and goods, from their monastery of Newbattle, to their domains in Clydesdale; and from King Alexander II. they obtained similar grants of free passage by the usual ways, with permission to depasture their cattle for one night, on every part of their route, excepting upon the meadows and growing corn. The rectorial revenues of Monkland were joined to those of Cadder, in forming a rich prebend, which was held as the appropriate benefice of the subdean of Glasgow; and although the period of this arrangement is not known, it continued till the Reformation. Previous to this era, a chapel was erected at Kipps, on the borders of the present district of New Monkland, which was the property of the Newbattle monks; and the abbots are said to have held annual courts at it, when they levied their rents and feu-duties, and transacted the other business pertaining to their barony of Monkland. This chapel was destroyed at the stormy period of the Reformation, and its site can scarcely now be pointed out. About the same time, the monastery of Newbattle was overthrown, and all the fair domains which had so long remained in the possession of the monks were wrested from them.

In 1587, the barony of Monkland was granted in fee to Mark Ker, the commendator of the monastery, and at the same time he was created Lord Newbattle; but afterwards the barony was divided, and parcelled out into various hands. A portion called Medrocs fell to the share of Lord Boyd; but a still larger share of the barony was acquired by

the wily and hoarding Sir Thomas Hamilton of Binning, the King's advocate of the times of James VI. He obtained a charter for it from that monarch in 1602, and at the same time a grant of the patronage of the churches of Cadder and Monkland. Sir Thomas subsequently sold the barony to Sir James Cleland, whose son and heir, Ludovick, disposed of it to James, Marquis of Hamilton. In 1639, the Marquis secured his purchase by a charter from the King, granting him the lands and barony of Monkland, with the right of patronage of the churches of Cadder and Monkland, to be held of the King, in fee, for the yearly payment of a trifling sum in the name of bleach-ferm. In the reign of Charles II., the College of Glasgow purchased from the Duchess of Hamilton the patronage and tithes of the subdeanery of Glasgow, as well as of the churches of Cadder and Monkland; and for this a charter was also obtained from the King, which was ratified by act of parliament in 1672. Subsequently to this period, the heritors of the parishes of New and Old Monkland purchased the right of presentation to both these parishes from the College, under authority of the act 1690, respecting the purchase of church-patronage; and it has since been exercised by the heritors and elders. The tithes of both parishes, however, still belong to the College of Glasgow, out of which the stipends of the parochial ministers are paid.

Monkland is famous for its abundance of coal, iron, and other valuable minerals. Its coal has been long worked, and continues to be worked increasingly; but its iron began to be worked only about 50 years ago, and is now its staple produce. The increase in mining since the iron began to be worked has been almost magical, changing the face of the whole district, chequering it everywhere with towns and villages, rendering it all a teeming scene of population and industry, drawing through it a net-work of communications in road and railway and canal, and giving it, through its iron furnaces and its coal-pits, a conspicuous or almost distinctive character for streams of flames and clouds of smoke. Its population rose from 10,998 in 1811, or from 14,345 in 1821, to 50,534 in 1851. Its economic condition has, in consequence, become peculiar; presenting a medium character between that of an open country and that of a manufacturing city. The following official report upon it, drawn up in 1850, is interesting:—

"The large mining villages now no longer exhibit the aspect of extreme filth and neglect for which they were formerly conspicuous. It requires time to bring a population, not yet accustomed to habits of cleanliness, to regard it for its own sake; the masters are, therefore, obliged to employ men and carts expressly to keep the spaces about the houses free from accumulations of refuse, and to look to the drainage, &c. The effect has been salutary in many respects. The agents also occasionally inspect the houses themselves, prevent overcrowding, and fine or dismiss dirty and disorderly families. In many places proper drains have been made, either covered or laid with stone or brick, and hard and dry road-ways have taken the place of the natural soil, which in wet weather was often deep with mud. Much therefore has been done towards placing the population in circumstances in which the decencies and comforts of domestic life are possible; though the original arrangement of the majority of the mining villages in large squares, or long unbroken rows, must still remain an obstacle; and it has been so far recognised as such, that in most of the more recent works it has been abandoned, and the cottages have been built fewer together, larger, and with more rooms, and with garden-ground and all proper conveniences nearest hand. The number of schools, formerly so inadequate, is now increasing yearly, and there is every disposition to make them efficient, by appointing and paying well-qualified masters and mistresses. The Messrs. Baird of Gartsherrie, who began these salutary measures some years ago, for their own immediate neighbourhood, by building a church and a magnificent establishment for all the branches of elementary education, have followed it up by opening other schools in some of the mining villages; and they speak with satisfaction of the good effects produced upon the habits of the population, and especially of the children, by the frequent supervision, advice, and instruction of resident clergymen and able teachers. Mr. Wilson of Dundyvan also has entered very cordially into the improvement of the education at the four schools he has now established in connexion with his extensive works; lending-libraries likewise are to be set on foot; and much has been done in the neighbourhood, and at his works especially, by the zeal of the minister of the Episcopal chapel at Coatbridge, to diminish excessive drinking. The excellent schools at the works of Mr. Murray, Mr. Stewart, and elsewhere, are increasing in numbers. A handsome school, with a master's house attached, is now being built at Airdrie by Mr. Alexander, the proprietor of a large portion of the mineral dues of the district. An act of parliament was obtained two years ago for establishing a rural police in the mining portion of the county, the effect of which has been to produce much more general quiet and order and respect for the law in the mining villages. The administration of justice has been rendered more complete by the appointment of the proper staff of law officers to reside and hold their courts in the district. A water-company, which procured an act of parliament last year, has made good progress with their arrangements for supplying the town of Airdrie with water, the deficiency of which was great, and in all probability it will, before long, extend its supply to some of the large villages around, and to the great collections of houses near the principal works."

MONKLAND, Roxburghshire. See JEDBURGH.

MONKLAND AND KIRKINTILLOCH RAILWAY, a railway extending from the centre of the district of Monkland in Lanarkshire, north-westward to the town of Kirkintilloch in Dumbartonshire. It connects at the south-east ends with the Ballochney and the Caledonian railways, and near the north-west end, by branch, with the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. By act of parliament in August 1848 it was amalgamated with the Ballochney railway and the Slamannan railway, to form what is now called the MONKLAND RAILWAYS: see that article. The Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway was authorized by parliament in 1824, and opened for traffic in 1826. It had, at first, only a single line laid with fish-bellied rails of small weight, adapted solely for horse-haulage; but afterwards was made a double line, with parallel rails of heavy weight adapted for locomotive-working. Its length, from its south-east terminus at Palace-craig to its north-west terminus at Kirkintilloch, is 10½ miles; but including a branch to the junction with the Ballochney railway at Kipps' byre, the total length is 12 miles. A commodious basin was formed at its north-west terminus, at the Forth and Clyde canal for the loading of vessels of every size by which the canal is navigated; and through this a communication was made for its traffic to both the eastern and the western seas. The difference of level between the junction with the Ballochney railway at Kipps

Syre, and the basin at the point of communication with the Forth and Clyde canal, is 134 feet. The average gradient is thus 1 in 111; but the gradient at different parts varies from 1 in 60 to 1 in 5,200. The Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway is not properly of itself a passenger line; though parts of it contiguous to the junctions with the Ballochney railway and the Caledonian railway are traversed by passenger trains; yet, simply in its proper character of a traffic line, it has achieved great results, and earned high profits. The trade upon it for the first three or four years, indeed, was comparatively small; but as the mineral resources of the districts adjacent to it became developed, its traffic increased with amazing rapidity. Previous to its formation, the lands in the neighbourhood were comparatively shut up: their mineral fields were comparatively unproductive: and only a thatched cottage was here and there seen to dot the surface. But the railway once in operation, a change, as if effected by magic, came over the face and feelings of the district. Public works were erected,—population gathered in masses by thousands,—splendid edifices were called into existence,—and property, once considered almost valueless, excepting for the scanty returns of its tillage or herbage, became a mine of wealth which may enrich many succeeding generations.

MONKLAND CANAL, an artificial navigable communication between the city of Glasgow and the district of Monkland in Lanarkshire. It commences in the northern suburbs of Glasgow, or rather is prolonged westward there into junction at Port-Dundas with the Glasgow branch of the Forth and Clyde canal; and it proceeds east-south-eastward, through the Barony parish of Glasgow, and the parish of Old Monkland, to the river North Calder. At the boundary with the parish of Bothwell. It sends off four branches.—one about a mile in length to Calder ironworks, near Airdrie, in the parish of New Monkland; one, about a mile in length, to Gartsherrie ironworks; one, about ¼ of a mile in length, to Dundyvan ironworks; and one, also about ¼ of a mile in length, to Langloan ironworks, all in the parish of Old Monkland.

The project of the Monkland canal was suggested in 1769, as a measure for securing to the inhabitants of Glasgow, at all times, a plentiful supply of coals. The corporation of the city immediately adopted the project, employed the celebrated James Watt to survey the ground, obtained an act of parliament for carrying out the measure, and subscribed a number of shares to the stock. The work was begun in 1761; and the operations were carried on till about 10 miles of the canal were formed. The first five of these miles, extending from the basin to the bottom of Blackhill, are upon the level of the upper reach of the Forth and Clyde canal; the other 5 miles, beginning at the top of the Blackhill, are on a level 96 feet higher. The communication between these levels was at that early time carried on by means of an inclined plane, upon which the coals were lowered down in boxes, and re-shipped on the lower level. The capital which had been declared necessary to complete the undertaking was £150,000, divided into 600 shares; but this sum was found to be altogether insufficient; for, in addition to expending it, a debt of some amount was contracted in executing the above part only of the operations. The concern, in this unfinished state, produced no revenue; and the creditors naturally became pressing. A number of the stockholders, who refused to make advances either for the liquidation of the debt, or for the completion of the plan, sold their whole stock of the company was consequently brought to sale, and purchased, in 1789, by Messrs. William Stirling and sons of Glasgow. These gentlemen, immediately after acquiring the property, proceeded to complete the canal; and, in 1790, having, in conjunction with the proprietors of the Forth and Clyde canal, procured a second act of parliament, empowering the latter to make a junction between these navigations, by a cut from their basin at Port-Dundas in Glasgow to the Monkland canal basin, built locks at Blackhill, and extended the Monkland canal to the river Calder; and that navigation was made the aqueduct for passing the supplies of water from this stream, and a reservoir formed upon it, to the Forth and Clyde canal. On these operations the Messrs. Stirling are understood to have expended £100,000.

The Monkland canal is 35 feet broad at the top, and 24 feet at the bottom. The depth of water upon the lock-sills is 5½ feet. To connect the upper and lower levels, at Blackhill, there are two sets of four double locks of two chambers; each chamber is 71 feet long from the gates to the sill, and 14 feet broad; the ascent in each being 12 feet. The level at the top of the Blackhill is continued to Sheepford, 8 miles, where there are two single locks of 14½ feet each, after which the canal goes on upon the level it has then gained to the river Calder. The supplies of water for it are derived from the contiguous streams, from the river Calder, and from the reservoir at Hill-end, beyond Airdrie, covering 300 acres of ground near the source of that river, and which was formed at the expense of the proprietors of the Forth and Clyde navigation. From the advantage which the canal offers of easy communication with both the Eastern and Western seas, and from its unlimited command of coal, the vicinity of it has always been considered favourable for the establishment of manufactures, especially of a bulky nature. For a long series of years, the revenue of the canal was wholly absorbed by the expenses of its extension and improvement. In 1807, when a dividend first began to be made, the gross revenue amounted to £4,715; and, in 1814, it was £5,087; although the navigation during this year was stopped during eleven weeks, principally by the severe frost, but partly on account of some necessary repairs. From 1814 or 1815, up to the year 1825, the traffic continued without much variation; but about the last-mentioned date a great impulse was given to it by the establishment of ironworks in the district of Monkland. When the project of opening up that district by railways to Glasgow and Kirkintilloch was first started, it created much alarm in the Canal company, lest the traffic should be entirely diverted from their navigation to the new channels. The alarm was not unfounded; but it only induced the company to reduce their dues to about one-third of the rate which had been charged up till that time, and also to expend large sums in making such improvements on the canal, and on things connected with it, as seemed fitted to facilitate its traffic. One of these improvements was the making of additional reservoirs in the parish of Shotts, and uniting in the river Calder, which flows into the canal at Woodhall, near Holytown, thereby insuring an increased supply of water. Another improvement was the forming of extensive loading basins and wharves at Gartsherrie and Dundyvan, for the reception of traffic from the mineral railways in the vicinity. A third improvement was the making of new locks at Blackhill, near Glasgow, of such character as to excel all works of their class in Great Britain. These locks now comprise two entire sets of four double locks each, either set being worked independently of the other; and they were formed at an expense of upwards of £30,000. In 1850, the

increase of traffic still going on, the supplies of water had again fallen short, and even the new locks at Blackhill could not pass the boats without undue delay. An inclined plane with rails was now formed at these locks, 1,040 feet in length, and 96 feet in total ascent, at an expense of £13,500, by which empty boats are taken up at a saving of 5-6ths of water, and about 9-10ths of time. Each boat is conveyed afloat in a caisson; and the traction is done by steam-power and rope-rolls. The plan is unique, was contrived by Messrs. Leslie and Bateman, and has answered admirably.—In 1846, under parliamentary sanction, the Monkland canal became one concern with the Forth and Clyde canal. The purchase price of it to Messrs. Stirling and Sons in 1789 is said to have been only £5 per share; but the purchase price to the Forth and Clyde company in 1846 was £3,400 per share.

MONKLAND (NEW), a parish in the north corner of the middle ward of Lanarkshire. It contains the parliamentary burgh of Airdrie, the suburban villages of Arden, Ballochney, and Clarkston, and the landward villages of Greengairs, Riggend, and Watt's town. It is bounded by the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling, and by the parishes of Shotts, Bothwell, Old Monkland, and Cadder. Its length east-south-eastward is nearly 9 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 7 miles. The rivulet Loggie traces most of its boundary on the north with Dumbartonshire; some small headstreams of the Avon flow out of it on the north-east into Stirlingshire; and the North Calder traces all its boundary on the south-east with Shotts. Much of its surface has an elevation of from 600 to 700 feet above the level of the sea; but the rise is so gentle and continuous that there is nothing which deserves the name of a hill or mountain. The elevated lands are situated in the centre of the parish, and run from east to west over its whole length, declining on each side to the waters of the Loggie and the North Calder. Much of the highest parts is covered with moss, and is incapable of improvement except at a very great expense; but the lower tracts, especially in the vicinity of the streams, and along the south-west and the west, present an agreeable diversity of vale and gently rising-ground, and are in a high state of cultivation. The soil of the arable lands in the eastern and central parts is mossy and late; but that in the northern and western parts is partly of a dry character, and partly a strong clay. The parish was, for a long period, particularly during the war, famous for its culture of flax. In some years, so much as 800 acres were under this species of crop; but the welcome advent of peace, and still more, the cheapness and universal introduction of cotton-cloth, rendered flax-cultivation here, as in every other part of the country, at that time, unprofitable. The present agriculture of the parish has no peculiar features. Its mining industry, however, as noticed in our article MONKLAND, is pre-eminently great, or almost distinctive. So far back as the writing of the Old Statistical Account, it is stated that "coal and ironstone are, or may be, found almost on every farm." And since then, the working of these minerals has been most extensive, and is still in the course of rapid increase. The quality of the coal is only equalled by its abundance, which in many places is found in seams from 9 to 10 feet in thickness. The ironstone is found both in balls and in seams; and much of it is of the valuable kind called blackband, which is so abundantly mixed with coal as to require little addition of fuel in the burning. Many of the extensive ironworks in the neighbourhood, or even at a distance, particularly those of Calder, Chapel-hall, Gartsherrie, Clyde, and Carron, are supplied with ironstone from New Monkland. Limestone also is worked here, particularly in the northern district, but not to great extent. Several mineral springs, too, exist, chiefly of the chalybeate kind; but the Monkland-well, near Airdrie, is the most famous, and at one time enjoyed an extensive reputation for its efficacy in the cure of scorbutic and other cutaneous diseases, as well as for complaints in the stomach and eyes,—insomuch as to be a favourite resort even for the wealthy and fashionable citizens of Glasgow and its neighbourhood; but its character as a watering-place has long departed from it, both from a falling off—undeserved it may be—in the reputation of the springs, and from the lack of features of rural beauty, which have been borne down by the onward march of a bustling and industrious mining and manufacturing population. There are fourteen principal landowners, and a great many smaller ones. Among the chief mansions may be mentioned those of Airdrie-house, Monkland-house, Rochsoles, and Auchengray. The parish is traversed by the middle road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, and by the Monkland railways; and the most populous parts of it have near access also to the Caledonian railway and the Monkland canal. Population in 1831, 9,867; in 1851, 23,201. Houses, 2,269. Assessed property in 1843, £35,966 13s. 10d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patrons, the heritors and kirk-session. Stipend, £339 13s. 4d.; glebe, £21 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £334 16s. 10d. The parish church stands on a commanding eminence about 2 miles from the western boundary; it was built in 1777, and repaired in 1817; and it contains 1,200 sittings. There are two chapels of ease in Airdrie, called the East church and the West church; the former containing 588 sittings, the latter containing 1,200; but the East church is unoccupied. There is also a small chapel of ease at Clarkston. There are three Free churches in Airdrie, called the West, the High, and the Broomknoll,—two of them containing jointly 1,500 sittings; and the receipts in 1856 of the West church amounted to £304 13s. 11¼d.,—of the High church to £333 7s. 11d.,—of the Broomknoll church to £203 3s. 9d. There are two United Presbyterian churches in Airdrie, each with about 560 sittings. There are also in Airdrie a Reformed Presbyterian church, with 350 attendants; an Episcopal chapel, with 600 sittings; an Independent chapel, and a Morrisonian chapel, with jointly 910 sittings; a Baptist chapel, with 490 sittings; two Methodist chapels, one of them with 647 sittings; and a Roman Catholic chapel, with about 1,000 sittings. The salary of the parochial schoolmaster is £30, with about £30 fees, and about £20 other emoluments. There are in Airdrie a town academy, a Free church academy, a seminary for young ladies, a charity school, a ragged school, and a number of institutions of various kinds, which will be found noticed in our article on AIRDRIE. There are also subscription schools at Clarkston, Greengairs, and Coathill, other schools enjoying some aid at Clarkston and Greengairs, and a number of private or miscellaneous schools at Airdrie and elsewhere. There is a poor-house for the parish of New Monkland, containing accommodation for 300 persons; and the number of inmates in it on the 1st of July 1851 was 181; and on the 1st of July 1854 was 148.

MONKLAND (OLD), a parish on the north-west border of the middle ward of Lanarkshire. It contains the post-towns of Coatbridge, Calderbank, and Baillieston, part of the post-town of Tollcross, and the villages of Braes, Carmyle, Bargeddie, Caithill, Causeyside, Dundyvan, New Dundyvan, Lan-

loan, Faskine, Greenend, Barachnie, Craigend, Merrystone, West Merrystone, Swinton, Coatdyke, Gartcloss, Gartsherrie, Summerlee, Foxley, Broomhouse, and Dykehead. It is bounded by Barony of Glasgow, Cadder, New Monkland, Bothwell, Blantyre, Cambuslang, and Rutherglen. Its length north-westward is about 10 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 4½ miles. The North Calder traces all the southern and south-western boundary, to the confluence with the Clyde at Daldowie; and the Clyde itself traces all the western boundary thence till it passes away from the parish in the vicinity of Clyde iron-works. The appearance of the parish is generally flat, or gently undulating; and whether the fertility of its superficies, or the abundance of its mineral treasures is considered, Old Monkland is one of the most important and wealthy parishes in Lanarkshire. The writer of the Old Statistical Account says,—"A stranger is struck with the view of this parish. It has the appearance of an immense garden." This account, penned half-a-century ago, is still generally true, if we except the fact that improved culture has vastly increased the production of the soil, and that the rapid advance of population, and the majestic progress of the mineral trade, have sadly marred those features of rural loveliness for which the district was formerly celebrated. Withal, there are few districts which combine so much of the attributes of country-life with the bustle and stir of manufactures; for the soil of Old Monkland is dotted at every little distance with the ornate villas of the aristocracy of the western capital,—with the blazing furnaces and tall chimneys of the iron and coal works,—with stripes of thriving plantation, and clumps of old wood,—with orchards, grassy holms, or waving grain,—and with the homely farm-steading, or lowly dwelling of the cottar. From the facilities of obtaining lime and manure both by canal and railway, a soil—which is naturally fertile—has been improved to the highest degree; and the yearly value of the agricultural produce of the arable lands of the parish is superior to that of an equal extent of arable lands in most other parts of Scotland. The soil here, on the whole, is much more fertile than the soil above the coal fields in the other parts of the country. The arable soil is of three kinds. That along the Calder and the Clyde is a strong clay, changed by cultivation into a good loam; that of the middle districts is a light sand, very fruitful in oats and potatoes; and that toward the north is mainly reclaimed bog or otherwise mossy. In the northern district, the coal crops out, and there are about 1,500 acres of peat-moss. In Old Monkland, as in New Monkland, flax used to be extensively cultivated, some of the farmers having each so much as from 20 to 30 acres annually under that crop; but the system of agriculture now pursued on the best farms, is a four-year rotation of potatoes or turnips, wheat, hay, and oats, with sometimes one year or two of pasture between the hay and the oats.

This parish, however, is chiefly remarkable for its working of coal and iron. In an account of it, published before the beginning of the present century, it is said: "This parish abounds with coal; and what a benefit it is for Glasgow and its environs to be so amply provided with this necessary article! There are computed to be a greater number of colliers here than in any other parish in Scotland." The progress in the coal-trade, since the period alluded to, has been almost magical; and as no year passes without new pits being sunk, while the old ones continue in vigorous operation, it would seem that scarcely any limits can be set to the vast aggregate production. The pits have a depth of from 30 to 100 fathoms; and the principal working seams, according to the Rev. William Patrick's account of them, in the New Statistical Account of Scotland, are as follow: "1. The upper coal; coarse, and seldom workable; its average distance above the Ell-coal from 14 to 16 fathoms. 2. The Ell or Mossdale coal; three to four feet thick, of inferior estimation in this parish, and generally too thin to work; but in some places a thick coal, and of excellent quality. 3. The Pyotshaw, or rough ell; from three to five feet thick, and from seven to ten fathoms below the Ell-coal. 4. The main coal. It often unites with the above, and forms one seam, as at Drumpellier in this parish. These two seams are thus sometimes in actual contact, and in other instances separated by a wide interval of six or seven fathoms. 5. Humph coal; seldom thick enough to be workable in this parish, and generally interlaid with fragments of freestone, about ten fathoms below the main coal. 6. Splint-coal; about four fathoms below the Humph, and of very superior quality. It varies from two to five feet in thickness, and is mostly used for smelting iron. This seam, when of any considerable thickness, is justly esteemed, when got by the proprietors here, a great prize. 7. Little coal; always below splint, the distance varying from three fathoms to six feet. It is from three to three-and-a-half feet in thickness, and is a free, sulphury coal of inferior quality. 8. The Virtue-well, or Sour-milk coal, from two to four feet thick, occurs from 26 to 28 fathoms below the splint. 9. The Kiltongue coal lies 22 fathoms below the Virtue-well, and like it, is from two to four feet in thickness. 10. The Drumgray coal lies six fathoms below the Kiltongue, and perhaps from 60 to 100 fathoms above the first or upper band of limestone. It is seldom more than 18 or 20 inches thick. There are, besides these 10 seams, about 23 smaller seams between them, none of which are of a workable thickness. The total thickness of the coal-measures above the lime may be about 775 feet." The same account adds: "This large and important coal-field is much intersected with dikes, and a knowledge of these is a knowledge of the strata, and of the manner in which they are affected by them."

Still more than to its coal, however, is the parish of Old Monkland, in recent times, indebted to its ironstone and iron-works: although it is proper to mention that the ore for the supply of the latter is, to a great extent, drawn from New Monkland. The introduction of the hot air blast, the increasing demand for iron for railway and other purposes, but, above all, the abundant possession of the most valuable of all the iron metals,—the black-band,—which contains so much coal as nearly to burn itself,—are the main causes which have contributed to the almost unparalleled advance of Old Monkland in population and prosperity. To the burning of ironstone were added, about the year 1839, and in the following years, works and machinery for the manufacture of malleable iron; and these have already risen to compare with the pig-ironworks, in the proportion of about 30 to 100 in the yearly value of their produce. Everywhere are heard the brattling of machinery, the sonorous stroke of mighty hammers, and the hissing and clanking of the steam-engine; and the flames which perpetually belch from the craters of its numerous furnaces, and for miles around illume the country on the darkest nights, have not inappropriately earned for Old Monkland the title of the 'Land of Fire.' Fortunes have been realized here in the iron-trade, with a rapidity only equalled by the sudden and princely gains of some of the adventurers who accompanied

Pizarro to Peru. It is understood, for example, that the profits of a single establishment in this line during the year 1840, were nearly £60,000; while little more than 20 years previously the co-partners of this company were earning their bread by the sweat of their brow, in following the agricultural vocation of their fathers. The principal iron-works in the parish, or immediately adjacent to it, are those of Gartsherrie, Dundyvan, Monkland, Calder, Clyde, Summerlee, Carnbroe, and Langloan. Of 113 pig-iron furnaces in blast, in Scotland, in the year 1854, producing 750,000 tons of pig-iron, 50 were in Monkland; and of 42 other pig-iron furnaces, then existing in Scotland, but not in blast, 17 were in Monkland. The ironstone strata in Old Monkland and New Monkland—the strata from which the Monkland furnaces have their supply—are described by the Rev. Mr. Patrick as follows: "1. The Upper black-band. It lies about 24 fathoms above the Ell-coal, as indicated in the succession of strata given above. It is of very local occurrence, like all the ironstones, and has only been found worth working at Palace-craig. It is of inferior quality, and only about 18 inches thick. 2. The black-band, also called Mushet's black-band, from the name of the person who first worked it to any extent. This is the great staple commodity for the supply of the iron-market, and when found to any extent is a certain source of wealth to the proprietor. Its average depth below the splint is about 15 or 16 fathoms; and it varies in thickness from 14 to 18 inches, and occupies an area of from 8 to 10 square miles. 3. Airdrie-hill black-band. In this property, which is in New Monkland, there is a band of ironstone, varying from 2 to 4 feet in thickness, lying about 3 feet below the black-band, or Mushet's band. It is found only in part of the lands of Airdrie-hill, and is by far the most local of all the ironstones."

Several kinds of sandstone, and several varieties of trap, within the parish, are in great local request for building purposes, and have been extensively quarried. A good deal of weaving is done in the parish, for the manufacturers of Glasgow; and there are likewise other considerable departments of industry, particularly in the towns. The facilities of communication by road, railway, aad canal, are remarkably great, having been multiplied and ramified in proportion to the large and rapidly increasing demands of the district for heavy traffic. The principal of them will be found described or indicated in our articles Caledonian Railway, Monkland Railways, Monkland Canal, and Coatbridge. There are ten principal landowners; but the residences of wealthy inhabitants are very numerous, and of great variety; and even the architecture and general appearance of some parts of the principal seats of population are of a high order of commodiousness and beauty. Population in 1831, 9,580; in 1851, 27,333. Houses, 3,550. Assessed property in 1815, £19,806; in 1843, £151,232.

This parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patrons, the heritors and kirk-session. Stipend, £344 13s. 4d.; glebe, £16 15s. Unappropriated teinds, £378 4s. 11d. The parish church stands on the south-west border of the parish; it was built in 1790, and enlarged since 1822; and it contains 902 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Crosshill, under the patronage of the male communicants; it was the first place of worship in Scotland built on the church-extension scheme; and it contains about 500 sittings. There is also a chapel of ease at Gartsherrie, built chiefly at the cost of the proprietors of the Gartsherrie iron-works, and under the patronage of the subscribers; it is a very elegant structure, with a steeple, erected about 1839; and it contains 1,050 sittings. There is a Free church at Coatbridge, with an attendance of 230; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £151 2s. 0¾d. There are, likewise, at Coatbridge an United Presbyterian church, an Episcopalian chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel, all of recent erection. There are one principal parochial school, and three subordinate parochial schools; and the salary connected with the former is £31, while that connected with each of the latter is £6 15s. 11d. There are an academy, conducted by a number of teachers and assistants, male and female, at Gartsherrie; an academy, with male and female departments, at Dundyvan; a school, with two teachers, at Drumpeller; a school at the Summerlee iron-works; a Free church school, a Roman Catholic school, a ladies' boarding school, and a mechanics' institution, at Coatbridge; and several private schools in various parts of the parish. There are also a public library at Langloan, and circulating libraries and some other institutions at Coatbridge.

MONKLAND RAILWAYS, an amalgamation of the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway, the Ballochney railway, and the Slamannan railway, together with some branches and small extensions. Each of the three railways amalgamated will be found described in its own alphabetical place. They connect the city of Glasgow, in various ways on the west, with the town of Linlithgow and the port of Borrowstownness on the east; and are ramified in the district of Monkland, and connected there with several parts of the Caledonian railway system. They were formed chiefly for mineral traffic, and continue to derive their principal profit from that traffic; yet are partly employed for the conveyance of passengers. The main lines of them began to be worked conjointly in the spring of 1845; and they were amalgamated by act of parliament in the autumn of 1848, when the capital in shares of the Monkland and Kirkintilloch was £246,000,—of the Ballochney, £110,000,—of the Slamannan, £210,000. The branch to Borrowstownness was formed subsequently to the amalgamation, at a cost of £74,445. The extent of the system open for traffic after the completion of that branch was 42 miles; and in the summer of 1853, power was obtained by the company to form five connecting lines with the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, the Bathgate mineral fields, &c., of a total length of 10½ miles, at the estimated cost of £73,085.

MONKLAND-WELL. See Monkland (New).

MONKMIRE, a lake, about a mile in circumference, on the mutual border of the parishes of Blairgowrie and Bendochy, in Perthshire. It was originally a shallow, reedy pool, with a profusion of rich marl in its bottom; and it was deepened into a lake by extensive excavation of the marl for the purposes of manuring.

MONKRIG. See Haddington.

MONK'S BURN, a brook flowing into the left side of Douglas water, in the parish of Douglas, Lanarkshire.

MONK'S BURN, a brook flowing into the North Esk, about a mile below Newhall, on the borders of Peebles-shire and Edinburghshire. It enters the glen of the Esk, in several considerable falls, amidst much fine landscape; and is overlooked at its mouth from the opposite side of the Esk, by a height called the Steel, said to have got its name from being the scene of a skirmish with a straggling detachment of General Monk's army.

MONK'S CROFT. See Hassendean.

MONK'S GRAVE. See Fossaway.

MONK'S ISLAND. See Inchtavanach.

MONKSTON, a village in the parish of Collessie, Fifeshire. It is of modern erection, and consists of neat houses, arranged in one line, with an interval of 12 feet between every four houses. The site of it was part of a tract called Monk's moss, which took that name from its having been granted to the monks of Lindores abbey, for supplying them with heath and moss for fuel. Population of the village, 102. Houses, 24.

MONKTON AND PRESTWICK, an united parish on the coast of Kyle, Ayrshire. It contains the post-office village of Monkton, the barony burgh of Prestwick, and the village of Prestwick-Toll. It is bounded by the frith of Clyde, and by the parishes of Dundonald, Symington, Craigie, Tarbolton, St. Quivox, and Newton-upon-Ayr. Its greatest length from north to south is 3¾ miles; its breadth is from 1½ to 3½ miles; and its area is between 9 and 10 square miles. Two brooks—one of which, called Powburn, is powerful enough to drive two corn-mills—run across the parish to the sea. The coast-line is about 2¼ miles long, low, flat, and sandy, looking tamely up from a very slow dip of submerged beach, and variegated with bluffs and sandy knolls covered with bent. The surface of the interior rises slightly from the frith, but looks to the eye almost a dead level. The soil along the coast, and over a considerable part of the southern district, is light sand incapable of tillage; in the central district, is a deep, rich loam; and in the north and north-east, is a strong earthy clay. The grounds subject to the plough, and those which are waste or in pasture, are nearly in the proportion to each other of 24 to 7. The extent of woodland is about 50 acres. Coal has been extensively worked; and excellent sandstone, both red and white, is quarried. The principal mansions are Fairfield, Adamton, and Orangefield. There are six principal landowners. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1837 was £12,573; and the total real rental in the same year was £4,509. Assessed property in 1843, £4,942 5s. 3d. The parish is traversed by the road from Irvine to Ayr, and by the Glasgow and Ayr railway; and it has stations on the railway at Monkton, 36½ miles from Glasgow, and at Prestwick, 37½ miles from Glasgow. The village of Monkton stands on the road from Ayr to Irvine, at a point whence a road deflects, about a mile from the sea, 3½ miles north-north-east of Ayr, 7 south-south-east of Irvine, and 8 south-west of Kilmarnock. Population of the village, about 380. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,818; in 1851, 1,960. Houses, 310.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Countess Ensidel. Stipend, £275 9s. 4d.; glebe, £24. Unappropriated teinds, £459 17s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 5s. 4½d., with fees, and some other emoluments. The parish church stands midway between the villages of Monkton and Prestwick, and is a very handsome edifice, built in 1837, serving as a conspicuous landmark, and containing 825 sittings. The old parish churches are still standing, and were both in use till 1837. That of Monkton is from 3½ to nearly 4 feet thick in the walls, has long been bent off the perpendicular on one side, is roofed chiefly with oak, and has the traditionary fame of being the very building near which Sir William Wallace had the remarkable dream recorded in the 8th book of the poem of Blind Harry. The church of Prestwick is probably of equal antiquity, has stone buttresses at the east end, and serves as a landmark. There is a Free church of Monkton, with an attendance of 430; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £210 12s. 4½d. There are a free church school in Monkton, a burgh school in Prestwick, and a subscription school, called the New Prestwick school. The united parish was constituted in the 17th century; and it comprised the old parish of Monkton, which was anciently called Prestwick, the old parish of Prestwick, which was anciently called Prestwick-burgh, and the chapel district of Crossby, which, previous to the Reformation, belonged to Dundonald. Prestwick lies on the south, Monkton in the middle, and Crossby on the north. The first had its name from being the 'habitation of a priest;' the second from becoming the property of monks; and the third from having a 'dwelling at a cross.' The church of Monkton was anciently dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and that of Prestwick to St. Nicholas; and both were given by Walter, the son of Allan, the first Steward of Scotland, to the monks of Paisley, and continued to be, the former a vicarage, and the latter a chaplainry, under them till the Reformation. In 1779, the southern part of Prestwick was detached from the district, and erected into the parish of Newton-upon-Ayr. Between Prestwick and Prestwick Toll, stand some ruins of an ancient hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Ninian. The establishment is traditionally said to have been founded by King Robert Bruce, who was himself afflicted with leprosy, the result of hard fare, hard living, and hard work. It was endowed with the lands of Robert-loan, now called Loans, in Dundonald parish, with the lands of Sheles and Spital Sheles, and some other lands in Kyle Stewart; and it was governed by a prior or guardian, and had a chaplain. Wallace of Newton acquired, in the reign of James II., its lands of Spital-Sheles, the hereditary governorship of its other lands, and the hereditary possession of its office of keeper; and in 1515, Hugh Wallace of Newton resigned the whole in favour of his brother Adam. All that now remained of its revenue, were the feu-duties payable from its lands granted in fee-farm; and this was thenceforth distributed in equal shares among eight objects of the greatest charity,—the leprosy having long disappeared. The right of appointing the recipients belonged for a long time to Wallace of Craigie, but was purchased in 1787 by the burgh of Ayr. Robert Gordon, in his description of Kyle, written in the reign of Charles I., mentions the chapel of the hospital, and says that the persons admitted to the charity were then lodged in huts or cottages in the vicinity.

MONKTON HALL, a village on the left bank of the river Esk, a mile north of Musselburgh, in the parish of Inveresk, Edinburghshire. While the Scottish army lay around it previous to the battle of Pinkie, a hurried and imperfect parliament was convoked in the village, and enacted that the nearest heir of any person who should fall in the battle should, if the slain were an ecclesiastic, receive a gift of his benefice, and if a layman, have his ward, nonentresse, relief, and marriage free. Population, 117. Houses, 26.

MONORGAN. See LONGFORGAN.

MONQUHITTER, a parish, containing the post-office village of Cuminestown and the village of Garmond, in the Turriff district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by King Edward, New Deer, Methlick, Fyvie, and Turriff. Its length southward is about 10½ miles; and its greatest breadth is about 8 miles. Its surface, for the most part, was formerly very moorish and barren, but has been materially improved by reclamation and culture. It has generally a monotonous undulating character; and its hills look bleak and barren. But its best grounds are in beautiful cultivation; and even its bogs have their uses in affording supplies of excellent peat

fuel. The extent of plantation in it is yet comparatively small. Two rivulets, the water of Assleed and the water of Idoch, drain its interior, and draw toward them the tribute of numberless copious springs; the former running in a southerly direction, and tracing the boundary with New Deer and Methlick, to fall eventually into the Ythan, while the latter runs in a south-westerly direction, giving to its basin the name of the vale of Idoch, passing near the parish church and the village of Cuminestown, and departing into the parish of Turriff to become tributary to the Deveron. A red sandstone abounds and is extensively quarried; but it is very ferruginous, and not a good building material for dwelling-houses. The prevailing soils of the arable lands are a reddish loam, and a deep black mould, both of them superincumbent on pebbly clay. Vast additions have been made, within the last fifty years, to the extent of cultivated land. Some of the arable land is let so high as £2 2s. per acre; but most of it brings no greater an average than from 10s. to £1. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £5,419. At Leudrum in this parish, tradition relates that a great battle, which continued three days, was fought between Donald of the Isles and the Thane of Buchan, in which the former received a final overthrow. A prophecy was long current that corn growing on 'The Bloody Butts of Lendrum' would never be reaped without strife and bloodshed amongst those engaged in the work, and it is said to have been surprising how often this prediction was literally fulfilled; "a circumstance which may be easily accounted for," says the author of the Statistical Account, "by the trepidation, or the furor which, according to the respective constitutions of the reapers, is inspired by the recollection of this awful scene." The locality here known as Finlay's mire, indicates the spot where some Covenanters were cut off by the Ogilvies; and heads of spears, &c., have been found in an exhausted moss in the vicinity. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,004; in 1851, 2,295. Houses, 431.

This parish is in the presbytery of Turriff, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend, £232 6s. 5d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £298 1s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £30 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1764, and enlarged in 1792, and contains 1,050 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 250; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £98 6s. 8¾d. There is an Episcopalian chapel at Cuminestown, built in 1844, and containing 140 sittings. There are 3 non-parochial schools and a Sabbath-school library. The parish of Monquhitter was anciently part of the parish of Turriff, and was made a separate parish in 1649.

MONREITH, a village in the parish of Glasserton, Wigtonshire. Population, 94. Houses, 24.

MONRITHMONT-MOOR, a tract of about 2,000 acres, stretching northward from the most northerly part of the Sidlaw hill range in Forfarshire. It was once a waste common, unowned by any parochial district; but is now almost all a densely planted forest, and is understood to be distributed among the parishes of Farnell, Kinnell, Kirkden, Guthrie, and Brechin,—about three-fourths being included in the first.

MONS-HILL. See DALMENY.

MONTAGUE'S-WALK. See KINNOUL.

MONTCOFFER. See KING-EDWARD.

MONTEITH, a district in the south-west of Perthshire. Excepting the parish of Balquhidder, which anciently belonged to the stewartry of Strathearn, the district of Monteith comprehends all the lands west of the Ochil hills in Perthshire, whose waters discharge themselves into the Forth. The vale of the Teith, whence the name is derived, occupies the central and larger part, but is flanked on the one side by the Perthshire section of the upper vale of the Forth, and on the other side by the lower part of the vale of the Allan. The entire district is about 28 miles in length from east to west, and 15 in extreme breadth; and includes the whole of the parishes of Callander, Aberfoyle, Port-of-Monteith, Kilmadock, Kincardine, and Lecropt, and part of the parishes of Kippen, Dunblane, and Logie. Large tracts of it are eminently rich in the finest elements of landscape. Previous to the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, Monteith was a separate or independent stewartry. The district anciently gave the title of earl to a branch of the noble family of Graham. The earldom was created in 1428, became conjoined with the earldom of Airth, and since 1694 has been dormant.

MONTEITH (LOCH OF), a fine sheet of water in the parish of Port-of-Monteith, Perthshire. It is of a circular form, and about 7 miles in circumference. Its shores display none of that rude magnificence and grandeur which is the usual characteristic of Highland scenery; but, on the other hand, they present an aspect of soft pastoral beauty which soothes the soul, and fills the contemplative mind with thoughts calm and quiet as its own transparent waters. The northern shore is beautifully adorned with oak, Spanish chestnut, and plane trees of ancient growth,—the remains of those which adorned the park of the Earl of Monteith. On the same side, the manse and church of Port-of-Monteith, with the elegant mausoleum of the family of Gartmore situated close on the margin of the water, increase the interest of the scene. The lake contains three islands, two of which, from the noble wood that adorns them, add greatly to the beauty of its expanse; and a long, narrow, wooded promontory, which runs far into the water, diversifies the southern shore. The larger island is called Inchmahome, or 'the Isle of Rest;' and well is it named so, for a more calm abode could not easily be selected than might here be found for a pious mind: see INCHMAHOME. The island immediately to the west, which is less in size, is called the island of Tulla, or the Earl's Isle. Tulla signifies, in Gaelic, 'a hall;' and on this island the Earls of Monteith had their residence, the ruins of which still exist, comprising an ancient tower and some domiciliary buildings. The smallest island is called the Dog Isle, where the Earls had their dog-kennel; while the stables were situated on the western shore of the lake. Of the chapels attached to the priory of Inchmahome, one was situated at the east end of the lake, about a furlong north from its outlet, and close to the shore; another was at Arnchly, 'the Field of the Sword,' about a mile from the west end of the lake; a third at Cappellerroch, in the barony of Drummond; and a fourth at Balquahapple, formerly the property of the family of Drummond.

MONTEITH (PORT OF), a parish, containing the post-office village of Gartmore and the villages of Ruskie and Tomachar, in the district of Monteith, Perthshire. It lies on the southern border of the county, being separated along most of its southern extremity by the river Forth, from Stirlingshire and Kippen; and it is bounded on the other side by Aberfoyle, Callander, Kilmadock, and Kincardine. Its length eastward is 9 miles; and its greatest breadth is 6¼ miles. Loch-Vennachoir lies on its northern boundary, and the loch of Monteith lies nearly in its centre; and these two lakes contribute much brilliance to its landscape. See VENNACHOIR

(Loch) and Monteith (Loch of). The Forth flows across the south-east wing of the parish, cutting off there a district of 2½ miles by 1½ around the village of Gartmore, and then commences to trace the southern boundary; it runs incessantly in bold sweeping sinuosities, so as to have connection with the parish over a distance of at least 12 miles; and just when entering, it debouches from among the grand hill scenery of its origin and early course, and begins to move with the slow proud pace of queenly beauty along the magnificent valley which thenceforth forms its broad smooth path. Goodie-water, issuing from Loch-Monteith, flows 3½ miles eastward through the interior. Loch-Drunkie, a mile long, zoned with wood, and ensconced among towering heights, lies on the western boundary, and sends off a streamlet 1½ mile long to Loch-Vennachoir. Loch of Letter, Loch of Roskie, and Dow-loch, are a chain of lochlets in the north-east, whence issues a tributary of the Goodie, 2¾ miles in length of course, chiefly along the eastern boundary. Lochan-Ballach, a mile from Loch-Vennachoir, forms a beautiful round basin, about half-a-mile in circumference, on the highest summit of a lofty ridge of heights. The northern district of the parish, comprising about one-third of the whole area, is wildly upland, consisting of a congeries of rocky and mountainous elevations, chiefly covered with heath, and admitting cultivation only in some confined hollows, and along some narrow skirts. The south-east corner comprises a part of Flanders moss, in all respects similar in character to the famous one of Kincardine. The rest of the area, including the district on the south side of the Forth, is nearly all level, consisting of rich carse land toward the river and of dryfield toward the hills, and presenting an appearance of much fertility and high culture. The summits in the northern district have an elevation of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the level of the sea; they form, at this part, the frontier of the Scottish Highlands; and the transition from them to the lowlands of the parish is sudden and perfect, insomuch that the altitude of large part of these lowlands is not more than 20 feet above the level of high tide mark in the Forth. A limestone occurs in the mountains of the quality of marble, having a blue ground streaked with white; and when burnt, it affords a quicklime of the purest white. A bluish grey sandstone occurs in the champaign district, close in texture, and very suitable for pavements and staircases. There are eight principal landowners, and about ten or twelve less extensive ones. The chief residences are Cardross-house, Rednock-house, Gartmore-house, Blairhoyle, and Inner Trosachs. A Roman castellum, about 50 paces in diameter and irregularly square, occurs at the north-west extremity of Moss Flanders. A Roman ter appears to come in this direction, branching off from the great Roman causeway which extended from Camelon to Brechin. An eminence, called Keirhead, either wholly or partly artificial, and now the site of a house of its own name, occurs about a mile north-east of the castellum of Flandershill, and appears to have anciently been a military post overlooking the plain on the south. A skirmish took place in 1489 between King James IV. and the Earl of Lennox at Tullimoss, north-west of the Loch of Monteith. A spot called Suir, near the house of Gartmore, is noted as the place where Rob Roy is said to have taken from the factor of the Duke of Montrose his collection of rents. The parish is traversed along the middle westward by the road between Doune and the south bank of the head of Loch-Katrine, and northward by two roads from Stirlingshire, which converge, and run toward Callander. Population, in 1831, 1,664; in 1851, 1,419. Houses, 241. Assessed property in 1843, £8,100.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Erskine of Cardross. Stipend, £280 12s. 5d.; glebe, £8. Unappropriated teinds, £636 4s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4⅓d., with £15 fees, and £20 other emoluments. The parish church is situated on the north bank of the Loch of Monteith, and has an attendance of about 240. There is a chapel of ease at Gartmore, under the patronage of the communicants, built in 1790, and containing 415 sittings. There is also a Free church at Gartmore, whose receipts in 1856 amounted to £86 8s. 9½d. The parish anciently was called simply Port, and still is often popularly called Port; and that name was, in the first instance, given to the landing-place of the priory of Inchmahome, and of the seat of the Earls of Monteith, on the shore of the Loch of Monteith. A village rose at the landing place, took the name of Port, and was erected by James III. into a burgh of barony; and the parish church being erected there, the name was naturally extended to the parish. The ancient parish, however, was not so extensive as the modern one; it belonged to the priory of Inchmahome; and in 1615 there was annexed to it part of the ancient parish of Lany.

MONTEVIOT. See Crailing.

MONTH (The). See Aberdeen.

MONTKEGGIE. See Keith-Hall.

MONTQUHANY. See Kilmany.

MONTQUHITTER. See Monquhitter.

MONTROSE, a parish, containing a royal burgh of its own name, at the north-east extremity of the maritime district of Forfarshire. It is bounded on the north by Logie-Pert and Kincardineshire; on the east by the German ocean; on the south by the South Esk, which divides it from Craig; and on the west by Montrose basin and by Dun. Its length southward is 4 miles; its greatest breadth is a little upwards of 3 miles; and its area is about 3,080 Scotch acres. The North Esk runs 3 miles along the northern boundary, chiefly between high and wooded banks, and is there isleted and picturesque. The South Esk touches the parish only while running between Montrose basin and the sea: See Esk (South). Tayock-burn, coming in from Dun, runs 1½ mile south-eastward, partly in the interior and partly along the boundary, to the north-east corner of Montrose basin. This basin is an expanse of nearly ellipsoidal outline, about 7 miles in circumference, alternately sheeted with pent-up water, and exposed in the naked repulsiveness of sand and sludge at the influx and the recess of the tide. At high water, it has a charming appearance, looks like a brilliantly zoned lake, and washes the walls of the gardens which subtend the whole west side of the town; and, by the regular and rapid rush of waters which it occasions in the action of the tide, it both promotes the cleanliness of the burgh and prevents the formation of a bar injurious to navigation across the mouth of the river. An attempt was at one time made, by running a dike from near the Forthill, along the bank of the South Esk toward the estate of Dun, to cut off a considerable part of the basin, and convert the strong carse clay which forms its bed into arable land. But the dike, in consequence of misunderstandings among the parties interested, was very slowly constructed; and, just when nearly completed, it was laid prostrate by a storm. The work was, not long ago, traceable, and bore the name of the Drainer's dike. Wild geese arrive in great flocks at the basin about the end of October, and remain till March, frequenting the wheat stubble or the green wheat fields on the low

grounds during the day, and spending the night on the lagoon. Flocks of wild ducks alternate or reverse the possession of the two localities with the geese. Swans visit the basin in severe storms, but speedily depart. Many other species of aquatic birds, as well as varieties of the duck and the goose, frequent the locality.

The beach along the sea-coast of the parish is pure sand, dipping at so fine a gradient beneath the wave, and affording so smooth a carpeting for the feet, as strongly to allure even the most timid to the luxury of sea-bathing. A low bank of bluffs and sandy knolls, thinly clad with bent, flanks the line of floodmark from Esk to Esk. Behind this bank, and parallel to its whole length, stretches a belt of undivided common, with very light soil and short thin herbage, of the kind provincially called links, narrow in the north and centre, but widening toward the south, and eventually occupying the whole peninsula between the basin and the sea, except the site of the burgh and its outskirts. Land of naturally the same description—sandy to a great depth, and capable of bearing but slender vegetation—lies for 6 or 7 furlongs from flood-mark all the way along to the North Esk; and, behind the belt of common, it is, on the north, covered with a plantation of firs, and, toward the town, subjected to a scantily productive tillage. A mound or low bank of round water-worn stones, only a few yards in breadth, and traversed along the summit by the coast road from Dundee to Aberdeen, runs for a mile parallel with the sea, and flanks the sandy grounds. West of this mound, the lands are all powerfully fertile, and under prime cultivation. The surface slowly rises toward the north-west, and attains its highest elevation on the boundaries with Dun and Logie-Pert; and though even here of very inconsiderable height, a fine view is obtained hence of the whole parish, the basin and the town, the windings of the South Esk among rich fields and parks, much of the upper end of Strathmore studded with mansions and feathered with wood, the round tower and antique steeples of Brechin, the vast galleried amphitheatre of the Forfarshire and Kincardineshire Grampians, and a far-stretching expanse of the German ocean. The gentle general swell, the summit of which gives this landscape to the eye, is called Montrose hill. All the lower part of the parish is sand to a great depth, mixed with sea-shells, evidently of modern deposit, indicating that Montrose basin, at a very recent geological period, was a bay. Great part of the higher grounds of the parish probably rests on limestone; and on the estate of Hedderwick that rock has been quarried. The stones used in building have not been found within the parish, but have generally been brought by land from Brechin, or by sea from Fifeshire. A mineral well in the parish has had some medicinal repute among the people in its immediate neighbourhood, but has never attracted visitors from a distance. Much of the land adjacent to the town, or in the near environs, is disposed in small properties or feus of from two to eight acres each; and the rest of the land is distributed chiefly among five proprietors. The parish is traversed for three miles by the coast road from Dundee to Aberdeen, for two miles by a road going off thence to Fettercairn, and for nearly one mile by another road going off toward Brechin; and it has a branch railway, commencing at the town on the side of the links, and curving north-westward 3½ miles to the Aberdeen railway at the Dubton junction. The value of the assessed property of the landward part of the parish in 1843 was £7,286 7s.,—of the burgh, £21,558 10s. 6d. The real rental in 1855 of the landward part was £5,858,—of the burgh, £31,259. Population of the parish in 1831, 12,055; in 1851, 15,822. Houses, 1,608.

This parish is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. The charge is collegiate. Patron of the first charge, the Crown; of the second charge, the Town-council. Stipend of the first minister, £292 5s. 1d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £90 6s. 8d. Stipend of the second minister—derived from an assessment upon house-rents within the burgh, at the rate of 5d. per pound, in virtue of an act of the Scottish parliament in 1690, authorizing a maximum assessment of 1s. per pound—£340. The parish-church was built in 1791, is double-galleried, and contains 2,500 sittings. There is a second place of worship connected with the Establishment, called Melville church, of recent erection, and now constituted a quoad sacra parish church. There are two Free churches, St. John's and St. George's, each having an attendance of between 900 and 1,000; and the receipts of the former in 1856 were £1,299 15s. 6½d.,—of the latter, £511 17s. 5d. St. John's was built in 1829 as a chapel of ease, at the cost of £3,969; and it contains 1,430 sittings. St. George's was erected after the Disruption. There are two United Presbyterian churches;—the one in Mill-street, a fine new building on the site of a predecessor which had 550 sittings; the other in John-street, built in 1824, at the cost of £1,100, and containing 750 sittings. There is a Scottish Episcopalian chapel, called St. Mary's, in Panmure-place, erected a few years ago, partly by means of a donation of £1,000 from Mr. Scott of Brotherton, and containing about 500 sittings. There is also an English Episcopalian chapel, called St. Peter's, built in 1724, and containing about 800 sittings. There are two Independent chapels; the one connected with the Congregational Union of Scotland, and built in 1844 in lieu of a former one; the other not so connected, but belonging to the Evangelical Union; and the two together containing 1,250 sittings. There is a Baptist chapel, which was built in 1826, and contains 200 sittings. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1814, at the cost of upwards of £900, and containing 330 sittings. There is likewise a Glassite place of worship, with an attendance of about 30. The principal schools are the Montrose academy, giving instruction in Latin, Greek, natural philosophy, physical geography, mathematics, arithmetic, ancient geography, modern geography, history, English grammar, composition, modern languages, writing, drawing, and needle work, and conducted by a rector, a rector's assistant, four masters, and a mistress; Dorward's seminary, giving instruction in English, writing, arithmetic, navigation, Latin and French, and conducted by two masters; the old parish sessional schools, with English, writing and industrial departments; the Loanhead sessional school, conducted by one master; St. John's Free church schools, with English, writing, and industrial departments; the burgh infant school, conducted by female teachers; White's free school, conducted by one master; Straton's free school, conducted by master and a mistress; and the Castle-street school, established on the principle of the ragged schools for children of the lowest class.

MONTROSE, a post and market town, a seat of manufacture, a sea-port, and a royal burgh, stands 8 miles east by south of Brechin, 12 north-north-east of Arbroath, 18 east-north-east of Forfar, 2 south-south-west of Stonehaven, 30 north-east Dundee, 38 south by west of Aberdeen, and 70 north north-east of Edinburgh. But these distances a by road; and those by railway are 9½ from Brechi 17 from Arbroath, 22 from Forfar, 26 from Ston

haven, 42 from Aberdeen, and 124 from Edinburgh. The site of the town is in the peninsula which forms the south end of its cognominal parish. One side of the town, over its whole length, extends north and south along the shore of Montrose basin; a large wing of it expands south-eastward along the South Esk; much of its east side straggles into the links; its north end attenuates in a line nearly parallel to the basin; and its burgh lands, partly occupied by buildings, but more extensively disposed in public promenade, or unenclosed common, comprise the whole tract between the basin and the ocean. The ground beneath and around the town, excepting three knolls on the basin, and the low sand-bank along the margin of the links, is nearly all a dead level. Yet neither the low flatness of the site nor the encincturement by water is damaging to healthiness or scenery. The dryness of the soil, the absence of all marsh, and the sweeping action of the current between the basin and the sea, act favourably on the climate; and to a person approaching from the south, and coming in view of the town from the high ground traversed by the public road in the parish of Craig, the fine sweep of the broad South Esk fringed with shipping, docks, and various edifices, and stretching out to the sea on the right,—the large circular basin set round with richly-cultivated fields, and forming the foreground to a far-spreading expanse of luxuriant landscape on the left,—the town lifting up several imposing structures, and retiring in a large broad field of architecture in front,—the receding prospect behind it exhibiting a fine variety of swell and hill and plain, of mansions, fields, and woods, till the eye ceases to discern distinctive features,—and the dark, vast amphitheatre of the Grampians, piled shelvingly against the sky, and forming a stupendous mountain-bulwark at 20 miles distance,—altogether present one of the most diversified and magnificent views in the United Kingdom.

The town, as entered by the suspension-bridge over the South Esk, commences in two streets, forking-off from the end of the bridge, running somewhat parallel, each about ¼ of a mile long, and both leading north-eastward to the head of the principal street. That next the basin bears the name of Bridge-street, and is straight, spacious, modern, and neatly though not entirely edificed. The other bears the names of Upper-Fishergate and Castle-street, and is narrow, of unequal width, winding, antique, and disagreeable. Murray-street and High-street, the principal thoroughfare, runs due north, and is nearly half-a-mile long. Commencing continuously with Castle-street, and 100 yards east of the end of Bridge-street, it is at first a spacious area, split into two thoroughfares by a suite of old town buildings; it next has a moderate width, and is subtended on the east by the town-house and hundred edifices; it now, over a distance of 300 yards, becomes a street of uncommon spaciousness, or rather a slender, elongated rectangle; and it finally goes off in a straight line, of fair breadth and reputable appearance. In its expansive part, it has fifty houses, excellent shops, and decidedly a city-aspect; yet, several of the houses being of the gable-end construction, and most of them seeming to economize space, it strangely but pleasingly blends ancient and oriental with modern and airy features. A spacious road, called the Mall, continues the line of this street about 5 furlongs northward; and is thickly sprinkled with edifices,—the mansion, the villa, and the cottage. Two hundred yards east of the end of the bridge commences a thoroughfare, which makes nearly the segment of a circle over two-thirds the length of the town, forming a kind of parallel to both Castle-street and High-street, and then bends slightly sea-ward till it debouches into the links. This street is called for a short way Apple-wynd, and afterwards Baltic-street; it is of very unequal width, now a mere alley, and now a spacious roadway; and, with some pleasant exceptions, is mean and dingy in its houses. Of some seven or eight communications which run westward from it, the chief are the New-wynd and John-street, both opening into the very wide part of High-street, each about 220 yards long, and the latter entirely modern and neatly edificed. Running out into the links, in continuation of John-street, is Union-street, erected since 1838, and terminating at some extensive factories of earlier erection. From the middle of New-wynd, two narrow but closely-built streets, called Market-street and Kincardine-street, wend to the head of the Mall. Along the east side of the town facing the links, runs what is called the Walk, chiefly a terrace, or one-sided street-line, containing many comfortable and elegant houses. A triangular space lying east of the south end of this, and measuring nearly ¼ of a mile along the South Esk, is occupied with various clusters and street-lines of houses, the chief of which are River-street, parallel with the river, and Commerce-street and Dock-street, running up into the links. Some considerable and very fine extensions of the town have been made during the last few years; the chief of which is a kind of suburb round the railway station on the links.

The town-house presents its west side to the narrow commencing part of High-street, and its front to the elongated parallelogram; it has an arcade below, and makes a fine termination to the long spacious area in the centre of the town; its pediment has an illuminated clock; and the building contains a council-room, a guild-hall, a court-room, a coffee-room, and a large apartment occupied as a public library. The trades-hall is a neat building on the east side of the High-street, a little north of the town-house. A freestone statue of the late Sir Robert Peel, by Mr. A. H. Ritchie, was recently set up in the High-street. The jail, built about 25 years ago, is a neat substantial structure, which superseded a disgraceful old prison of two or three miserable cells, and is but too much wanted by the state of provincial crime. In the year ending 30th June 1854, there were confined in it 189 persons, on the average 31 days each, at the net cost per head of £16 18s. 5d. The Montrose academy, situated on the links, is an elegant and commodious structure, surmounted by a dome. Dorward's house of refuge, built in 1839, and affording accommodation for 150 inmates, is a neat building in the old English style of architecture. William Dorward, Esq., merchant in Montrose, gave for the erection and endowment of this institution £15,600 in his lifetime, and likewise bequeathed to it £14,000, and placed the whole under the management of 24 trustees. The lunatic asylum, situated on the links, ¼ of a mile south-east of the academy, and 250 yards from the river, is an extensive edifice, originally built in 1780, and afterwards repeatedly enlarged. This institution originated with the late Mrs. Carnegy of Charleton, received a royal charter in 1811, and is supported by endowments and by the fees for patients. The present building, however, will soon be superseded by a much larger and more elegant one, which is in the course of erection at Sunnyside, about 2½ miles from the town, at an estimated cost of upwards of £20,000; and negotiations are at present afoot for transferring the present edifice and its grounds to Government, to be fitted up as barracks and store-houses for the Angus and Mearns militia. An in-

firmary and a dispensary were formerly connected with the lunatic asylum,—giving relief annually to some hundreds of out-of-door patients, besides a few received within the walls; but a new and separate infirmary was erected near the bridge, in 1839, after a design by Mr. Collie of Glasgow, at the cost of £2,500, and this is under the charge of the same directors as the lunatic asylum, and has been found to be more beneficial as a separate than formerly as a subordinate establishment. The public baths in Bridge-street have both an exterior neatness of architecture and an internal excellence of arrangement which might adorn the metropolis. Even the water-cistern or reservoir, at the northern extremity of the town, whence the inhabitants obtain an ample supply of the purest water, is an object to challenge notice, being great in height, and pleasingly chaste in architecture. The parish church, situated immediately east of the town-house, is a huge building, measuring 98 feet in length by 65 feet over walls. A rickety unsightly steeple, which had belonged to a former church, was taken down in 1832, and substituted by an elegant, massive, Gothic tower, erected at a cost of £3,000, from a design by Gillespie Graham of Edinburgh,—the tower rising to a height of upwards of 100 feet, and surmounted by a spire of nearly the same height. The west end of the church faces the street, and was originally plain, but has been recently altered to suit the style of the tower and spire. St. John's Free church, situated in John-street, is a handsome Grecian edifice; and most of the other places of worship, especially the recently erected ones, are either neat or elegant structures, or at least creditable.

Till near the end of last century, communication was maintained across the South Esk, with the burgh and the great road to Aberdeen, only by means of a ferry at Ferryden. In 1793, a colossal timber-bridge was built across the gullet between Inchbrayock and the burgh, and was esteemed a wonderful erection; but in consequence of an ill-advised narrowing of the channel at its site, the rapid current soon carried away its original bottom, and threatened to sweep it off from the foundation; and, after various expedients were adopted with only temporary success to prevent its destruction, it eventually became a piece of mere shaking, fragile patchwork, and was condemned. A magnificent suspension-bridge destined to succeed it, and designed by Captain Samuel Brown of the royal navy, was founded in September, 1828, and finished in December, 1829, at a cost of about £20,000. The distance between the points of suspension is 432 feet. Each of the two towers, the tops of which form these points, is 23½ feet high from the foundation to the roadway, 44 feet from the roadway to the top of the cornice, and 3½ feet in the entablature,—in all 71 feet; is 40½ feet broad at the cutwater, and 39½ at the roadway; and is perforated by an archway 18 feet high, and 16 feet wide. Of four counter-abutments for securing the chains, and which are 115 feet distant from the towers, each consists of an arched chamber, a strong counterfort, a tunnel, and lying spandrel arch. In these the backstay-chains are strongly imbedded and fastened by great plates; and thence they rise to channels on the tops of the towers. "The bars of which the main suspending chains consist measure 8 feet 10 inches from centre to centre of the bolt-holes, 5 inches broad between the shoulders, and 1 inch thick throughout. All the main links or bars are of the same thickness, except those in the towers, which are $\frac{1}{16}$th of an inch thicker, and of length to suit the curve of the cast-iron saddles. Each main suspending chain—of which there are two on each side of the bridge, one over the other, placed one foot apart—consists of four lines of chain bars. The joints of the upper main chains are over the middle long bar in the lower chains; and the suspending rods which support the beams on which the roadway is laid, are 5 feet distant from each other. The chains are of wrought cable-iron; the beams are of cast-iron, formed with open spaces 26 feet 8 inches long, 10 inches deep at the neck of the tenons, and 1 inch thick in every part between the flanges." The roadway is 26 feet broad between the suspending rails; the planking or platform is bolted to the iron-beams, and overlaid with a composition of coal, tar, pitch, and broken metal, impervious to water, and deadening the hollow noise caused by the tread of horses and the motion of vehicles; along the sides of the platform runs an ornamental cornice, contrived so as to lessen the vibration of the bridge; and a stripe of the roadway at each side is disposed for foot-passengers, and railed off from the carriage-way by a handsome guard-chain. Such was, and such, with some differences of detail as to the roadway, still is, the suspension-bridge of Montrose. But the splendid and seemingly powerful erection has, on two occasions, suffered appalling accidents. "A crowd having assembled on it," say the Messrs. Nicol, "to witness a boat-race, and a rush taking place to the east end as the boats passed through, the upper chain gave way, owing to an imperfection about one of the saddles on the top of the north tower, and fell, resting on the lower chain. Several persons were caught between the chains, and killed on the spot; but fortunately the under chain proved sufficient to support the additional weight, otherwise the whole party would have been precipitated into the water. The bridge was speedily repaired during 1838; but in October that year a fearful gale tore up and destroyed about two-thirds of it, which were thrown into the river; but the main chains were uninjured, and the roadway has been re-constructed on an entirely new and substantial plan by Mr. J. M. Rendal, civil engineer, at an expense of upwards of £3,000. Including all repairs, the whole cost of the erection has been nearly £27,000." The new plan of the roadway was designed chiefly to prevent the oscillation as well upward as downward and consisted in the adoption of a system of vertical and longitudinal trusses, extending above and below the line of the bridge; and this has answered so exceedingly well that, while formerly in a gale the motion ranged to 3 or 4 feet, it does not now exceed 3 or 4 inches. At the time when the bridge was erected, the central arch of the stone one across the southern channel of the South Esk was taken down and substituted by a revolving drawbridge. Fort hill, a small eminence standing close upon the river at the site of the suspension-bridge, and anciently crowned with a fortification, was cut through during the preliminary operations for the erection of the bridge, and disclosed a stratum of human bones nearly 14 feet thick.

The harbour of Montrose comprises the reach of the South Esk from the bridge to the sea, but is principally occupied in the upper part of that reach 650 yards downward from the bridge. It is naturally one of the best on the east coast of Scotland and it has been well provided with artificial appliances. The entrance to it from the sea, indeed is somewhat narrow, and cannot easily be taken some points of the wind; but it has 18 feet of depth over the bar at low water of spring tides, and is therefore accessible, at all hours, to vessels of large draught. A lofty white beacon stands on a rocky promontory on the south side of the entrance; and

two lighthouses, the one 45 feet high, the other 35 feet high, were erected in 1818 on the left bank of the river, about 400 yards apart from each other, between the sea and the occupied part of the harbour, to guide vessels up to the quay during the night; and, the lights being visible, in clear weather, at the distance of 8 miles, they also indicate well to seaward the entrance of the harbour. The quays are well constructed and very commodious; and there are a wet dock capable of accommodating 6,000 tons of shipping, a patent slip for repairing vessels, and a dry dock on the opposite bank.

The port of Montrose, as a custom-house port, formerly comprehended the range of coast from Buddonness on the south to Bervie-brow or the Todhead on the north, and therefore included Westhaven, Easthaven, Arbroath, Johnshaven, and Gourdon. The shipping belonging to it within that range comprised, in 1789, 53 vessels of aggregately 3,543 tons; in 1820, 33 vessels, of aggregately 7,946 tons; in 1831, 106 vessels, of aggregately 10,300 tons; in 1838, 115 vessels, of aggregately 15,000 tons; and in 1854, an increased number of vessels, of aggregately 22,172 tons. But the port, as a custom-house port, now comprehends only the stretch of coast from Redhead to Todhead, —the stretch from Buddonness to Redhead having become assigned to Arbroath; and the shipping belonging to Montrose, within its contracted range, averaged, in the years 1845–1849, 14,835 tons, and amounted, in the year 1855, to 14,207 tons. The amount of customs received at its custom-house, in the average of the years 1845–1849, was £24,204, and in the year 1850, £15,667. The amount of dues levied within the limits of the port, in 1852, was £3,700 at Montrose, £24 at Johnshaven, and £116 at Gourdon,—in all, £3,841. Four large vessels were long employed in the Greenland whale-fishery, and fully shared the fates of that precarious trade. Steam vessels, at a more recent period, plied regularly to Leith and to London, but have been discontinued. Sailing vessels now ply regularly to London and to Newcastle. The coasting trade, in a general view, is very miscellaneous; and the foreign trade is chiefly with the Baltic. The principal exports are manufactured goods, fish, grain, and cattle; and the principal imports are coal, lime, slate, iron, flax, hemp, and timber. In 1854 the foreign and colonial trade of the port comprised a tonnage of 4,788 inwards in British vessels, 6,788 inwards in foreign vessels, 1,757 outwards in British vessels, and 6,625 outwards in foreign vessels; and the coasting trade comprised a tonnage of 36,323 inwards in British vessels, 47 inwards in foreign vessels, and 19,502 outwards in British vessels.

The manufactures of Montrose are very considerable both in importance and variety. There are in the town five flax spinning-mills, which employ about 1,200 persons, and consume annually about 5,750 tons of flax. There are also connected with the town, but situated on the North Esk, three large flax spinning-mills, and two bleaching works, one of the mills in the parish of Montrose, the other two in the parish of Logie-Pert, the three employing about 500 persons. The weaving of linens, in the several departments of dowlas, sheetings, sailcloth, and bagging, is carried on in the town to the extent of about 1,450 pieces of cloth in the week. The number of persons employed in the weaving is about 1,400; the number of power-looms, about 130; and the number of hand-looms, about 400. A very considerable extent of weaving is done, for the manufacturers of the town, at agencies in the surrounding country. The making of starch, of a superior quality and to a very considerable amount, is carried on in three establishments. Ship-building has long been carried on to a considerable extent, and with a ratio of increase nearly proportioned to the slow but steady prosperity of the town's commerce. There are likewise in the town two iron foundries, two large tan-works, two extensive rope works, two machine-making establishments, several breweries, and a full proportion of workshops in all the ordinary departments of artificership. More unmanufactured tobacco, for the uses of the manufacturing tobacconist, is imported into Montrose, than into any other port of Scotland except Glasgow and Leith. The species of snuff-box long known as the Cumnock box, which gave rise to the peculiar fancy-article manufacture of Mauchline, was made in Montrose before being known in Ayrshire.

Montrose had a parent-bank till 1828; and it has, at present, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Co.'s Bank, the Eastern Bank, the Royal Bank, the Union Bank, the National Bank, and the North of Scotland Bank. It has likewise a savings' bank, with branches at Ferryden, Edzell, St. Cyrus, Laurencekirk, and Johnshaven. The principal inns are the Star in the New-wynd, the White Horse and the Black Horse in Murray-street, the Ship, the Commercial, and the Crown-Temperance in High-street, the Railway in Erskine-street, and the Salutation in Bridge-street. There are 29 insurance agencies, and a local marine insurance association. Abundant communication is enjoyed through the branch railway to the Dubton junction of the Aberdeen railway, noticed in our account of the parish; and in order to shorten the railway communication to Arbroath and Edinburgh, a survey has just been made for a projected railway from Montrose to Arbroath. The line surveyed commences at the south end of the bridge, goes westward to the farm of Fullarton, and will involve the necessity of a piled viaduct over the Black Sands, but will not, in any other part of its route, involve any engineering difficulties. A weekly market is held in the town on Friday, when the chief part of the grain shipped at the port is sold by sample, and all descriptions of farm and garden produce are exposed; and annual fairs are held at Whitsunday and Martinmas, chiefly for the hiring of servants. Two newspapers are published every Friday, the Montrose Review and the Montrose Standard. There are three public news-rooms, —the Exchange reading-room in the town-house buildings, the insurance association reading-room in Meridian-place, and the reading-society's news-room in High-street. There are three public libraries,—the Montrose public library, founded in 1785, and containing about 10,000 volumes,—the grammar-school library, founded in 1686, and containing many old rare works,—and the reading-society's library, founded in 1819, and containing about 3,000 volumes. There is a natural and antiquarian society, which was established in 1837, whose museum, in Panmure-place, contains a valuable collection in most departments of natural history, together with many coins and antiquities, and is accessible to all classes at very small charges. The principal local institutions, philanthropic and miscellaneous, additional to those which have been already indicated in this paragraph, in our account of the public buildings, and in our enumeration of the public schools, are an ancient hospital fund, yielding about £190 a-year, which is distributed monthly among decayed townspeople, their widows, and children; an indigent female society, distributing about £100 a-year; a ladies' clothing society; a destitute sick society; fifteen mortifications, ranging in date from 1744 to 1844, and varying in amount from £100 to about £4,000, the interest of which is divided variously

among the poor or the indigent; a Montrose home or town mission; an auxiliary Bible society; a horticultural society; a royal Albert golf club; a choral society; and a curling club. A race-course was at one time tracked out on the links, on as fine ground for racing as anywhere exists; but it long ago went into disuse. A theatre, also, was at one time built in Bridge-street; but, after being for a short while the occasional resort chiefly of apprentices and strangers, and then exhibiting for several years an appearance of desertion and of premature desolation, it was converted into dwelling-houses.

Montrose, as a royal burgh, is of high antiquity. It received its first charter from David I., and obtained extensions of its privileges from David II. and James IV. The value of the burgh property on the 30th of September 1855, was estimated at £73,319 4s. 8½d., and the amount of debts and obligations at that date was £35,636 4s. 2d., leaving a balance in favour of the burgh of £37,683 0s. 6½d. The amount of the yearly revenue in 1855 was £2,896 16s. 8½d. The town council comprises a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, an hospital-master, and twelve councillors. Its ordinary meetings are held on the second Wednesday of every month. But the council acts also as commissioners of police and improvements; and in that capacity, it holds its statutary meetings on the second Monday of February, May, August, and November, and its ordinary meetings on the second Monday of each of the other eight months. A police court is held in the police office, under the precedency of the provost, every Monday morning; and a burgh or bailie court is held in the court-room, under the precedency of the bailies, every Thursday forenoon. A sheriff small debt court is held in the court-room, on the third Friday of January, March, May, July, September, and November. A justice of peace small debt court is held in the court-room on the first Monday of every month. There is a guildry incorporation, with dean, treasurer, and six assessors. There are seven incorporated trades,—the blacksmiths, the wrights, the shoemakers, the weavers, the masons, the bakers, and the tailors. The town is lighted at night with gas, by a company formed in 1827; and is supplied with water, brought in pipes from a place about 3 miles distant in the parish of Dun. The streets are well paved, well superintended, and kept clear of every sort of nuisance. The limits of the parliamentary burgh are more extensive than those of the royal or municipal burgh, and comprise Rossie island in the parish of Craig, and part of the parish of Dun. The town, as a parliamentary burgh, unites with Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, and Bervie in sending a member to parliament. Municipal constituency in 1855, 369. Parliamentary constituency in 1839, 387; in 1855, 384. Population of the royal or municipal burgh in 1841, 13,402; in 1851, 14,328. Houses, 1,336. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 15,238; of whom 541 were in parts of the parish of Montrose not included in the municipal burgh, 154 were in Rossie island, and 215 were in the parish of Dun.

Montrose was anciently called Celurea. Very conflicting and uncertain opinions have been advanced as to the etymology of its modern name, and are thus succinctly disposed of by the Messrs. Chambers:—"In Latin, it is called *Manturum* by Ravenna; and by Cambden, *Mons Rosarum*, 'the Mount of Roses;' in French, *Mons-trois*, 'the three hills or mounts;' in the ancient British, *Manter-rose*, 'the mouth of the stream;' in the Gaelic, *Mon-ross*, 'the promontory hill,' or *Moinross*, 'the promontory of the moss;' or the *meadh* (pronounced *mu*) *ain-ross*, the field or plain of the peninsula.' The second of these derivations, though the most unlikely of all is countenanced by the seal of the town, which bear the ornament of roses, with the following motto:—'Mare ditat, Rosa decorat,'—the sea enriches an the rose adorns; but the two last, besides being th most probable, correspond best with the pronunci ation of the name by the common people in th neighbourhood, and by all who speak the Gaeli language, to wit, *Munross*." Montrose is named i Dalrymple's Annals of Scotland, under the yea 1244, as one of the principal towns of the kingdon which, in that year, were destroyed by fire. A cas tle, of very ancient origin, formerly crowned th summit of Fort-hill; and, on the authority of Si James Balfour and of Wynton, contests the noto riety of having been the scene of King John Baliol' humiliation to Edward of England, and divestmen of his royal robes and crown:—

> "This John the Baliol, on purpos
> He tuk and browcht hym til Munros,
> And in the castell of that town,
> That then was famous in renown,
> This John the Baliol dyspoyled he
> Of all his robys of ryaltie.
> The pelure tuk off his tabart,
> Tume tabart he was callyt aftyrwart."

Montrose, according to Froissart, was the por whence Lord James Douglas, at the head of a nu merous knightly retinue, embarked in the spring o 1330 to fulfil the last charge of King Robert Bruce to carry his heart to Jerusalem and deposit it in th holy sepulchre. In the rolls of the parliament held in Edinburgh in 1357 for ransoming David II. from his English captivity, Montrose figures in the very centre of the royal burghs, eight preceding and eigh following it; and would therefore appear to have a that period attained very considerable consequence The inhabitants of Montrose suffered severe an arbitrary oppressions from John Erskine, Laird o Dun, the grandfather to the celebrated reformin companion of John Knox, and from members of hi family; and eventually driven beyond patience b their tyranny, obtained, in 1493, a royal warran calling them to account for their conduct. In 153 the tyrant's grandson, the illustrious Erskine Dun, afterwards the superintendent of Angus, intro duced Greek literature into Montrose, and estal lished there a seminary in which the Greek languag was taught by persons brought by him from Franc This seminary was the earliest appliance in Sco land for conveying a knowledge of Greek. Andre Melville, born in the contiguous parish of Craig, o ten styled the father of presbytery in Scotland, an justly regarded as the reviver of Scottish learnin and the founder of Scotland's literary greatness, w educated in this seminary; and when he remov in his 14th year to the university of St. Andrew he astonished his teachers, none of whom understo Greek, by displaying acquaintanceship with t learned language. James Melville, the nephew Andrew, also attended this seminary, and, in h diary, gives some interesting details of the manag ment of the school, and of kindness shown to hi by the parish minister. In 1612, Montrose w nessed the birth within its precincts of Jam Graham, Marquis of Montrose, the distinguish figurant in the civil wars of Scotland, first as t champion of the Covenant, and next and chiefly the enthusiastic partisan of the infatuated Stua From May 1648 till February 1649, the plague isolated the town, driving crowds to the country panic, and making such fearful havoc among th who remained, that a large tumulus is pointed to the present day, on the links immediately nor east of the town, as the place where many

tims to it were interred. At the commencement of the 18th century, John Young, a citizen of Montrose, who had been sent by the magistrates to Holland to learn the best known methods of constructing and working windmills, was the only person found in Scotland to understand the management of pumps in coalworks. In December 1715, the Chevalier, missing the frith of Forth, whither he designed to steer with his French fleet, sailed into Montrose, and commenced there his preposterous expedition; and in February 1716, he spent a night in the town, went by a back-door from his lodgings to those of the Earl of Mar, walked thence by a private footpath with two attendants to the sea-side, and there was taken on board a vessel prepared to carry him off, and made his escape to France. The house in which he lodged was that in which the Marquis of Montrose was born, and long commanded attention as the most noted ancient tenement of the town, but, a considerable number of years ago, was removed. The late Sir Alexander Burnes was a native of Montrose. The noble family of Graham, who have had from Montrose the titles successively of Earl, Marquis, and Duke in the peerage of Scotland, have long ceased to possess any connexion of interest with either the town or its vicinity.

MONTROSE (Old). See Marytон.

MONWIG (Loch of), a lake, deep, dark, about 200 yards long, and frequented by great flocks of geese and ducks, in the midst of an extensive deep moss, in the parish of Aberdour, Aberdeenshire.

MONYGOVE. See Minnigaff.

MONYMUSK, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Keig, Oyne, Chapel of Garioch, Cluny, and Tough. Its length eastward is about 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is between 4 and 5 miles. The river Don runs a short distance on the northern boundary, and then runs south-eastward and eastward through the interior, placing about one-third of the parish on its left bank, and about two-thirds on its right bank. The tracts on the western and south-western borders are hilly, having heights of various form and considerable altitude, but nowhere rising higher than about 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. The tracts nearest the river are in a fine state of cultivation, and highly embellished with wood. About 9,370 imperial acres, in the entire area, are either regularly or occasionally in tillage; about 3,080 are pasture or waste; and about 4,150 are under wood. The soil of the arable lands is partly of a clayey nature, but principally a light loam. Granite is the predominant rock in the hills, and has been extensively quarried; and large blocks of it were, a number of years ago, sent for ornamental building purposes to London. Iron ore, of rich quality, has long been known to exist, containing 65 per cent. of iron; but it has not been worked, on account of the scarcity of fuel. A quarry of felspar was for some time worked by an agent of one of the Staffordshire potteries, but was abandoned on account of the great expense of the land carriage to Aberdeen. The average rent of the arable land is from 15s. to £1. The estimated value of raw produce in 1840 was £14,910. Assessed property in 1856, £5,578. The only landowner is Sir James Grant of Monymusk, Bart., the lineal descendant of Sir Francis Grant of Cullen, who was knighted by Queen Anne, and became a senator of the college of justice under the title of Lord Cullen. Monymusk-house, the seat of Sir James, is an ancient spacious edifice, in a pleasant situation on the right bank of the Don. Pitcaithie-castle is a roofless ruin, anciently the seat of the family of General Hurry, who made some figure in the times of the Covenanters. About ½ a mile east of Monymusk-house, and contiguous to the Don, is a field called the Campfield, on which King Robert Bruce's army is said to have bivouacked on the night before the battle of Inverury. The only three noticeable antiquities are some vestiges of two Druidical circles and an old chapel. The parish is traversed by two turnpike roads; and the eastern extremity of it is within 5 miles of the Kintore and Inverury stations of the Great North of Scotland railway. There are in the parish a distillery and two saw-mills. The village of Monymusk stands nearly in the centre of the parish, near the south side of the Don, 19 miles west-north-west of Aberdeen. It is a place of some antiquity, and is mentioned by Buchanan as having been visited by Malcolm Canmore, when on his way to suppress an insurrection in the north. It was almost entirely rebuilt a few years ago; and it now forms a very neat square, with some fine old trees in the centre. An annual fair for cattle is held here on the last Thursday of August. Monthly winter markets were tried a few years ago, but did not succeed. A railway station is to be formed about ¾ of a mile from the village, on a railway which is now in the course of formation, from the Great North of Scotland railway at Kintore to Alford. Population of the village about 135. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,011; in 1851, 940. Houses, 159.

This parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £202 15s. 6d.; glebe, £15 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £26, with about £23 fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and about £10 other emoluments. A priory was founded at Monymusk by Malcolm Canmore; but no part of its buildings, except perhaps the present parish church, is now in existence. The parish church, whether part of these buildings or not, is at least very old; and at its west end is a square tower 50 feet high, surmounted by a spire 40 feet high. The spire was renewed in 1822; the church itself, also, was at that time repaired and enlarged, and it now contains 580 sittings. There is likewise in the village an Episcopalian chapel, containing 150 sittings. There is in the northern part of the parish an endowed school, called Lord Cullen's school, which originated in a bequest by Sir Francis Grant of Cullen; the schoolmaster of which has a salary of about £50, together with about £10 fees.

MONYNUT. See Innerwick.

MONZIE, a parish, containing a village of its own name, in the Glenalmond district of Perthshire. Its post-town is Crieff, 3 miles south-south-west of the village; and the post-town of Gilmerton, in Fowlis-Wester, is also adjacent. The parish is bounded by Kenmore, Weem, Dull, Fowlis-Wester, Crieff, Monivaird, and Comrie. Its length eastward is 9 miles; its greatest breadth is 8 miles; and its area is about 48 square miles. Its southern boundary is the skirt or lowest declivity of the Grampians; and its area all runs up among the first or frontier gallery of the broad and broken Grampian range. Two-thirds of it are a congeries of very high hills, partly green, but mostly covered with heath, bleak and naked, rarely trodden by human foot, cut down by narrow, swampy, bent-clad flats, and abandoned as irreclaimable wilderness to the pasturing of Highland or black-faced sheep. The other third, however, is singularly rich in the beauty, variety, and boldness of its scenery. The rivulet Barvie, which runs 4 miles along the western boundary to the southern extremity, has nearly its whole course along a broken, rapidly descending, and very deep dell; and leaps from ledge to ledge in an almost constant succession of small cascades, sometimes

100 feet below the brow of its banks, and all the way overhung by steep rocks, partly naked and frowning, partly dressed out in a profusion of natural wood. The rivulet Keltie, which runs parallel to the Barvie, about a mile east of it, over a distance of 3¾ miles in the interior, comes coldly down for half its length among the mountains, enters the seclusion of a dark ravine, and, becoming pent up by a pressure of rocks to a breadth of five feet, tumbles tumultuously down a smooth rocky precipice, 90 feet in height, into a pool 43 feet broad, called, along with the cascade, Spout-bay. The stream now contracts within a very narrow bed,—runs along a thickly wooded dell, 150 feet deep,—performs several leaps of 10 feet among inaccessible steeps,—steers its way in a channel through solid rock, at one place 12 feet wide and 9 deep, at another 6 feet wide at top, 12 feet wide at bottom, and 10 feet in depth,—and finally debouches into a plain through a rocky gorge, only about 4 feet wide. All the way along the dell, there is an artificial footpath, for the accommodation of the tourist; and in full view of Spout-bay stands a hermitage, where a stranger may survey the cascade. The river Shaggie rises, as do also the two former streamlets, in the loftiest hill-range of the parish, runs 4½ miles south-eastward, southward, and south-westward, in the interior, receives the waters of the Keltie, traces for a mile westward the southern boundary, and, drinking up the Barvie, passes away to become tributary to the Earn. Its upper course is between high banks luxuriantly clad in copsewood, and is picturesquely varied by three waterfalls,—one of them, a mile above the village of Monzie, over very rugged rocks, 55 feet high, from a platform 18 feet broad, into a pool 43 feet wide; and, from a point a little below this fall, where its banks suddenly widen and break down into a plain, its lower course is along a rich and blooming valley, the seat of two-thirds of the whole population. Near the head of the valley stand the village of Monzie and the parish church; ¾ of a mile to the south-west, appears the fine form of Monzie-house, peering out from amongst a grove of stately aged trees; and at the side rises the picturesque Knock, lifting up masses of pine into communion with the clouds. North of the mountain-range, whence spring the streams already noticed, runs the Almond, traversing the extreme length of the parish, from west to east,—maintaining all the way, with the exception of 2 miles south-eastward, a direction due east,—and tracing, for 2 miles before it takes its leave, the boundary-line between Monzie on the north, and Fowlis-Wester on the south. Over its whole course within the parish, but especially toward the east, where it traverses the singular gorge called the Small glen of the Almond, or emphatically Glenalmond, the stream, both in itself, and especially on its banks, is a continuous chequered belt of thrilling romance: see articles ALMOND and GLENALMOND. Near the large cave, midway up the face of a stupendous rock, and capable of accommodating 60 men under arms, mentioned in the former of these articles, is a natural adjustment of stones into arches and corridors, called 'the Kirk of the wood;' so curiously constructed, as almost to seem a work of art. In a particular part of the glen, among the hills, there is a distinctly repeating verbal echo; and, in the Small glen, owing to its sinuosities offering obstructions to a free current of the air, and to the absence of all lateral communication, whirlwinds are formed, which have occasionally lifted horsemen from their saddle, and obliged travellers to seek shelter for hours behind the rocks, and a sound is produced so loud, hollow, and reverberating, that strangers almost invariably mistake it for thunder. Tempests and whirlwinds occasionally sweep the whole hill country, unroofing houses, overturning stacks, tearing up heath and broom, and even rolling along large stones; slight shocks of earthquakes are sometimes felt coming east from Comrie; and waterspouts and sudden inundations from rain sometimes spread desolation along the valleys. In 1756, a waterspout, breaking out in the heights above the village of Monzie, took its course down the Shaggie, raised it 20 feet perpendicular at the bridge, and swept entirely away a bank near the village, which cost £500; and left behind in its sudden subsession, such quantities of fish, that the inhabitants carried them home in basketsful. Two years later, the water, during a heavy rain in the hills, collected on the top of the brae near Monzie, and carried down such a quantity of earth into the Shaggie, as left a den 200 feet long, upwards of 100 feet wide, and 70 feet deep.

Slate of excellent quality is worked in Glenalmond; red sandstone, compact and durable, is quarried on the estate of Cultoquhey; limestone also occurs in the parish, but is of indifferent quality and not worked. The prevailing soil of the arable lands is light, dry, and fertile. There are several hundred acres of thriving plantation. The average rent of the arable land is from £1 10s. to £2 per acre. The estimated value of raw produce in 1837 was £6,341. Assessed property in 1843, £4,300. The principal landowners are Campbell of Monzie, Patton of Glenalmond, Maxtone of Cultoquhey, Moray of Abercairney, Williamson of Lawers, and Sir W. K. Murray, Bart. of Ochtertyre. The only mansions are those of Monzie and Cultoquhey. The antiquities are numerous and various. About two miles east of the church, on the high ground at the lower end of the deep narrow defile of Glenalmond,—the only pass through the frontier Grampians over a distance of 40 miles,—are vestiges of a large camp, defended on two sides by water, and on the other sides by morass and precipice. It is about 180 paces long, and 80 broad. It is traditionally called the Roman camp, and has been alleged to have accommodation for 12,000 men. On a moor immediately east of it, several acres were, till a few years ago, thickly dotted with cairns, some of which measured from 11 to 14 paces in diameter; and from their sepulchral contents, as well as other evidence, it appears to have been the scene of some great ancient battle. Two miles to the north, enclosing the summit of the high hill of Dunmore, overlooking Glenalmond and completely commanding that romantic pass, is a strong fort, inaccessible on all sides but one, defended by a deep trench 30 paces beyond the walls, and consisting of strong stone bulwarks, in some places double, partly vitrified on the west side, and enclosing an area of about half-a-rood. The erection is believed to be Celtic, and has by some, who credulously follow the legends of tradition, been regarded as the habitation of Fingal after his house was burnt by Gara. Even that house itself is said to have stood near the camp at the lower end of the glen, at a locality called in Gaelic *Fianteach*, 'Fingal's-house.' The statist in the Old Account, who is one of the believers, adds, "And we know both his [Fingal's] father and his son are buried here: and elsewhere he tells us that a particular cairn "called Cairn-Comhal, in memory of Fingal's father that "there is a small camp on the south side of the parish, near to Cultoquey, called in Gaelic *Comh Cults*, i. e. Comhal's battle;" and that "traditi says Comhal fought here, but lost the battle." T locality of the 'Cairn-Comhal' is a moor two mi east of 'Fianteach,' on which there are, or lat were, many cairns and tumuli. In its vicinity i

fort called Lenē, twice as large as that on the hill of Dunmore, exceedingly strong, surrounded by two ramparts 20 feet apart, and each 20 feet thick, the inner wall measuring 240 paces in circumference. Other antiquities, Druidical, Roman, and Celtic, occur, or have been dug up; but excepting the reputed grave of Ossian [see ALMOND], about which there has been much rencontre of wit, and respecting which the old statist stoutly says, "We are certain that the famous Caledonian bard, Ossian, lies here," they are too many and minute to bear separate notice. The parish is traversed by the Highland road from Crieff to Aberfeldy; and the greater part of its inhabited portion is sufficiently near Crieff to derive benefit from the railway communication thence. The village of Monzie stands on the southern border, near the point where the parishes of Monzie, Crieff, and Monivaird meet. It has very long been stationary, and possesses a population of about 120. A fair called St. Lawrence's used to be held here, for lambs, sheep, and black cattle, on the 22d and 23d of August; but the fair for the latter of these days was transferred, a number of years ago, to Crieff. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,195; in 1851, 1,199. Houses, 231.

This parish is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 16s. 11d.; glebe, £27. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £30 fees, and £7 13s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1831, and contains 512 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 350; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £251 3s. 10d. The modern parish was greatly altered in boundaries from the ancient one by the Court of Session in 1702. Two large and contiguous tracts, which occupy its present centre, and which belonged respectively to Crieff and to Fowlis-Wester, were annexed to it; and two detached districts—those of Logiealmond and of Innerpeffray—which lay at a considerable distance respectively to the east and to the south, were separated from it, and united, the former to Monedie, and the latter to Muthil. Near Buchandy bridge, at the lower end of Glenalmond, are the ruins of St. M'Bean's chapel, surrounded by a cemetery still partially in use. Near the north-east corner of the parish, in a most romantic situation, stood another chapel, now quite erased, but commemorated by its cemetery. Tradition says, that on the evening before the battle of Luncarty, seven men took the sacrament here, all of whom went to the field, and only 6 returned.

MOODIESBURN, a post-office village in the eastern district of the parish of Cadder, Lanarkshire. Population, 220.

MOODLAW (LOCH), a small lake, situated at a considerable altitude, and remarkable for being the point in which the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Dumfries meet, or as belonging equally to these three counties.

MOONZIE, a parish in the Cupar district of Fifeshire. Its post-town is Cupar, 3 miles to the south-east. It is bounded by Kilmany, Cupar, Dunnimail, and Creich. Its length east-south-east-and-west is rather less than 2 miles; and its greatest breadth is 1½ mile. Its surface presents a pleasing diversity of hill and dale, and has an extreme elevation of about 300 feet above the level of the sea. Several beautiful eminences are situated in the west; and the descent from them to the east is a gentle slope, terminating in a considerable valley. A few rocks on the top of Colluthie hill are rocky, and have been planted; about 36 acres on the farm of Lordscairnie, are arable moss land; and all the rest of the surface is excellent soil, partly a strong clay, but chiefly a black loam, in a high state of cultivation. An extensive marsh formerly existed on the farm of Lordscairnie, but was drained about 53 years ago, and converted into arable land. The prevailing rock is trap, in the condition popularly called rotten rock. The average rent of the arable land is £2 5s. per Scotch acre. The estimated value of raw produce in 1843 was £4,900; and the value of assessed property in that year £2,214 16s. The principal landowner is the Earl of Glasgow. An interesting antiquity is Lordscairnie-castle, popularly called Earl Beardie's castle. This is said to have been built by Alexander, third Earl of Crawford, commonly called Earl Beardy from his great beard, or the Tiger Earl from the fierceness of his disposition. All that remains of it is the keep or donjon, and a round tower which had formed a defence for the wall with which the court-yard was surrounded. This ruin is four stories high, and appears to have lost nothing of its original height, with the exception of the bartizans which surrounded its roof. It is 53 feet in length, and 42 in breadth, without the walls. The walls are strongly built, and between five and six feet thick. The ground-floor—as is common in such structures—appears to have been entirely occupied by cellars, having arched stone-roofs. The second floor was occupied entirely with the great hall, which is about 40 feet in length, and above 20 feet in breadth. The defence of the castle and its outworks was anciently strengthened by a broad morass which appears to have entirely surrounded the slight rising ground on which they were situated. Another antiquity is the house of Colluthie, which is traditionally said to have been built by Sir William Ramsay who, about the year 1356, married the daughter of Duncan, the last Earl of Fife of the ancient race of Macduff; but the house is manifestly not of such ancient date, and is remarkable only for the thickness of its walls and for some arched doors and windows. It was long much neglected, and nearly uninhabitable, but was repaired a few years ago, at considerable expense, so as to become a good mansion. The southern border of the parish is traversed by the road from Cupar to Newburgh. Population in 1831, 188; in 1851, 198. Houses, 45.

This parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Glasgow. Stipend, £187 17s. 10d.; glebe, £30. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £14 fees. The parish church stands on a rising ground in the south-west part of the parish, and is as mall, plain, old building, with 171 sittings. It looks conspicuous as seen from the Newburgh road, and is a landmark to mariners entering the Tay. The ancient church was gifted by William Malvoisin, Bishop of St. Andrews, to the ministry of Scotland's Well,—an institution founded by him previous to 1238, and in which he planted a colony of the 'Fratres Sanctæ Trinitatis de redemptione captivorum.' It appears from the charter, that the church of Moonzie was dedicated to the Holy Trinity; it also appears, that the parish was at this time called Urhithumenesyn. The name was afterwards spelled Uchtermonsey, as in 1513, Alexander Crawford of Uchtermonsey succeeded his nephew in the earldom of Crawford. In consequence of the gift of the Bishop, the brethren of the ministry drew the tithes of the parish for their support, and supplied the cure; and this arrangement continued till the Reformation. In 1564 the parish of Moonzie was united to that of Cupar; but in 1625 it was again made a separate parish.

MOONZIE BURN. See LEUCHARS.

MOOR, or MUIR, a generic name signifying heathy ground, and used both as a prefix and as a suffix in many topographical names.

MOORFOOTHILLS, a double range of moorish hills, chiefly on the eastern part of the southern border of Edinburghshire, and partly on the mutual border of Edinburghshire and Peebles-shire. See the article EDINBURGHSHIRE.

MOORHOUSE. See EAGLESHAM.

MOORHOUSELAW. See MAXTON.

MOORKIRK. See MUIRKIRK.

MOORKIRK OF LUCE. See LUCE (NEW).

MORAL (FALL OF). See ENNERIC (THE).

MORAR, a territorial district and a lake on the west coast of Inverness-shire. The district is bounded on the north by Loch-Nevis, which divides it from Knoydart; on the east by the district of Lochiel; on the south by Arisaig; and on the west by the Sound of Sleat. Its extreme length, from east to west, is 19 miles; and its breadth varies between 4 and 9. Loch-Morar bisects a great part of it lengthwise, and divides it into two nearly equal sections, which are called respectively North and South Morar. The lake is 10½ miles long, and from 5 furlongs to 1¾ mile broad; it is overhung nearly all round, and, at a very brief distance, by water-shedding Highland heights, but has a fringing of wood upon its immediate banks; it is fed on the east by streamlets coming from the lochlets Beoraich and Anamack; and it discharges its superfluent waters on the west by a stream of only a few furlongs in length into a small bay. North Morar belongs to the parish of Glenelg, South Morar to that of Ardnamurchan; and both are included, in a large sense, in the comprehensive district of Lochaber. Morar is, with few exceptions, peopled by Roman Catholics; and, in 1836, was provided, by voluntary subscription, with a new Roman Catholic chapel.

MORAY FRITH, a gulf in the extreme north-east of Scotland; a sea rather than a bay or an estuary; the largest projection, and at the same time one of the most regular, which the ocean makes into the Scottish coasts. Loosely defined, but with reference chiefly to its interior waters, it is the Æstuarium Vararis of ancient geographers. Its limits, as assigned by the modern hydrography of the country, are somewhat various and not very distinctly understood; but, on the whole, they distribute into two easily ascertained parts, an exterior and an interior.

The exterior frith comprehends all the open sea south-west of a line between Duncansby-head in Caithness-shire and Kinnaird's-head in Aberdeenshire, onward to the entrance of the inner frith between Tarbetness in Ross-shire and Burgh-head in Morayshire. It blends with the German ocean on the north-east, and, along the artificial line of connexion with it, measures nearly 80 miles; it has the counties of Caithness, Ross, and Cromarty on the west, and measures on that side about 70 miles; and it has Morayshire, Banffshire, and Aberdeenshire on the south, and measures along that coast about 57 miles. Except at an opening on its west side, immediately north of Tarbetness, where it sends off the Dornoch frith, and at a smaller opening on the same side, 8 miles south of Duncansby-head, where it expands into Keiss or Sinclair bay, it has a singularly uniform coast-line, sufficiently diversified with gentle curvatures to be freed from monotony, but uncut by deep incisions, and everywhere marked with only tiny bays and small headlands. The principal rivers which enter it on the west are the Wick, the Berriedale, the Helmsdale, and the Brora; and on the south are the Findhorn, the Lossie, the Spey, and the Deveron. All the coasts of the frith, from Wick round to Kinnaird's-head, are rich in fish, and have become industriously plied in their fisheries; and, in particular, they yield immense quantities of herrings, though aggregately of inferior quality to those of the fisheries on the west coasts of Scotland.

The interior Moray-frith, where it opens from the exterior between Tarbetness and Burgh-head, is about 16 miles wide. It thence projects southwestward, to Ardersier or Fort-George, 24 miles along the coast of Ross and Cromarty, and 22 along that of Moray, Nairn, and Inverness. Fifteen miles south-west of Tarbetness, between the north and the south Sutors of Cromarty, which rise like the sides of a huge gateway to admit its ingress, it projects the Cromarty frith between Ross and Cromarty. From its entrance to Ardersier, it gradually contracts, till, over a distance of 2 miles, it is only from 1 to 1¼ mile broad. After passing Ardersier, it suddenly expands, and thence to Kessock-ferry, at the mouth of the river Ness, a distance of 9 miles it has a mean breadth of about 3 miles; but there it suffers rapid though brief contraction to about half a-mile, and, by a caprice in topographical nomenclature, loses its name, and is declared to terminate. A continuation of it 7 miles westward, by an extreme breadth of 2 miles, is called the frith or loch of Beauly: see BEAULY LOCH. The interior Moray-frith, except in its outer skirts, presents quite a contrast to the exterior frith as to at once the wealth, the abundance, and the variety of its fisheries; and though possessing along its coasts some regular communities of fishermen, affords them such small employment, that they generally resort to the fishing-grounds north of Tarbetness. For a notice of some geognostic phenomena connected with the frith, and of the general appearance of its coasts, see following article.

MORAY (PROVINCE OF), a large district in the north-east of Scotland, now without any political assignment of territory, yet quite distinct in the popular application of its name, the extent of its geographical limits, and the individuality of its physical features and historical associations. Though its boundaries are very variously stated by topographists, they may easily be ascertained by reference jointly to ecclesiastical jurisdiction and to physical configuration; the extent of the modern synod having been little altered from that of the ancient diocese, and the surface of the country forming, with slight exceptions, a convergence of upland troughs from a stupendous line of water-shed, to a great common plain or laterally prolonged lowland basin. The Moray frith, inner and outer, naturally constitutes the boundary on the north-east and the north. The boundary-line for the other sides commences between the embouchure of the Deveron and that of the Spey; it penetrates the country south-westward up the water-shed between these rivers and their tributaries, till it scales the Cairngorm mountains and touches the great central mountain-range of Scotland; it then turns westward, and moves along the summit ridge of that range till it passes the head of Loch-Laggan, and arrives at the sources of the Spey; it now proceeds north-westward to the head of Loch-Lochy, and thence northward till it falls upon the river Beauly at the cascade of Kilmorack, and it finally passes down that river and Loch Beauly north-eastward to the Moray frith. The province thus comprehends all Elginshire, Nairnshire, a considerable part of Banffshire, and nearly a moiety of continental Inverness-shire.

The eastern half of the province is aggregately much more lowland than the western; the mountains, which everywhere occupy the south, coming down with increasing approach to the north, till, for some distance on the west, they render the whole country characteristically highland. The northern dist-

as a whole is champaign, and may be described as a band of country prolonged for 60 miles from east to west, with a breadth of from 2 to 12 miles, and a superficial area of about 240 square miles. This long belt of lowlands is greatly diversified with ridgy swells, and terraced or low hilly ranges disposed parallel to the frith; and is intersected by the rivers Ness, Nairn, Findhorn, Lossie, and Spey, running across it to the sea. The grounds behind the lowlands appear, as seen from the coast, to be only a narrow ridge of bold or alpine heights, rising like a rampart to guard the orchards, the woods, and the fields below from all invasion; but, when approached, they disclose themselves in file behind file of long and broad mountain masses, receding, in all the wildness and intricacy of Highland arrangement, to a distant summit-line. Much the larger portion may be viewed as simply the screens of the vast glen, the long and grand mountain-strath of the Spey, and of the numerous tributaries which cut their way to it along lateral glens; another and considerable portion, partly identical with the former, are the vastly fissured masses of the Monadleagh mountains, flanking the Findhorn and its headwaters; and a third, though much smaller section, consists of the heights which tower up from the sides of the east end of the great glen of Scotland, admitting, amidst a little wilderness of alps, broad clefts and long narrow vales of picture and romance. Yet, so much opened are the Highland districts of the province, and so practicable many of the declivities to the plough or to other instruments of cultivation, that the bottoms and the reclaimed or reclaimable sides of the valleys are estimated to comprehend about one-third of the entire area.

Nearly all the interest of Moray as a province, and often all the associations of its name, are connected with its lowlands. The coast of the country is almost everywhere low; and the sea-board is remarkable for a great terrace bank which extends from the mouth of the Spey to Inverness, and thence to the great glen to Loch-Ness. This terrace rests upon a base about 14 feet above ordinary high water-mark, and possesses in itself an elevation above that base of about 76 feet; it sometimes juts out into the sea in the form of headlands, but generally overlooks a belt of low plain lying between it and the beach, and occasionally recedes several miles into the interior; and it varies in breadth from a few hundred yards to two miles, and is nearly horizontal in its surface. Other terraces or terraced banks occur along the skirts of the hills, but are unconspicuous and of comparatively small extent. Except along its skirt, where the vertebræ of whales and other saltwater shells of existing species have been found, the great terrace, so far as has been ascertained, does not contain any marine deposit, or afford any decided mark whatever of marine formation. It seems even free from either fossils or fragments of any organized bodies, except a few stumps of oak and fir trees, and consists throughout of the sandy particles, the rolled pebbles, and the massive boulders of all the rocks common to the circumjacent country. White sandstones and cornstones, which occur in sites in the west, have been carried away in loose fragments, and deposited on hills about Portsoy and Banff, at and beyond the eastern frontier of the province; and a beautiful red porphyritic granite, which occurs at Calder and Ardclach between the Nairn and the Findhorn, appears sprinkled in rolled boulders over the country as far east as the mouth of the Spey. Harmoniously with these appearances in the diluvial formation of the lowlands, the rocky escarpments on the sides of the interior mountains face generally to the south and the west, and neighbouring accumulations of their debris dip, in their slopes or inclined planes, toward the north-west. Hillocks of drifted sand, free above tide mark from all shells and other organic remains, and seemingly brought down from the diluvial terraces by the action of the prevailing south-west wind of the climate, extend for many miles along the margin of the frith, from Burgh-head to the vicinity of Nairn, and are continually changing their forms and their relative positions. A curious and singular formation, locally designated the 'Moray Pan or Coast,' occurs in various low grounds in the east, and occasions the worker of the soil no little perplexity and labour. It is a thin stratum of sand and gravel, brought chemically into contact with black oxide of iron, seemingly by infiltration from above, and glued by it into a hard compact mass; it is so hard as to break any plough which forcibly touches it, and, at the same time occurs at the inconvenient shallowness of scarcely a foot from the surface; it offers unconquerable resistance to the attempts of any trees or shrubs to penetrate it with their roots, and even kills every plant whose fibres come in contact with it; and it so baffles all ordinary methods of georgical operation, that the farmer has no certain way of counteracting its malign effects upon the soil, but patiently to demolish it with the pickaxe, and expose it in fragments to the attrition of the weather.

The lowlands of Moray have long been known to fame for mildness and luxuriousness of climate. A certain dryness of atmosphere, in particular, has been repeatedly celebrated by historians and poets. But this property, so delightful in itself, seems to have intimate connexion with the equally celebrated phenomenon of "the Moray floods." The high broad range of mountains on the south-west shelter the lowlands from the prevailing winds of the country, and exhaust many light vapours and thinly charged clouds which might otherwise produce such drizzlings and frequent gentle rains as distinguish the climate of most other lowland districts of Scotland; but, for just the same reason, they powerfully attract whatever long broad streams of heavy clouds are sailing in any direction athwart the sky, and, among the gullies and the upland glens, amass their discharged contents with amazing rapidity and in singular largeness of volume. The rivers of the country are, in consequence, peculiarly liable to sudden freshets and disastrous floods. One general and tremendous outbreak, in 1829, in which they desolated glen and plain, tore up woods and bridges and houses, and aspersed scores of square miles with the wreck of regions above them, afforded an awful exhibition of the peculiarities of the climate, and will long be remembered, in connexion with the boasted luxuriousness of Moray, as an illustration of how chastisement and comfort are blended in a state of things which is benignly adjusted for the moral discipline of man, and the correction of moral evil. So full an account of the floods, and so generally accessible to the reading population, has been given by the graphic pen of the late Sir T. Dick Lauder, Bart., that we need not attempt to give any details. The average annual fall of rain at Elgin, considerably east of the middle of the lowlands, was, for three years ending in 1829, 25·355 inches; and the average temperature for the same period was 48° 33′.

Probably no part of Scotland, not even East Lothian, can compete with Moray in the number and brilliance of the spontaneous testimonies which have been borne to its capabilities and wealth as orchard and tillage ground. A very old and common saying asserts, according to some versions,

that Moray has 15, and according to others that it has 40 days more of summer than most other parts of Scotland. George Buchanan extols the province as superior to any other district in the kingdom in the mildness of its climate, the richness of its pastures, and the profit arising from its fruit trees. Whitelock, referring to the time of Oliver Cromwell, says, "Ashfield's regiment was marched into Murray-land, which is the most fruitful country in Scotland." William Lithgow, after glancing at Clydesdale and the Carse of Gowrie, says, "The third most beautiful soil is the delectable plain of Moray, whose comely gardens, enriched with cornes, plantings, pasturage, stately dwellings, overfaced with a generous Octavian gentry, and toped with a noble Earl, its chief patron, may be called a second Lombardy, or pleasant meadow of the north." Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, describing the province in 1640, says, "In salubrity of climate, Moray is not inferior to any, and in richness and fertility of soil it much exceeds our other northern provinces. The air is so temperate, that when all around is bound up in the rigour of winter, there are neither lasting snows nor such frosts as damage fruits or trees. There is no product of this kingdom which does not thrive there perfectly, or, if any fail, it is to be attributed to the sloth of the inhabitants, not to the fault of the soil or climate. Corn, the earth pours forth in wonderful and never-failing abundance. Fruits of all sorts, herbs, flowers, pulse, are in the greatest plenty, and all early. While harvest has scarcely begun in surrounding districts, there all is ripe and cut down, and carried into open barn-yards, as is the custom of the country; and, in comparison with other districts, winter is hardly felt. The earth is almost always open, the sea navigable, and the roads never stopped. So much of the soil is occupied by crops of corn, however, that pasture is scarce; for this whole district is devoted to corn and tillage. But pasture is found at no great distance, and is abundant in the upland country, and a few miles inland; and thither the oxen are sent to graze in summer, when the labour of the season is over. Nowhere is there better meat, nor cheaper corn, not from scarcity of money, but from the abundance of the soil." These testimonies all precede the era of modern agricultural improvement; and, so far as we are aware, they have no counterpart in the times since that era began. Moray, when other districts became aware of their poverty, and made a sudden and strenuous movement towards wealth, was, in a great measure, contented to live on the fame of its opulence; and, while congratulating itself on the "ease combined with elegance" of its natural position, eventually was excelled in the luxuries of the farm and the orchard by many a district which had been comparatively a desert. About the beginning of the present century, it had entirely lost its famed pre-eminence; and, while still distinguished by the superior earliness, fertility, and warmth of its soil, it exhibited a condition of agriculture, as to at once tenure, croppings, manuring, and nearly every other detail, which rendered any aggregate number of its naturally rich acres less valuable than many an equal area in the south-east of Scotland which, but 30 years before, had been mere wild pasture, or almost moorland waste. Such a laggard had Moray become, even at an earlier period, in following the footsteps of its reputation, that Principal Robertson, when he came to see it, exclaimed in surprise, "Is this the fine province of which I have heard so much?"

Some details which afford a view of both the successive stages and the present condition of the agriculture of the province, have already been given in our articles on Banffshire and Inverness-shire and such others as are of any value, we reserve fo the articles on Morayshire and Nairnshire, pa ticularly the former. We shall here do no mo than bring together a few facts common to the lo lands of the whole province, which exhibit the co dition of things a century ago, and present them i edifying contrast both to the ancient fame of th country, and to its present fine state of improvemen Leases were in general unknown; and when give were too short to be of any practical value. Lan was minutely subdivided into mailens, crofts, an small farms; and, at the same time, knew little o nothing of the luxury of enclosures. Tenants wer segregated into villages or townships, somewhat i the style which still prevails in Orkney and Shet land; and they had their arable grounds in run-rig and their pasture lands in common. Green crops and provisions of every sort for the hybernal sus tenance of cattle, had not been heard of, or if hear of, were despised. Some of the animals of the floc were slaughtered at the end of autumn, and con verted into salted meat; and the others were, wit no small difficulty, kept alive during a severe winte and very frequently were, as the phrase went, "a the lifting" in the spring,—so lean and attenuated that they had to be lifted from the ground, and as sisted to the pastures. A rude and primitive plough drawn by four or six oxen, and attended or worke by two drivers and a ploughman, moved lumberingly across every arable field, and shallowly scratche the weed-woven surface. The slede or sledge, an the kelloch, were beginning to supersede the simpl horse-borne pannier; the former a wooden fram without wheels, the latter a similar frame wit wheels formed of semicircles of solid board, an fastened to an axle which revolved in wooden hoops and both surmounted by a conical wicker basket o no great capacity, and drawn by means of horse-hair hemp, or twisted straw ropes, knotted together an fastened to wooden pins. The labourers in the fiel allowed most of the spring to pass away befor commencing their appropriate toils; and, during summer day, they worked a few hours in the morn ing, abandoned themselves to a long sleep towar noon, and, if nothing occurred to interest them i the house, or set them a-gadding from home, re sumed their labour for a short period in the evening Famines, or years of comparative scarcity, even i spite of the natural fertility of the soil, were, in con sequence, far from being infrequent. During th summer of 1743, 'the dear year,' so memorable ove all Scotland, thousands of the people of Mora wandered among the fields devouring sorrel, th leaves and stems of unfilled pulse, and whatev could mitigate the famishing corrosions of hunger and multitudes died of diseases contracted by parti inanition, and not a few of literal, absolute starv tion. Even so late as 1782, the noted year of th 'frosty har'st,' the province severely writhed und the scourge of scarcity.

The food, dress, and manners of the inhabitan at the same epoch, or a century ago, were in keepi with their modes of husbandry. Oats, rye, barle and pease-bread were the staff of life. Vario weeds and wild herbs, particularly the nettle a the mugwort, were gathered to give substance a relish to their thin oatmeal brose. Unskinned peas boiled into a soup, were a rare and coveted dis 'Sowens,' now so well-known among the peasant in some of the rich agricultural districts on the Sco tish border, and still a favourite dish and a regul article of food throughout the north-east of Scotlan were universally in use. Cakes, formed of oatme bran fermented to a slight degree of acidity, a

therefore only a hardened 'sowens,' but containing some aromatic seeds, were the bread of luxury on occasions of festivity. The potato did not begin to be generally cultivated till about the year 1750. A 'kail-yard' was a rare object among the peasantry so late as about 1790; and a garden, even at a considerably later date, was never or rarely seen as an appendage of a farm-stead. Milk, except during part of the summer half year, was a rarity; and home-made beer, with hops, or more commonly without them, was used among such persons as could afford it as a succedaneum. Fish were occasionally in use; and, in their dried state, they were eaten with a home-grown and coarsely prepared mustard; but the fisheries were very partially and inefficiently plied; and the shoals of herrings which now everywhere enrich the coast were allowed undisturbed occupancy of every bay and creek. Corn-mills, though known, were too few or costly or unappreciated to have yet superseded the use of the ancient hand-mill or quern. Barley was decorticated by being first softened in water and next beaten with a peculiarly shaped wooden mallet in a hollow stone; but in this prepared state it was only a hebdomadal luxury,—the distinguishing delicacy of the Sabbath-day dinner. Poultry and eggs seem to have been all disposed of as ecclesiastical contributions and the payment of rents. The dress of all the common people was simple, unvaried, and chiefly of home-grown and home-made material. 'Hodden-grey,' or a light blue cloth formed of wool from their own flocks, spun and woven in their own homes, and dyed with the indigenous herbs of their own fields, was the universal clothing material of the men. The work-day costume consisted of a short coat of this fabric, short knee-breeches, long stockings, and a broad flat blue bonnet; and even the full dress for Sabbath and for festal occasions, only substituted a long coat, of great size, of uniform cut, and with huge ornate brass buttons,—a coat so carefully preserved that one specimen often equipped grandsire, father, and son. Flax, grown in their own fields and manufactured in their own homes, furnished much of the material for the dresses of the females; and the high muslin 'mutch' or the flat 'toy,' such as are still used by the Norman and Flemish women, universally formed the female head-gear.

Moray, at the epoch of record, or about the close of the first century, was possessed by the British tribe of Vacomagi; one of those communities who, after and even sometime before the period of the Roman abdication, figured predominantly in the history of North Britain under the name of Picts. Their towns, while a separate tribe, were Tarnea, in Braemar, immediately beyond the south-eastern limits of Moray; Banatia, on the east side of the Ness, about 600 yards below its efflux from Loch Ness; Ptoroton, on the promontory of Burgh Head; and Tuessis, on the east bank of the Spey, a little below the parish church of Bellie. In the early Pictish periods the Vacomagi seem to have held a predominant or at least a distinguished place among the confederated tribes; and, at all events, appear to have had within their territory the earliest seat of the Pictavian monarchy: see INVERNESS. When the Scots, bursting beyond the limits of Dalriada, and pushing their stealthy but sure conquests northward among the western Highlands, arrived at the lands which form the mountain-rampart of Moray, they drove the Picts into the plains, and maintained entire possession of the alpine fastnesses and intervening glens. See DALRIADA, and historical section INTRODUCTION. After the Pictish and the Scottish dominions became united into one monarchy, the Scandinavian vikingr made frequent descents on the plain of Moray, and even enthralled it for long consecutive periods. See ORKNEY. Thorstein the Red, Sigurd, and Thorfin ruled over it, either independently or with slender acknowledgment of the superiority of the Scottish kings, from the commencement of the 10th to the middle of the 11th century. The Scandinavian settlers intermarrying with the Scottish and the Pictish Celts, a mixed race arose who seem to have been a necessitous, unsettled, turbulent people. Their chiefs or maormors soon began to assume the name of Earls; and having some connexion with the reigning family, they advanced pretensions to the throne, and convulsed the country by rebellions against the sovereign, and by deeds of regicide. They killed Malcolm I., in 959, at Ulern, supposed by Shaw to be Auldearn; they killed King Duffus at Forres, in 966, when he came to punish them for their crimes; and, about the year 1160, they raised a grand rebellion against Malcolm IV., and so provoked him by the daring and unweariedness of their strife, that, after overwhelming them with his army, he transported all who had assumed hostile arms, including the greater part of the population, to the southern districts of the kingdom, as far as Galloway, and gave their homes and their lands into the possession of strangers. The name Moray, originally Murref, and in modern times Murray, was, up to this time, a common cognomen in the province; but, in consequence, as is supposed, of this dispersion, it is now a rare name among the natives, and at the same time occurs often in the counties south of the Grampians. Both Malcolm IV., after expatriating the rebels, and his successor William the Lion, appear to have frequently resided in the province; for, from Inverness, Elgin, and various others of its localities, they dated several of their charters.

The mixed and altered race who henceforth were sons of the soil, lived for many centuries apart from their Celtic neighbours; and—as still appears by the resemblance of the vocalic sounds of the provincial idiom to those of the languages spoken north of France—they retained in speech, and probably in customs, many of the characteristics of their semi-Scandinavian predecessors. They appear also to have become, if not effeminate, at least greatly more peaceable, less hardy, and less acquainted with the use of arms than the stern mountaineers of the upland districts of Badenoch and Lochaber. Either from the superior richness of the country, or from the comparatively easy and peaceful character of the inhabitants, the Highland caterans regarded the plain of Moray as open and ever-available spoliage-ground, where every marauder might, at his convenience, seek his prey. So late, in fact, as the time of Charles I., the Highlanders continually made forays on the country, and seem to have encountered marvellously little resistance. The Moray men, it has been remarked, appear to have resembled the quiet saturnine Dutch settlers of North America, who, when plundered by the Red Indians, were too fat either to resist or to pursue, and considered only how they might repair their losses; and Pennant supposes that, in consequence of their being so mixed a race, Picts, Danes, and Saxons, and altogether aliens to the pure Celtic communities of the mountains, the Highlanders thought them quite 'fair game,' and never exactly comprehended how there could be any crime in robbing 'the Moray men.' So late as 1565, as appears from the rental of the church-lands in that year, the inhabitants of the province remained entirely a distinct people from the Highlanders, and all bore such names of purely Lowland origin as are still common around Elgin; and not till a comparatively

recent period did declining feuds and the prejudices of clanship permit social intercourse and intermarriages with the neighbouring Gordons, Grants, and Macphersons. Moray, in consequence of the attachment of its people to the cause of the Solemn League and Covenant, and of the Marquis of Montrose and his ally, Lord Lewis Gordon, having adopted it as one of their principal scenes of action, suffered more disasters than perhaps any other district of Scotland from the civil wars under the last of the Stuarts. So severe and memorable were the inflictions upon it by Lord Lewis Gordon, that an old rhymer classes his name with the Scottish designations of two of the worst plagues of an agricultural country:

> "The gule, the Gordon, and the hoodie-craw,
> Are the three warst things that Moray ever saw."

Montrose, after his victory of Inverlochy, in 1645, made a desolating descent upon the province, destroying the houses of all persons who would not join his standard, and inflicting upon the towns of Elgin, Cullen, and Banff the disasters of an indiscriminate pillage. Yet much as their country suffered in consequence of their opposition to the prelatic schemes of the Stuarts, "the men of Moray, in general, or at least in the upper parts of the country, became Presbyterians more from accident than from temper. During the alternations of Presbytery and Episcopacy which took place at the Reformation, they did not at all discover that decided preference to presbytery which marked the western and southern counties. Had no greater zeal existed elsewhere, the island would probably at present have had but one national church. At the Revolution few of the clergy of this province conformed to presbytery, but availed themselves of the indulgence which the government gave of allowing them to remain in their benefices for life upon qualifying to the civil government; and, in order to cherish presbytery, it was necessary, from time to time, to send clergy from the south country to serve the cure." The Moray men never, except in a small minority of instances, experienced that aversion to holidays which distinguished both the Covenanters of Scotland and the Puritans of England; and—probably without adverting to the origin of the practice—they still very generally, and in methods of glee and festivity, celebrate St. John's day, St. Stephen's day, Christmas day, and, in a less degree, some other holidays.

The original earldom of Moray existed before the era of modern authentic history; and, as to its nature, its extent, and the line or succession of individuals who held it, is an object of little more than vague conjecture. About 1131, Angus, Earl of Moray, was slain by the Scots at Strickathrow; in 1171, William the Lion promised to grant the earldom to Morgund, son of Gillocherus, Earl of Mar; and, during the reign of that King, Malcolm, Earl of Fife, and William Comyn, Earl of Fife and Justiciary of Scotland, were successively Custodes of Moray. Any accounts additional to these meagre particulars, are too ill-vouched to be trusted. But about 1314, the earldom breaks full upon the view, in joint distinctness and magnificence, as the princely gift of Robert Bruce to his tried and trusty companion in arms, Thomas Randolph. Its boundaries, as then established, considerably differed from those of the ecclesiastical province; yet comprehended to a large extent, the same territory, and were almost equally extensive. They commenced at the mouth of the Spey, and, except for including the lands of Fochabers and Boharm on the east bank, they went up the bed of that river all the way to the marches of Badenoch; they then included the lands of Kincardine, Glencairn, Badenoch, Maymez, Locharkedh, Glengarry, and Glenelg, along the north-west limits of Argyleshire, and the shores of the western sea; and they next ran along the marches of the earldom of Ross, till they fell upon the river Farrar, and thence went down that stream and the Beauly to the Moray frith. The estate and the title of the earldom, according to the original principle of peerages, were inseparable, the title becoming defunct upon the alienation of the estate. Thomas, the second Earl of the Randolph line, and the son of the first, succeeded to the possessions in 1331, and was killed in the battle of Dupplin in 1332. John, his brother, succeeded him, and was killed in the battle of Durham in 1346. Patrick Dunbar, Earl of March, and son-in-law of the first Earl, Thomas Randolph, was next heir according to the law and usage of Scotland, but was excluded by a limitation in the original charter to heirs-male; yet he was called Earl of March and Moray. His second son, John, was made Earl of Moray in 1372; but received his earldom shorn of the large districts of Badenoch, Lochaber, and Urquhart. The next Earls were Thomas, the son of John, and James, the nephew of this Thomas. The nearest akin were now two daughters; and Archibald Douglas, who was married to the younger, and was brother to the Earl of Douglas, and enjoyed in his favour all the powerful influence of his semiregal family, was made Earl of Moray in 1446; but he joined his brother's rebellion in 1452, was killed in 1455, and left his title and possessions a forfeit to the Crown. The earldom was, in 1501, obtained by James Stuart, the bastard son of James IV.; but, at his death, in 1544, it was again without an heir. In 1548, it was given to George, Earl of Huntly; and, in 1554, it was resumed by the Crown. It was next, after a lapse of eight years, bestowed on James, bastard son of James V., prior of St. Andrews, and afterwards the well-known Regent of the kingdom. This Earl—the founder of the Moray family, or ancestor of all the subsequent Earls—held his possessions by a variety and an intricacy of grants, which occasioned perplexity respecting their inheritance. In February 1561–2, he obtained the charter of the earldom; in January 1563–4, he obtained another charter, limiting the succession to heirs male; in June 1566, he obtained a third charter, throwing open the succession to his heirs general; and, in 1567, he obtained from parliament a ratification of the charter of 1563, limiting the succession to his heirs male. He was slain in 1570–71; and left no male heir. In 1580, James Stuart, the son and heir of James Stuart of Doune, received from James VI. the ward and marriage of Elizabeth and Margaret, the daughters of the deceased Earl; and a few days afterwards he married Lady Elizabeth, and assumed the title of Earl of Moray. As his claim to the earldom was doubtful, a charter was given him in 1592 by James VI. and the Scottish parliament, ratifying to his son all the charters granted to the Regent and the Lady Elizabeth. This, as it confirmed both what declared the succession general, and what limited it to heirs male, rendered the entire principle of the family succession inexplicable. Earl James, therefore, lost no time in obtaining an entirely new charter, whose provisions accorded with the earliest given to the Regent. This earl was murdered in 1592. A series of three Earls, each the eldest son, now followed, and died respectively in 1633, 1653, and 1700. Two brothers of the last of these next followed, and died respectively in 1735 and 1739. A series of three eldest sons next succeeded; the last of whom, Francis, died in 1848. The present Earl, the eleventh



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in succession, Francis Stuart, the son of him who died in 1848, was born in 1795. The other titles of the family are Baron Doune, of the year 1581, Baron St. Colme, of the year 1611, both in the peerage of Scotland, and Baron Stuart of Castle-Stuart, of the year 1796, in the peerage of Great Britain. The family seats are Darnaway-castle in Morayshire, Donibristle-castle in Fifeshire, Castle-Stuart in Inverness-shire, and Doune-lodge in Perthshire.

"The lowland situation of Moray," says a writer in the Sketches of Moray, a work to which we have been indebted for a number of our details,—"The lowland situation of Moray, joined to the amenity of its soil and climate, must have pointed it out as a desirable locality for our first religious establishments. It was early visited by the Culdees, the first messengers who brought the pure spirit of Christianity from the primitive churches of the east. Subsequently, about the beginning of the 11th century, numerous religious establishments from Italy planted the Romish religion in the province, and, from that period till the Reformation, the church engrossed the chief sway, and held extensive possessions in the district. A bishopric was established about the year 1100. The abbey of Kinloss, and the priories of Urquhart, Pluscarden, and Kingussie, besides several other religious houses and hospitals, quickly followed; and the province was regularly subdivided into parishes, and churches or chapels were erected in each." A notice of the bishopric, and of its history, revenues, and cathedral, is given in the article Elgin: which see. The synod of Moray, in the presbyterian Established church of Scotland, comprehends the presbytery of Strathbogie, with twelve parishes and one chapelry,—the presbytery of Abernethy, with six parishes and three quoad sacra parishes,—the presbytery of Aberlour, with five parishes,—the presbytery of Forres, with six parishes,—the presbytery of Elgin, with nine parishes,—the presbytery of Nairn, with six parishes,—and the presbytery of Inverness, with seven parishes, and two quasi-parochial or consociated churches. The Free church also has a synod of Moray, with presbyteries of Strathbogie, Abernethy, Aberlour, Elgin, Forres, Nairn, and Inverness. The Scottish Episcopal church has an united diocese of Moray and Ross, whose bishop has his residence at Inverness.

MORAYSHIRE—often called Elginshire, from the name of its capital—is the central division of the province of Moray. It is bounded on the north by the Moray frith; on the east and south-east by Banffshire; on the south by Inverness-shire; and on the west by Inverness-shire and Banffshire. Over 25 miles on the east its boundary is traced by the river Spey, and over 24 miles on the west, by a ridgy water-shed, the north-eastern prolongation of the Monadhleagh mountains; but everywhere else, except along the Moray frith, the boundaries are altogether artificial. Even the Spey is a boundary-line only at intervals, or with interruptions; and lies on its left bank, one farm belonging to Banffshire, and, on its right bank, no fewer than six pendicles of Morayshire,—each of which is from 5 to 9 miles in length. The county itself, however, is not compact; but consists of two separate, though not widely detached, parts. The larger part lies on the north; and is not very far from having the outline of an equilateral triangle. A straight line, from angle to angle, along its north side, measures 24½ miles, but everywhere cuts off a belt of sea-board which, in general, is narrow, but a little west of the Lossie has a breadth of 4½ miles; a straight line along the south-east side, measures 25½ miles, and, except for cutting off a projection beyond the Spey of six miles by 5, everywhere falls on or near the boundary; and a straight line along the south-west side, measures 24½ miles, but, over 7 miles, falls slightly beyond the boundary, and, over 11, falls slenderly within it. The smaller division of the county is separated from the larger by the intervention of a detached district of Inverness-shire, and by two very small detached districts of Nairnshire; and lies to the south-west at the distance of from 3½ to 5 miles. Except for a connecting neck of less than a mile, upon the Spey, a little below the church of Abernethy, this division would consist of two detached parts. Its western part lies on the left bank of the Spey, is bounded by that stream for 7 miles, and measures 12 miles from north to south, and 9 in the opposite direction; and its eastern part forms the largest of the county's sections on the right bank of the Spey, and extends 9 miles north-west and south-east, with a breadth of from 4 to 6½ miles. The superficial contents of the county are, in all authorities, so very variously and loosely stated, that they seem never to have been even proximately ascertained. Leslie's 'View of the Agriculture of Nairn and Moray,' assigns as the area of these counties conjoined, about 800 square miles, or 512,000 English acres; the author of 'The Beauties of Scotland' assigns 800 square miles to Morayshire alone; and Oliver and Boyd's Almanac at one time states the area of Morayshire at 531 square miles or 340,000 acres, and at another time states it at 840 square miles or 537,600 acres. The latter statement of Oliver and Boyd is the earlier of the two, being superseded by the other in the later years of the Almanac; and yet it is adhered to in 1856 by the notice of Morayshire in Douglas's Supplement for the Northern Counties.

The sea-board part of the greater of the two detached districts of the county is, in a general view, a champaign country, and contains more amenities of climate, wealth of cultivation, and beauty of landscape than any other territory of equal extent in the northern Lowlands. Its breadth ranges between 5 and 12 miles, and probably averages about 7. A pendicle of it in the north-east consists of the greater portion of the Culbin sands, and, of course, is all deduction from both worth and beauty. All the other portions are an expanse of low country diversified by many gentle rising grounds, and by the large terrace and the pleasant ridges noticed in our account of the province of Moray; and, being everywhere laden with crops, or arrayed in wood, or adorned with pleasure-grounds, or gemmed with towns and mansions, they present occasionally a luscious, and often an attractive picture. The district behind the plain ascends rapidly from hill to mountain, and becomes nearly throughout a wilderness of upland pasture, intersected with glens and vales along the course of streams enclosing numerous though small plains of great fertility and beauty, and containing along the skirts of the heights much land which luxuriates in verdure, or yields returns to the labours of tillage. The district in the extreme south is called Brae-Moray, and differs from the central mountain-ground chiefly in being extensively occupied with thriving forests of natural pine.

Though the champaign district has a northern exposure, and lies within the 58th degree of north latitude, it possesses singular mildness of climate. The hardier kinds of fruit, all the varieties of the apple, and most of the varieties of the pear and the plum, might, by a little attention, be abundantly produced on every farm; and fruits of greater delicacy, the apricot, the nectarine, and the peach, ripen sufficiently on a wall in the open air. The wind

blows from some point near the west during about 260 days in the year; and, in the summer, it is for the most part a gentle breeze, coming oftener from the south than from the north side of the west. Winds from the north-west or north generally bring the heaviest and longest rains; and winds from the south or south-east usually bring only slight or drizzling showers, occasionally accompanied with thunder. The district presents no object so elevated as to attract the clouds while they sail from the mass of mountains on the south toward the alps of Sutherland. Winter is singularly mild, and, for a very brief aggregate period, sheets the ground with snow; summer rarely commences its characteristic warmth till July; and autumn, in some years, is uniformly the driest and most pleasant season, and, in others, is rainy from about the equinox till after the middle of October. In the upland districts, rain falls to the amount of 5 or 6 inches more than the medium depth upon the coast; the seasons are often boisterous and severe; and unpropitious weather often forbids or thwarts the operations of husbandry.

The Spey, with the aid of its tributaries, drains rather more than a moiety of the whole area of the county. Dulnain-water, coming in from Invernessshire, and running to the Spey, cuts the western and larger section of Brae-Moray into nearly equal parts. Nethy-water drains most of the eastern section of Brae-Moray. Other tributaries of the Spey in the county are very numerous; but in no instance have more than about 6 miles length of run. The Lossie rises and has its whole course in the county; and makes a long curving sweep through nearly the centre of the lowlands, past the town of Elgin. The Findhorn, the most scenic stream of all Moray, and rich in the number and variety of its landscapes, runs 11 miles in the extreme west of the county, but, over part of this distance, a little before debouching to the sea, expands into Findhorn-loch. Dorbach-water issues from Loch-an-durb, flows parallel with the western boundary at about a mile's distance from it, and after a run of 10 miles, falls into the Findhorn below Reluglas. The other streams of the county are all inconsiderable brooks. —The loch of Spynie, situated in the cognominal parish, was formerly a conspicuous lake of 3 miles in length, but is now much reduced by draining. Loch Cots, in the same neighbourhood, was originally marine, and, in the 13th century, is described as a bay. Loch-na-boe, at no great distance from these other lakes, covers about 60 acres, and is surrounded by a forest of firs, planted about the year 1773 upon a barren heathy moor. Loch-an-durb, nearly 4 miles in length, and upwards of 1 mile in breadth, is situated amid a mountainous waste very nearly at the meeting-point of the three counties of Moray, Nairn, and Inverness. The other lakes of Morayshire are too inconsiderable to require separate notice.—Chalybeate springs occur in every corner of the county, but are in no instance much distinguished for their medicinal properties. Such wells as in Romish times were reputed holy, are generally of pure water, free from any mineral tinge.

The general geognostic features of the county are glanced at in the article on the province. Sandstone occurs in sufficient plenty and excellence to construct vast cities; and, in various localities, is quarried for every purpose of architecture, and for pillars, rollers, and paving-flags.—Limestone occurs in several places near the coast; it began to be quarried upon the estate of Glass-green about the year 1740; and it is now worked in various quarries. —Coal is conjectured to exist under the sandstone and the limestone, and has often been laboriously searched for, but has not hitherto been discovered. —Lead was mined for in the Coulard-hill, west of Lossiemouth, about the year 1773; but it occurred only in small nodules, and was abandoned.—Iron ore is believed to exist in abundance in the high country; and about the year 1730, an iron foundry, once of high consideration, but long ago almost forgotten, was established by the York building-company at Coulnacoil in Strathspey.—Shell marl occurs in the marshy vale of Litie, in a lochlet of 20 acres at Kinstorie, in the loch of Spynie, in the hill of Bencagen, and in a small hill on the estate of Clankum.—A thin light slate, of a blue or grey colour, is quarried at Clunie in Rafford. Several schistose rocks, so laminated that they form slabs or slates, occur among the primitive formations of the uplands. A stone, of a purple colour, highly indurated by a ferruginous matter, admitting the smoothest polish, but in a slight degree diaphanous, occurs about Rothes on the Spey, and has, under the name of porphyry, been formed upon the lapidary's wheel into toys and trinkets.

The soil of the arable lands of the county may be classified under the general names of sand, clay, loam, and reclaimed moss. Sand, or a light soil in which sand predominates, extends, with inconsiderable exceptions, over the eastern half of the lowlands, or all Speymouth, Urquhart, St. Andrews, Lhanbride, and Drainie, the eastern part of Spynie, the greater part of Elgin, and the lower lands of Birnie and Dallas. A clay soil prevails throughout Duffus and Alves, part of Spynie, and small pendicles of the sandy district. A loamy soil covers extensive tracts in Duffus, Alves, and Spynie, and nearly the whole of Kinloss, Forres, Dyke, the lower lands of Rafford and Edenkillie, and the plains or alluvial grounds of the highland straths. A clay-loam covers a considerable part of Knockando. Moss, worked into a condition for tillage, occurs in rather large extent in Knockando, and in pendicles in the champaign districts, almost always in the lowest situations, superincumbent upon sand, and so peculiar in quality as to emit on a hot day a sulphureous smell, and strongly affect the colour and formation of rising grain; it occurs also on the flats and slopes of the lower hills of the uplands, quite peaty in quality, but corrected in its sponginess by an intermixture of sand. If all the arable grounds were distributed into 63 parts, the sandy soils would be found to cover 24 of these, the clay soils 11, the loam soils 27, and the reclaimed moss soils 1. The lowlands of Alves and Kinloss resemble the landscape between Cambridge and Ware, except that they are more diversified by the dwellings of the farmers, and lines of trees around their gardens; so that they are not only luscious in beauty, but altogether free from patches of inferior or uncultivated soil. But the other champaign districts have all considerable or noticeable interminglements of waste,—fields or tracts thickly covered with whin-bushes, brooms, the most stunted and useless kind of heath, or an almost irreclaimable species of peat-earth; and the far-extending upland regions are prevailingly moor and mountain wilderness,—a country clothed in russet, freckled with naked rock, and largely abandoned to beasts of chase and the alpine-nested fowl. Leslie's 'Agricultural View of the Counties of Nairn and Moray,' published in 1811, estimates the amount of waste grounds in the two counties at 301,680 Scottish acres, in a supposed total of 407,200.

Forests of natural wood, as is proved by the existence of large trunks of oaks and pines in the mosses and in the beds of streams, anciently covered the greater part of the champaign country, and

formed part of the Sylvæ Caledoniæ of early historians. An expanse of natural pine still exists on the Strathspey frontier toward Inverness-shire, forming small part of a great forest of nearly 20,000 acres, chiefly within Inverness-shire, whence supplies of timber, in large quantities, have, for a long period, been floated down the Spey to Garmouth, for disposal there in advantageous traffic. Other natural woods, consisting of birch, hazle, alder, and a few oaks, occur in little groves and stripes along the banks of the rivers, and several of the smaller streams; and, in some instances, have been enlarged by plantation; but, in the champaign country, they are all of very limited extent. Plantations began generally to be formed about the year 1770; and they now cover many hills of moderate height, and a great proportion of the grounds in all parts of the county which are unfit for cultivation. Those of the smaller proprietors bear, in general, a larger proportion to the extent of their estate than those of the greater proprietors; the latter, however, being still considerable. The trees first planted were exclusively Scottish firs; but from about the year 1800 these began to be gradually cut out, and substituted by larch, and the harder kinds of timber. The total extent of wood in the county, in the year 1854, was estimated, in the agricultural statistic returns to the Board of Trade, at 1,354¼ acres.

The practice of tillage in Morayshire did not, for ages, venture to contest the possession of the plains and valleys with wolves and other wild animals; but, compelled to find a retreat in the most secure positions, commenced its operations on the upper slopes of the hills, still obscurely traced with ridges and other marks of tillage. But emboldened by usage, and becoming skilful by practice, it gradually came down from such unprofitable altitudes, invaded the thickets with fire, waged a warfare of extermination against the four-legged foes of improvement, and won the mastery successively of the lower slopes and the hanging or level plains. Though tillage must long have been much less practised than pasturage, and could make but sorry efforts compared to what it achieves in modern times, wheat is mentioned by early historians as a large article of produce, and, in common with other grains, was raised in sufficient quantity for the supply of all local demands. At the era of the Reformation, however, agriculture seems to have suffered a serious decline,—for then the amount of wheat in the Bishop of Moray's rental was only 10 bolls, while that of barley was 1,232; and, in the times which immediately succeeded, all classes became so engrossed with the ecclesiastical and political movements which tumultuously agitated all Scotland, that they had neither leisure nor inclination to improve the soil. The enactment of some beneficial laws to regulate the valuation and purchase of tithes, the establishing of parish schools, the dividing of commons, and eventually the conservation of woods, and the forming of enclosures, were the only circumstances which, during the long period of a century and a half, prevented the history of agricultural progress from being a total blank. So disastrous in the county were the seven years of scarcity which visited the province, [see preceding article,] that the magistrates of Elgin established a police for burying, at every dawn, the bodies of such miserable wanderers in quest of food as during the preceding night had fallen a prey to hunger in the highways and the streets. At the close of the first decade of the present century, improvement had asserted much mastery over most of the arts of both georgy and husbandry. The ploughmen were then skilful in trimming the plough and forming the furrow; the plough itself was as fine in structure and simple in management, as that of any of the advancing counties of the aroused kingdom; the grounds about the dwellings of the proprietors—though not those of the distant or exterior farms of estates—were enclosed; a portion of every large and well-managed farm was disposed in summer fallow; a regular system of rotations, with a due place to green crops and their virtual fallowing, was generally in practice; draining, manuring, irrigating, and embanking, had received a considerable amount of attention; and, in general, indications were afforded, which have since been progressively verified, that both proprietors and tenants were aware how rapidly other regions of Scotland had risen from poverty to wealth in agriculture, and were resolved to be no laggards in the stir and efforts of national improvement.

According to the statistics of agriculture, obtained in 1855 for the Board of Trade, by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the number of occupiers of land paying a yearly rent of £10 and upwards, exclusive of tenants of woods, owners of villas, feuars, householders, and the like, was 1,159; and the aggregate number of imperial acres cultivated by them was 79,853¾. The distribution of the lands, with reference to crops, was 7,298¾ acres under wheat, 8,508 under barley, 17,974¼ under oats, 471¾ under rye, 494½ under bere, 84¾ under beans, 224¾ under pease, 240 under vetches, 11,967¾ under turnips, 3,717 under potatoes, 7¾ under mangel-wurzel, 2½ under carrots, 24½ under cabbages, 1 under flax, 5¾ under turnip-seed, 12 under all other kinds of crops, 251½ in bare fallow, and 28,519¾ in grass and hay in the course of the rotation of the farm. The estimated gross produce of the chief crops was 175,170 bushels of wheat, 280,764 bushels of barley, 507,773 bushels of oats, 13,104 bushels of bere, 7,273 bushels of beans and pease, 146,007 tons of turnips, and 18,585 tons of potatoes. The estimated average produce per imperial acre was 24 bushels of wheat, 33 bushels of barley, 28¼ bushels of oats, 26½ bushels of bere, 23½ bushels of pease and beans, 12 tons 4 cwt. of turnips, and 5 tons of potatoes. The numbers of live stock comprised 3,526 farm horses above three years of age, 720 farm horses under three years of age, 545 other horses, 5,964 milch cows, 5,303 calves, 11,162 other bovine cattle, 28,726 sheep of all ages for breeding, 14,171 sheep of all ages for feeding, 20,856 lambs, and 4,074 swine. In the year 1854, the number of occupiers of land paying a yearly rent of less than £10 was 613; the aggregate number of imperial acres of arable land held by them was 4,336; and the aggregate of their live stock comprised 368 horses, 1,301 bovine cattle, 1,687 sheep, and 241 swine.

Few farms comprehend 300 acres; a considerable number range between 300 and 140; another considerable number range between 120 and 60; a number larger than that of both these classes range between 50 and 20; and some upon the skirts of the larger farms, or upon the sides and bottoms of the glens, range between 18 and 5. In 1854 there were 55 landowners of the county; 10 of whom had a Scotch valuation not exceeding £50,—4 not exceeding £100, —8 not exceeding £200,—10 not exceeding £500,—7 not exceeding £1,000,—10 not exceeding £2,000, —3 not exceeding £5,000,—2 not exceeding £10,000, —and 1 upwards of £10,000. The valued rental of the county in 1674 was £65,603. The annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £73,288; in 1849, £119,891. The real rental in 1855, as ascertained under the new valuation act, was £113,322 16s. The average of the fiar prices from 1848 to 1854, both inclusive, was wheat, 50s. 1½d.; barley, 27s. 8½d.; oats, 20s. 0½d.; rye, 28s. 2¾d.;

pease and beans from 30s. to 50s.; and oatmeal, 16s. 2d.

Blankets and wearing apparel of wool and of flax, are, to a large extent, of home manufacture. Much flax is spun for the Aberdeen manufacturers; and some coarse woollen cloth, called plaiding, is made in private families. A small manufactory of woollen cloth has long been established in St. Andrews Lhanbride. Tan-works have long existed in Elgin and Forres. The distilling of whisky is carried on extensively in the county, and may be regarded as its most prominent department of manufacture. The principal articles of export are black cattle and agricultural produce; yet, there are some years in which no demand for cattle exists, and some in which little corn can be spared. Most of the grain exported is shipped at Findhorn, Lossiemouth, and Garmouth; and disposed of at Leith, Dundee, and London. Sheep and swine are generally purchased by the Aberdeen butchers. Pork and salted beef are shipped at the new harbour and village of Burgh-head. Timber, chiefly from Strathspey forest, is annually exported to the value of nearly £2,000; and salmon to the value of £3,000. The principal imports are flax, ropes, hard and soft soap, and foreign bar-iron. The fairs of the county are in no instance considerable markets for sheep; and are less valued by the farmers than those of Banffshire. They amount altogether to about seventeen in the year, and are held at Elgin, Forres, Findhorn, Lhanbride, and Garmouth.

The interior communications of the county are numerous and good. One grand line of road runs along the champaign country through Elgin and Forres; and carries subordinate lines, aggregately amounting to about 70 miles, running athwart the same district. A great line passes up the Spey, but, over several miles, is on the Banffshire side of the river. Another line passes up the Findhorn and the Dorbach, to the former at Grantown in Invernessshire. One line connects Elgin and Rothes; and another diverges from Strathspey up the Dalnain. The only line of railway hitherto executed within the country is a short one from Elgin to Lossiemouth; but measures are in progress for connecting this westward with the Inverness and Nairn railway at Nairn, and eastward with the prolongation of the Great North of Scotland railway at Keith. Several projects for railways, both in similar directions to these and in other directions, within the county, were in high feather during the heat of the railway mania; and are worth being recorded, were it only for the sake of indicating the lines of level and the sources of traffic. One projected line was to extend from Elgin to Inverness, through Forres and Nairn, with a total extent of 44¼ miles, including branches, to be executed on a proposed capital of £300,000. Another was to extend eastward from Elgin in the direction of Banff, to be prolonged thence to Aberdeen. Another was to go south-eastward to Rothes and Huntly, in identification with the Great North of Scotland line. Two branches were to go from the Elgin and Inverness line to respectively Lossiemouth and Burgh-head. Another projected line was to pass through the southern part of the county, deflecting from the Elgin and Inverness line, and passing up Badenoch and down Athole, to terminate at Perth. There were likewise projects for other lines and branches; all of which, however, were competitors with those already mentioned.

The royal burghs in Morayshire are Elgin and Forres. The other principal towns or large villages are Fochabers, Garmouth, Lossiemouth, Burgh-head, and Findhorn. The less considerable villages are Rothes, Kingston-Port, Mosstodlach, Urquhart, Lhanbride, Stotfield, Branderburgh, Hopeman, New Duffus, Cummingston, Roseisle, Bishopmill, Kinloss, Crook, Coaltfield, Rafford, Dallas, Edenville, Archiestoun, Dyke, Kintessack, and Whitemyre. Some of the principal mansions are Gordon castle, the Duke of Richmond; Darnaway castle, the Earl of Moray; Innis-house, the Earl of Fife; Duffus-house, Sir Archibald Dunbar, Bart.; Ballindalloch castle, Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart.; Altyre, Sir A. P. Gordon Cumming, Bart.; Roseisle, Charles S. C. Bruce; Grantlodge, Grant; Inverugie, Young; Muirton, Monro; Orton-house, Duff; Springfield, Macdonald; Tannochy, Urquhart; Castle-Grant, Grant; Dunkinty, Brown; and Lethan, Brodie. The principal antiquities are Kinloss abbey, the priory of Pluscardine, the ancient porch of the church of Duffus, the cathedral and other ancient structures of Elgin, an ancient well at Burgh-head, Duffus castle, Rothes-castle, Spynie-palace, Michael kirk at Gordonstown, Mortlach pillar, Bervie-tower, and Sweno's stone and other antiquities at Forres.

Morayshire unites with Nairnshire in sending a member to parliament. Its constituency in 1840 was 750; in 1855, 696. The sheriff county court and commissary court are held at Elgin every Friday during session; and the sheriff small debt court is held there on every Wednesday. Circuit sheriff small debt courts are held at Forres on the second Monday of February, April, June, August, October, and December; at Grantown, (which though in Inverness-shire, is, with the district around it, under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Morayshire,) on the Wednesday after the second Monday of February, June, and October; at Rothes, on the Thursday thereafter; and at Fochabers, on the Saturday thereafter in February, June, and October. The number of committals for crime, in the year, within the county, was 19 in the average of 1836–1840, 35 in the average of 1841–1845, 41 in the average of 1846–1850, 23 in 1852, 42 in 1853, and 50 in 1854. The sums paid yearly for expenses of criminal prosecutions within Morayshire and Nairnshire, in the years 1846–1852, ranged from £834 to £1,352. The total number of persons confined in the jail at Elgin, within the year ending 30th June, 1854, was 114; the average duration of the confinement of each was 32 days; and the net cost of their confinement per head, after deducting earnings, was £19 10s. 4d. All the parishes of Morayshire are assessed for the poor. The number of registered poor in the year 1852–3 was 1,517; in the year 1853–4, 1,516. The number of casual poor in 1852–3 was 311; in 1853–4, 277. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1852–3, was £6,345; in 1853–4, £6,564. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1852–3 was £277; in 1853–4, £332. A poor-house, for Elgin parish, was erected at Elgin in 1855. The gross amount against the county for rogue-money in 1855 was £25; for prison assessment £273. Population of the county in 1801, 27,760; in 1811, 27,967; in 1821, 31,398; in 1831, 34,498; in 1841, 35,012; in 1851, 38,959. Males in 1851, 18,191; females, 20,768. Inhabited houses in 1851, 7,642; uninhabited, 223; building, 88.

Morayshire contains the fifteen entire parishes of Alves, St. Andrews Lhanbride, Birnie, Drainie, Duffus, Elgin, Speymouth, Spynie, and Urquhart, constituting the presbytery of Elgin; Dallas, Edenkillie, Forres, Kinloss, and Rafford, constituting, with the addition of Dyke, the presbytery of Forres; and Knockando, in the presbytery of Aberlour. It also shares with Banffshire the five parishes of Bellie and Keith in the presbytery of Stathbogie, and Boharm, Inveraven, and Rothes, in the presbytery of Aberlour; with Nairnshire, the par-

ish of Dyke in the presbytery of Forres; and with Inverness-shire, the three parishes of Abernethy, Cromdale, and Duthill, in the presbytery of Abernethy. In 1851, the number of places of worship within Morayshire was 64; of which 25 belonged to the Established church, 20 to the Free church, 8 to the United Presbyterian church, 3 to the Episcopalians, 4 to the Independents, 2 to the Baptists, and 2 to the Roman Catholics. The number of sittings in 21 of the Established places of worship was 12,138; in the 20 Free church places of worship, 10,089; in the 8 United Presbyterian places of worship, 3,506; in 2 of the Episcopalian chapels, 580; in 3 of the Independent chapels, 730; in the two Baptist chapels, 600; and in the two Roman Catholic chapels, 650. The maximum attendance on the Census Sabbath at 22 of the Established places of worship was 5,015; at 19 of the Free church places of worship, 5,270; at the 8 United Presbyterian places of worship, 2,050; at 2 of the Episcopalian chapels, 206; at 3 of the Independent chapels, 480; at the 2 Baptist chapels, 150; and at the 2 Roman Catholic chapels, 389. There were in 1851, in Morayshire, 65 public day schools, attended by 2,825 males and 1,824 females,—31 private day schools, attended by 398 males and 679 females,—and 61 Sabbath schools, attended by 1,874 males, and 2,339 females. The principal institutions, additional to the schools, will be found noticed in our articles on Elgin and Forres. The history of the county has been anticipated in the historical parts of our article on the province of Moray.

MORAYSHIRE RAILWAY, a railway from Elgin to Lossiemouth, in Morayshire. It was authorized in 1846 to commence at Craigellachie on the Spey, in connexion there with the Great North of Scotland railway, and to proceed by Rothes and Elgin to Lossiemouth harbour, with a total length of 11¼ miles; but the part of the scheme from Craigellachie to Elgin was abandoned by warrant of the railway commissioners in July 1851; and the part from Elgin to Lossiemouth, which has a length of 6 miles, was begun to be executed in November 1851, and opened for passenger traffic in August 1852. The line is worked by light engines, and the fish-joint is used throughout.

MORBATTLE. See MOREBATTLE.

MORDINGTON, a parish in the extreme east of the coast of Berwickshire. Berwick, 3¼ miles south-east of it, is the post-town for its southern and eastern parts; and Burnmouth and Ayton are within two miles of its north-western border. The parish is bounded by the German ocean, the liberties of Berwick, and the parishes of Hutton, Foulden, and Ayton. Its length southward is 4¾ miles; its greatest breadth is less than 2 miles; and its area is about 3,523 acres. The river Whitadder traces its southern boundary, moving there for 2 miles in bold serpentine folds, between steep banks, which are variously wooded and rocky, and predominantly picturesque. A brook which rises and runs a mile in the interior, traces for 1¾ mile the western boundary to the Whitadder. The coast—measuring 2½ miles in extent, and, with the exception of an indentation in the extreme north, trending in the direction of south-east by south—is throughout a bold precipitous breast-work of rock, perforated with caverns, abutted with projections, and occasionally overlooking vast masses of detached rock rising grandly or sublimely from the bosom of the sea. In the extreme north a sufficient recess of the rocky breast-work occurs to admit between its base and the sea a site for the romantic fishing-hamlet of Ross; and there a tiny brook has sliced down the cliffs with a vertical fissure, and, in a season of rain, leaps along in a series of cascades, finely harmonizing in scenic effect with the surgy sea-foam on the beach, and the smoke from the cottages on the margin of the ocean eddying in the breeze. The surface of the parish, over the southern half of its length, is flat, with a slight declination to the Whitadder; and over the northern and broader half, rises to a considerable elevation, undulated on the west side with many eminences, and falling off in a slope on the east. Heights on the west side command a magnificent prospect of the Merse, and a large part of Durham and Northumberland, with the wooded banks of the Tweed, the Whitadder, and the Blackadder on the foreground and in the centre, and the dark rampart of the Cheviots, the picturesque forms of Rubberslaw and the Eildon hills, and the bald tame outline of the Lammermoors in the distance; and the heights on the east side command a gorgeous sea-view, variegated with Holy Island, Bambrough-castle, and other striking objects on the bosom and the skirt of the liquid picture. The soil, for some distance from the Whitadder, is a stiff clay well-adapted for wheat and beans; thence to the coast it is, in general, a light loam, excellent for raising turnips, and sound for grazing sheep; but on the loftiest parts of the high grounds it is thin and poor, and includes considerable pendicles of heath-land, and of bog and morass. The arable and the uncultivated grounds bear to each other the proportion of 26 to 9. Between 25 and 30 acres, all in the southern district, are under plantation. Freestone abounds; ironstone occurs in small veins; limestone is plentiful, but of inferior quality; and coal exists in considerable quantity, and began to be worked about 17 years ago. The yearly value of the raw produce of the parish, exclusive of minerals, was estimated in 1835 at £6,843. Assessed property in 1843, £3,328 5s. 6d. Mordington-house, situated near the base of the uplands of the parish, 3½ miles from Berwick, was that in which Cromwell established his quarters, when he, for the first time, passed the Tweed. Another interesting object is EDRINGTON-CASTLE: which see. On the north-west border, occupying a singularly commanding site on a crowning summit of the uplands, called Hab or Habchester, are distinct vestiges of a Danish camp, consisting of two trenches whose mounds, 18 or 20 feet high, appear to have been faced with large stones toilsomely procured from the bed of the Whitadder. About a mile south-east of it is an abrupt hillock, still called 'the Witch's knowe,' on which a person was burnt for the imputed crime of sorcery, so late as the beginning of last century. In the south of the parish, opening on the Whitadder, is a sequestered glen, said to be the locality of 'Tibby Fowler o' the Glen.' The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Berwick, and by the North British railway; and it has near access to the latter at the Burnmouth station, 6 miles from Berwick. Population in 1831, 301; in 1851, 427. Houses, 79.

This parish is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Renton of Lamberton. Stipend, £157 11s. 8d.; glebe, £37 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with fees, and £1 1s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1747, and contains 173 sittings. There is a Free church at Mordington, whose receipts in 1856 amounted to £72 8s. 2d. The present parish of Mordington comprehends the ancient parishes of Mordington and Lamberton. See LAMBERTON. The ancient Mordington was very small, comprising less than the half of the united parish. The barony of Mordington, with the patronage of the church, belonged at the epoch of record to Agnes de Morthington and her husband, Henry Halyburton; it was

given by Robert I. to Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray; it passed at the death of John, the third Earl, on the disastrous field of Durham, to his sister, Black Agnes, Countess of Dunbar; it seems to have been given as a dowry to her daughter Agnes, on the latter's marrying James Douglas of Dalkeith; and it continued with the descendants of this Douglas till the Reformation, and eventually gave them the title of Baron in the Scottish peerage,—a title which became dormant in 1796.

MORDUN. See Moncrieff.

MORE (Loch), a lake, about 4½ miles long, in the parish of Edderachyllis, Sutherlandshire. It extends in a north-westerly direction, and sends off its superfluence about 1 mile northward to Loch-Stack, whence a stream runs about 3 miles north-westward to the head of Loch-Laxford. The basin of Loch-More is an alpine glen, flanked on the south-west side by Ben-More, and on the north-east side by Ben-Scrivy. The road from Scourie to Easter Ross passes along the south-west side of the lake.

MORE (Loch), a lake 1½ mile long and ¾ of a mile broad, in the Highland part of the parish of Halkirk, Caithness-shire. Streamlets which it gathers in several directions above, and sends off in one current to the north, are the head waters of the river Thurso. The lake, jointly with the united stream, give the glen which they occupy the ambitious name of Strathmore.

MOREBATTLE, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the extreme east of Roxburghshire. It is bounded by England, and by the parishes of Hounam, Eckford, Linton, and Yetholm. Its length southward is about 9½ miles; its greatest breadth is about 6 miles; and its area is about 39 square miles. The surface, excepting over two small tracts respectively in the extreme west and in the extreme north, consists entirely of hills and narrow vales, and runs up along all its boundary with England to the highest summits of the Cheviots. Its heights vary in altitude between 500 and 2,000 feet above sea-level; command, in many instances, very grand and map-like views of Teviotdale, Merse, and Northumberland, fringed on the east by the German ocean; and generally have a gracefully curvilinear outline and a deep verdure, very different from the usually stern features of a mountainous district. On the eastern and southern boundary rise Blackhag, Chillhill or the Schell, Arkhope-cairn, Cocklaw, and Windygate-hill; a little way into the interior are the heights of Sourhope, Blackdean, Plainlaw-green, Cove, Woodside, and Clifton,—the last rising beautifully aloft like a vast dome; west of Bowmont-water are the hills of Swindon, Belford, and Grubit; and west of the Kale are those of Gateshaw and Morebattle. Only a fair proportion of wood is wanted to complete the blending of grandeur into beauty, effected by the district's natural form and clothing. Bowmont-water rises in five or six head-streams at the southern extremity, and runs 7 miles north-westward and northward, along a fine pebbly path, between deeply verdant banks, sometimes careering in a rapid and then sleeping or eddying in a pool, watering for nearly 6 miles a narrow but delightful valley, and possessing powerful allurements to the angler. Kale-water comes down from the south at a point 2¼ miles west of the Bowmont, runs 2¾ miles northward, nearly half of this distance being along the boundary with an indentation on its right bank of Hounam, makes a sudden turn and runs 2 miles westward, chiefly along the boundary with Linton and Eckford, to its exit from the parish; and, over its whole course, rivals the Bowmont in all its pleasing attractions. On the boundary with Linton is the curious little sheet of water called Linton-loch; and on the boundary with Yetholm is Yetholm or Primside-loch.

The higher part of the parish is mostly in pasture. The lower part is in tillage; and, the soil being well suited to the turnip husbandry, the mixed system of farming is practised. The average rent of the pasture lands is from 8s. to 10s. per acre; and that of the arable lands is from £1 to £1 5s. Assessed property in 1843, £11,387 12s. 9d. The principal landowners are the Duke of Roxburgh, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Sir John Warrander, Bart., Elliot of Clifton, Ker of Gateshaw, and six others. Corbet-house, on the Kale, ⅔ of a mile south of the village of Morebattle, was burnt, in 1522, by the English in revenge of a foray partly headed by its proprietor, Launcelet Ker of Gateshaw, into Northumberland; and, about 45 years ago, it was renovated by Sir Charles Ker. Whitton-house, about 2 miles south-west of the village, was dilapidated by the Earl of Surrey during his extensively destructive inroad in the reign of Henry VIII., and is now in a ruinous condition. Various towers and peel-houses of the parish which figure in the border records have disappeared. On some of the heights are vestiges of British encampments, and circular rows of perpendicular stones called 'Trysting stanes,' of unascertained design or origin. Several villages, in former ages not inconsiderable in size, have disappeared. The village of Morebattle stands on the Kale, on the western border of the parish, at the point where the river becomes the boundary-line with Linton, 4 miles south-west of Yetholm, 5¼ miles west of the nearest point of the English border, 7 miles south-east of Kelso, and 9 miles north-east by east of Jedburgh. It contains about 300 inhabitants, consists chiefly of two-story slated houses, and has, of late years, undergone much improvement. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,055; in 1851, 997. Houses, 181.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Roxburgh. Stipend, £234 11s. 8d.; glebe, £16. Unappropriated teinds, £676 9s. 7d. The parish church, situated in the village, was built in 1757, and contains about 450 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 250; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £98 9s. 0½d. There is likewise, in the village, an United Presbyterian church. The original congregation connected with this was the earliest Secession congregation in the south of Scotland. Their first minister, Mr. Hunter, was ordained in 1739, and was the earliest Secession licentiate; and his successor officiated for seven years after ordination, in a tent on Gateshaw-brae. The original meeting-house stood at Gateshaw, and the present one was built about the year 1780. A great religious meeting, conducted by a body of Secession ministers from a distance, was held in 1839 on Gateshaw-brae, to celebrate the centenary of Mr. Hunter's ordination. There are two parish schools, the first in the village of Morebattle, the second at Mowhaugh, in the vale of the Bowmont. Salary of the first schoolmaster, £34 4s. 4d., with £36 8s. 5d. fees, and £8 other emoluments; of the second, £17 2s. 2d., with £10 fees. The interest of a mortification of £1,500 is expended in maintaining poor and destitute orphans, and paying fees for their education. The present parish of Morebattle comprehends the ancient parishes of Morebattle and Moll or Mow. Merebotle, which is the old orthography of the name, means, in Anglo-Saxon, 'the dwelling place at the marsh,' and alludes to the ancient circumjacency of marshy ground at the site of the village. The church of Merebotle belonged in some manner to the cathedral of Glas

gow so early as the 12th century, but was the subject of sharp controversy as to the right to its temporalities; and eventually was, in 1228, declared to be a prebend of Glasgow, while the archdeacon of that see should receive thirty merks a-year for a mansion, but should claim nothing of the rectory. There were anciently two chapels in the parish,—the one at Clifton on Bowmont-water, the other at Whitton, now called Nether-Whitton. The Moll—meaning in the British 'a bare, bald, or naked hill'—included the highest grounds, or southern and south-eastern parts, of the united parish. See the article Moll. Both the monks of Kelso and the monks of Melrose received grants of the ancient church of Moll; but those of Kelso obtained an adjudication of it, entirely to themselves, in 1269.

MOREDUN. See Liberton and Moncrieff.

MOREHAM. See Morham.

MORGAY, a small island in the parish of North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides. In 1851 it had 9 inhabitants and 1 house.

MORHAM, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the centre of Haddingtonshire. It is bounded by Haddington, Prestonkirk, Whittingham, and Garvald. Its length eastward is fully 3 miles; and its breadth is from 1 mile to ½ a mile. Its surface is part of a gently inclined waving plain, midway between the Lammermoors and the sea, and descending to the north. Its highest ground is about 413 feet above sea-level. Its only stream is the small burn of Morham, which collects its head waters within Garvald, and runs through Morham and Haddington to the Tyne. The only good piece of scenery within the parish is a pretty little glen on the minister's pasture glebe. The lands are all under cultivation, and well enclosed. The soil in general inclines to clay. A coarse soft sandstone is quarried; and coal was worked about 60 years ago, but seems to have been of very inferior quality, and was abandoned. There are six landowners. The average rent per acre is about £2 1s. Assessed property in 1856, £4,270 19s. The parish is not touched by any great line of road; but it lies, at its nearest point, within 2 miles of the town and railway station of Haddington. Population in 1831, 262; in 1851, 249. Houses, 54.—This parish is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Dalrymple of Hailes. Stipend, £156 1s. 5d.; glebe, £14. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £36 15s. fees, and £2 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1724, and has been occasionally repaired.

MORINISH, a post-office station subordinate to Tobermory, Argyleshire.

MORIR. See Morar.

MORISON'S-HAVEN, a harbour 5 furlongs west of the town of Prestonpans, in the parish of Prestonpans, Haddingtonshire. It has an east pier, with an elbow parallel to the shore, enclosing a space of 4 acres. The width of its entrance is 70 feet; its depth at high water of spring tides is 14 feet; and when entered, it is one of the safest harbours on the Forth. It is a creek of the port of Leith, and serves for the town of Prestonpans and some extent of circumjacent country. About 55 vessels, of aggregately about 3,800 tons, enter it in the year; and the dues levied at it amount to about £15 a-year. By right of charter, granted by James V. in 1526, and afterwards ratified by parliament, the monks of Newbotle—in modern orthography Newbattle—constructed it as a port whence they might export the coal which they had discovered on their lands of Prestongrange. Its name was originally Newhaven, but, in honour of new possessors, was changed successively to Achieson's-haven and Morison's-haven.

MORISTON (The), a river partly of Ross-shire but chiefly of Inverness-shire. It rises at the head of Glen-Clunie, in the former county, runs 5 miles eastward to Loch-Clunie, and, while traversing that lake, passes into Inverness-shire; and thence it has a course of 17 miles prevailingly eastward to Loch-Ness, at Invermoriston. It gives the name of Glenmoriston to all the vale below Loch-Clunie, and to the parish which consists principally of that vale, and is now united to Urquhart. Its chief tributary is the Luing, which, 2 miles below Loch-Clunie, comes down upon its right bank from Loch-Luing. The Moriston is an impetuous but romantic stream; it, for the most part, wildly riots, now from side to side, and now along ledges of a deep rocky channel; it once, not far from its embouchure, forms a very fine cascade; and it occasionally breaks loose from the restraints of a narrow and ravine-like channel, and steals abroad into tiny lacustrine expansions, embracing wooded islets or picturesque rocks. It has repeatedly, in its moods of repletion and wrath, swept quite away such bridges as intruded on its path; but it is now, 8 or 9 miles from its embouchure, spanned by a handsome new bridge which appears strong enough to withstand its brawling. The lower part of its vale is uncommonly beautiful; of varying width; profusely wooded with oak, birch, ash, poplar, and larch; and occasionally sheeted with trees up to the very summits of the hills. See Glen-Moriston.

MORLICH (Loch), a small lake on the east side of the parish of Rothiemurchus, Inverness-shire.

MORMOND, a village in the parish of Strichen, Aberdeenshire. It stands on the road from Peterhead to Banff, 9 miles south-south-west of Fraserburgh, 15 north-west by west of Peterhead, and 33½ north by west of Aberdeen. It began to be built in 1764, by direction of Lord Strichen, the proprietor of the ground on which it stands, and then one of the judges of the court of session. It is built upon a regular plan, with excellent granite, and laid off in streets. A good number of its houses are slated, and are neat and commodious. A town-house with a spire was erected in 1816, at the cost of £2,000. There is an office of the North of Scotland bank. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday of January, on the Tuesday after the 4th day of March, on the Wednesday after the 19th of May, on the Wednesday after the 12th of July, on the Wednesday after the 19th of August, and on the Wednesday after the 12th of November. The village is often called Strichen, after the name of the parish. Population, 681.

MORMOND-HILL, a small but conspicuous hill in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. It is situated at a point where the parishes of Fraserburgh, Rathen, and Strichen meet, 6½ miles south-south-west of Kinnaird-head. Though possessing an altitude of only 810 feet above sea-level, it is a good landmark to mariners. Its form is conical.

MORNINGSIDE, a village in the parish of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburghshire. It is pleasantly situated on a southward slope, on the road leading from Edinburgh to Biggar and Dumfries, 1¼ mile south of Port-Hopetoun, and 2¼ miles distant from the Tronchurch, Edinburgh. Between it and the metropolis lie Boroughmoorhead and Burntsfield-Links. The village is an agreeable and worthy environ of Edinburgh, and forms a summer-resort of the citizens; and it so competes with Invereak the fame of being the Montpellier of the east of Scotland, as to allure invalids to its precincts for the benefit of its dry salubrious air. Here stands the Lunatic asylum of Edinburgh, originally a capacious edifice, and subsequently enlarged from designs by Mr. Burn. It is

finely situated in the midst of a policy of about 50 acres in extent. Here also are a chapel of ease, erected in 1837, and a Free church, erected in 1844. Near the latter is the residence which was built by the late Dr. Chalmers, and in which he died. All around the village, mansions and villas stand so thickly as almost to fill the whole tract with their lawns and gardens; and in the near vicinity, toward Edinburgh, are several lines or rows of residences, in a style of great elegance. All this district was part of the Boroughmoor; and in the wall of the public road is still seen the large "Bore Stone" in which James IV. placed his standard in 1513, when about to march to the field of Flodden. The village and the tract around it were temporarily a quoad sacra parish, of ecclesiastical erection; and the population of this, in 1841, was 1,795, with 328 houses.

MORPHY-HILL, a hill, about 500 feet high, in the west of the parish of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire.

MORRISON'S-HAVEN. See Morison's-Haven.

MORRISTON (East and West), two villages in the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire.

MORRISTON (The). See Moriston (The).

MORROCH-BAY, a small bay, very rocky, and dangerous for shipwrecks, on the coast of the North channel, at the mutual boundary of the parishes of Portpatrick and Stonykirk, 2 miles south-east by south of the town of Portpatrick, Wigtonshire.

MORT-HILL. See Murkle.

MORTLACH, a parish, containing the village of Dufftown and post-office station of Mortlach, in the Moray district of Banffshire. It is bounded by Boharm, Botriphnie, Glass, Cabrach, Inveraven, and Aberlour. Its length north-north-eastward is 12 miles; its greatest breadth is about 8½ miles; and its superficial extent is about 35,000 acres. From a mountainous line of water-shed across the south end of the parish, two glens extend 7½ miles north-eastward at the distance from each other of from 2 to 2½ miles. The eastern glen then suddenly debouches to the west, runs direct across to a junction with the other glen, and thence, with the expansion of a valley, goes 3 miles north-north-westward to the boundary with Boharm. The stream of the western glen is the Dullan; and that of the eastern and of the united glen is the Fiddich,—giving the name of Glenfiddich to all the district which forms its basin. The chief summits on the mountain-boundary of the south, are Coryhabbie-hill and Cook's-cairn, which look down into Glenlivet; the screen of much of the west side of the western glen is the huge broad-based Benrinnes, whose vast mass fills a large part of the neighbouring parish, and whose summit, wooing the clouds at an altitude of 2,765 feet above sea-level, looks away to the far-distant coast of Caithness; and the grounds which form the other screens of the glens, though less elevated than Benrinnes, are lofty enough to be fit attendants on it as a monarch-mountain. A small stream called Marky, rising on the east side of the eastern screen of Glenfiddich, cuts a projecting district of the parish into the delly vale called Glenmarky, and runs rapidly down the descent to meet the Deveron near the house of Edinglassie, where that river just touches the boundary, and makes a fine sweep away toward Huntly. Glenfiddich is one of the loveliest straths in Scotland; and contains many mixtures of the sweet and the wild, the bold and the beautiful,—many blendings of those features of landscape which invite the pencil and play upon the imagination. The whole parish, in fact, exhibits such variety of hill and dale, wood and water, arable grounds and flock-clad pastures, as render it rich in landscape. One of the finest scenes is the Craig of Balveny, with its old castle, and its encincturing objects; and another is the Giant's chair on the river Dullan, with the pretty little cascade called the Linen Apron, and the folds and wavings of the surrounding drapery.

The arable grounds of the parish amount to only about one-seventh of the whole area, and, for the most part, lie pretty high along the two principal streams. Some haughs occur; but they are not extensive. The uplands are clothed to the extent of about 600 acres with wood; and elsewhere they are variously moorland and coarse pasture, but are in general heathy. Granite, of a kind well-suited for building, is abundant. A dark clay-coloured slate, of pretty fair quality, is worked in several quarries. Limestone is very plentiful, and, in spite of a dearth of fuel, is extensively worked. A variety of limestone, both on the Dullan and the Fiddich, amounts in quality to an inferior marble. Appearances of alum and lead are observed on the burn of Tullich. A laminated rock occurs in one or two places of a nature suitable for whetstones or hones. The soil of the arable grounds is almost all loamy, deep, and fertile. Several chalybeate springs occur; and they are pretty powerful in their medicinal virtues, and have been found useful in cases of gravel and dyspepsy. A petrifying spring exists near the house of Kininvie. A small but deep lake, called Lochpark, in a den confined by two almost perpendicular hills, near the road to Botriphnie, emits the parent head-stream of the river Isla. The principal landowners are the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Fife, Leslie of Kininvie, Gregory of Buchromb, and Duff of Drummuir. The average rent of the arable land is about £1 per acre. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £17,300. Assessed property in 1843, £5,196 14s. 3d. A project was at one time afoot for forming a railway from the centre of this parish to Port-Gordon, but was abandoned. The Keith railway station, 10 miles north-east of its northern extremity, is at present the nearest point of railway. Population in 1831, 2,633; in 1851, 2,804. Houses, 507.

Mortlach is famous as the scene of a victory achieved by Malcolm II., in 1010, over the Danes. He had been beaten by these foemen the preceding year, and compelled to leave them in possession of Moray. Returning from the south with a reinforced and powerful army, he burned to expel the intruders, and found them in readiness to give him battle. The armies came in sight of each other near the church of Mortlach, and engaged a little to the north. Three of the Scottish generals fell in the first shock of collision; and panic and confusion followed among the Scottish troops. The King was reluctantly borne along with the retreating crowd till he was opposite the church of Mortlach, then a chapel dedicated to St. Molach; and here, while his army were partially pent up in their flight by the contraction of the vale and the narrowness of the pass, he performed some of the showy rites of saint-worship, and rallied and roused his troops with an animated appeal to their patriotism, and, placing himself at their head, wheeled round upon the foe, threw Enotus, one of the Danish generals, from his horse, and killed him with his own hand. The Scots, now flung back from fear to enthusiasm, made an impetuous onset, carried victory in their van, and thickly strewed the ground with the corpses of their foes. The scene of the second and finishing conflict seems to have been a few hundred yards south-west of the castle of Balveny, the more ancient part of which was probably then in existence; and may have been the fort noticed by historians as near

the field of battle. Another conflict of a different kind had connection with Auchindune-castle, in Mortlach, about the year 1670. A hereditary feud, which had long existed between the Mackintoshes and the Gordons, and which had often been alternately suppressed and revived, broke suddenly out at that time, and came then to a curious tragical termination. William Mackintosh, the heir to the chieftainship of the Mackintoshes, had been hindered by the feud from getting prompt or easy possession of his rights; and he formed the purpose of revenging himself by burning the castle of Auchindune, which belonged to the Gordons. The Marquis of Huntly, with a considerable force of retainers, marched expeditiously against him, rushed into conflict with him, and overpowered him. Mackintosh, thinking himself cruelly used, fled for redress to the Marquis's lady, and appeared before her as a suppliant; but the Marchioness, more ruthless than her lord, caused the suppliant's head to be struck off. Yet the feud, instead of being exasperated by this atrocity, was now extinguished; for Huntly immediately found himself opposed by a party of the nobility, all more or less intimately acquainted with Mackintosh, and felt induced to withdraw all opposition from the son of the ill-fated chief. The castle of Auchindune, notwithstanding the burning of it by Mackintosh, underwent such repair as to be inhabited till about 150 years ago. It occupies a commanding site, on a green conical mount, overlooking the Fiddich. It is supposed to have been built by Cochrane, the favourite of James III.; it formed, with all its barony, a part of the lordship of Deskford; and, till 1535, it belonged to the Ogilvies, but then passed to the Gordons. A piece of admirable workmanship, in the Gothic style, appears in the central apartment of the building. The burning of the castle by Mackintosh is commemorated in the following stanzas of an old song:—

"As I came in by Fiddich-side
In a May morning,
I met Willie Mackintosh
An hour before the dawning.

'Turn again, turn again,
Turn again, I bid ye;
If ye burn Auchindune,
Huntly he will head ye.'

'Head me, hang me,
That sall never fear me;
I'll burn Auchindune
Before the life leaves me.'

As I came in by Auchindune
In a May morning,
Auchindune was in a bleeze
An hour before the dawning."

Another old fortalice, which also was inhabited till about 150 years ago, is Balveny-castle. This stands on a beautiful eminence on the Fiddich, a little below the influx of the Dullan, and commands a rich though limited range of charming scenery. The structure is of various dates, and very magnificent. Tradition calls the oldest part of it a Pictish tower. In the front, and high over its iron massive gate, is inscribed a motto of the Stuarts, Earls of Athole, descriptive of the savage valour and unhappy circumstances of the times:—Fvrth. Fortvn. and. Fil. Thi. Fattris. The castle belonged successively to the Comyns, the Douglases, and the Stuarts; it passed, in the 16th and 17th centuries, into the successive possession of several other families; and it is now the property of the Earl of Fife. In 1446 there was a Lord Balveny of the name of Douglas. Both Auchindune and Balveny castles were strongly fortified by art, and had their walls, their ditches, and their ramparts. Another old building of inferior note at Edinglassie, is remarkable chiefly in connexion with an appalling instance of the miseries of civil war, and of the tyrannical power which was often wielded by the barons of the feudal age. Some of the Highland clans, on their march from Strathspey through Mortlach to Strathbogie, in 1690, the year of the engagement on the haughs of Cromdale, having burnt the house in prosecution of the public dissensions of the period, the laird, whose name was Gordon, seized 18 of them at random, when they were returning a few weeks after, and hanged them all on the trees of his garden. Mortlach claims to be the scene of the Scottish song of 'Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch.' The Glacks of Ballach mentioned in the lyric is a remarkable pass near the castle of Auchindune. A claim, though a contested one, is made also upon the song of 'Tibby Fowler in the Glen.' The old statist says, Tibby "lived in the braes of Auchindune, and was a plain-looking lass, with a swinging tocher." The old village of Mortlach stands on the Dullan, half-a-mile above its confluence with the Fiddich; but has dwindled away to insignificance.

This parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £226 8s. 1d.; glebe, £8. Unappropriated teinds, £368 5s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £25 fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and £8 other emoluments. The parish church is partly a very ancient building, probably as old as the beginning of the 11th century, and partly a modern addition, erected about the year 1829; and it contains about 1,000 sittings. The walls of the ancient part of it are so strong that they may stand for many years to come; but they possess none of the architectural decoration which distinguishes so many old architectural edifices. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 300; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £95 16s. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1834, and containing 160 sittings. The upper part of the parish is included in the mission of Glenrinnes, noticed in our article on Aberlour, and contains the chapel of that mission. There are in the parish four non-parochial schools and a circulating library. Malcolm II., immediately after the victory of Mortlach, got the parish church converted into a cathedral, and the village into the seat of a diocese. Beyn or Bean, the first bishop of Mortlach, wielded the crosier about 30 years, and was interred in the village. Donortius and Cormac, the second and the third bishops, jointly filled the see upwards of 80 years. Nectan, the fourth and last bishop, was, in the 14th year of his preferment, removed by David I. to Aberdeen, and became, by his translation, the first bishop of that city. The bishopric of Mortlach, thus transmuted into that of Aberdeen, lasted from 1010 to 1139. In the order of precedence, it was next to St. Andrews, or ranked as the second diocese in Scotland; yet, as to both jurisdiction and endowments, it comprehended only the churches and church lands of Mortlach, Cloveth, and Dulmeth. Dr. Lorimer, the author of a treatise on Magnetism, was a native of Mortlach.

MORTON, a parish in the upper part of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. It contains the post-town of Thornhill, and the greater part of the village of Carron-bridge. It is bounded on the north-east by Lanarkshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Closeburn, Penpont, and Durrisdeer. Its length southward is about 7 miles; and its average breadth is about 4 miles. The river Nith comes down from the north at an acute angle upon the western boundary a little below its middle,—traces that boundary for 1¾ mile, making a beautiful bend in

its progress,—cuts off for 5 furlongs a small wing,—and runs all the way in a limpid stream upon a pebbly bed. Carron-water runs 3 miles along the western boundary to the point where that boundary is first touched by the Nith, and there falls into the Nith. Cample-water rises in the extreme north-east, runs 1½ mile southward through the interior, traces thence the eastern and the southern boundaries over a distance of 5½ miles, and then departs into Closeburn, to fall very soon into the Nith. Along the Nith, and a short way up the Cample, are beautiful belts of very rich holm or haugh, liable to be overflowed, but well-protected by embankments. Screening the holm-lands, a considerable ridge of rising ground swells up from their margin, somewhat bold near the middle, but gentle in gradient at the ends. The summit of this ridge is occupied by the town of Thornhill, and commands a picturesque prospect of a considerable extent of the valley and hill-screens of the Nith. North-eastward of the town rise two other hilly banks, parallel and of different height, running across the parish like huge natural galleries. Beyond the more northerly, the surface descends at a gentle gradient, and forms a valley; and then it shoots up in bold pastoral heights, which occupy about one-third of the whole area, form part of the southern alps of Scotland, attain altitudes of 2,500 and under, and climb up to the water-shedding-line between the two grand basins of the Lowlands. The soil of the first or most southerly low ridge of the parish is a light but fertile loam upon a gravelly bottom; that of the ridges immediately north of Thornhill, is heavy and retentive, and lies upon a clayey bottom; that of the interior valley is partly alluvial and all excellent; and that of the mountainous district, gives frequent way to the naked rock, and is elsewhere so thin and poor as to bear only a mottled sward of heath and coarse grass. A considerable tract, lying principally between Thornhill and the upper valley, is still unreclaimed, but would repay improvement. Nearly 600 imperial acres are under wood. The whole parish, except one farm, belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch. The estimated value of the raw produce in 1844 was £9,113. Assessed property in 1843, £2,817 10s. Real rental in 1855, £5,064.

Nearly in the centre of the parish, 2½ miles north of Thornhill, on the brink of a glen, traversed by a little tributary of the Cample, stands Morton-castle, one of the least dilapidated ruins of its class in Nithsdale. What remains, though but a fractional part of the original structure, measures 100 feet by 30 in area. The south front is nearly entire, rises to the height of 40 feet, has at each corner a circular tower about 12 feet in diameter, and is from 8 to 10 feet thick in the wall. The glen on one side with its water dammed up, and deep intrenchments on the other sides, must have rendered the place a seat of great strength. Of several very conflicting accounts which are given of the proprietorship of this castle, perhaps the most plausible is that of the Macfarlane manuscripts in the Advocates' library, as quoted by Grose. According to this account, the castle is of unascertained origin; was kept, in the minority of David Bruce, by Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray; and afterwards passed into the possession of that branch of the Douglases who became Earls of Morton, gave them their title, and was allowed by them, in their solicitude about other strengths, to go to ruin. Yet the castle has smart competition for the honour thus assigned it. At a short distance north-west of the castle, and on the other side of the glen, are remains of a strong fortification, with intrenchments, which seem to have been a Roman fort or castellum. About 300 yards south of the castle, and on a rising ground, is the vestige of a small station or camp called Watchman Knowe. In various parts, principally in the vicinity of the castle, there formerly existed, or were found, memorials of Druidism, of the ancient Britons, and of the feudal times. At New Cample, near Thornhill, Mrs. Buchan and her followers took post after their expulsion from Irvine: which see. The northern half of the parish is all so mountainous and sequestered as to have no need of a road, and, therefore possesses none; but the lower district is traversed by the road from Glasgow to Dumfries, is well provided with other roads, and is traversed also by the Glasgow and South-western railway; and it has immediate access to that railway at the stations of Carron-bridge and Thornhill. Population in 1831, 2,140; in 1851, 2,482. Houses, 399.

This parish is in the presbytery of Penpont, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £236 2s. 7d.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated teinds, £366 8s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £30 fees. The parish church was built in 1841, and contains 1,060 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church in Thornhill, containing about 500 sittings. There are four non-parochial schools. The ancient original church of Morton was probably built either by Dunegal, the great proprietor of Strathnith, in the reign of David I., or possibly by some earlier individual; and, before the end of the 12th century, it was given by Dunegal's grandson, Edgar, to the monks of Kelso, and thence became a vicarage till the Reformation.

MORTON, a parish in the south-east of Dumfries-shire. See Half-Morton.

MORTON-HALL. See Liberton.

MORTOUNE. See Calder (East).

MORVEN, a mountain in the parish of Latheron, Caithness-shire. Its summit is 5½ miles east of the boundary with Sutherlandshire, and 8 miles north-west of Berriedale. One account says, it is "elevated about a mile above the level of the sea;" another says, it is "supposed to be more than a mile above the level of the sea." The mountain is an unfailing barometer, an invariably correct indicator of approaching rain or drought, to the whole county, and is seen very far out at sea, and serves as an important landmark in storms. Its summit commands a view of nearly all the vast Moray frith, and much of the numerous counties which recede inland from its beach.

MORVEN, a mountain on the mutual border of the parish of Glenmuick and the parish of Logie-Coldstone, and adjacent to the south-east boundary of the parish of Strathdon, in Aberdeenshire. It has an elevation of 2,934 feet above the level of the sea. Its summit is part of the watershed between the basin of the Don and the basin of the Dee; and two ranges go off from its sides, the one westward in continuation of the watershed, the other south-eastward to the vicinity of the Dee.

MORVEN, or Morvern, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the north-west of the mainland of Argyleshire. It forms a peninsula, extending south-westward between Lochs Suinart and Linnhe, to the Sound of Mull, and connected with the district of Ardgour by an isthmus of 6 miles. Its outline is proximately triangular. It is bounded on the north by Loch-Suinart and Glen-Tarbert, which divide it from the parish of Ardnamurchan; on the south-east by Loch-Linnhe, which divides it from the district of Lorn; and on the south-west and west by the Sound of Mull, which divides it from the island of Mull. Its greatest length from east to west is 20 miles; its

greatest breadth is 15 miles; and its area is about 133 square miles. It comprises also the small inhabited islands of Oransay and Carna, in Loch-Suinart; and its extent of coast-line, even exclusive of these islands, is little short of 100 miles. A chain of lakes, partly marine and partly fresh-water, commencing with Loch-Teagus on the north, and terminating with Loch-Aline in the south-west, nearly isolates most of the district lying along the Sound of Mull, and containing the parochial places of worship, from the upper and much the larger district of the parish, called the Braes of Morven. All the country abounds with streams and torrents; and many close scenes of it have fine cascades, and other interesting features of water scenery. Its general surface, however, is bleak, tame, heathy upland. Its highest ground is the summit of Beneaddan, which has an altitude of 2,306 feet above the level of the sea. Several others of its mountains, also, have a considerable altitude; yet all are destitute of what writers on landscape call character; and, when seen in connexion with the bold ranges of Appin and Mull, they look very uninteresting. Yet there are portions of the parish which present very striking features. Much of its western sea-board along the Sound of Mull is highly picturesque; and the valley of Unimore, occupied by the chain of lakes from Loch-Teagus to Loch-Aline, overhung on one side by a range of high precipitous rocks, on the other by the mountains of Beneaddan and Bennahua, is one of the most brilliant pieces of scenery in the Highlands, blending together nearly all styles of landscape from the gently beautiful to the terribly sublime. Professor Wilson pronounced this valley no less than "an abyss of poetry," exclaiming also,

> "Morven and morn, and spring and solitude,
> In front is not the scene magnificent?
> ——— Beauty nowhere owes to ocean
> A lovelier haunt than this! Loch-Unimore!
> A name in its wild sweetness to our ear
> Fitly denoting a dream-world of peace!"

About 4,100 acres in the parish are in tillage; about 3,100 are under wood; and about 78,150 are pastoral or waste. A considerable proportion of the arable land lies along the Sound of Mull, either on rapid declivities, or at a considerable elevation above the level of the sea. The soil in general is a poor, light, open earth; and in some places is intermixed with gravel and small stones. The woods extend chiefly along the side of Loch-Aline, and in the south-west district adjacent to the junction of Loch-Linnhe with the Sound of Mull. A predominant rock is gneiss, originally covered by a deposit of secondary rocks, consisting of limestone and sandstone, with coal occasionally interspersed; a deposit so overwhelmed by trap, which in its turn has been much abraded and worn away, as to present to an observer a confused and obscure object of geognostic study. The situation of the coal is, on certain occasions, very remarkable; and occurring as it does on the summits of primary mountains of great elevation, it is quite fitted to startle a geologist nearly as much as a coal-surveyor. Sandstone, of excellent quality for building, is quarried at Loch-Aline and Artornish. Lead ore was formerly mined at Lurg in Glendubh, a glen which runs parallel to Loch Suinart; and copper ore was mined at Ternate, on the estate of Artornish. There are four resident landowners, and seven non-resident. In 1843, the real rental, as estimated in the New Statistical Account, was £5,700, the value of assessed property was £4,752 8s. 7d., and the estimated value of raw produce was £9,974. One of the most interesting antiquities in the parish is noticed in our article Artornish. Another interesting one is a castle at the head of Loch-Linnhe, called from its situation Kenlochaline-castle. See Aline (Loch). This castle is boldly perched on a high rock overhanging the water, as if the architect had chosen the situation where the effect would be the finest. It is very strong as a piece of masonry, and occupies, on the ancient system, a very strong military position; and though only a square tower with turrets and a corbel table, it exhibits such uncommonly fine proportions as render it markedly beautiful, and stands on so commanding and highly scenic a site as to make it one of the most picturesque of the Highland castles. It was occupied by Colkitto and his detachment of Irish troops, for the Marquis of Montrose, in 1664. There is another old castle, called the castle of Killundine; but it possesses little interest, and is comparatively modern. There are, on the sea-coasts, remains of several small forts, which were probably erected in the times of the Danish invasions. There are likewise some tumuli; one of which, called Carnna-Caillich or the old-wife's cairn, is a lofty pile of loose stones, 243 feet in circumference. On elevated spots, in various parts of the parish, but especially along the coast of the Sound of Mull, are Druidical circles of various diameters, but in no instance exceeding 24 feet. Dunien, Fingal's fort or hill, situated on the farm of Fiunarg, and now part of the glebe, is a curious round rock of considerable height, very steep, yet partly covered on the sides with a green sward, and washed at the base with a frolicsome stream which moves between high banks, and leaps along in little cataracts. The area on the top of the hill measures about half-a-rood, bears evident marks of having been encircled by a wall, and commands an extensive prospect. A village was formed a few years ago at Loch-Aline, and a substantial pier was built below it; so that now this locality is a seat of trade to the parish; yet Tobermory and Oban, the former about 4 miles distant from the nearest point of the parish, are still convenient resorts for marketing. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,137; in 1851, 1,547. Houses, 269.

This parish is in the presbytery of Mull, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend, £155 2s. 3d.; glebe, £27 10s. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Kiltuintaik and Kilcolumkill, which were united, it is believed, shortly after the Reformation. There are two parish churches, belonging respectively to the two ancient parishes, and both surrounded with burying-grounds, which anciently were enclosed, and had the privilege of sanctuary. The churches are situated on the coast, about 9 miles from each other. That of Kiltuintaik, the "cell of Winifred," was built in 1780, and contains 300 sittings; while that of Kilcolumkill, the "church of the cell of Columba," was built in 1799, and contains 500 sittings. The minister preaches in them alternately, and also preaches occasionally at places in the inland districts of the parish. There is a mission under the royal bounty for part of Morven, in common with Lismore. There is a Free church preaching station in Morven; and the amount raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £12 18s. 2d. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, built about 20 years ago. There are three parochial schools; and a salary of £34 4s. 4½d., is divided among the masters. There are likewise four non-parochial schools. The name Morven, as applied to this parish, is a modern refinement, substituted for Mohr-earrain, usually written Morvern; and it does not give the district any claim whatever to identity with the Morven of Ossian. "The word Mor Ven, as used in the

poems of Ossian," says the Rev. Norman M'Leod, in the Old Statistical Account, "is derived from the Gaelic words '*Mor Bheann*,' i. e. 'of the great mountains,' and seems to have been a general term for the Highlands or hilly country. The common notion is, that the whole Highlands were the country of Fingal and his heroes, for in every part thereof, as well as in this parish, there are names derived from them and their achievements. The whole Highlands might justly be called '*Duthaich nam mor-Bheann*,' or 'country of high hills.' But a Highlander never gives that name to this parish, but calls it *A mhor-earran*."

MORVICH (Hill of), a hill near the coast of the parish of Golspie, Sutherlandshire.

MOSSAT, a post-office station on the rivulet Mossat, which runs on the boundary between Auchindoir and Kildrummie to the Don, in Aberdeenshire.

MOSSBANK, an estate and a post-office station in the parish of Delting, Shetland. Here is an United Presbyterian place of worship.

MOSSBURNFORD, a locality on the river Jed, and in the parish of Oxnam, 3 miles south-east of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. Here is an ancient baronial fort, strong in the walls, erected to suit the state of things in the time of the border feuds, and continuing to be inhabited till about the middle of last century.

MOSSFEEBLEBURN. See Ewes.

MOSSFENNAN, a mountain, about 1,650 feet high, in the parish of Glenholm, Peebles-shire.

MOSS-FLANDERS. See Flanders Moss.

MOSSGIEL, a small farm-hamlet, about half-a-mile to the north of the town of Mauchline in Ayrshire, celebrated as having been for several years the residence of the poet Burns. It is utterly destitute of landscape beauty; but the poet's fame has clothed it with a beauty and interest of a literary order.

> Hither romantic pilgrims shall betake
> Themselves from distant lands. When we are still
> In centuries of sleep, his fame will wake,
> And his great memory with deep feelings fill
> These scenes that he has trod, and hallow every hill.

Our readers would scarcely excuse our omitting Wordsworth's fine sonnet on this plain but consecrated spot:—

> "'There!' said a stripling, pointing with much pride
> Towards a low roof with green trees half-concealed,
> 'Is Mossgiel Farm, and that's the very field
> Where Burns ploughed up the Daisy.' Far and wide
> A plain below stretched seaward, while, descried
> Above sea-clouds, the Peaks of Arran rose;
> And, by that simple notice, the repose
> Of earth, sky, sea, and air was vivified.
> Beneath 'the random bield of clod or stone,'
> Myriads of daisies have shone forth in flower
> Near the lark's nest, and in their natural hour
> Have passed away: less happy than the one
> That, by the unwilling ploughshare, died to prove
> The tender charm of poetry and love."

The farm-steading, a very plain low house, with one small room and a kitchen, may still be seen, shaded by a few trees, on the west side of the Glasgow and Dumfries turnpike. The house continues nearly in the same state as when Burns occupied it, and was tenanted by his brother Gilbert till the year 1800. While residing here he published, by the advice of his superior and patron, Mr. Hamilton, the first edition of his poems.

MOSSGREEN. See Dalgety.

MOSS-ISLAND. See Inchmoan.

MOSS-KNOWE. See Kirkpatrick-Fleming.

MOSSMORRAN. See Fifeshire.

MOSSPAUL, a stage-inn on the road from Hawick to Carlisle, situated at the east base of Wisphill, between the sources of the Teviot and those of the Ewes, on the boundary between the parish of Ewes in Dumfries-shire, and that of Teviothead in Roxburghshire, 9½ miles north of Langholm, and 12½ south of Hawick.

MOSSTODLACH, a village in the parish of Speymouth, Morayshire.

MOSS-TOWER, a farm in the parish of Eckford, 5 miles north-east of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. Here, on a piece of marshy ground, stood a very strong fortalice; and hence the name of Moss-tower. The fortalice was accessible at only one point, and by a causeway, and was one of the greatest strengths on the Scottish border. It was at one time a residence of Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, but afterwards became the property of the famous Laird of Buccleuch, the ancestor of the Duke of Buccleuch. It was destroyed, in 1523, by an English force under Lord Dacre; and having been repaired, it was destroyed again in 1544, by an English force under Sir Ralph Eure; and having been again rebuilt, it was destroyed a third time, in 1570, by an English force under the Earl of Sussex. Its ruins were pulled down about 70 years ago to be used as building material for the adjacent farm offices.

MOSS-TOWER, Morayshire. See Elgin.

MOTHERTOP. See Keig.

MOTHERWELL, a small post-town in the parish of Dalziel, Lanarkshire. It stands on the road from Glasgow to Carlisle, 2 miles north-east of Hamilton, and 3 north-west of Wishawtown. In its vicinity is the Motherwell junction station of the Caledonian railway, where the western main line of that railway forks into the southern and northern branches toward Glasgow; and that station is distant 12 miles from the south side terminus of Glasgow, 16 miles from the north side terminus of Glasgow, 15½ from Carstairs junction, and 43 from Edinburgh. In the vicinity also goes off, from the Caledonian line, the branch railway to Lesmahago. At the Motherwell junction is the point of railway communication, for Hamilton and a populous circumjacent district, to all places in the east and the south. In the immediate neighbourhood, also, are collieries and a malleable ironwork. The stir and traffic about Motherwell, therefore, are exceedingly greater than what might be inferred from the mere amount of its own population. The town has a Free church, a Primitive Methodist chapel, and several schools. The name Motherwell was derived from a celebrated well, which was dedicated in the Romish times to the Virgin Mary, and called the "Well of our Lady." Population in 1841, 726; in 1851, 1,274.

MOTRAY (The), a small river of the north of Fifeshire. It rises in Norman's law in the parish of Abdie, and runs first eastward, through the parish of Kilmany, and on the boundary between that parish and Logie, and then southward, chiefly through the parish of Leuchars, to the head of the small estuary of the Eden, about ½ a mile below Guard-bridge. Its total length of course is about 12 miles. Its chief affluent is Moonzie-burn, which does not join it till near its mouth. The Motray drives a number of corn-mills. It is but a small stream in summer, but it often swells to a great bulk in winter.

MOULIN, a Highland parish, containing the post-office village of Pitlochrie, and the villages of Moulin and Kinnaird, in the north-east of Perthshire. It is bounded by Blair-Athole, Kirkmichael, Dowally, Logierait, and Dull. Its length southwestward is about 16 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 8½ miles. The river Garry, coming down from the north-west, cuts off a small wing 1½ mile by ¾, and traces the western boundary a mile southward to the Tummel; and the latter

stream thence runs 3¼ miles along the south-western boundary. Both streams abound in common river trout, and in salmon, sea-trout, and grilse; and are gorgeously, at times terrifically, grand in their scenery. The Garry, while running in the interior, traverses the celebrated pass of KILLIECRANKIE, [which see,] and over all its connection with the parish is wildly and sublimely impetuous The Tummel, though all the way to its junction with the Garry tumultuous and rapid, here becomes tranquilly majestic, and sweeps proudly along amid scenery softened down from grandeur into exquisite beauty. The Girnag, approaching from the south-east, runs 2¾ miles south-westward to the Garry at the upper end of Killiecrankie. Six or seven independent streamlets, the largest 4 miles long, rise in the interior, and run to the Garry and the Tummel. Parallel to these rivers, and at 4¼ miles' distance, a water-shedding line of summits runs across the parish; separating the south-west division of it which belongs to the district of Athole, from the north-east division which belongs to the district of Strathardle. The river Briarachan, coming down from the north immediately behind this line of heights, runs ⅜ of a mile southward on the boundary, and 1⅜ mile south-eastward and 3½ eastward through the interior to the point where it contributes to form the Ardle. The Arnate approaching from the north not far from its source, and 5¼ miles north-east of the Briarachan's point of approach, runs 6¼ miles southward to a confluence with the Briarachan. The Ardle, being formed by the union of these streams, runs a mile south-eastward to its exit from the parish. In nearly all the running waters cascades occur; and several of them are unusually beautiful. Those at Edradour and Urrard are particularly admired, and have been celebrated in song.

The general surface of the parish is a congeries of hills and mountains cloven down by vales or glens along the course of the streams. The highest ground is the pyramidal and very conspicuous BENVRACKIE: which see. The other hills, considered as Highland heights, are not of great bulk or altitude; yet they exhibit several high and abrupt precipices, and are, for the most part, clad in heath. Those of GLENFERNATE [which see, and see also STRATHARDLE] are exceptions, being beautifully verdant. The arable land is level in the How of Moulin, but, in general, gently declines toward the rivers; and it aggregately amounts to about 2,700 acres. The soil in the Athole district is tolerably deep and fertile; but that in the Strathardle district is shallower, and yields lighter crops. The fields around the village of Moulin, constituting the How, a space of 1½ mile long and ½ a mile broad, are among the most fertile in the Highlands of Perthshire, and have been called the garden of Athole. About 2,000 acres are under wood, part of it natural, and upwards of a half planted within the last 75 years. The principal rocks are mica-slate interveined by quartz. Limestone occurs in boulders of a fine marble texture, and in a bed considerably to the east of them, which forms part of a continuous field extending from the south-west of Perthshire to the north-east of Aberdeenshire; but, owing to the dearth of fuel, very little of it is worked. Granite and quartz are found in detached pieces; fluor-spar occurs in fragments in several places; and rock-crystal is found in Benvrackie. There are eleven landowners. In 1839, the real rental was about £7,300, and the estimated value of raw produce was £19,888. In 1843, the value of assessed property was £8,117 3s. 4d.

A curious ruin, variously conjectured to have been a religious house and a castle of the Earls of Athole and Badenoch, and seemingly erected in the 11th or 12th century, stands in the neighbourhood of the village of Moulin. It appears to have measured in area 80 feet by 76, to have had a round turret at each corner, and to have stood in a lochlet which has been drained and planted. More or less of the walls on three sides, and most of one of the turrets remain. The stones are unhewn, pinned with small flat stones, and cemented with lime and sand, so adjusted that they must have been poured in as a thin jelly. A plantation of large trees now occupies a considerable area within the ruin, obscuring the view from every quarter, and preventing it from having now the imposing appearance which naturally belongs to it. Small circular works, supposed to have been Pictish forts, and circles or ellipses of upright stones, or parts of such circles or ellipses, of the kind reputed to have been Druidical temples, are frequent. Vestiges of ancient Roman Catholic burying-grounds, indicating the quondam existence of Roman Catholic chapels, also occur. Seven or eight mansions, chiefly situated on the Garry and the Tummel, have beautiful surrounding pleasure grounds, and contribute greatly to the embellishment of the landscape. There are in the parish four distilleries, a brewery, a corn-mill, three saw-mills, and a dye-work. The village of Moulin stands in the southern corner of the parish, 1¾ mile from the Tummel, and 12 miles north of Dunkeld. A fair for the sale of horses and the purchase of seed-corn, is held here on the first Tuesday of March. The population of the village is about 200. The parish is traversed by a road up the Tummel and the Garry, by another up the Ardle and the Briarachan, and by a third which connects them. Population in 1831, 2,022; in 1851, 2,022. Houses, 404.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Duke of Athole. Stipend, £150 14s. 3d.; glebe, £13 13s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £10 fees, and £9 other emoluments. The parish church is situated in the village of Moulin. It is a Gothic structure, with tower of inconsiderable height; and it was built in 1831, and contains 650 sittings. A chapel, in connexion with the Established church, was built about 8 years ago at Straloch, in the Strathardle district of the parish, by voluntary subscription of the parishioners of Moulin, and is served by a missionary of the royal bounty. The district on the right side of the Garry is ecclesiastically under the care of the quoad sacra parish minister of Tenandry. There is a Free church of Moulin, with an attendance of 300; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £137 13s. 9½d. There are four non-parochial schools, and a branch savings' bank. The distinguished Dr. Stewart, who died minister of Canongate, Edinburgh, was for nineteen years minister of Moulin. During his ministry in this parish, a remarkable and permanently beneficial revival occurred, which caused a great sensation at the period, and is detailed in the Rev. J. Sievwright's interesting memoir of the Doctor. Dr. Duff, the church of Scotland's first missionary to India,—Professor Forbes of the Oriental literature chair in King's college, London,—Donald Mackintosh, the compiler of the Gaelic 'Proverbs,'—and Captain Campbell of Finnab, well known for his gallant defence of the unfortunate Scottish colony of Darien, were all born in Moulin.

MOULTRY (THE). See MOTRAY (THE).

MOUNACK, a hill in the parish of Stornoway, in the island of Lewis. It has an elevation of not more than 700 feet above the level of the sea, but is the first land visible to persons crossing the Minch from the mainland to Stornoway.

MOUNT, a village in the parish of Campsie, Stirlingshire.

MOUNT-ALEXANDER. See Rannoch (The).

MOUNT-BATTOCK. See Battock (Mount).

MOUNT-BENGER. See Yarrow (The).

MOUNT-BLAIN. See Bute.

MOUNT-BLAIR. See Blair (Mount).

MOUNT-BLAIRIE. See Alvah.

MOUNT-BLAIRY. See Forglen.

MOUNTBOG, a post-office station subordinate to Biggar, in Lanarkshire.

MOUNTBOY. See Craig.

MOUNT-CHARLES. See Ayr.

MOUNT-CYRUS. See Cyrus (St.).

MOUNT-GANIACH. See Birse.

MOUNT-GERALD. See Kiltearn.

MOUNT-GOWER. See Durris.

MOUNT-GREENAN. See Kilwinning.

MOUNT-HILL. See Monimail.

MOUNT-KEEN. See Keen (Mount).

MOUNT-MELVILLE. See Andrew's (St.).

MOUNT-MISERY. See Kilmaronock.

MOUNT-PLEASANT. See Abdie.

MOUNT-QUHANNIE. See Kilmany.

MOUNT-STEWART, the seat of the Marquis of Bute, in the parish of Kingarth, in the island of Bute. It occupies a fine site on the east coast of the island, 4 miles south-south-east of Rothesay; and commands a rich view of the frith of Clyde, the Cumbrays, and the coast of Ayrshire. The mansion was built in 1718, by James, second Earl of Bute. Its exterior is so devoid of even proximate ornament that it might be improved by a few ordinary touches of the trowel. Yet the leaden water-pipes at its angles are each decorated with eight coronets, "reminding us of the gouty old peer in 'Marriage à la Mode,' who put a coronet on his crutch." The door is converted into a glass window, and bears an inscription in doggerel verse, written by Prince Charles, when in concealment on the island. The picture-gallery is a large pleasant room, completely pannelled over with portraits of celebrated persons; and, in particular, contains a portrait of Rubens by himself, interesting portraits of the great Lord Bute, the Duchess of Lauderdale, and Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans and daughter of Charles I., Lady Mary Wortley Montague, and Lady Mary Menzies. The plantations around the house are extensive, and contain many noble trees.

MOUNT-TEVIOT. See Crailing.

MOUNT-VERNON. See Liberton.

MOUSA, an island in the parish of Dunrossness, in Shetland. It lies near the coast of Sandwick, on the east side of Mainland, 10½ miles south by west of Lerwick, and 13 north-north-east of Sumburgh-head. It measures about 2 miles in length, and about 1 mile in breadth; and extends north and south. In 1851, it had 10 inhabitants and 2 houses. A Scandinavian burgh here, called the burgh of Mousa, is perhaps the most perfect existing Teutonic fortress in Europe. "It occupies a circular site of ground, about 50 feet in diameter, and is built of middle-sized schistose stones, well laid together without any cement. The round edifice attains the height of 42 feet, bulging out below and tapering off towards the top, where it is again cast out from its lesser diameter, so as to prevent its being scaled from without. The doorway is so low and narrow as only to admit one person at a time, and who has to creep along a passage 15 feet deep ere he attains the interior open area. He then perceives that the structure is hollow, consisting of two walls, each about 5 feet thick, with a passage or winding staircase between them of similar size, and enclosing within an open court about 20 feet in diameter. Near the top of the building, and opposite the entrance, three or four vertical rows of holes are seen, resembling the holes of a pigeon-house, and varying from 8 to 18 in number. These admitted air and a feeble degree of light to the chambers or galleries within, which wound round the building, and to which the passage from the entrance conducts, the roof of one chamber being the floor of that above it. In this structure, it is on record that the ancient inhabitants, on the occasion of sudden invasion, hastily secured their women and children and goods; and it would appear that even one of the Earls of Orkney was not able to force it."

MOUSE (The), a rivulet of the upper ward of Lanarkshire. It rises on the eastern verge of the county, in the vicinity of Wilsontown; and runs in a south-westerly direction, through the parishes of Carnwath, Carstairs, and Lanark, to a confluence with the Clyde, a little below the town of Lanark. Its length of run, exclusive of sinuosities, is about 12 miles. The upper part of its course is moorish and bleak; but the lower part lies along a rich winding dell, eventually flanked by sublime crags, and is eminently picturesque. See Lanark and Cartland Crags.

MOUSWALD, a parish midway between the rivers Nith and Annan, and from 2 to 7 miles north of the Solway frith, Dumfries-shire. It contains the post-office village of Mouswald, and the hamlets of Old Brocklehurst and Cleughbrae. It is bounded by Lochmaben, Dalton, Ruthwell, and Torthorwald. Its length southward is 4¼ miles; its mean breadth is about 2 miles; and its area is about 8¼ square miles. The surface is diversified by some rising grounds, which are ploughed to the summit, and the highest of which has an altitude of about 680 feet above sea-level; but, in general, it is champaign, or even quite flat. Nearly 900 acres at the south end are part of Lochar Moss: which see. The arable and the uncultivated grounds aggregately bear the proportion to each other of about 33 to 10. Lochar-water touches, for a few yards, the south-west extremity. Wath-burn, coming in near its source from the north, moves along the whole western boundary to the Lochar, wearing the aspect, for most of the way, of a mossy, grass-grown ditch. Four independent rills, the largest 3 miles long, rise in the interior, and run sluggishly to Wath-burn. Springs of pure water are both copious and numerous. St. Peter's well, in the vicinity of the church, is a continuous spring for about 100 feet; and falling into the largest tributary of Wath-burn, prevents it from ever freezing for a considerable way below their point of confluence. The higher grounds command an extensive and very beautiful prospect. The chief rocks are greywacke and greywacke slate. Sir Alexander Grierson of Lag, Bart., is the most extensive landowner; and there are seven others. The estimated value of raw produce in 1836 was £7,620. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £3,997 5s. 9d. The real rental in 1855 was £4,720. The chief mansion is Rockhall, the seat of Sir A. Grierson. There are vestiges or ruins of five old Border strengths. The least dilapidated is at Raffles; and the largest and strongest is at Mouswald-Mains or the Place. A statue of Sir Simon Carruthers, the owner of the latter, the laird of Mouswald, and the son-in-law of one of the Queensberry family, lies in the aisle of the church, its head pillowed, its feet on a lion, and its hands in the elevated posture of supplication; but it has neither date nor inscription. Several camps occur, probably British; and one at Burronhill has a strong double fosse. Of several cairns, one, about 1¼ mile east of the church, measures 288

feet in circumference, bears the name of Tryal-Cairn, and is near a place called Deadmangill, where, tradition says, malefactors were executed, after being tried at the Cairn. The parish is traversed by the roads from Dumfries to Annan, and by the Glasgow and South-western railway; but it has no station on the railway, and lies midway between the stations of Dumfries and Ruthwell. The village of Mouswald stands 7 miles south-east of Dumfries, on the low road thence to Annan. Population of the village, about 150. Population of the parish in 1831, 786; in 1851, 686. Houses, 134.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Marquis of Queensberry. Stipend, £249 19s. 2d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £1 17s. 8¾d. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 4d., with £9 10s. fees. There is a private school. The present parish church is a fine modern edifice, on a conspicuous site beside the village; and supplanted one which was of high but unknown antiquity. The original church was dedicated to St. Peter. The name, Mouswald, was anciently spelt Muswald and Moswald; and, bearing the meaning of 'the Wood near the moss,' it is very descriptive of the position, as well as of what seems to have been the original appearance, of the site of the church.

MOW. See Moll.

MOWICK. See Fetlar.

MOY, an ancient parish in Morayshire, now united to Dyke. See Dyke and Moy.

MOY and DALAROSSIE, an united parish, partly in Nairnshire, but chiefly in Inverness-shire. It contains the post-office station of Moy, 12 miles south-east of Inverness. It is bounded by Calder, Ardclach, Duthill, Alvie, Dunlichity, and Daviot. Its length from north-east to south-west is about 30 miles; and its mean breadth is about 5 miles. It entirely consists of two glens and their hill-screens, —that of the upper part of the river Findhorn, extending from end to end of the parish, and constituting its main body,—and that of Loch-Moy, and the rivulet Funtack, opening into the southern part of the former, and coming down upon it from the north-north-west. The glen of the Findhorn, or Strathdearn, so called from Earn, the Gaelic name of the river, is strictly a close mountain-vale, broadly screened with ranges of the Monadhleadh mountains, and possessing an average breadth, across its low grounds, of only about ¾ of a mile. Numerous recesses or tiny lateral glens bring down to its river the tribute of their mountain-brooks; they are, for the most part, cultivated over half-a-mile or more from their mouth; and, owing to their having been made the retreats of herds of cattle during the heat of summer, they bear the name of shielings. The main glen is first closed up, and next narrow, at its head; it afterwards possesses a long stretch of alluvial banks and terraces, which are extensively under cultivation; and, toward the north-east, it collapses into a dark ravine called the Streens, whose sides are formed by precipitous mountains of granite. The Findhorn bursts at the head of the glen from several springs, and chiefly from a fissure in a large rock, called the Cloven-stone. It courses along the whole vale with much rapidity; and it is subject to sudden powerful freshets, which sweep away headlong any stock or loose produce which may happen to be near its banks. The lesser chief vale of the parish, or the glen of Moy, is only about 4½ miles in length. Near its head lies Loch-Moy, about 1½ mile long, and half-a-mile broad; a beautiful sheet of water, whose immediate scenery, compared to the general irksomeness of the glen, has occasioned it to be described as resembling a gleam of sunshine on a cloudy day, yet one that renders the adjoining waste darker and more dreary. A hanging forest of birch and pines surrounds it, and has a beautiful appearance. At its north end stands Moy-hall, the family-residence of Mackintosh of Mackintosh; a commodious modern mansion, consisting of a middle square and two wings. On its west side are the church of Moy and the manse of the united parish. Of two islets in the lake, the larger contains ruins of an ancient castle, the former seat of the Mackintoshes, chiefs of the powerful clan Chattan; some vestiges of a street, which seem to indicate that part of the clan probably lived as an immediate body-guard round their chief; and a handsome granite obelisk, 70 feet high, on a base of about 20 feet square, erected, in 1824, to the memory of Sir Æneas Mackintosh, Bart. The smaller islet consists simply of a collection of loose stones, said to be artificial; and it was anciently used by the chiefs as a prison and as a place of capital punishment. Legendary story is rife with incident respecting the islets, the castle, and the loch of Moy; and—combined with a recital of old clan fights, as detailed by Sir Robert Gordon, of 'the curse of Moy,' as told in song, and of the heroism of Lady Ann Duff, the wife of Lachlan Mackintosh of Mackintosh, who acted so conspicuous a part in rescuing Prince Charles Edward in 1746—it makes ample offerings to the curiosity and the excited feelings of a stranger visitor.

The mountain-ranges of the parish are not remarkable for either form or altitude: they have easy and tame outlines, and nowhere rise more than 2,500 feet above sea-level; and they consist almost wholly of gneiss and granite. Upwards of 90,000 imperial acres on these heights are either waste-ground or sheep-pasture. But the whole, together with the intervening glens, were anciently covered with a continuous native forest, principally of birch, aspen, and mountain-ash. Coppices, to the aggregate extent of about 1,150 acres, still exist, and are periodically thinned; and plantations, principally of larch and Scottish pine, have, in recent years, been somewhat extensively made. The aggregate extent of the arable lands is not more than 3,000 imperial acres. Agricultural improvement here, till within the last few years, made less progress than in almost any other part of Scotland. In late years, however, great changes have taken place, both in the reclaiming of waste lands and in the improving of lands which were formerly arable. The progress of improvement has been materially aided by the discovery of excellent limestone in the upper end of the parish; and most of the farmers manufacture lime for themselves. There are ten landowners; but only one of them is resident, and even he during only the summer months. Ten shootings are let to sportsmen, and the mansions along with them, at an aggregate rental of £2,731. The land rental of the parish in 1856, as estimated under the valuation act, was £3,467 5s. 11d. The estimated value of raw produce in 1836 was £9,475. The parish is traversed for 10 miles by the great Highland road from Inverness to Perth. A handsome bridge over the Findhorn, with arches of wood resting on pillars of stone, was erected at a cost of £2,600, to replace a stone bridge which was swept away in the memorable flood of 1829. Fairs are held at Freeburn,—which see. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,089; in 1851, 1,018. Houses, 207. Population of the Nairnshire section in 1831, 25; in 1851, 13. Houses, 2.

This parish is in the presbytery of Inverness, and synod of Moray. Patron, Mackintosh of Geddes. Stipend, £234 3s. 4d.; glebe, £12. Unappropriated teinds, £188 17s. At what date Moy and Dalarossie

were united is not known. Churches still belong to both, and are in use on alternate Sabbaths. That of Moy was built in 1765, and repaired in 1829; that of Dalarossie, centrally situated in the vale of the Findhorn, was built in 1790; and each contains about 450 sittings. There is a Free church of Moy; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £85 13s. 3½d. There are two schools; one of which is parochial, and the other is in connexion with the Free church. The salary of the parochial schoolmaster is £31 16s. 8d., with £11 10s. fees and other emoluments. The name Moy, which is the Gaelic *Magh*, and means a 'meadow,' seems to have been imposed after the destruction of the ancient forest. The original name was Starsach-na-Gael, 'the gate of the Gael or Highlanders,' and alluded to an important pass about a mile below the site of the church of Moy, so narrow between high mountains that a few men could defend it against numbers, and intercept the inhabitants of the alpine regions from passing down to the low country toward Inverness. The ancient proprietor or chieftain found this pass so commanding that he exacted and readily received from the neighbouring clans a tax called 'the steak or collop of the booty,' for permitting them transit with their cattle plunder. A large cavern in the vicinity of the pass was made the retreat of women and children while the tribe were absent in predatory excursions in the low country. Aided by the natural strength of the pass, and by the facilities of the ground so to post a few men, that they might seem a powerful force, Donald Fraser Smith, with a handful of Highlanders, drove back the Earl of Loudoun during the rebellion of 1746, from an attempt to surprise Prince Charles Edward at Moy-hall. Dalarossie is a corruption of Dalfergussie, 'the valley of Fergus.' The celebrated Sir James Mackintosh, though born in the parish of Dores, was connected by parental residence with the parish of Moy and Dalarossie, and spent here, on his paternal property, the greater part of his youth.

MOY-CASTLE. See Mull.

MOYDART, a territorial district and a marine loch in the south-west extremity of Inverness-shire. The district is bounded on the north and north-east by Morar; on the south-east and south by Loch-Shiel, which divides it from Ardgour and Suinart; and on the west by the Deucaledonian sea. Its greatest length from east to west is 18 miles; and its mean breadth is 7 miles. Its coast-line, everywhere irregular, is very deeply indented by pieces of the sea, particularly by Lochs Aylort, Na-Nua, and Moydart. Its interior is thoroughly Highland, and possesses little interest. Some woods along Loch-Shiel and portions of the sea-coast, soften the prevailing wildness. It is traversed across the north by the road from Fort-William to Arisaig, and contains the latter village, the old ferry station to Skye. The district forms part of the enormous parish of Ardnamurchan. Loch-Moydart is situated on the southern boundary, and continues the narrow communication from Loch-Shiel outward to the sea. It penetrates 5 miles into the land; but over two-thirds of its length it is split into two channels by the island of Shona. The south or main channel has, at its entrance, two islets mantled with plantations of birch and larch; at its head it is adorned with the mansion of Kinloch-Moydart; on its south shore it is overhung by the bold form of Castle-Tioram; but everywhere else it has a dull, bald skirting of cold, unrelieved, heathy hills.

MOYNESS. See Auldearn.

MUCHALLS. See Fetteresso.

MUCK, an island in the parish of Small Isles, and district of Mull, Argyleshire. It lies 4½ miles north-west of the nearest part of the Argyleshire mainland, and 3¾ south-south-west of the island of Eigg. Its length is about 2 miles; and its breadth is less than 1 mile. Its surface is everywhere undulated, and presents in every part the rocky faces of the basaltic terraces which occasion its undulations. Only one decided hill shoots up from the general level of the low inequalities; and this is situated near the western extremity, and attains an altitude of about 600 feet. The shores are in general low and rocky; but near the west end, they rise into cliffs of about 50 or 60 feet in height. The soil of all the interior is fertile when in tillage, and naturally bears a perennial sward of rich fine grass. A sufficient number of springs exist to furnish an ample supply of pure water. Trap of the predominant varieties of basalt and fine greenstone, occasionally inclining to be amygdaloidal, forms the body of the island; but is proved by the protrusion of different beds of sandstone and limestone at the bay of Camusmore, to lie upon the upper members of the secondary strata. Peat, owing to the peculiar structure of the island, does not occur; and requires to be procured at great toil and expense, and with some uncertainty, from Ardnamurchan, or from Eigg and Rum. The fishing of cod and ling is a chief occupation, and very productive. Shelter for fishing-boats is afforded in numerous recesses of the coast; and two small piers for their accommodation exist in two creeks. The name of Muck in Gaelic is *Eilan-nan-muckd*, 'the island of Swine;' and has been unceremoniously translated by Buchanan into Insula Porcorum. Population in 1831, 155; in 1851, 53. Houses, 9. An islet, called Horse-island, lies on the north side of Muck, separated from it only by a foul, rocky, narrow channel, which ebbs dry at spring tides.

MUCK (Loch), a picturesque lake in the form of a crescent, about 30 acres in extent, flanked by bold, rugged, heathy hills, on the south-east border of the parish of Dalmellington, Ayrshire. Its waters are dark and deep, and abound in black trout.

MUCK (The). See Barr and Druisb (The).

MUCKAIRN, a quoad sacra parish, containing the post-office village of Bunawe, in the district of Lorn, Argyleshire. It belongs quoad civilia to the parish of Ardchattan, and has been described in our article on that parish. It was constituted by the ecclesiastical authorities in 1829, and reconstituted by the court of teinds in 1846. Its church is a parliamentary one, built in 1829, and containing 350 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 270; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £50 9s. 2d. There are two schools; one of them parochial, with the minimum salary.

MUCKART, a parish, containing the post-office station of Muckart, and the villages of Pool and Yetts of Muckart, in the Ochil district of Perthshire. It lies on the border of the county, contiguous to Kinross-shire and Clackmannanshire; and is bounded by Glendevon, Fossaway, and Dollar. Its length south-westward is 4¾ miles; and its greatest breadth is 2¾ miles. The river Devon flows along all sides except the west and the north-west,—everywhere traces the boundary in its progress, except cutting off two farms in the extreme south,—touches the parish for 7¼ miles,—and, while in contact with it, displays the chief romance of its scenery. Two burns, both tributary to the Devon, but running in contrary directions, trace, for some distance, the western and north-western boundaries. A spur of the Ochil hills runs 1¾ mile eastward in the northern extremity, and terminates in a conical summit called Scamab, rising 1,350 feet above sea-level.

There are two other heights called Blairhill and Lawhill. All the hills are of fine outline, verdant on the sides, covered on the top with bent or heath, and affording excellent pasture for sheep. The middle and east parts of the parish lie between 500 and 600 feet above sea-level; and the lowest ground on the west upwards of 60 feet. The soil, in a small part is clay; but, in general, is light and gravelly; and, in the lower grounds, is sandy, but produces very good oats and barley. About 2,690 acres are in tillage; about 990 are uncultivated; and about 250 are under wood. The predominant rock in the upper districts is trap; but the rocks near the Devon belong to the coal formation, and comprise workable strata of ironstone, limestone, sandstone, and coal. The ironstone has long been worked on the Fossaway side of the Devon, and coal is worked on the Muckart side. There are five principal landowners, and fifteen smaller ones. The rent of the arable land ranges from £1 to £3, and averages about £1 8s. Assessed property in 1843, £4,000. The parish is traversed eastward by the road from Dollar to the Crook of Devon, and northward by a road from the Rumbling bridge to Strathearn; and it lies within available distance of the Tillicoultry branch of the Stirling and Dunfermline railway. The Yetts of Muckart is a small place, a mere hamlet, 3 miles from Dollar, and 10 from Alloa. Population of the parish in 1831, 617; in 1851, 685. Houses, 149.

This parish was recently transferred from the synod of Perth and Stirling to the presbytery of Kinross in the synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with about £17 fees, and £7 10s. other emoluments. The parish church is a commodious edifice, built in 1838. There is an United Presbyterian church, containing nearly 400 sittings. There is a public library. The name Muckart signifies the boar's head, and has been supposed to allude to the shape of a hill, which terminates above the Yetts of Muckart.

MUCKERATH. See Duthil and Cromdale.

MUCKERSIE. See Forteviot.

MUCKLARIE. See Dunkeld.

MUCKLEBEN. See Meikleben.

MUCROSS. See Andrews (St).

MUDALE (The), a rivulet of the central part of Sutherlandshire. It rises near the highest ground in the county, on the confines of the parishes of Edderachyllis and Farr; and runs about 8 miles north-eastward to Loch Naver, giving the name of Strathmudale to the glen which it traverses.

MUDIESBURN. See Moodiesburn.

MUGDOCH, an ancient barony in the parish of Strathblane, Stirlingshire. It was acquired in the 12th century by the ancestors of the noble family of Montrose; and a castle on it, called Mugdoch-castle, became, in 1646, the principal residence of that family. This castle is now a ruin, and has long been so; yet it possesses much interest from being an edifice of unascertained antiquity, and likewise figures well, as a feature of scenery, at the south-west point of a lake of 25 acres in area, called Mugdoch-loch. The waters of the lake were anciently drawn round the castle, in the manner of a deep broad fosse; so that the place was inaccessible to any force which could be brought against it in the old times of rude warfare. After the restoration of Charles II., when the Earl of Middleton and his associates were employed in subverting the liberties of their country, Mugdoch-castle was one of the scenes of their bacchanalian orgies.

MUGDRUM, an estate in the parishes of Newburgh and Abernethy, Fifeshire. An island belonging to it, called Mugdrum-island, lies in the Tay, opposite the point where the counties of Fife and Perth meet. It is about a mile long and 200 yards broad, containing about 32 acres, of which the greater portion is under cultivation. The navigable channel of the river is here about 1,000 feet wide, the remainder being a shoal fast filling up with mud. Mugdrum-house stands on the shore of the Tay, opposite the lower part of Mugdrum-island, in the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Newburgh. It is a large heavy-looking edifice, erected in 1786; but beautifully situated near the river, amid extensive and very fine old woods. A very interesting antiquity, called Mugdrum-cross, stands within these woods, a short distance west of the town. It consists of an upright square stone pillar, fixed into a large oblong stone base. It is believed to have originally had transepts, making it literally a cross; but it long ago lost both the transepts themselves and the marks of their connexion with the shaft. Its eastern face is sculptured in four compartments, two of them with the fore part of a riding horse, the hind part and the main being broken away, while a third seems to be a representation of a boar-hunt. The southern and the western faces have been so injured that no carving can be now seen on them; and the northern face exhibits only such ornamentation as is common on very ancient standing-stones. Mugdrum-cross is altogether a remarkable monument; but nothing whatever is known of its history.

MUICK (The). See Glenmuick.

MUIR. See Moor.

MUIR OF ORCHIL. See Muthill.

MUIR OF ORD. See Ord.

MUIR OF RHYNIE. See Rhynie.

MUIRAVONSIDE, a parish, containing the post-office village of Avonbridge, the villages of Maddiston and Rumford, and part of the village of Linlithgow-bridge, on the eastern border of Stirlingshire. It is bounded on the north, the east, and the south-east, by Linlithgowshire, and on the other sides, by the parishes of Slamannan and Polmont. Its length north-north-eastward is fully 6¼ miles; its greatest breadth is 3¾ miles; and its area is about 14¾ square miles. The river Avon, whence it takes its name of Muiravonside, so circles round it as to form on all sides, except the west and north-west, its boundary-line; it traverses, while in contact with it, a distance, measured in straight lines and regular segments, of 10¼ miles, but measured along its beautifully sinuous bed, of probably 15 or 16 miles; and over most of the way, it is richly curtained with wood, or traverses a romantic dell, or otherwise possesses features of high scenic interest. The extreme west of the parish is part of the moorish tableau which flanks the south side of the great valley of the Forth and Clyde canal; and the rest of it all declines eastward, in a series of ever-varying ridges, toward the dell of the Avon and the carses of the Forth. The highest grounds have not an elevation of more than 400 feet above the level of the sea, or of 150 feet above the hollows at their own base; yet they command a gorgeous extensive prospect of the basin of the Forth, from the Lothians to Stirling, and from the flanks of the carses to the Ochils. Though much of the surface was originally moor and moss, yet all of it, except about a twentieth, is now arable land; and even a large part of the excepted twentieth is occupied by plantations, so disposed as to embellish tracts naturally bleak and dismal. The soil of the western district is cold and wet,—much of it retaining a strong dash of its original mossy character; but that of the eastern district is predominantly of a light gravelly nature toward the Avon, and of a

clayey character in the interior. The rocks are partly eruptive and partly of the coal formation. A fine-grained blue whinstone is extensively quarried. A sandstone of very close grain, with a fracture resembling that of marble, capable of retaining the chisel marks of sculpture unchanged through centuries, is worked. Coal has in recent years been found in great abundance, and is now very extensively mined. Iron ore, of fine quality, though with a comparatively small per centage of metal, is worked in the vicinity of Maddiston. The principal landowner is Forbes of Callendar. The gross yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1841 at £38,250. Assessed property in 1843, £6,734 16s. Several mills of different kinds stand on the Avon, and are propelled by its water power. Half a mile north of the parish church stands the old castle of Almond, surrounded by a fosse, and formerly a seat of the Earls of Callendar. Three-quarters of a mile above Linlithgow-bridge, on the Avon, stands Emanuel Priory: which see. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Falkirk, by the Union canal, by the Slamannan railway, and by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway; it shares with Linlithgowshire the honours of the magnificent aqueduct and viaduct across the Avon; and it has near access to the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, on the east side at the Linlithgow station, and on the west side at the Polmont station. Population in 1831, 1,540; in 1851, 2,647. Houses, 488.

This parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £231 4s. 8d.; glebe, £9. Unappropriated teinds, £88 19s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £24 fees and a glebe of 6 acres. The parish church was built about the year 1808, and contains 600 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church at Avonbridge, built in 1803, and containing 308 sittings. There are a non-parochial school and a parochial library. The tract now forming the parish of Muiravonside was anciently part of the parish of Falkirk, and does not appear on record as a separate parish till the year 1606. A chapel stood in old times at Ballembriech, on the Avon, 3 miles west of the present parish church. The popular name of the parish, or rather popular abbreviation of the proper name, is Moranside.

MUIR-BURN, a brook tracing the boundary between Ayrshire and Renfrewshire, formerly also between the barony of Beith and the lands of the monks of Paisley, a short distance northward to Castle-Semple loch.

MUIR-BURN, Lanarkshire. See Glassford.

MUIRBURN-MEADOW. See Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway.

MUIRCLEUGH. See Lauder.

MUIRCOCKHALL. See Dunfermline.

MUIRDRUM, a post-office village in the parish of Panbride, Forfarshire. It stands on the road from Arbroath to Dundee, 6 miles south-west of Arbroath, and 12 north-east of Dundee. Population, 112. Houses, 30.

MUIRDYKES. See Lochwinnoch.

MUIRHEAD, a village in the parish of Liff and Benvie, Forfarshire. Population, 81. Houses, 16.

MUIRHEAD, a village in the parish of Kettle, Fifeshire. Population, 106. Houses, 21.

MUIRHEAD, a village in the eastern district of the parish of Cadder, Lanarkshire. Population, 49.

MUIRHOUSE. See Murroes and Cramond.

MUIRHOUSES, a village in the parish of Carriden, Linlithgowshire. Population, 139. Houses, 31.

MUIRKIRK, a parish in the extreme north-east of Kyle, Ayrshire. It comprises the most easterly land in the county; and contains the post-town of Muirkirk, and the village of Glenbuck. It is bounded on the north and the east by Lanarkshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Auchinleck, Sorn, and Galston. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 9 miles; its greatest breadth, from Forrest-cairn to Stoney-hill, is 8½ miles; and its area is about 58 square miles. On all sides except the west and the north-west, or over a sweeping segment of 25 miles, its boundary is a water-shedding line of summits. The surface of the interior is a rough, broken, dreary expanse of moorish hills, averaging from 800 to 1,000 feet in altitude, tame in outline, darkly heathy in general dress, now rising in solitary heights, and now forming ridges which run toward almost every point of the compass, slenderly intersected with uninteresting valley-grounds, and nearly altogether destitute of either grandeur or any other attraction of landscape. Cairntable, on the boundary with Lanarkshire, near the south-east extremity, is the highest ground, attains an altitude of 1,650 feet above sea-level, and commands, on a clear day, an extensive and diversified prospect. About the middle of the eastern boundary, and half-a-mile inland from it, are two artificial lakes, jointly covering 121 acres, cut out at the beginning of the century as reservoirs to supply the cotton-works at Catrine. Issuing from the first of these, and traversing the second, the river Ayr runs 8 miles westward through the parish, cutting it into very nearly equal parts. Of numerous independent streams, all of local origin, which join it in its progress, the chief on its right bank are Powness, Greenock, and Whitehaugh waters, respectively 3, 9½, and 5 miles long, and on its left are Garpel-water and Procribe-burn, respectively 4 and 2 miles long. The Ayr and the Greenock have a few eels, and abound with blackish-coloured trouts. Only about one-twentieth of the area of the parish is in tillage; and all the remainder, excepting about 300 acres of plantation, is disposed in sheep-walks,—some of them so excellent that the first-class prize for black-faced sheep fed on them has often been awarded at the Highland Society's shows. A natural forest extended, in the twelfth century, over a large part, perhaps nearly the whole, of the surface: and has left dreary memorials both in such names as Netherwood and Harwood, worn by utterly treeless farms, and in long trunks and branches deeply buried in moss. The mountain-ash is the chief tree which appears to grow spontaneously; it adorns the wildest scenes; and unexpectedly meets the eye by the side of a barren rock and sequestered stream, seldom seen except by the inhabitants of the air or the solitary shepherd and his flock. Coal lies on both sides of the Ayr, at no greater a depth than 60 fathoms, in six seams aggregately 30½ feet thick, and severally 3½, 3, 7, 9, 2½, and 5½; and is mined, on the most approved plans and in very large quantities, both for exportation and for local consumpt and manufacture. Ironstone occurs in the coal-field in five workable seams, so thick that three tons of stone are obtained under every square yard of surface. Limestone likewise plentifully occurs, and is worked jointly with the ironstone and the coal. Lead and manganese have been found, but not in such quantity as to be remuneratingly worked. The most extensive landowner is Lord Henry Bentinck; and there are nine other considerable landowners, besides a few smaller ones. The yearly value of raw produce, inclusive of £10,000 for minerals, was estimated in 1837 at £18,520. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £6,179 3s. 7d. The parish is deeply and pathetically associated with the martyrly history of the Covenanters. Of various monuments the most remarkable is the

tombstone of the eminent Scottish worthy, John Brown. See PRIESTHILL. On the top of Cairntable there are two large cairns. The parish is traversed eastward by the turnpike between Ayr and Edinburgh, and southward by the road between Glasgow and Dumfries by way of Strathaven; and it has a branch railway, commencing at a point 57¾ miles from Glasgow, and extending 10¼ miles west-south-westward into junction with the Glasgow and South-western railway at the village of Auchinleck. Population in 1831, 2,816; in 1851, 3,423. Houses, 574.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Marquis of Hastings. Stipend, £157 17s. 3d.; glebe, £25. Schoolmaster's salary, £28, with £60 fees, and £5 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1813, and contains 1,000 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 200; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £82 7s. 6½d. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1823, and contains 380 sittings. There is likewise a recently erected Roman Catholic chapel, with about 100 sittings. There are two schools supported by the Muirkirk iron company, and three other non-parochial schools. Till 1631 the parish was included in MAUCHLINE: which see. The church erected in it, at its being made independent, was appropriately called the Kirk of the Muir,—abbreviatedly Muirkirk,—and more formally the Muirkirk of Kyle.

The TOWN OF MUIRKIRK stands near the centre of the parish of Muirkirk, on the river Ayr, at the intersection of the Ayr and Edinburgh, and the Glasgow and Dumfries roads, 13 miles south of Strathaven, 14 miles east of Mauchline, 25½ north-east by east of Ayr, 43 miles north-north-west of Dumfries, and 30 miles by road, but 57¾ miles by railway, south-east by south of Glasgow. It is the seat of an extensive iron manufacture, and was brought into existence, in the latter part of last century, by the discovery and smelting of iron ores. A small predecessor or nucleus of it previously existed, under the name of Garan; and the transmutation of this into the town of Muirkirk is noticed as follows in the Old Statistical Account: "The only village, or rather *clachan*, as they are commonly called, that deserves the name, lies at a small distance from the church, by the side of the high-road, on a rising ground called Garanhill, which therefore gives name to the range of houses that occupy it. They have increased greatly in number since the commencement of the works; and new houses and new streets have risen around them. Many new houses besides, some of them of a very neat structure, have been built at the works themselves; and others are daily appearing that will, in a short time, greatly exceed, in number and elegance, those of the old village, formerly, indeed, the only one that the parish could boast." The place has undergone great fluctuations of prosperity; but, during the last 20 years, and especially since the formation of the railway, it has been very flourishing, insomuch as to take firm rank among the great seats of the iron manufacture in Scotland. The works connected with it comprise large blast furnaces for pig-iron, extensive works for malleable iron, a foundry, and some extensive works for tiles and lime. There were formerly works for coal tar, but these are now in ruins. The town has an office of the Clydesdale bank of Scotland, a savings' bank, and a large circulating library. Population about 2,300.

MUIRSIDE, a village in the parish of Kinnell, Forfarshire. Population, 95. Houses, 21.

MUIRTON, a quondam populous village, now quite extinct, in the parish of Perth. Perthshire.

MUIRTON, Kincardineshire. See MARYKIRK.

MUIRTON (GREEN OF), a suburb of the town of Inverness.

MUIRYFAULDS. See KETTINS.

MULBEN-BURN, a brook draining the northern part of the parish of Boharm, in Banffshire, and running thence north-westward, along a very romantic rocky gorge, to the Spey at Boat of Bridge.

MULBRAX. See BIRSAY and HABRAY.

MULBUIE. See MULLBUY.

MULDONICH, one of the Barra islands at the south end of the outer Hebridean archipelago. It lies 1⅜ mile south of the mainland of Barra, and 2 miles west of Vatersa. It measures only about 2½ miles in circumference, is composed wholly of gneiss, and consists of a single hill, which rises 600 or 700 feet above sea-level. Its name means 'the hill of Duncan.'

MULIGRACH, the most northerly of the Summer islands, lying between the promontory of Rumone and the entrance of Loch-Broom, on the west coast of Cromartyshire. Sandstone strata, of which it wholly consists, can be traced gradually undulating from a horizontal position till they become nearly vertical, and then they lose their marks of stratification. The change of position is accompanied by fissures and caverns, indicating subsidence, or the operation of some analogous cause, after the formation of the last deposits of rock. The island has a circumference of probably not more than 2½ miles, and is not inhabited.

MULL, a political district in the north-west of Argyleshire. It comprehends the parish of Morven, the parish of Torosay, the parish of Kilninian and Kilmore, the parish of Kilfinichen and Kilvicenen, the parish of Coll and Tiree, and the Argyleshire portions of the parish of Small Isles. The first of these parishes lies principally on the mainland, but comprises two small islands in Loch-Suinart; the second, third, and fourth comprise the island of Mull, and all the isles and islets in its near neighbourhood; the fifth consists chiefly of the islands of Coll and Tiree; and the last comprises the islands of Muck, Rum, and Canna. The character of the district, therefore, will be well understood by reference to our articles on Morven and the several islands. Population in 1831, 18,997; in 1851, 15,189. Houses, 2,781. The presbytery of Mull, in the synod of Agyle, comprehends all the political district of Mull, together with the parish of Ardnamurchan; but within four of its quoad civilia parishes are included also the seven quoad sacra or parliamentary parishes of Kinlochspelvie, Sallen, Ulva, Tobermory, Iona, Aucharacle, and Strontian.

MULL, an island, forming the central part of the district of Mull, in Argyleshire. It constitutes rather more than one-half of that district, and is the third in magnitude of all the Hebridean islands. It is separated from Ardnamurchan on the north, by the lower part of Loch-Suinart,—from Morven on the north-east, by the Sound of Mull,—and from Lorn on the west, by the lower part of Loch-Linnhe; and is washed on all other sides either by the main body of the Deucaledonian sea, or by brief sounds of it flanked on the outer side by islands of inconsiderable size. So much is Mull indented by bays and marine lochs, that, though measuring, in extreme diameter, not more than 35 miles, it possesses a circumference along sinuosities of its coast of upwards of 300 miles. Its greatest length west-south-westward, from the point of Downrt, opposite the southern extremity of Lismore, to the small headlands on the Sound of Iona, is about 30 miles; its greatest breadth, in a line from the northern extremity over the summit of Benmore, to a point

below the farm of Scourr, in the Ross of Mull, is about 25 miles; and its superficial extent, as estimated by Mr. M'Donald in his 'General View of the Agriculture of the Hebrides,' is 420 square miles, or 210,000 Scotch acres. Were a line drawn from Treshnish point, opposite the island of Treshnish on the north-west, to the headland on the west side of the entrance of Loch-Buy, the main body of the island lying between that line and the continent would be nearly a parallelogram of 25 miles by 14, extending north-north-west and south-south-east, but, besides suffering other and very considerable intrusions from the sea, would be indented on the south-west to the extent of nearly 8 miles by Loch-na-Keal; and the parts of the island lying between the line and the main ocean, would comprise only 6½ miles in length of the peninsula of Gribon between Loch-na-Keal and Loch-Scridon, and about 16 miles of the long peninsula called the Ross of Mull, which runs out to the Sound of Iona, and, notwithstanding its great length, possesses a mean breadth of little more than 4 miles.

Mull may be summarily characterized as having a boisterous coast, a wet and stormy climate, and a rough, unpromising, trackless surface, redeemed only by fine spots 'few and far between' in sheltered valleys, or more frequently at the head of bays and the bolder inlets of the sea. "We passed the head of Loch-Frisa," says Lord Teignmouth, "and viewed from its shore the lofty summit of Benmore. Mull is, with the exception of some patches of arable land, a vast moor." Yet, as if willing to say something which might mitigate the effects of so unmeasured an anathema, his lordship adds: "Near Tobermory is a sequestered scene of much beauty, recalling to the Italian traveller in miniature the recollection of Terni. Sacheverel, 150 years ago, was struck with its resemblance to Italian scenery. A lake is enclosed by an amphitheatre of hills covered with oak, interspersed with torrents, forming picturesque cascades." "The rapidity," say the Messrs. Anderson, "with which its rocks decompose, prevents the island from having much picturesque beauty; and the tourist will be but ill rewarded in searching for fine scenery at any distance from the coast. Of an altitude exceeding 3,000 feet, the central group of mountains—among which Benmore rises supreme—vie in height with the Cuchullins of Skye, and, like that chain, bring down immense volumes of rain and vapour on the island."

A miniature or reduced copy of Dr. M'Culloch's picture of the island, which he sections off into five divisions, will give a sufficiently minute view of its contour and physical character.—The district lying north of the isthmus between the head of Loch-na-Keal and the mouth of Aros-water, is all hilly and irregular; yet, though high, cannot be called mountainous. Geognostically a trap district, it everywhere presents that terraced aspect whence the trap formation has its name, and rises in numerous stages from the shores to a maximum elevation in the interior of from 1,200 to 1,500 feet. Its coasts are now grassy slopes, now cliffs, and now rocky terraces, the first of the successive stages which recede into the interior; and they occasionally give place in deep bays, to small sandy beaches, formed of broken shells. Picturesqueness occurs charily and at long intervals along the shores, and is quite unknown in the interior. A few of the promontories and columnar ranges on Loch-na-Keal and the Sound of Ulva, are either clothed with ivy or decorated by the scattered remains of oak and ash coppices, and present solitary studies which are not deficient in interest to an artist; and some basaltic veins, in the same localities, have been left alone amid the erosion and decomposition of the softer rocks which once enclosed them, and now rise high above the surface with such resemblance to the ruined walls of castles, that, at a little distance, only the experienced eye of a mineralogist can detect their true character. The district thus noticed contains the topographical subdivisions of Mornish, Mishnish, and Quinish.—A second district includes all Gribon and a small part of Torosay, or the whole of the peninsular territory lying west of a line drawn from the head of Loch-Scridon, past the west base of Benmore to Loch-na-Keal. This consists of just such trappean terraces as occupy the area of the former, but acquires an altitude of not much less than 2,000 feet, maintains this altitude over an extensive table-land, and, while descending by interrupted slopes on the south to level shores on Loch-Scridon, breaks down on the west first in steep declivities, and next in high cliffs, which jointly have an elevation of at least 1,000 feet above sea-level. Of various caves in this part of the island which form objects of attraction to a numerous class of visitors, one known by the name of Mackinnon's, is dark, lofty, profound, and imposing on the imagination, yet presents nothing but an abyss of vacancy in which the eye vainly seeks for any distinctive object on which it may momentarily repose. Near this an open and arched but shallow excavation of great size penetrates some secondary strata; and in consequence of filtrations of small rills charged with calcareous matter, is adorned along the room with huge though rude stalactites. Ash-trees and ivy mantle over the walls and top of the exterior, and, in combination with the sublime background of towering cliffs, produce a scene of great effect and admirable colouring. The rocky strata of the coast in the vicinity of the caves resemble an irregular and huge inclined staircase, the surface looking to the land, and the outer edges turned upwards at a considerable angle. A pedestrian, in traversing them from the beach, laboriously surmounts one step only perhaps to be conducted to a lower point than that from which he ascended; and not till he has crossed a vast number of the alternate elevations and descents does he find himself on land even but a small degree higher than the level of the beach.—A third district, which may be designated the mountainous, extends due eastward from the second to the Sound of Mull, and flanks the coast of that Sound from the kirk of Torosay, or the castle of Aros, to a point between Macalister's bay and the head of Loch-Don. Irrespective of the vast and towering form of Benmore [which see], it attains, over the greater part of its extent, an average elevation of nearly 2,300 feet above sea-level; yet, on the north and east it gradually subsides in altitude, and eventually gives place to a belt of flat shore along the Sound.—A fourth district occupies all the area south of the former, and westward to a line irregularly drawn between Shiha and Bunessan in the Ross of Mull. This territory, in common with all the others yet named, is trappean; it possesses, over far the greater part of its area, uniformly high land; and in its coast-line it is strongly marked by lofty cliffs from Inimore to Loch-Buy, but eastward of that bay declines into the flat shores and indented outline of Loch-Spelis and Loch-Don.—The last district is the western part of the Ross of Mull, and extends inland from the extremity of that long peninsula only between 5 and 8 miles. It geognostically consists of granitic and metamorphic rocks, yet blends with the trap along the line of contact; and it is either disposed in small and numerous rugged eminences through which the naked rock very frequently projects, or presents the more undulating

features which attend the schistose varieties of gneiss.—The various modifications of trap rocks which prevail over the four principal districts, give place, in the Benmore region, to syenite and a blue claystone; and they elsewhere have interspersed among them, in positions of much distortedness, beds of limestone and sandstone belonging to the lias and oolitic series. Agates, zeolites, and the other enclosed minerals of basaltic and amygdaloidal rocks, occur in considerable numbers; carbonized wood has been discovered; and hypersthene, though not yet met with, probably exists. A fine red granite is found at the promontory of Ross.

Excepting on the small rocky district at the point of the Ross, and on a few of the summits in the mountainous tract, the soil of Mull is both deep and fertile, and bears a considerably larger crop of pasture in a given space than that of Skye. Yet Mull, of all the Hebrides, is least adapted for the cultivation of grain, and is compelled to exchange part of its abounding flocks of cattle for imported corn. Both proprietors and tenants have, for a considerable series of years, occupied themselves principally as graziers, and have experienced both an augmentation in the quantity and an amelioration in the quality of their stock. The Tweeddale breed of sheep has been universally substituted for the ancient Highland; and a few Cheviots may be found on the low-lying farms. The horses of the island have long been noted for hardiness; but, in consequence of improvements in husbandry, and alterations in the value of land, they have, of late years, decreased much in number. Woods at one time were so rife in Mull as to be celebrated for their extent and beauty; but, except in a few neglected coppices, chiefly of oak intermixed with birch and hazel, they have long since vanished. Larch, fir, and other trees have, to a noticeable extent, been planted in the north; and the ash grows with great vigour and beauty in sheltered situations in the east; but planes, so noted for their indifference to the power of winds, seem here to be almost entirely unknown.

Of several fresh-water lakes, the largest are Loch-Erison in the north, Loch-Uisk in the south, and Loch-Ba near the head of Loch-na-Keal. In a bay on the north-east called Bloody-bay, a little north of Tobermory, a sea-battle was fought in the 15th century, between Angus of the Isles and the Earls of Crawford and Huntly. The island, though singularly poor in antiquities, even possessing few and tame specimens of those dullest of all objects of antiquarian curiosity, barrows, cairns, and grave-stones, contains three interesting examples of the semi-ancient fortalice,—the castle of Aros, overhanging the Sound of Mull in the vicinity of the cognominal hamlet,—Duart-castle, looking up Loch-Linnhe, and garrisoned till lately by a detachment from Fort-William,—and the castle of Moy, standing in the vicinity of the modern mansion at the head of Loch-Buy. The chief trade of the island is centred at Tobermory, which is its only town; and there also are its seats of justice, and its principal civil institutions. See the article Tobermory. Mull, though divided into several parishes in the times of Popery, was consolidated into one parish at the Reformation. This was called the parish of Mull, and belonged to the presbytery of Lorn. About the time of the Revolution, the part of it north of the isthmus at Aros was erected into a separate parish, under the name of Kilninian. The rest of it continued for upwards of 40 years afterwards to be all one parish, under the name of the parish of Ross; and this was then divided into the parish of Torosay on the east, and the united parish of Kilfinichen and Kilviceuen on the west.

MULL (Sound of), the belt of sea between the island of Mull and the Scottish mainland. It is identified at its north end with the lower part of Loch-Suinart, and on the south with the lower part of Loch-Linnhe; and is undisputed in designation only between the headlands at Bloody-bay and Duart-castle,—a distance of about 19 miles. As thus limited, it is flanked on the continent side only by Morven, measures from 11 furlongs to 3¼ miles in breadth, and possesses only five or six islets, all of them quite inconsiderable. But regarded as including the whole band of sea which divides Mull from the continent, it may be viewed as commencing on the south between the headland at Loch-Buy and Macmarquesas point in Seill island, and cannot measure less than 36 miles in length, while it has occasionally a breadth of from 8 to 10 miles, is flanked by Mid and Nether Lorn and part of Ardnamurchan, and possesses the large island of Kerrera, besides various minor islands. The Sound, even limitedly understood, has depth enough to bear vessels of the largest burden; it sweeps in beautiful curvatures between comparatively mountainous and moorish shores, which are occasionally relieved by pendicles of deep verdure, and patches of birch and hazel coppice; and in all directions it is closed up in the distance by chains of wild and alpine heights, the chief of which are the prodigious masses agglomerated round Ben-Cruachan. "On each cape and promontory, as we wind along finely," say the Messrs. Anderson, "the fragments of the dark grey walls of the ancient Scandinavian burghs, and the shattered and picturesque battlements of more recent castles, rise up before us, recalling the thoughts of the stern olden time, when the whole of these shores were exposed to continual warfare and invasion. In fine weather a grander and more impressive scene, both from its natural beauties and its historical associations, can hardly be imagined. When the weather is rough, the passage is both difficult and dangerous, more particularly from the 'conflicting tides that meet from strait and lake,' and from the sudden gusts of wind that issue from the mountain glens. In clear moonlight, also, the sail is most delightful; and then,—

> 'Awaked before the rushing prow
> The mimic fires of ocean glow,
> Those lightnings of the wave;
> Wild sparkles crest the broken tides,
> And flashing round the vessel's sides,
> With elvish lustre lave!'"

MULL OF CARA. See Cara.

MULL OF GALLOWAY. See Galloway.

MULL OF KINTYRE. See Kintyre.

MULL OF OA. See Islay.

MULLBUY, a broad-based, extensive, ridgy hill in that district on the east coast of Ross and Cromarty, which is called Ardmeanach, or 'the Black isle.' The hill—though only about 500 feet high—extends from the moor of Ord to the town of Cromarty,—a distance of about 16 miles, and forms the spine of the peninsula between Beauly frith and all the upper part of the frith of Cromarty. It has a gently featured outline, and commands very pleasant prospects. Its predominant rock is the old red sandstone, which has been extensively quarried. The surface of the hill, to a very great extent, was long allowed to lie half waste, chiefly in a state of commonage, yet was all pronounced, by good judges, at an early period of the age of agricultural improvement, to be, every foot of it, available for the plough, with generally as good soil as the low grounds of the peninsula.

MULLHEAD. See Deerness.

MULLION. See Redgorton.

MULLOCH-BAY, a small free port at the south-west extremity of the parish of Rerrick, Kirkcudbrightshire. It is at present a mere landing-place, but could, at very small expense, be converted into a safe and commodious harbour.

MULROY. See Roy (The).

MUNCRAIG, a lofty rocky headland in the parish of Borgue, Kirkcudbrightshire. Its cliffs, as also those of two other headlands in the same parish, have irregular fantastic forms, and combine with adjacent rocky islets and the surgy tides of the Solway frith to form a piece of scenery alike curious, romantic, and sublime.

MUNDOLE. See Forres.

MUNGO (St.), a parish in Annandale, Dumfries-shire. Its post-town is Lockerby, ½ a mile from its northern extremity. It is bounded by Dryfesdale, Tundergarth, Hoddam, Cummertrees, and Dalton. Its length southward is 5 miles; its greatest breadth is about 3 miles; and its area is about 7¼ square miles. The river Annan traces the south-western and the southern boundary, over a distance of 3 miles, and contains at one point here a pool called the Rockhole, or vulgarly Rotchel, of an astonishing depth, formed in the middle of a rock. The water of Milk runs in a southerly direction, partly on the eastern boundary, but chiefly through the interior, to the Annan. Fine springs of water are numerous, generally welling up from sandstone rocks or from overlying trap. The surface of the parish, seen from heights which command a map-like view of it in the distance, appears to be level; but, though not strictly hilly, it has such swells and heights as, with the aid of Brunswark-hill in the contiguous parish of Hoddam, and the wooded rising grounds of Kirkwood in Dalton, to constitute, on a nearer inspection, a very gracefully varied and pleasing landscape. Nutholmhill, flanking the course of the Annan, but subsiding slowly into level ground toward the south, has an elevation of about 200 feet above sea-level; and Barrhill and Breckonhill form a ridge parallel to it on the north, possessing an altitude of about 250 feet. About 300 acres are under wood, chiefly plantation; and the same number, or upwards, are uncultivated. An alluvial soil, averaging about 18 inches in depth, and free from every kind of stones, covers about 286 acres along the Annan and the Milk. The principal landowner is Jardine of Castlemilk, and there are 18 others. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1834 was £9,197. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £3,952 5s. 6d. The real rental in 1855 was £5,456. The only noticeable house, either as a mansion or as a seat of historical association, is Castlemilk. Originally built and possessed by the Bruces, the ancient lords of Annandale, it passed as the marriage-dowry of the daughter of King Robert Bruce to Walter, High Steward of Scotland, and descended to their son Robert, the first of the Stewarts who came to the Crown. It afterwards went by marriage to the Maxwells, and was sold by them to the Douglases, and has subsequently undergone a repeated change of proprietors; but it still gives name to a branch of the most ancient family who owned it, except the Bruces,—the Stewarts of Castlemilk, in the parish of Carmunnock, Lanarkshire. It was besieged, during the minority of Edward VI., by Protector Somerset, whose station during the siege was not long ago traceable, and is called Cannon-holes. It was afterwards invested by Oliver Cromwell, and resisted for a considerable time his attacks. In 1707, it was dismantled and modernized into a dwelling-house; and in 1796, it was entirely rebuilt. The mansion stands on a rising ground, on the left bank of the Milk, south of Breckonhill, and is environed with fine pleasure-grounds and a beautiful country. The parish is traversed by the road from Glasgow to Carlisle, and by the Caledonian railway; and it has near access to the latter at the stations of Lockerby and Ecclefechan. Population in 1831, 791; in 1851, 645. Houses, 117.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £173 12s. 10d.; glebe, £60. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4d., with £30 fees. The parish church is situated in the centre of the parish; and it was erected in 1841, and contains 319 sittings. The parish school likewise is centrally situated. The ancient parish was called Abermele, from the confluence of the Mele or Milk with the Annan; and the name was changed into Castlemele or Castlemilk so early as before the year 1170, the date of the erection of the Bruces' fortified residence. The church was confirmed by Robert de Bruce in 1174, to the episcopate of Glasgow, and became a mensal church of that see till the Reformation. The bishops of Glasgow are conjectured—chiefly from some remains visible at the end of last century of an ancient village, and of an extensive garden with a fish-pond—to have had a residence in the parish. Owing to the church having been dedicated to St. Kentigern, it has, since the Reformation, borne that saint's vulgar name of Mungo. The parish was, for a short period succeeding 1609, annexed to Tundergarth.

MUNGO (St.), Lanarkshire. See Glasgow.

MUNGO'S HILL (St.). See Huntly.

MUNLOCHY, a post-office village in the parish of Knockbain, Ross-shire. It stands on the road from Inverness to Fortrose, at the head of Munlochy-bay, an indentation of the Moray frith, 2 miles in length, and opposite Culloden-head. The village is 6 miles south-west of Fortrose, and 7 north of Inverness. It is an excellent fishing-station. Population, 85. Houses, 23.

MUNNOCK-BURN. See Ardrossan.

MURDER (Loch). See Tinwald.

MURDOCH'S-ISLE. See Ard (Loch).

MURIE. See Errol.

MURIESTON-WATER, a rivulet of the western wing of Edinburghshire. It rises at Cobinshaw, on the confines of Lanarkshire, and runs about 8 miles north-north-eastward through the parishes of Westcalder and Midcalder, to a confluence with Linnhouse-water, in the vicinity of the village of Midcalder, and near the Linnhouse's influx to the Almond.

MURKLE, an estate and a bay in the parish of Olrick, Caithness-shire. The name Murkle is supposed to be a corruption of Morthill, the 'field of death,' and to allude to a victorious slaughter of Danes in a pitched battle between them and the Caithness-men. Here are quarries of slate and flagstone. The bay of Murkle is a small arm of the south side of Dunnet bay, 2½ miles east of Thurso bay. It was formerly noted for its fisheries and its manufacture of kelp; and it is capable of being rendered a safe retreat, to vessels in distress, from the tempestuous boiling of the Pentland frith.

MURRAY-BURN, a brook, running on the north-western boundary of the parish of Colinton to the Water of Leith at Longstone, a little below Slateford, in Edinburghshire.

MURRAYFIELD, a post-office station 2½ miles from Edinburgh.

MURRAYS (St.). See Maybole.

MURRAYS-HALL. See Kinnoul.

MURRAY'S ISLES, two small islands, pastured by sheep, in the mouth of Fleet-bay, and in the parish of Girthon, Kirkcudbrightshire. They are also called the Isles of Fleet.

MURRAYTOWN. See GRANNOCH (LOCH).

MURROCH-GLEN. See DUMBARTON.

MURROES, an inland parish in the south of Forfarshire. Its post-town is Dundee, 2½ miles southwest of its southern border; and it contains the hamlets of Hole of Murroes, Bucklerhead, and Kellas. It is bounded by Inverarity, Monikie, Monifieth, Dundee, Mains, and Tealing. Its outline is exceedingly irregular, being deeply indented by the detached section of Dundee. Its length southward, measured over the middle of the Dundee indentation, is 4¼ miles; its breadth is generally somewhat upwards of 2 miles; and its area is about 7 square miles. Its surface has almost everywhere an undulating character; and its general rise, especially toward the northern boundary, is not inconsiderable. The greater part of it has a pleasant and highly cultivated appearance. Two rivulets, Fithie water and Murroes burn, drain it southward to the Dighty, and drive several thrashing and corn-mills, and a small flax-mill. The predominant rocks are sandstone and trap. The prevailing soil is black loam variously incumbent on rock, gravel, and clay; a considerable part of it deep and fertile, the rest of it light and less productive. About 3,430 Scotch acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage; about 65 are uncultivated; and about 150 are under plantation. The estimated value of raw produce in 1842 was £18,549; assessed property in 1843, £7,389; real rental in 1855, £7,206. There are five landowners. The principal residence is Ballumbie-house, standing in a well-sheltered situation, and commanding a fine prospect toward the south. Near the right bank of the Fithie, on the southern border of the parish, are the remains of the castle of Ballumbie, anciently a fortified residence, belonging to the Anglo-Norman family of Lovell, now long extinct, and the home of the celebrated Catherine Douglas, the wife of one of that family, and the heroine whose arm was fractured in an attempt to protect King James I. from the assassins who murdered him in Perth. At Easter Powrie, now called Wedderburn, also on the right bank of the Fithie, are the remains of another castle, anciently the residence of Gilchrist, Thane of Angus, from whom all the Ogilvies in Scotland are said to be descended: and afterwards the property of Wedderburn of Wedderburn, the representative of the noble family of Scrymseour of Dudhope and Dundee. The parish is traversed by the roads from Dundee to Forfar and Letham, and enjoys considerable advantages from its nearness to Dundee. Population in 1831, 657; in 1851, 643. Houses, 143.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £172 4s. 8d.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4d., with £24 fees, and a house and garden. The parish church is an elegant Gothic structure, with a handsome bell-turret, built in 1848, and containing about 400 sittings. The old name of the parish was Muirhouse,—a name indicating the moorish waste condition in which great part of the surface anciently existed; and this is still the proper name, but has become universally corrupted into Murroes. Robert Edward, the author of a short, elegant, Latin history of Forfarshire, was episcopal minister of this parish in the reign of Charles II.

MURTHLY, a district of the parish of Little Dunkeld, Perthshire. It has a station on the Dunkeld railway. Murthly-castle, a seat of Sir W. D. Stewart, Bart., of Grandtully and Logiealmond, is situated here, amid very fine scenery, with undulating grounds and woods, about 4 miles south of Dunkeld. A new mansion, remarkable for beauty of design and elegance of architecture, was erected a few years ago in front of the old castle. A small old chapel upon the grounds, also, was restored to nearly its primitive appearance, and fitted gorgeously up for use as a Roman Catholic place of worship.

MURTHLY, an isolated district of the parish of Weem, Perthshire. See WEEM.

MURTLE, an ancient barony in the parish of Peterculter, Aberdeenshire. It formerly belonged to the town of Aberdeen, but has been divided into several lots, which have passed into different hands, and assumed different names. The part of it still called Murtle contains an elegant modern Grecian mansion, in a commanding situation, with a charming view of Deeside and the Grampians. One of the brooks which intersect Peterculter is called Murtle-burn. There is a station for Murtle on the Deeside railway, the second station from Aberdeen.

MUSAY, or QUEEN'S ISLAND, a small island in Shetland, probably not more than 2½ miles in circumference. It lies about half-a-mile from the east coast of the Sandwick part of Mainland, and about 7 miles south by west of Bressay.

MUSSELBURGH, a post-town and parliamentary burgh, in the parish of Inveresk, Edinburghshire. Viewed apart from places of other names which lie within its parliamentary boundaries, it stands on the right bank of the river Esk, 3 furlongs south of the frith of Forth, 2½ miles east-south-east of Portobello, 3½ miles west of Tranent, 4 miles north by east of Dalkeith, and 5½ miles east by south of Edinburgh. Its site is a flat expanse only a few feet above sea-level, fringed on the north by fine sandy downs called Musselburgh links, lying between it and the frith, and flanked on the south by a beautiful ridge of rising grounds, which is picturesquely crowned with the church and village of Inveresk. But its boundaries as a burgh are, Ravenshaugh-burn on the east, the lands of Inveresk on the south, the burn at Magdalene-bridge on the west, and the sea-beach on the north. They extend 2½ miles in extreme length from east to west, ¾ of a mile in extreme breadth southward from the mouth of the Esk, and about 400 yards in mean breadth over about half-a-mile at each of the ends; and they comprehend the considerable town of Fisherrow lying compactly with Musselburgh along the opposite bank of the river, the large village of Newbigging stretching in one street with some appendages about ¼ of a mile southward from near the middle of Musselburgh to the extreme southern boundary, Magdalene salt-works near Magdalene bridge, and the villages of Westpans and Levenhall, near the mouth of Ravenshaugh-burn. Such a long broad field of partly compact and partly interrupted town,—skirted with the links of Musselburgh and Fisherrow, and with the luxuriant and gemmed slopes of Inveresk,—washed with the gay and brilliant waters of the frith of Forth,—bisected with the broad, shallow, limpid, pebbly stream of the Esk,—feathered in many a part with lines and clumps of trees,—and embellished all around with mansions, villas, lawns, and gardens,—render Musselburgh, as to the first impression it makes upon a stranger, and even to the eye of a person who is familiar with its defects but feels them tenfold compensated by abounding advantages, one of the most calmly delightful towns, small or great, in Scotland.

Musselburgh proper consists of a High-street, running 650 yards eastward from the end of the Newbridge; a street called Mill-hill, running 450 yards north-eastward from the end of the timber-bridge to the links; a spacious but short thoroughfare running southward from the ends of the timber bridge to

the High-street; another spacious thoroughfare communicating between the High-street and Newbigging; and various lanes and alleys, running parallel with these last thoroughfares. The High-street is not quite straight, and varies much in breadth; at the centre, and in the east end, it is very spacious; and, in spite of defects, it altogether pleases the eye more than the main street of probably any other Scottish town of equal bulk. The town has a large proportion of self-contained houses, many of them in the style of villas; it presents a fair array of good shops, and of municipal and marketing appliances; it is well and somewhat regularly built; and it has such freedom from the intermixture prevalent in second-rate Scottish towns of low, thatched, or otherwise mean houses, as to possess, in comparison with other places of its size, a city-like character. The High-street is on the line of the road from Edinburgh to Berwick. On its north side stands the Musselburgh Arms, the principal inn of the town; old-established and commodious. On the same side, west of the inn, stands the tolbooth, a place curious both in appearance and in history. It was built in 1590, of materials taken from the chapel of Loretto, afterwards to be noticed; and is said to have been the earliest marked instance in Scotland of a secular erection raised from the dilapidation of an ecclesiastical edifice. During two centuries the burgesses of the town were annually excommunicated at Rome for the "sacrilege." The tolbooth had originally no elegance of architecture, and came to have a decayed appearance; and, a number of years ago, it was renovated and adorned. A number of rebels were confined in it between February and September of 1746. Attached to it is the town-hall, a more modern erection, containing the council-room and an assembly-room. Humbly but venerably surmounting these buildings, is a spiral steeple much more ancient than the tolbooth, and endurable only for its antiquity. Its primitive clock bears the date 1496 upon the dial, and is said to have been a present to Musselburgh from the Dutch States, to encourage the continuance of an extensive commerce with their towns. At the west end of High-street is a monument, inaugurated in December 1853, to the memory of Dr. Moir, long distinguished in the town as a public man and a physician, and famous throughout the country as the Delta of Blackwood's Magazine. The monument consists of a statue 8½ feet high, sculptured by Handyside Ritchie, and a pedestal 20 feet high, in the form of a plain square pillar, bearing a suitable inscription.

The main communication across the Esk, connecting Musselburgh with Fisherrow, and taking over the Berwick and Edinburgh road, is an elegant stone bridge of five elliptic arches, erected in 1807, from a design by Sir John Rennie, very nearly level in its roadway, and a great ornament to the town. About 250 yards below this bridge is a substantial timber bridge, resting on iron pillars, and renovated in 1838. About 220 yards above the stone bridge of 1807 stands an ancient stone-bridge, supposed, from its being on the direct line between the Pretorium at Inveresk and the harbour of Fisherrow, from its connexion at the ends with remains not long ago extant of an ancient causeway, and from various architectural features in its structure, to have been built by the Romans. It is narrow in the roadway, and high in the centre; it was formerly defended in the middle by a gate, some traces of which exist in the side-wall; and it has three arches, each 50 feet wide, with a spring of only 10 feet, and the segment of the circle so much depressed in several parts towards a straight line as apparently to indicate that the frame or cover must have sunk during the process of erection. This bridge is now used only by foot-passengers, but is remarkable as the grand thoroughfare for ages between the south-east of Scotland and the metropolis, as an important pass during English incursions and invasions undertaken in the international wars, and as the bridge by which armies poured along to neighbouring fields of fatal and memorable conflict. It is, says Chambers in his History of the Rebellion of 1745–6, "a structure over which all of noble or kingly birth, that had approached Edinburgh for at least a thousand years, must certainly have passed; which has borne processions of monks, and marches of armies, and trains of kings; which has rattled under the feet of Mary's frolic steed, and thundered beneath the war-horse of Cromwell." While the Scottish army were passing along this bridge to the field of Pinkie, the master of Montrose and several other persons were killed upon it by shot from the English vessels lying off the mouth of the river. A mound was thrown up at Inveresk churchyard by Protector Somerset of England to defend the bridge as a pass, and was afterwards used for the same purpose by Cromwell. The Chevalier's Highland army traversed the bridge in 1745, on their way to the field of Prestonpans. "Departing from Duddingston," says Chambers, "the insurgents soon after fell into the post-road, and continued their march till they entered the Market-gate of Fisherrow, an old narrow street leading to the bridge, in passing along which Charles bowed to the ladies who surveyed him from the windows, bending to those who were young or beautiful even till his hair mingled with the mane of his charger. The army now passed along the ancient bridge which there crosses the Esk. Proceeding directly onward, the column traversed, not the town of Musselburgh, but the old kirk-road, as it is called, to Inveresk, and entered the street of Newbigging about the centre. It then marched along the precincts of Pinkie-cleuch, and sought the high grounds near Carberry." Above the old Roman bridge is a wooden viaduct, taking across the Musselburgh branch of the North British railway to a terminus near the centre of the town. This branch railway goes into junction with the Fisherrow branch of the old Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway, and proceeds in a north-westerly direction into junction with the main trunk of the North British railway at a point to the east of Portobello. It was opened for traffic in the summer of 1847, and has proved of great advantage to Musselburgh.

On the margin of the links, immediately beyond the ancient eastern gate of the town, stood a celebrated chapel and hermitage dedicated to our Lady of Loretto. The place had similar fame in Scotland to its romancely storied prototype in Italy; and, though not professing to enclose the very cottage of the Nativity, or any other ancient edifice of Palestine, fetched to it by miraculous flight through the air or navigation across the ocean, was believed to share the physical sanctity and the powers of supernatural cure which the fables of superstition ascribed to the Italian Loretto. The Musselburgh chapel was of high but unascertained antiquity, and probably owed much of its importance to the haze which rested on its early history. Keith says that it was connected with the nunnery of Sciennes in Edinburgh; but he perhaps means no more than that the ladies of that establishment were retained to patronize it, or, for reasons of superstition or interest, used their influence to extol it to their dupes. Pregnant women sent their child-bed linen to it to be consecrated in order to their safe recovery, and accompanied their commission with large presents

of money; and pilgrimages of young men and maidens, of invalids and roués, of the great laden with care and the small harassed by disaster, were made to it from all parts of the country, in quest of blessings supposed to be purchasable with money. A solitary ascetic who inhabited the attached cell of the hermitage, added greatly to the celebrity of the place. The importance of the hermit was afterwards singularly evinced by the incident told by Knox in his History of the Reformation, of his having written in his name, by request of the Earl of Glencairn, a satire on the hypocrisy of the Romish priests, entitled "Ane Epistill direct fra the halie Hermeit of Alareit to his brethren the Grey Friars," and beginning,

"I Thomas Hermeit in Lareit,
Sanct Francis Ordour do hairtillie greit."

Even James V. himself performed a pilgrimage to the chapel on foot from Stirling, in August 1530, before setting sail to seek among the daughters of France a partner for his throne. Yet the chapel became, if not a Paphos, at least a place of somewhat kindred character,—a noxious meeting-place of young men and women,—a scene of barter between the tricks and gains of priestcraft and the indulgence and chartering of vice. "Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount, Lord Lion King-at-arms," whose satires are well known to lacerate priestcraft to the bones, and to salve its bleeding flesh with spices, found no fitter, no less pitied, subject for his cat-o'-nine tails and his rude salving than the chapel of Our Lady of Loretto. "Parts of Musskelborowe towne, wi' the chapel of Our Lady of Lauret," were destroyed in 1544 by the English army under the Earl of Hertford; and the chapel, though afterwards thoroughly re-edified or repaired, was soon frowned away from its site by the Reformation, and made acquainted, stone by stone, as we have seen, with convicted and acknowledged malefactors. "Of this building, which must have been of considerable dimensions," says the New Statistical Account of Inveresk, written in 1839, "no vestige now remains, save a cell measuring 12 feet by 10, covered by a circular wooded mount. In the roof is inserted a strong iron bar, with an oaken pulley attached, but for what purpose seems doubtful. In 1831, the present proprietor of the villa of Loretto, the Rev. Thomas Langhorne, caused part of the earthen floor to be dug up, when a number of human skulls were discovered, some of which were in complete preservation, and remain so. Over the entrance is an antique carved stone, but from the date on it, 1634, it must have been placed there at a period subsequent to the destruction of 'the chapelle of Lauret.' The present villa of Loretto, which is extensive and commodious, appears to have been built during the last century, and is surrounded by delightful gardens and orchards."—In the town of Musselburgh there were anciently two other chapels, similar in character to that of Loretto, but of much less note.

Four hundred yards south of the villa of Loretto, gracing the south-east outskirts of the town, and presenting in itself, in its grounds, and in their historical associations, singularly engrossing attractions, stands Pinkie-house. See the article PINKIE. At the east end and on the south side of High-street, stood, till about 1809, the house in which died, in July 1332, the great Randolph Earl of Moray, the friend and compatriot of "the good Lord James" Douglas, and the second in command under Robert Bruce in the field of Bannockburn. It was a two-story house, buttressed in front with conical Flemish windows, each surmounted by a sculptured rose. The ground-floor was disposed in a vaulted passage or corridor 6 feet wide, and in two apartments with arched roofs, each 14 feet square, and, from the floor to the centre of the arch, 8 feet high. The house might well have been the best in the town at the remote date of its erection. The inhabitants are said to have formed a guard round the house during the celebrated inmate's illness, and to have received some notable reward in the form of privilege conferred on the town from the Earl of Mar, the succeeding regent. At the west end of High-street stands a house which figures in the letters of Humphry Clinker as that in which Dr. Smollet was received by Commissioner Cardonell. Near the Fisherrow end of the timber bridge, stands the plain villa of Esk-side, the quondam residence of Professor Stuart; and within the precincts of its garden is a detached, tasteful, two-storied, circular building, beautifully mantled in ivy, the study of the Professor's son Gilbert, in which several of his works were written, and one of the most arresting objects in the landscape seen down the Esk from the new bridge. The manse of Inveresk, built in 1806, and situated in the south-west of Musselburgh, is noticeable as probably occupying the site of the ancient popish parsonage-house, and especially as having supplanted a predecessor of great note in association with literature. During the incumbency of the late Dr. Carlyle, the former manse, built in 1681, was a favourite resort of Robertson, Hume, Campbell, Logan, Mackenzie, Smollet, Home, Beattie, and other distinguished literati of the last age; here a large part of the tragedy of Douglas was written; here, among the papers of Dr. Carlyle, was found a complete copy of Collins' long lost "Ode on the Superstitions of the Highlands;" and here, at an earlier period, were composed the sermons of Williamson. Ecclesiastical buildings in the town, and antiquities and interesting mansions in its vicinity, are noticed in the article INVERESK: which see.

The links of Musselburgh, long noted for promenading, golfing, and archery-ground, were, in 1816, adopted as the chief scene of horse-racing in the Lothians. A curvilinear or irregularly oval race-course, measuring about 1,000 yards in its greater axis, less than 400 in its lesser axis, and about 2,400 in its circumference, stretches eastward from a point 100 yards east of the Esk, and impinges for a considerable way close upon the sea. At the part of it which is nearest the town, and about 100 yards from Loretto, there is a well-constructed stand. Races, understood to be those of Edinburgh, but claiming intermixedly the prefix names of it and of Musselburgh, have, since 1817, been run here every autumn. Between the west end of the race-course and the frith stands the gas-work, erected in 1832, which supplies both Musselburgh and Portobello with gas. On the Links of Musselburgh, in 1638, the Marquis of Hamilton, acting as the representative of Charles I., and bearing a commission to destroy the power of the Covenanters, was met by so many thousands of that noble and undaunted people, and saw such demonstrations of their might and resolution, as utterly blenched the warm hue of the ruthless hopes he cherished. Moving from these links along the coast to Leith, he found the line of his whole route flanked with the triumphant partisans of the Covenant; and on approaching the rising ground near the Leith academy, was petrified to see so many as about 600 Presbyterian ministers arrayed in the caps, bands, and gowns of Geneva, and calmly but sternly glancing defiance at his master's purpose to make Prelacy the religion of Scotland. In 1650 the chief part of the infantry of Oliver Cromwell encamped on the links, while his cavalry were quartered in the town; and they remained here during nearly two months.

The spot on which Cromwell's own tent was pitched is still pointed out opposite Linkfield-house.

Musselburgh is very favourably situated for the purposes of manufacture; but its history, in that respect, has been fluctuating and curious. A broadcloth manufactory, begun in the end of the 17th century, was long carried on in great perfection, though not to great extent. A kind of checks called Musselburgh stuffs were, in the early part of the 18th century, fabricated in large quantities from coarse wool, at the price of from 2½d. to 5d. per yard, and chiefly exported to America for female servants' gowns; but soon afterward they were entirely jostled out of the market by cheaper and more showy fabrics of cotton. Woollen cloth, both coarse and fine, continued to be made in small quantities toward the end of last century, but has since altogether ceased to be a Musselburgh article of produce. About the year 1750 a cotton manufactory was commenced, and employed in the town and its environs about 200 looms; but it was speedily swamped by successful competition in other parts of Scotland. A manufacture of thicksets, waistcoats, handkerchiefs, and some kindred fabrics set flourishingly off, though on a small scale, toward the end of last century; and it too has disappeared. A china manufacture was begun about the same time, or earlier, at Westpans, and received some encouragement from the nobility and gentry on account of the neat embellishments of its ornamental china; but as it could not produce table-china cheap enough for common sale, it was abandoned; and a pottery for the coarser sorts of earthenware took its place. Dyeing is another occupation which once formed a prominent part of the town's trade, and has declined nearly to extinction. A starch-work at Monkton, south of Musselburgh, paid, in 1792, no less than £4,064 13s. 4d. of excise duty, but was given up on the following year. A salt-work was very long in operation at Magdalene-pans. The brewing of ale and beer was very extensively carried on in the town, in the latter part of last century, but underwent great decrease about 20 years ago. The tanning and currying of leather is carried on in three large establishments, and employs about 80 workmen. The manufacturing of sailcloth was commenced on a small scale in 1811, and rose in a few years to a very flourishing condition, occupying large premises, and employing a steam-engine of 55 horse power. The weaving of haircloth, principally for chair and sofa-covers, was commenced in 1820, and has for a number of years been carried on in several factories. The making of fishing-nets, by very ingenious methods, is also an extensive manufacture. The raising of garden produce, particularly in the department of seeds and esculent plants, is likewise a large trade.

The harbour of Musselburgh, or more properly that of Fisherrow—slightly noticed in our article on that town—is situated more than half-a-mile west of the mouth of the Esk, and dates so high as the period of the Roman province of Valentia. From a Roman military station, around which also was a municipium or colony of citizens, at Inveresk, a causeway led down along the old bridge to the harbour; and from two other Romanized localities, at a much greater distance, other causeways led down to the same point. From ruins which have been discovered in digging the foundations of many houses in Fisherrow, the immediate vicinity of the harbour would seem also to have been very anciently a seat of population, and very probably the site of a colonia Romana. In the middle ages, also, a commerce appears to have been carried on between it and Holland, so large as to draw the special attention of the Dutch States, and excite their wishes for its continuance. Yet the harbour is at present so shallow as to have only 4½ feet of water at neap tides. This fact, jointly with one formerly glanced at, that the English vessels, in 1547, got so close into the mouth of the Esk as to fire destructively upon the troops passing along the old bridge to the field of Pinkie, appears to intimate that the sea has somewhat receded. The circumstance that the approaches of the old bridge are completely beyond the reach of the tide, proves, at all events, that the sea has not encroached. The harbour stands on the edge of an expanse of loose sand at a point where there is no outward current either to form a bar or to wash away sleech. At the commencement of the present century it was in a rude condition, fit for little else than the accommodation of fishing-boats; and even yet it has greatly too short and ill-contrived, though substantial, a quay. Yet the trade, in spite of all disadvantages, has of late years rapidly and greatly increased. Though no vessel belongs to the port, many coasting-vessels of this country, and vessels of Norway, Prussia, and Holland, resort to it in preference to Leith. The number annually clearing from it is between 200 and 250, averaging each between 60 and 70 tons. A very rich coal-field around Musselburgh, perforated with numerous shafts, and plied by swarms of miners, furnishes a chief article of export, as well as of local enrichment. The other exports are principally bricks and tiles. The imports coastwise are very miscellaneous, and from abroad are chiefly timber, bark, skins, bones, rape, and oil-cake. The harbour, in its customhouse relations, ranks as a creek of the port of Leith. The amount of the dues levied at it in 1852 was £403.

Musselburgh has branch-offices of the Commercial Bank, and the Royal Bank, bowling greens, a public reading-room, a subscription library, a circulating library, a golf club, several friendly societies, and two mortifications for benevolent purposes. Its churches and its schools have been noticed in our article on Inveresk. Its schools have long been famous, not only for the town itself and its immediate neighbourhood, but for families at a distance; and so numerously have their pupils risen to distinction, that a club of these was at one time formed in Edinburgh, to hold periodical meetings there, in commemoration of their schoolboy days. As the climate is singularly healthy, and the situation advantageous for out-of-door exercise, and the best masters for modern languages, drawing, music, and other ornamental departments, can always be obtained from Edinburgh, boarding-schools are very successful and of more than average reputation. Musselburgh, from 1792 till near the close of the continental war, figured conspicuously as the site of military wooden barracks, so extensive that they often accommodated upwards of 2,000 men, of the militia and volunteer cavalry. In 1797, and at subsequent dates, Sir Walter Scott, as quarter-master of the Edinburgh light-horse, flung all the romance of his society over the place, aided by a novelist of totally different character, the well-known 'Monk Lewis,' then a resident in Fisherrow. So important to the town were the barracks, that when the last regiment marched out of them, a wag gave apt expression to the general despondency of the burghers by writing on the walls, 'A town to let.' Yet half-pay officers and retired capitalists, in considerable numbers, continued to make the town their home, and to benefit it by their presence; while invalids and rusticators, from Edinburgh and other places, have become largely attracted to it and to its neighbourhood, during the months of summer. An annual fair in the town, till about 65 years ago, was a scene of great business, particularly

in cattle, linen, woollens, and household utensils, and always lasted two days; but latterly it has become a mere gala season, without any traffic, and serving little other purpose than dissipation. Very abundant communication is maintained with Edinburgh, both by coaches along the road, and by the branch railway.

Musselburgh, previous to its being constituted a parliamentary burgh, was a burgh of regality. Its council comprises a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and seven common councillors. The magistrates hold a small-debt court for sums not exceeding £5; and on the same days a civil court, with jurisdiction to any extent in point of value; and having a procurator fiscal, they take cognizance of all minor criminal cases, amounting to about 250 in the year. The magistrates and council act likewise as commissioners of police, and as harbour commissioners. The sheriff circuit court for the district in which Musselburgh stands, is held at Dalkeith. Musselburgh is a station of the Edinburgh county police. Very extensive property belonged at one time to the burgh; but a large portion of it was, long ago, sold or feued. What remained of it, comprising very numerous items, was valued, in 1833, at £35,000; and the debt at that time was stated to be £12,123. The revenue for the year ending September 1833, was £2,011 4s.; and the expenditure for the same year was £2,197 3s. 8½d. The revenue in 1839–40 was £2,022 14s. 1d.; in 1854–5, £1,643 6s. 6d. There are seven incorporated trades. Musselburgh unites with Leith and Portobello in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1840. 297; in 1856, 292. Population in 1841, 6,328; in 1851, 7,092. Houses, 890. Rental in 1856–7, £14,650.

Musselburgh is believed to have derived its name from a mussel-bank near the mouth of the Esk. But its earliest name was Eskmouth or Eske-muthe; and its next, including the manor over which it presided, was Musselburghshire. As Eske-muthe it is mentioned by Simeon of Durham so early as the 7th century; and it seems to have been a seat of population throughout the whole Northumbria-Saxon period. In 1201, the barons of Scotland assembled at 'Muschelburg' to swear fealty to the infant son of William the Lion, afterwards Alexander II. In the reign of David I., a grant was made by that "sair saunt to the Croon," of the manor of Great Inveresk, or 'Musselburghshire,' comprehending Musselburgh, Fisherrow, the church of Inveresk, with its tithes and other pertinents, and the mills and fishings of the manor, to the monks of Dunfermline; and this grant was confirmed in 1236 by a bull of Gregory IX., and at other dates by deeds of David I.'s successors. From the original grants the monks enjoyed a baronial jurisdiction over the manor; and from its confirmations, they acquired the increased jurisdiction of a regality. Alexander II., in 1239, granted to the monks a right of free forestry over all the lands of the district; and Robert III. gave them all the new customs leviable within the burgh. The vicars whom the monks sent or appointed to officiate in the church of Inveresk were sometimes called "vicars of Muscilburg," and appear, among distinguished or influential men, as witnesses to many charters. A dispute in the 13th century respecting temporalities between the vicars and the monks, which seems to have been keen, and which was terminated by a decision of the diocesan bishop that the vicars were entitled to the small tithes and the offerings at the altars of 'Muscilburg,' excepting the fish of every kind, and the tithes of the mills for which they were to pay the monks annually ten merks, seems evidence that, even at that early date, the altar of Our Lady of Loretto, and possibly the altars of the other chapels of the town, had become the resort of devotees.

The regality of Musselburgh and the property connected with it passed after the Reformation to Lord Thirlestane, and descended, with some dilapidations, to his posterity the Earls and Dukes of Lauderdale till 1710. The town is still in possession of a charter granted by John, Earl of Lauderdale, to the bailies, treasurer, council, and community of the burgh, confirming various ancient charters and rights granted to them by the abbots of Dunfermline, the oldest of which is there stated to have been given and granted by King David in the 34th year of his reign. There is also mention made in the charter by Lord Lauderdale of a charter and infeftment by Robert, Commendator of Dunfermline, with consent of the coventicle brethren, in favour of the bailies, councillors, and community of the burgh for the time being, dated 11th December, 1502, granting and confirming to them all and whole the burgh of Musselburgh, and ground and lands of the same, with liberties and advantages, as freely and honourably as any other burghs of barony or of regality within the kingdom of Scotland, or which of law, or the practice of the realm, belong to them; with power of entering burgesses, privileges of harbour and trades, of holding three weekly markets, and a fair during eight days at the festival of the Apostle James. The last mentioned charter also empowers the bailies and community to elect annually, at Michaelmas, two bailies, a treasurer, and officers to a sufficient number for the administration of justice, with power to hold courts and punish malefactors; and to levy small customs and harbour dues. Lord Lauderdale's charter also confirms two other charters of different lands, mills, multures, knaveships, &c., given to be held in feu, which are described at great length; and it contains a clause of *novodamus* of all liberties and privileges, harbours, stations, and receptacles for ships, anchorage and shore dues, bridge customs, creating and appointing free burgesses, with power of sale, &c., another fair for the space of two days on the 16th and 17th October, electing magistrates, holding courts, punishing malefactors, and, if needful, of putting them to trial and torture. It further gives the power of granting infeftments, and also a clause in virtue of which it has been the practice of the magistrates to grant titles according to the manner used in burgage tenure, viz., "also of cognoscing, entering, and seizing the heirs of the foresaid free tenants, in the foresaid lands, tenements, and others respectively above specified, when their certain right is clearly manifest, according to the old usage and custom of the said burgh." This charter was confirmed by Charles II., on 21st July, 1671: and under this last confirmation the property of the burgh is now held. In 1632, a charter under the great seal erected Musselburgh into a royal burgh; but, in the same year, in consequence of a compromise between its own magistrates and those of Edinburgh, a decreet of reduction of the charter was obtained by the latter from the privy council. But it still wanted none of the rights of a royal burgh except that of representation in parliament; and this it obtained by the great national measure of 1832. It now, therefore, differs from a royal burgh in nothing but the name.

MUTHILL, a parish a little south of the centre of the southern half of Perthshire. It contains the small post-town of Muthill, and the post-office village of Braco; and its north-east corner adjoins the post-town of Crieff. It is bounded by Strowan,

Crieff, Madderty, Trinity-Gask, Blackford, Dunblane, Monivaird, and Comrie. Its length eastward is 10½ miles; its greatest breadth is 8¾ miles; and its area is probably about 76 square miles. The river Earn, running in the direction of south-east by east, washes the northern district for 4½ miles, measured in a straight line, and about 7 measured along its sinuosities; over three-fourths of the distance it is the boundary with Crieff, and over the other fourth it cuts off on its left bank the lands of Innerpeffray, which once formed a detached part of Monzie. Allan-water, coming down from the east, runs for 2 miles along the boundary on the south. The Machony and the Knaik rise very near each other close on the western boundary, and traverse the parish lengthwise, the former eastward to the Earn, the latter eastward and south-eastward to the Allan. Loch-Balloch is a tame small lake in the north-west, whence runs a brook to the Earn. The pond of Drummond is a splendid artificial sheet of water, nearly a mile long and about half-a-mile broad, on the lands of Drummond in the north, curtained round with wood, and overhung on one side by a high rocky bank.

The western half of the parish is bleak, barren, and wildly pastoral, and lies within the Highlands; and the eastern and north-eastern half luxuriates in the picturesqueness and fertility of strath and glen, of pleasant slopes and diversified surface. The north-east corner, consisting of a large tract, is one of the most delightful parts of the luscious Strath-earn. Along the margin of the level and hanging grounds of this district, sweeps circuitously a hilly ridge, green and cultivated, terminating at the west end in the most conspicuous object in the parish, the hill of Torlum. This elevation alone fixes the eye which is turned toward the district fr m a distance on the east, and seen thence, seems to preside over lands, partly level and partly rising, which have nothing to dispute or lessen its supremacy; it is an exquisitely outlined cone, towering high above the circumjacent grounds, and lifting a forest of pine into communion with the clouds. Along the south side of the ridge which ends in this fine hill, lies a narrow vale, the basin of the Machony; and screening the vale along the other side, runs a naked and chilly upland range, akin in character to the Highland heights of the west, and abruptly losing itself among their huddled mass. This range commences on the east in what is called the Muir of Orchil, bears the name of Corryaur, runs along the parish in a line not far from its middle, forms the water-shed between the tributaries of the Forth and those of the Earn, and naturally divides the parish into two great districts, which may be designated Ardoch on the south, and Muthill proper on the north, and which belong respectively to Strathallan and Strathearn. The Strathallan district, except in its western or Highland part, may be viewed as generally declining to the Allan; and as to all the properties of naturally geographical boundary,—very remarkable antiquities, beauty of landscape, separate village, and ecclesiastical and school establishments, is essentially a distinct district; and might, with much propriety, be constituted a separate parish. See Ardoch. Muthill-proper, or the Strath-earn district, forms a landscape of many and very pleasing attractions. Seen from a height on its southern border, the eastern part of it appears "an extensive plain, richly wooded, and studded with noblemen's and gentlemen's seats—to the left the grounds of Drummond-castle, backed by Torlum and the lofty Benvoirlich—in the foreground, the town of Muthill, embosomed in wood, with Crieff beyond, and the heights in front of which it stands, overtopped by the Grampian range, presenting a landscape of extreme beauty, variety, and grandeur."

The predominant rocks of the parish are sandstones and traps; and the former are quarried as building material, the latter as road metal. The soil along the Earn and the Allan is alluvial; and that on the ascent thence to the watershed between these streams is, first, a light irretentive soil on a free bottom,—next, a strong sandy soil, with a mixture of gravel, on a wet retentive bottom,—and next, a poor moorish soil, naturally covered with heath and whins. About 11,700 acres are in tillage; about 12,140 are pastoral or waste; and about 2,510 are under plantation. The Drummond estate comprises about two-thirds of the whole parish; and there are nine other estates. Most of the heritors are resident. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1837 at £60,773. Assessed property in 1843, £15,000. The principal antiquities of the parish, Ardoch-camp and Drummond-castle, are both separately described. Commanding a view eastward to the distance of 40 or 50 miles, is a small rock close by Drummond-castle, called Eagle's Craig, and, by the country people, Beacon-hill, the top of which is flat, and covered to a considerable depth with ashes. Several Roman roads intersect this parish, and vestiges of Roman camps are numerous. Large single standing-stones, from 10 to 14 feet high, are numerous; and remains of Druidical temples are not unfrequent. The parish is traversed by the west road from Glasgow to Perth; it is traversed also by the Crieff branch of the Scottish Central railway, and has a station on it for the town of Muthill; and its southern district has near access to the Blackford and Greenloaning stations of the Scottish Central railway. There were recently in it three distilleries, producing annually about 100,000 gallons of whisky. The town of Muthill stands on the Glasgow and Perth road, 3 miles south of Crieff, and 17 north by east of Stirling. It is one of the neatest, best built, cleanliest, and most pleasantly situated small towns in Scotland. A magnificent avenue, composed of beeches, limes, and chestnut-trees, embowers the road from it to Crieff; and in the western vicinity are the beautiful policies of Drummond-castle. The town has two or three inns, and is a police station. A few of its inhabitants are cotton weavers in the employment of the manufacturers of Glasgow; and most of the rest are agricultural labourers. Population of the town, 1,200. Houses, 152. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,234; in 1851, 2,972. Houses, 433.

This parish is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £265 11s. 9d.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £370 4s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £16 10s. fees, and £12 10s. other emoluments. The parish church occupies a commanding site at the town of Muthill, and is a fine Gothic structure, built in 1828, at the cost of £6,900, and containing 1,600 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Ardoch, built in 1780, containing 600 sittings, and in the presentation of the male heads of families. There are two Free churches, respectively at Muthill, with an attendance of 450, and at Braco, with an attendance of 320; and the sum raised in 1856 in connexion with the former, was £150 16s. 10½d.,—in connexion with the latter, £204 14s. 11½d. There is also in Muthill a neat Episcopalian chapel. There are likewise in Muthill three schools, one or two beneficiary institutions, and a library and reading-room furnished and maintained by Lord Willoughby de Eresby. There is also an excellent library, left by the late Lord Madderty, at Innerpeffray. There are in the parish eight non-parochial schools. The parish church which preceded the present one is a

venerable building, now roofless, but still raising a time-worn tower over some ancient yews which encircle its choir. The church itself was originally a collegiate one, rebuilt by Bishop Ochiltree of Dunblane, about the year 1430; but the tower, which is square and about 70 feet high, has the characters which are usually ascribed to the artists of the 9th century. Beside the ruin are a monument erected by the people of Muthill to the memory of their late minister Mr. Russell, a man of much celebrity as a preacher and a divine,—also a monument, of a tasteful character, to the memory of Mr. Erskine, son of an Episcopalian minister of Muthill. A chapel—dedicated to St. Patrick—anciently stood in the sequestered Highland district of Blair-in-roan, and is commemorated in a well called St. Patrick's, which is absurdly reputed to be efficacious in the cure of hooping-cough. A Culdee establishment is contended by some writers to have stood in the parish. Muthill—in the days of popery and prelacy—was the residence of the dean of Dunblane; and, for some time after the Reformation, the seat of the presbytery, which afterwards took name from Auchterarder. Barclay, the founder of the sect of Bereans, was a native of the parish.

MUTTON-HOLE. See Davidson's Mains.

MYLNEFIELD, a post-office station in the parish of Longforgan, Perthshire. See Balbunnoch and Longforgan.

MYOTHILL. See Denny.

MYRESIDE, a village in the parish of Kettle, Fifeshire. Population, 105. Houses, 21.

MYRETON, an extinct burgh of barony, in the parish of Penninghame, Wigtonshire.

MYROCH-BAY, a small bay on the east coast of the parish of Kirkmaiden, 2 miles south by east of Chapelrossan, and 7½ north by west of the Mull of Galloway, in Wigtonshire.

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NABAIGH. See Harris.

NABEANNIBH. See Harris.

NABO (Loch), a picturesque lake, about 3 miles in circumference, in the vicinity of Elgin, Morayshire.

NACAPLICH. See Skye.

NAGANA (Loch), a romantic sheet of water, in the parish of Assynt, Sutherlandshire.

NAIRN, a parish, containing a royal burgh and post-town of its own name, also the village of Seatown-of-Delnies, on the coast of Nairnshire. It is bounded on the north by the Moray frith, and on other sides by the parishes of Auldearn, Calder, and Ardersier. It expands toward the ends, and greatly contracts in the middle, so as to have proximately the outline of an hour-glass. Its greatest length from north to south is upwards of 8 miles; its greatest breadth is 6 miles; and its superficial extent is between 25 and 30 square miles. It all lies within the champaign country or great plain of Moray. The hill of Urchany, at one of the south corners, is the highest ground, and only noticeable eminence. For some distance from the skirt of this height the surface descends in a gentle slope; and along the sea-board it becomes low and flat. The river Nairn bisects the parish north-eastward and northward to the frith. The soil on the banks of the river is sand mixed with clay; in the southern district, is a rich and heavy mould; and about Kildrummie, around the town, and along the coast by Delnies, is light and sandy. A tract of about 400 acres around the town is as pleasant a piece of low ground as any in the north of Scotland. About 3,230 acres in the parish are in tillage; about 1,382 are pastoral or waste; and about 1,380 are under wood. The principal landowners are the Earl of Cawdor, Mackintosh of Geddes, Rose of Kilravock, Robertson of Househill, Grant of Viewfield, and Robertson of Newton. The average rent of land is about £3 near the town, and about £1 5s. at a distance. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £4,596 4s. 9d. The mansions are Geddes-house, Househill, Viewfield, Newton, Firhall, Auchrea, Millbank, and Ivybank. Some notices connected with the parish occur in our article Kilravock-Castle. On the north side of the hill of Geddes are vestiges of an old edifice, called *Caistel Fionlah*,—'Finlay's-castle,'—about 78 feet long, and nearly half as broad. It was surrounded with a ditch, still visible, round the middle of the eminence. A little east of the same hill are the remains of the castle of Rait, built at a remote but unascertained period, and the residence for some time of a branch of the powerful family of Comyn. At a place called Knock-ma-gillan, a little below this castle, 18 of the Mackintoshes were slain by the Comyns in a feudal brawl. At Easter-Geddes are the remains of an old chapel, the burying-place of the family of Kilravock, surrounded with a public cemetery. Lady Kilravock, and her husband, Hugh Rose of Geddes, obtained, in 1293, a charter from King John Baliol, confirming to them and their heirs the lands of Kilravock and Geddes. The chapel was founded in 1473, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed with £5 Scots and a small glebe. Its chaplain was to perform daily offices, not only for the soul of the founder, but also for the souls of his predecessors, and of his heirs and successors *for ever*. The parish is traversed by the road from Elgin to Inverness; and the part of it west of the town is traversed by the Inverness and Nairn railway, which was opened in November 1855. Population in 1831, 3,266; in 1851, 4,116. Houses, 791.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Moray. Patron, Brodie of Brodie. Stipend, £294 2s. 1d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated teinds, £53 16s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with £10 fees, and £7 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1811, and contains 902 sittings. There is a Free church, containing about 1,000 sittings; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £423 2s. 1d. There is an United Presbyterian church, built in 1815, at the cost of about £820, and containing 512 sittings. There is an Independent chapel, built in 1804, at the cost of £575.

and containing 416 sittings. There are likewise two Episcopalian chapels, the one English, the other Scotch. The principal schools, besides the parish school, are a General Assembly's school, a Free church academy, a monitory school, and two boarding-schools for young ladies.

NAIRN, a post-town, a seaport, a market-town, and a royal burgh, stands in the parish of Nairn, on the left bank of the river Nairn, immediately above that river's embouchure, 11 miles west of Forres, 15 north-east of Inverness, 23 west by south of Elgin, 86 north-west by west of Aberdeen, and 194 north-north-west of Edinburgh. The greater part of it has a dingy antiquated appearance. Its principal street, called Main-street, commences close on the river ¼ of a mile from the frith, and runs away south-westward to the distance of 3½ furlongs. This thoroughfare is nearly straight, and tolerably spacious; and has its old-fashioned aspect relieved by one or two fine modern public buildings. All the other old thoroughfares are narrow confined lines, either huddled in a mass round the foot of Main-street, or going crowdedly from its sides. Charles-street is a new, solitary, and partially edificed line along the river and harbour, from the foot of Main-street to the frith. Cawdor-street and Cumming-street are recently planned, spacious lines, the former parallel with the frith at a furlong's distance, the latter crossing it at right angles, and both situated north-west of the old town, along the margin of the town-links. Several good new houses have been erected also on the south-west wing of the old town. The streets were formerly noted for having the most uneasy pavement of any in the kingdom, but are now well-paved; and, in 1839, they began to enjoy the luxury of gas. The river, just before coming abreast of the town, forms an island of 1½ furlong in length, and opposite the lower end of the island is overlooked by the parish-church; and after passing the bridge two-thirds down the town, it continues to run direct along to the frith, leaving to the right its old channel which diverged among sandy grounds to the north-east, and formed a little island. The bridge was originally an excellent and substantial structure, built in 1631 or 1632; but it sustained much damage,—first from a flood in 1782, and next from the great flood of 1829. An inscription upon a stone of it, which long ago fell into the river, is 'Gulielmus Rose de Clava,' with the motto, 'Non est Salus, nisi in Christo; Soli Deo Gloria.' At the south-west end of the town stand the academy, a handsome structure, and a neat monument to the memory of Mr. John Straith, who was 40 years schoolmaster of the parish. Near the middle of High-street, on its north-west side, stand the town and county buildings, erected in 1818. The structure is the principal public edifice and architectural ornament of Nairn; and it has a fine appearance, and is surmounted by a handsome spire. Its interior contains the town and county jail, and a court and county hall; the latter very elegant and spacious, and occasionally used as a ball-room. On the same side as the town-house stands the principal inn. The original town occupying, perhaps, not quite the same site as the present, and one more seawards, was defended by a castle. Buchanan informs us that, as far back as the time of Malcolm I., the Danes captured this castle, and cruelly used its custodes or keepers. But every vestige of the structure, and even its site, were long ago overwhelmed by encroachment of the sea.

Nairn is distinguished for the dryness and healthiness of its situation, for its cheapness of provisions, and for the excellence of its appliances for sea-bathing. It has a very fine suite of warm, cold, and shower baths; it boasts a very fine bathing sea beach; it is of easy access from all sides of the province of Moray by public conveyance; it has been rendered specially accessible from the Inverness side by the recently opened railway, and promises soon to be made equally patent from the Elgin side by railway extension to the east; and, therefore, it has already become, and is likely to become increasingly, a favourite summer resort of sea bathers. Several reminiscences and objects both in the town and in its vicinity, also possess interest for strangers, or make pleasing appeals to the imagination. The town was long noted for standing so exactly on the boundary-line between the Highlands and the Lowlands, and being so completely bisected by the mutual repulsion of the Moray men on the east and the kilted Gael on the west, that the Lowland Scottish dialect was spoken at the one end of the street, and the Gaelic language at the other. According to a tradition of the place, James VI., when one day after his accession to the English throne, twitted about the smallness and unimportance of the towns of his native kingdom, wittily declared that he had "ae toon in Scotland, the toon o' Nairn, sae big that the inhabitants spake two different languages, and the folks at the ae end o't could not understand the folks at the ither." West of the town is the field on which the Duke of Cumberland encamped his army on the day before the battle of Culloden. The insurgents, aware of his position, came down the banks of the Nairn from Culloden with the design of attacking him by surprise; but they were too late in their movements, and, being overtaken by the dawn, were obliged to halt and return. Their fatigue and want of sleep occasioned by the long and useless night-march are sometimes assigned as a chief reason of their having suffered so signal and total a discomfiture in the action of next day. Two old castles of great historical interest, and sufficiently near the town to draw the attention of visitors, are noticed in our articles KILRAVOCK-CASTLE and CALDER. Within a range of 5 miles round the town—and, in about half the instances, within a range of 1½ mile—are about 17 or 18 mansions, various in their attractions, and jointly contributing much richness to the landscape.

A wharf and harbourage were constructed, at the mouth of the river below the town, in 1820, chiefly according to a plan by Mr. Telford; and, inclusive of a sum paid for the deterioration of a fishery by changing the course of the river, they cost not less than £5,500. The works were either swept away or much injured by the flood of 1829, and accumulations of sand were driven in by the sea, so that the harbour came to be of little use except for small vessels and for fishing-boats. New works were afterwards constructed, comprising the grand new feature of a breakwater of wood and stone, projecting about 1,200 feet seaward from the right side of the mouth of the river, with a slight angle at its outer end. This breakwater has been productive of the greatest benefit, preventing the accumulation of sand in the way of a bar, and affording complete shelter to vessels from the only winds to which the harbour is exposed. The other new works also are of value, but have reference principally to the restricting of the river to its fairway course below the town. The rise of spring tides in the harbour is 14 feet, and that of neap tides 11 feet. Nairn, in its custom-house relations, ranks as a creek of the port of Inverness; and the amount of dues levied at it in 1852 was £243. The harbour is well situated for trade; and it now possesses about 15 fine vessels; and is also a place of call, at all times of the year, for the steamers in transit between Inverness and

the Forth. The chief articles of import are coal, lime, groceries, and soft goods; and the chief articles of export are fish and fir timber.

The landward trade of Nairn must always be circumscribed by the nearness of the Highlands on the south, and by the vicinity of Inverness on the west, and of Findhorn and Forres on the east. Ordinary weekly markets are held on Tuesday and Friday; a corn market is held every Thursday; and fairs for horses and cattle are held on the third Friday of April, on the 20th of June, if a Wednesday or a Thursday, but otherwise, on the Wednesday after, on the 13th of August or first lawful day after, on the fourth Tuesday of September, on the Friday after the third Tuesday of October, and on the first Friday of November. Hiring fairs also are held on the Thursday before the 26th of May, and at the same time as the April, August, October, and November cattle fairs. There is a small salmon fishery at the mouth of the river, and along the adjacent shores. About 200 fishermen and boys are employed in the fishing of haddock and cod, but depend, for their main support, on removal at the herring season to the Caithness coast, to employ themselves there in the herring fishery. The town has offices of the Caledonian bank, the National bank, and the British Linen Company's bank. It has also seven insurance agencies, a national security savings' bank, four friendly societies, a shipwrecked fishermen and mariners' benevolent society, a ladies' benevolent society, a town and county hospital, a Nairnshire farmers' society, and a St. Ninian's mason lodge. A newspaper, called the Nairnshire Telegraph, is published every alternate Thursday. Four coaches run daily to Keith on the arrival of the trains from Inverness.

Nairn was originally called Invernairn. "This town," says the Report of the Commissioners on the Municipal Corporations, "appears to have been founded by William the Lion. Alexander II. made a grant to the Bishop of Moray 'in excambium illius terre apud Invernaren, quam Dominus Rex Willelmus, pater meus, cepit de episcopo Moraviensi, ad firmandum in ea castellum et burgum de Invernaren.' The lands and town were granted by Robert I. to his brother-in-law, Hugh, Earl of Ross; and they probably continued in the possession of that family till the forfeiture of John, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, in 1475. At that period the tenure of the lands in Nairnshire, which had been formerly held under the Earls of Ross, was changed to a crown-holding; and a similar change very probably took place with regard to the town of Nairn, which then begins to be styled in records the King's burgh, and the royal burgh of Nairn; unless it may be thought that the terms of Robert I.'s grant of the earldom of Moray to Thomas Randolph (which cannot be easily reconciled with the Earl of Ross's charter) are sufficient to prove that Nairn, as well as Elgin and Forres, was then of the rank of a royal burgh." Any charters erecting the town into a royal burgh, or granting or ratifying its privileges, appear to be lost. But a charter of confirmation, though not copied, was confirmed by an act of parliament in 1597; and that act specially prohibits all who are not freemen and burgesses "from presuming to use or exercise the liberties and privileges pertaining to the said burgh and burgesses thereof within the bounds and limits set down in the foresaid infeftment." A considerable extent of landed property formerly belonged to the burgh; but it has almost all been alienated. The amount of the corporation revenue in 1833 was £141 12s. 8d.; in 1855, £711 1s. 4d. The town council comprises a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and eleven common councillors. The sheriff court for the county is held on every Wednesday and Friday during session, and occasionally during vacation. The commissary court is held on the same days as the sheriff county court, when business requires it. The sheriff small debt court is held on every Friday during session, and occasionally during vacation. The justice of peace small debt court is held on the first Monday of every month. The court of quarter sessions is held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, on the last Tuesday of October, and occasionally at other times by adjournment. Nairn unites with Inverness, Forres, and Fortrose, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1855, 117. Population of the royal burgh in 1841, 2,672; in 1851, 3,401. Houses, 646. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 2,977. Houses, 562.—Nairn gave the title of Baron in the Scottish peerage to the ancient family of Nairn; and the title afterwards diverged to a younger branch of the ducal family of Athole. The peerage was created in 1681, attainted in 1746, and restored in 1824; and it has been dormant since the death of William, 6th lord, in 1837. It is said to be represented by the Baroness Keith of Banheath and Stonehaven-Marischal.

NAIRN (The), a river of Inverness-shire and Nairnshire, in Moray. Its source is near the central water-sheds of the boldly mountainous district of Badenoch, at a point 9 miles, in a straight line, east of the middle of Loch-Ness. Its course from end to end, is, with few and slight deviations, toward the north-east; and, measured in a straight line, extends to about 30 miles. Over 16 miles from its source, it is wholly an Inverness-shire stream; over the next 6 miles, it runs across a district in which that county and Nairnshire are irregularly dovetailed into each other; and over the remaining 8 miles, it flows wholly in Nairnshire. Till about the point of its ceasing to touch Inverness-shire, it is a Highland river, and gives the name of Strathnairn to the glen or widening vale which it traverses. Its immediate banks are green meadows and pasture-fields, with a few patches of corn land; and its flanking heights are, for the most part, barren heathy mountains. Some clumps and little belts of alder and birch occasionally make a pleasant fringe-work on its margin; and arrays of plantation and ornamental grounds overlook its progress past the house of Aberarder and on the property of Farr. But, in general, its valley exhibits only the repose of pastoral life, and possesses neither the power of landscape, nor the activity of life, which shakes up the quietude of a tourist, and stirringly appeals to his imagination. Yet "its long green meadows, on which clusters of cottages are seen at wide intervals from one another, the very absence of striking objects in the landscape, the stillness that hangs over the face of nature, interrupted only by the gurgling of the little rills that fall into the sombre and slow-moving waters of the Nairn, impress upon the solitary traveller, as he passes along, subdued and tranquil feelings." [Guide to the Highlands.] After leaving Inverness-shire, it traverses a low country, and is overlooked and enlivened by Kilravock-castle, various mansions, and the town of Nairn. Its influx to the Moray frith occurs 8 miles east of the great contraction of the frith at Ardersier, and 9 miles west-south-west of the embouchure of the Findhorn. It is called, in Gaelic, *Uisge Nearne*, or 'Water of Alders,' from the great number of trees and shrubs of that species of wood which anciently grew upon its banks; and it has communicated its name to the parish and county in which it terminates it course. During

the great floods of 1829, the Nairn was swollen into terrific proportions with the other Moray streams; but it worked havoc chiefly toward the end of its path on the estates of Kilravock and Cawdor, and at the burgh and harbour of Nairn.

NAIRNSHIRE, a small maritime county in the north of Scotland. It comprises a main body and several small detached districts in the province of Moray, and a detached district in the ancient earldom of Ross. The main body is bounded on the north by the Moray frith; on the east by Morayshire; on the south-east by the detached part of Inverness-shire; on the south by Morayshire; and on the south-west and west by the main body of Inverness-shire. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 19 miles; its breadth at the coast, and mean breadth over 9 miles into the interior, is 8 miles; its maximum breadth at a point where, after having suddenly expanded, it sends off to the west a long slender projection, is 16½ miles; and its minimum breadth, at the end of a gradual contraction towards the southern extremity, is 3¼ miles. One detached part lies among wild mountains, 2½ miles east of the main body; measures about 4½ miles by 1; and is bounded on the south by the detached part of Inverness-shire, and on all other sides by Morayshire. One pendicle, about a mile long, lies in the vicinity of Grantown, 5 miles south-east of the main body; and another pendicle of not larger extent, lies on the right bank of the Spey, at the distance in a direct line of about 19 miles. Another detached part lies immediately south-west of the sources of Nairn river; is surrounded on all sides by Inverness-shire; measures 5 miles by 3½; and is 4 miles east of Loch-Ness, 13½ south of Inverness, and 28 south-west of Nairn. The detached part in Ross lies along the river Conan and the east side of the head of the Cromarty frith; consists of the barony of Ferrintosh, and contains the parish-church of Urquhart [see these articles]; measures 4½ miles by 3; and is ¾ of a mile east of Dingwall, and 6½ miles north-west of Inverness. The area of the whole county is said to contain 200 square miles, or 128,000 acres; and its acres are stated to be in the proportion of about 70,000 cultivated, 30,000 uncultivated, and 28,000 unprofitable.

The first and the second detached portions which we named are patches of wild upland; the pendicle on the Spey is a tiny contribution to the vale of that river; and the detached part near Loch-Ness is the upper part of the mountain-glen of Farigag-water. Between two-thirds and three-fourths of the main body of the county, from the southern boundary downward, are covered with Highland heights, amassed in broad and in frequently cloven mountains, but ploughed throughout by the romantic and picturesque vale of the Findhorn. See Findhorn and Ardclach. The sea-board district is part of the fine large plain of Moray, and, over a breadth of from 1 mile to nearly 6 miles from the coast, is low and flat. The climate strictly resembles that of Morayshire: which see. The river Nairn runs north-eastward across the western wings of the uplands, and nearly the centre of the lowlands; and the Findhorn, at 7 or 8 miles distance, runs in a parallel direction through the uplands, achieving within the county a run of 11½ miles. A small stream in the lowlands, north-west of the Nairn, expands into the isleted loch of the Clans, 1¼ mile long, and forms likewise a second but smaller lake. The soil of the lowlands, east of the Nairn, is a rich free loam, superincumbent on sand or gravel; and, west of that river, is a stiff rich clay, or a sharp mould inclining to gravel. The arable land in the hilly district, crossed by the Findhorn, bears a small proportion to the waste; and, except on the banks of the brooks, has a sandy soil full of gravel and small stones. Shell marl occurs in large quantity in a small loch called Conan, and in a moss called Lity. Coal has been thought to exist, and has been searched for in the same neighbourhood. A dark blue stone, which burns in the fire but does not lose bulk, and which after incineration remains solid, is worked in one quarry.

About 8,000 acres in Nairnshire are occupied by natural woods, and about 4,000 by plantations. The history and practices of agriculture are similar to those of Morayshire. According to the statistics of agriculture, obtained in 1855 for the Board of Trade, by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the number of occupiers of land paying a yearly rent of £10 and upwards, exclusive of tenants of woods, owners of villas, feuars, householders, and the like, was 428; and the aggregate number of imperial acres cultivated by them was 29,553. The distribution of the lands, with reference to crops, was 1,714½ acres under wheat, 3,043¾ under barley, 7,752¾ under oats, 255 under rye, 87 under bere, 16½ under beans, 100¾ under pease, 70½ under vetches, 4,467 under turnips, 1,542 under potatoes, 5¾ under mangel-wurzel, 3¾ under cabbages, 8 under turnip seed, 165¼ in bare fallow, and 10,320¾ in grass and hay in the course of the rotation of the farm. The estimated gross produce of the chief crops was 43,862 bushels of wheat, 98,914 bushels of barley, 199,633 bushels of oats, 2,697 bushels of bere, 2,814 bushels of beans and pease, 49,137 tons of turnips, and 5,937 tons of potatoes. The estimated average produce per imperial acre was 25 bushels of wheat, 32½ bushels of barley, 25¾ bushels of oats, 31 bushels of bere, 24 bushels of beans and pease, 11 tons of turnips, and 3 tons 17 cwt. of potatoes. The number of live stock comprised 1,410 farm horses above three years of age, 289 farm horses under three years of age, 127 other horses, 2,275 milch cows, 1,892 calves, 4,137 other bovine cattle, 21,316 sheep of all ages for breeding, 6,914 sheep of all ages for feeding, 10,257 lambs, and 1,489 swine. In the year 1854, the number of occupiers of land paying a yearly rent of less than £10, was 198; the aggregate number of imperial acres of arable land held by them was 1,656; and the aggregate of their live stock comprised 192 horses, 467 bovine cattle, 313 sheep, and 114 swine. In 1854 there were 15 landowners in the county; 3 of whom had a Scotch valuation not exceeding £100, —1 not exceeding £200,—3 not exceeding £500,—2 not exceeding £1,000,—2 not exceeding £2,000,—and 4 not exceeding £5,000. The valued rental of the county in 1674 was £15,162 Scotch. The annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £14,902; in 1849, £20,156. The real rental in 1855, as ascertained under the new valuation act, was £22,643 15s. 4d. The average of the fiar prices from 1848 to 1854, both inclusive, was, wheat, 49s. 5½d.; barley, without fodder, 26s. 3½d.; barley, with fodder, 31s. 10½d.; oats without fodder, 20s. 2½d.; oats with fodder, 27s. 6½d.; and oatmeal, 16s. 3⅛d.

The only noticeable manufactures in Nairnshire are those of woollen cloth and whisky. The only commerce or fishery of any mark is that at the town of Nairn. The low country is well provided with roads; and the high district has one road up the Findhorn, and another at right angles with it, crossing the river at the bridge of Dulsie. A railway connects the town of Nairn westward with Inverness. The only royal burgh is Nairn; the only burgh of barony is Auldearn; and the principal villages are Calder, Seatown-of-Delnies, and Newton. The principal mansions are Cawdor-castle and Delnies-house, the Earl of Cawdor; Boath, Sir

James A. Dunbar, Bart.; Kilravock-castle, Rose; Kinsteary-lodge, Gordon; Lethen-house, Brodie; Millbank, Colonel Findlay; Nairn-grove, Macfarlane; Nairnside, Falconer; Ivybank, Gordon; Geddes-house, Mackintosh; and Viewfield, Grant. The principal antiquities are those noticed, or referred to, in our articles on the parish and burgh of Nairn.

Nairnshire unites with Morayshire in sending a member to parliament. Its constituency in 1838 was 107; in 1855, 132. The sheriff and other courts are all held at Nairn. The number of committals for crime, in the year, within the county, was 11 in the average of 1836–1840, 9 in the average of 1841–1845, 10 in the average of 1846–1850, 15 in 1852, 11 in 1853, and 14 in 1854. The total number of persons confined in the jail at Nairn, within the year ending 30th June, 1854, was 23; and the average duration of the confinement of each was 48 days. All the parishes of Nairnshire are assessed for the poor. The number of registered poor in the year 1852–3 was 308; in the year 1853–4, 309. The number of casual poor in 1852–3 was 16; in 1853–4, 21. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1852–3 was £1,313; in 1853–4, £1,312. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1852–3 was £7; in 1853–4, £6. The rate of assessment for rogue and police-money in 1855 was 4d. per £1, and for prisons, 2¾d. per £1. Population of the county in 1801, 8,322; in 1811, 8,496; in 1821, 9,268; in 1831, 9,354; in 1841, 9,217; in 1851, 9,956. Males in 1851, 4,695; females, 5,261. Inhabited houses in 1851, 2,022; uninhabited, 27; building, 19.

Nairnshire contains the entire parishes of Nairn, Calder, Ardclach, and Auldearn, in the presbytery of Nairn; and parts of Croy in the same presbytery, Dyke in that of Forres, Moy and Petty in that of Inverness, and Urquhart in that of Dingwall. The last of these is in the synod of Ross, and all the others are in that of Moray. Dyke is shared with Morayshire; Urquhart with Ross-shire; and Croy, Moy, and Petty with Inverness-shire. In 1851, the number of places of worship, returned in the census report as within Nairnshire, was 10; of which 3 belonged to the Established church, 4 to the Free church, 2 to the United Presbyterian church, and 1 to the Independents. The number of sittings in the 4 Free churches was 2,548; and in the 2 United Presbyterian churches, 1,050. The maximum attendance on the census Sabbath, at the 3 Established places of worship, was 450; at the 4 Free churches, 1,712; at the 2 United Presbyterian churches, 1,016, and at the Independent chapel, 223. There were in 1851, in Nairnshire, 14 public day schools, attended by 475 males and 323 females,—7 private day schools, attended by 133 males and 127 females,—and 14 Sabbath schools, attended by 467 males and 527 females. The history of the county is comprised in the historical parts of our article on the province of Moray.

NALNIRE (Loch), a picturesque lake on the boundary between the parishes of Kiltarlity and Kilmorack, Inverness-shire.

NAMBREACDEARG (Loch), a lake, abounding with trout, in the parish of Kiltarlity, Inverness-shire.

NAMOIN (Loch), a lake, abounding with trout, in the upper part of the parish of Kildonan, Sutherlandshire.

NANEAN (Loch), a lake, abounding with trout, and lying high among the hills, in the parish of Kirkmichael, Perthshire.

NANTHORN. See Ednam.

NA-NUA (Loch), a projection of the sea between the districts of Moydart and Arasaig, on the west coast of Inverness-shire. It commences opposite the island of Eigg; penetrates the land about 5 miles eastward, with a mean breadth of about 4 miles; and forks into two bays, the northern one of which is a continuation of Loch-Na-Nua, with a length of 3½ miles, and a mean breadth of about 1½ mile; while the southern one takes the name of Loch-Aylort. See Aylort (Loch).

NAORSAL, an islet lying immediately off the extremity of the peninsula of Rinns in Islay, and containing the headland called the point of Rinns.

NARROWS (The). See Kilfinichen.

NATHANSTIRN. See Nenthorn.

NAUGHTON-CASTLE. See Balmerino.

NAUNT (The), a rivulet of the district of Lorn, in Argyleshire. It runs northward, along a narrow, gorgy, wooded glen, about 6 miles, through the parish of Muckairn, parallel to the river Awe, to Loch-Etive. It makes several waterfalls; and its close deep glen, with precipitous sides, is, for several miles, so densely clothed with hazel and birch copsewood that scarcely a piece of rock or bare ground can be seen.

NAVAR. See Lethnot.

NAVE, an islet lying off the entrance of Loch-Gruinart, on the west coast of Islay.

NAVER (Loch), a lake in the upper part of the parish of Farr, Sutherlandshire. It extends northeastward, with a length of about 7 miles, and a medium breadth of about 1½ mile; and has been ascertained, by sounding, to have, in some places, a depth of 30 fathoms. Some parts of its shore are pebbly, and other parts are rocky and sandy. The rivulets Mudale and Vagasty, as well as numerous brooks, enter it from adjacent glens and corries. The scenery around it is very interesting. Its immediate banks are well tufted with native trees; the surfaces behind the banks rise generally into abrupt rocks or low hills, but soar on the south into the alpine Ben-Clybric, the mountain monarch of the county; while the back-grounds on the east and on the west are formed by the grand summits of respectively Kildonan and the Reay country. Immediately below Ben-Clybric, on a little island near the opposite shore, is one of those interesting remains of antiquity called Pictish towers or forts. It is, like all the others, of a circular form, and built of large stones laid upon each other without cement. The head of Loch-Naver is distant 21 miles from Lairg, and is approached thence by a good road leading down to the north coast; but solitary as many of the Highland roads are, few of them can be said to be more solitary than this.

NAVER (The), a river of Sutherlandshire, usually reckoned the largest in the county, but probably maintaining that status only when in flood. Its principal head-waters are Vagasty-water, rising within 4½ miles of Loch-Shin,—Mudale-water, rising close on the boundary of Farr with Edderachyllis,—and a tributary of the latter, issuing from Loch-Maddy at the meeting-point of Farr, Edderachyllis, and Tongue. The first and second of these flow respectively from the south and the west to the head of Loch-Naver; give their names, with the prefix of 'strath,' to the vales which they traverse; and have each a run of about 8 miles. The Naver, after issuing from its cognominal lake, flows 18 miles north-north-eastward and northward to the bay of Torrisdale on the North sea. Just when debouching from Loch-Naver it receives a large stream which comes from Loch-Coir-na-fearn; and, at various parts of its course, it is augmented by considerable tributaries. The river, for a Highland one, is not rapid, and displays much tranquillity and many amenities. It is bordered by broad bands of luxuriant

meadow, and naturally arable land, occasionally ornate in blooming copses; and is flanked, behind these, with verdant hills, overlooked in the distance by lofty mountains. In ancient times, towers extended in a chain of mutual communication along the whole of its strath; and not many years ago, dwellings and hamlets stood here, occupied by about 1,200 inhabitants. But nearly the whole strath is now pastoral, affording one of the most striking instances in the Highlands of the sweeping depopulation effected by the extension of the sheep husbandry. The Naver is the best stream for salmon in the Northern Highlands.

NEARTAY, a small Hebridean island in the sound of Harris. It lies 2½ miles north of North Uist, and 3 miles east of Bernera.

NEASE. See LANGHOLM.

NEATTIE (LOCH), a small lake, abounding with pike, in the parish of Kiltarlity, Inverness-shire.

NEDD-BAY, a small bay in the parish of Assynt, about 2½ miles south-west of Kyle-Scow, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire. It penetrates the land south-westward, to the mouth of a small stream; and forms a natural harbour, affording shelter and anchorage.

NEEDLE'S EYE. See GAMRIE.

NEIDPATH-CASTLE, an old baronial fortalice in the parish of Peebles, about ¾ of a mile west of the old town of Peebles. It is the strongest and most massive of the numerous feudal strengths still extant in Peebles-shire; and though ruinous and partly fallen, it still exhibits to the eye a bulky, imposing, square pile. Its walls are 11 feet thick, and consist of greywacke stones held together by a cement almost as hard as themselves. The castle stands on a rock at the lower end of a wide semicircular bend of the Tweed. The concave bank, or that on the side of the castle, is very steep, and of great height; about 60 years ago, it was thickly feathered over with wood, from its top to the river's brink; and, in its form and features, it is a vast romantic amphitheatre. The convex bank commences with a little plain half encircled by the river, and rises in a bold and beautiful headland, which seems to stand sentinel over the bend. Amidst this scene, the castle commands, on the north-west side, an important pass; and, on the east, it overlooks the opening vale of the Tweed, and the bridge and town of Peebles. Dr. Pennecuick, in his description of Tweeddale, thus celebrates it:

"The noble Nidpath Peebles overlooks,
With its fair bridge, and Tweed's meandering brooks.
Upon a rock it proud and stately stands,
And to the fields about gives forth commands."

The wood which embowered the castle and embellished the landscape, was avariciously destroyed by the last Duke of Queensberry, either meanly to impoverish the estate before it should fall to the heir of entail, or to fling what proceeds of it he could into the lap of his natural daughter. Wordsworth sings the ingloriousness of his conduct, and the natural scenic powers of the landscape in the following sonnet:

"Degenerate Douglas! oh, the unworthy Lord,
Whom mere despite of heart could so far please,
And love of havock, (for with such disease
Fame taxes him,) that he could send forth word
To level with the dust a noble horde,
A brotherhood of venerable trees,
Leaving an ancient dome, and towers like these,
Beggared and outraged! Many hearts deplored
The fate of those old trees; and oft with pain
The traveller, at this day, will stop and gaze
On wrongs, which Nature scarcely seems to heed;
For sheltered places, bosoms, nooks, and bays,
And the pure mountains, and the gentle Tweed,
And the green silent pastures, yet remain."

The castle was anciently the chief residence of the powerful family of the Frasers,—proprietors first of Oliver-castle in Tweedsmuir, and afterwards of a great part of the lands from that to Peebles,—sheriffs of the county, and progenitors of the families of Lovat and Saltoun. The last male of them in Tweeddale was the brave Sir Simon Fraser, who so signally distinguished himself in the triple action of Roslin-moor, noticed in our article on Lasswade. In 1312, the castle passed by marriage to the Hays of Yester, the ancestors of the Earls and Marquises of Tweeddale; and, when Charles II. marched for England, it was garrisoned by John, the second Earl, for the King's service, and held out against Cromwell longer than any other place south of the Forth. In 1686, it was purchased by the first Duke of Queensberry, and settled by him on his second son, the Earl of March; in last century it was the home of the early life of the third earl of March, who became by inheritance the fourth Duke of Queensberry; and at the latter's death without male issue in 1810, it was transmitted to the Earl of Wemyss, the descendant of a daughter of the Queensberry family.

NEILSTON, a parish in the central part of the upper ward of Renfrewshire. It contains the post-towns of Neilston and Barrhead, and the villages of West Arthurlee, Cross Arthurlee, Grahamstown, Newton-Ralston, Crofthead, Gateside, and Uplawmuir. It is bounded on the south by Ayrshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Lochwinnoch, Abbey-Paisley, Eastwood, and Mearns. The baronies of Knockmade and Shutterflat, though belonging quoad civilia to Neilston, are annexed quoad sacra to respectively Dunlop and Beith. Exclusive of these baronies, the length of Neilston is 8½ miles, its breadth is fully 4½ miles, and its area is about 36 square miles; but inclusive of Knockmade and Shutterflat, the length is 10½ miles, and the breadth is 5 miles. The direction of the length is north-eastward; and the general descent is in that direction, from the watershed with Ayrshire, along the Levern, to a point about ¾ of a mile below Barrhead.

The surface of the parish is exceedingly irregular and uneven. On the north-east border, the land is flat; in the south and the west, it is hilly, having an elevation of from 400 to nearly 900 feet above the level of the Clyde at Glasgow; and in various parts the ground rises into small hills of considerable height. A ravine or narrow vale, widening eventually into a valley, lies along the centre of the parish, traversed by the river Levern; and is flanked on the one side by a range of hills, called the Pad, about 2½ miles in extent, with an extreme altitude of about 820 feet above the level of the sea, and on the other side, by two ranges, called Corkindale-law and the Ferreneze, jointly upwards of 4 miles in extent, and the former with an extreme altitude of about 900 feet above the level of the sea. The view from the Pad is grand and extensive; while that from Corkindale-law is one of the most magnificent and excursive to be anywhere seen in Scotland. On one side, from Corkindale-law, are seen Dumbarton-castle, the vale of the Leven, Lochlomond, Benlomond, and a vast sweep of the Grampians; on another side are seen the vale of the Clyde from Bowling-bay to Hamilton, the Kilpatrick and Campsie hills, the city of Glasgow, a summit or two of the Ochils, the Lomonds of Fife, the Bathgate hills, the Pentland hills, Tinto, and the Lowthers; on another side are the hills of Kyle, of upper Nithsdale, and of Kirkcudbrightshire, and sometimes, in the far distance, the tops of the hills of Cumberland; and on another are the great plain of Ayrshire,

Brown-Carrick hill, the flanks of Loch Ryan, the mountains of Mourne in Ireland, the whole sweep of sea from Donaghadee to the Cumbraes, with Ailsa crag in the centre, and the lofty mountain masses of Arran on the west side.

The temperature of the atmosphere in this parish is, at all times, distinguishable into three climates, which are indicated, in spring, by the exfoliation of the poplar tree. "In the neighbourhood of Barrhead and all the level district around it on the east, which is the first climate, the weather is comparatively mild. There, the leaf of the poplar appears ten days before it is seen in the second district; which begins at the parting of the roads to Neilston and Irvine, and stretches on to about a mile to the west of Neilston village; and in the third district, the leaf of the poplar is not seen for a fortnight after it is out at Neilston." Most of the parish is subject to a greater aggregate of rain and storms than the districts around it. The Levern rises at its south-eastern extremity, runs about 2 miles in a north-westerly direction, then deflects to the north-east, and proceeds in that direction through the centre of the parish to the neighbourhood of Barrhead, where it begins to trace the boundary with Abbey-Paisley. Rivulets tributary to the Levern are numerous; and several of them possess much economical value. There are likewise three small natural lakes; one of which, called Loch-Libo, situated near the south-west border, though covering only about 16 acres, possesses great beauty, and has attracted the admiration of many tasteful observers. Dr. Fleming pronounces it superior, in picturesque scenery, to Rydal water in Cumberland, and says,—"Loch-Libo presents a scene of unparalleled beauty. Its lofty hills, on both sides, are wooded with fine old trees to the water's edge. Its oblong or oval figure pleases the eye; while its smooth and glassy surface, disturbed only by the heron, wild and teal-duck, swimming and fishing upon it, give it animation. Standing at the turn of the road, as you ascend northward, above the Shilford toll-bar, and looking west when the sun, in a fine summer evening, is pouring his rays upon it, its effect is enchanting." There are also five artificial collections of water, in the form of reservoirs or dams, for economical purposes, all of great volume, and one of them 72 acres in extent. Springs of the purest water abound; and one of them, issuing from the solid rock, at a place called Aboon-the-brae, is so copious as to discharge 42 imperial gallons every minute. The predominant rock is trap; but both at the eastern and at the western extremities of the parish, rocks of the coal formation, inclusive of limestone and ironstone, abound. Rare or curious minerals are sufficiently plentiful to draw the attention of mineralogical collectors. The soil of the flat eastern district is of a dry loamy nature, occasionally mixed with gravel, and generally resting on clay or till; that of the middle district is the debris of trap rock, irretentive of water, and well fitted for dairy pasture; and that of the western district is extensively moorish or mossy, in a state of pasturage or waste. The total extent of arable land is about 16,612 imperial acres; of waste land or pasture, 4,232 acres; and of woodland, 865 acres. The yearly value of raw produce in 1837, inclusive of £24,960 for coals and quarried stones, was estimated at £127,358. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £28,961.

The lands of Neilston, Crookston, Darnley, and others in Renfrewshire, belonged, in the 12th century, to a family named Croc; from whom they passed, in the succeeding century, to a branch of the illustrious House of Stewart by marriage with the heiress, Marion Croc. This branch became Earls and Dukes of Lennox; and to it belonged Henry Lord Darnley, husband of Queen Mary, and father of James VI. of Scotland. In progress of time the estate of Neilston passed from them, and was divided amongst a number of proprietors. In the New Statistical Account, Crawfurd is represented as saying in his History of Renfrewshire, that "passing from the House of Stewart, the lordship of Neilston came by marriage into that of Cunningham of Craigends;" whereas Crawfurd makes that statement with regard merely to a portion called Arthurlee, which had belonged to a branch of the Darnley family, and which now belongs to various proprietors. The transmission of the various estates since Crawfurd's time is given by his continuator, Robertson. There are at present ten principal landowners; among whom Spiers of Elderslie, Mure of Caldwell, the Earl of Glasgow, Sir W. C. Pollock of Pollock, and Dunlop of Arthurlee are prominent. None of the castles of the ancient proprietors remain; but mansions belonging to some of the present landowners, as well as mansions and villas belonging to other gentlemen, are numerous and elegant. The appliances of manufacture, also, in the form of printfields, bleachfields, and cotton spinning mills, are great and many,—serving, along with the mansions, the villas, the towns, and the villages, to sprinkle all the lower part of the parish with artificial decoration, and to give much of it a character intermediate between the urban and the rural. The printing of calicoes and the bleaching of cloth were commenced here in 1773; the spinning of cotton was introduced in 1780; and so rapid was the progress of these departments of industry, as well as of others related to them, that Sir John Sinclair, in connexion with the making up of the Old Statistical Account in 1792, selected Neilston as one of three parishes to show to the French chamber of commerce, by a description of these parishes in the French language, the status which manufactures had attained in the best rural districts of Scotland. The prosperity in manufactures, so soon reached in Neilston, has been maintained till the present day, receiving aid latterly from the formation of the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston railway, and keeping up a rivalry, proportionably to the population, with the prosperity of Paisley and Glasgow. The parish is traversed from end to end by the road from Glasgow to Irvine; and communicates with Glasgow by seven railway trains in the day. Population in 1831, 8,046; in 1851, 12,233. Houses, 798.

This parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Spiers of Elderslie. Stipend, £321 4s. 4d.; glebe, £24. Unappropriated teinds, £777 14s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d. The parish church has a very fine Gothic window on the north side, and appears to have been built about the middle of the 15th century. It was repaired in 1762, repaired and enlarged in 1798, and repaired again in 1827, and contains 830 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Barrhead, built by subscription, and in the presentation of the subscribers. There are also at Barrhead a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, an Evangelical Union chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The receipts of the Free church at Barrhead in 1856 amounted to £447 1s. 8½d. The United Presbyterian church was built in 1796, and enlarged at two subsequent periods, and contains 838 sittings. The Roman Catholic chapel was opened in 1841. There are 12 non-parochial schools; three of them of a superior character. There is also a Levern mechanics' institution. The name Neilston first occurs in a grant of the patronage of the church, soon after the year 1160, by Robert Croc to the monastery of

Paisley; and it seems to be simply a variation of the words Neil's Town, derived from some person of the name of Neil who had settled here at or before the time of the founding of the original church.

The Town of Neilston stands on the right bank of the Levern, on the road from Glasgow to Irvine, 2 miles south-west of Barrhead, 5 south of Paisley, and 8½ south-west of Glasgow. It is remarkable chiefly as forming, with the neighbouring village of Crofthead, the upper part of the continuous seat of manufacturing industry which extends hence along the Levern to the north-eastern extremity of the parish; and it divides with Barrhead the local shopping trade for the surrounding country. Fairs also are held here, for cattle, on the third Tuesday of February, May, and October, old style,—and for amusements more than for business, on the fourth Tuesday of July, new style. Population in 1851, 2,075. Houses, 118.

NEISH. See Earn (Loch).

NELDRICKEN (Loch). See Minnigaff.

NELL (Loch), a lake in the parish of Kilmore and Kilbride, Argyleshire. It is about 2 miles long and half-a-mile broad, extends south-south-westward, and sends a brief stream to the head of the marine bay, Loch-Feachan. The two churches and the manse of the united parish are all within 1½ mile of its south end.

NEMPHLAR, a village in the parish of Lanark. It straggles a great distance along the high grounds above the right bank of the Clyde, and may be reckoned to stand 2 miles from the town of Lanark. Its population is about 350, and consists chiefly of weavers, miners, and small farmers. There anciently stood here a chapel belonging to the Knights-Templars.

NENTHORN, a parish on the southern border of Berwickshire. Its post-town is Kelso, 4 miles to the south-east. The parish, over four-fifths of its length, projects into Roxburghshire so as to be bounded chiefly by that county; and it is bounded elsewhere by the parishes of Earlston and Hume. Its length south-eastward is 4½ miles; its greatest breadth is 1¾ mile; and its area is a little upwards of 5½ square miles. The river Eden, approaching from the north, runs 1¾ mile along the western boundary, suddenly bends and runs 2¼ miles along the southern boundary, crosses the parish at its narrowest part, runs 1½ mile along the northern boundary, and then makes a bend, runs for half-a-mile in the interior, and passes away into Ednam. It has its course for a considerable way between a scaur 100 feet high, and an easily sloping bank; and at one place, near Newton Don, it falls over a perpendicular face of rock between 30 and 40 feet in height. The lands commence at the western extremity in a hilly rocky ridge, proceed thence in regular, wide, and soft undulations, and subside toward the east into the beautiful plain of the Tweed 1½ mile above Kelso, and in the immediate vicinity of the ducal demesne of Fleurs. The soil at the west end is improved vegetable mould, on cold till; and everywhere else it is a rich and fertile clayey loam. About 30 acres are a marshy lake; upwards of 300 acres are under wood; and all the rest of the area is grass or tillage. Marl, both shell and clay, has been found in considerable quantity; sandstone and trap, both suitable for building, abound; and basalt occurs in beautiful five-sided and six-sided pillars. Newton Don, the seat of Charles Balfour, Esq. of Balgonie, nephew of the Earl of Lauderdale, and the principal landowner of the parish, stands amidst finely embellished pleasure-grounds, ¾ of a mile from the extreme eastern boundary, overlooking one of the most lusciously beautiful landscapes in the south of Scotland. Nenthorn-house, the quondam seat of the Kerrs of Littledean, and now the property of Mr. Roy, is the only other mansion. The yearly value of raw produce in 1834, was estimated at £9,120. The value of assessed property in 1856 was £4,923 11s. 10d. There were formerly two villages, Nenthorn and Newton; but they are now extinct. The parish is traversed lengthwise by the road from Kelso to Edinburgh. Population in 1831, 380; in 1851, 441. Houses, 73.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £172 8s. 11d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s., with £7 10s. fees. The parish church was built in 1802, and contains 140 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 220; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £121 6s. 10½d. The parish appears to have been established during the 13th century, and was formed of the manors of Nathansthirn and Newton, lying respectively west and east of the line where the Eden passes from the southern to the northern boundary. The chapel of Nathansthirn became the parish church; that of Newton continued to be a chapel; both, previous to the parochial erection, were subordinate to the church of Ednam; and both were given in 1316-7, by the bishop of St. Andrews to the abbot of Kelso, in exchange for the church of Cranston in Mid-Lothian. The manors belonged in the 12th century to the Morvilles, the hereditary constables of Scotland, and followed the fortunes of their other possessions till the downfall and forfeiture of John Baliol.

NEPTUNE'S STAIRCASE. See Caledonian Canal.

NERSTON, a small village in the parish of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. It stands about 1½ mile from the north-east corner of the parish; and its name is a contraction for North-East-Town.

NESS, a name of Scandinavian origin, designating many a headland or promontory in Scotland. It is often, in local or provincial usage, employed alone, or with only the definite article prefixed; but is, more generally, employed with a designative or descriptive prefix, as in the instances Fifeness and Buddonness. The name Ness, however, as applied to Loch-Ness, and thence to the river Ness, and to the town and county of Inverness, is formed from the word *ess*, "a cataract," and alludes to the fall of Foyers,—the words Loch Ness being a corruption of Loch an Ess, "the lake of the cataract."

NESS, a district in the north of the island of Lewis, taking name from the promontory commonly called the Butt of Lewis. See Barvas.

NESS, a small precipitous headland, pierced with a great cavern, called the Ness cave, in the parish of St. Vigean's, about ½ a mile east-north-east of the town of Arbroath, in Forfarshire. The cave was laid open by the removal of some rocks, in the course of quarrying stones for the new harbour of Arbroath. It consists of two compartments, an outer and an inner. The outer compartment is about 300 feet long, from 6 feet to 30 feet high, and 16 feet in extreme width; and is decorated over the sides and the roof with splendid stalactites. The inner compartment proceeds direct inward from the outer one, is neither so high nor so wide, and has a length of only about 100 feet; but is beautifully decorated also with stalactites and stalagmites.

NESS-BAY, a bay on the south-east coast of the island of North Ronaldshay, in Orkney.

NESS (Glen of). See Dalmellington.

NESS (Loch), a large, picturesque, fresh-water lake, in the north-east division of Inverness-shire. It is the longest, the largest, and, with the slender ex-

ception of Loch-Dochfour, the most northerly of the chain of fresh-water lakes which occupy the Glenmore-nan-Albin, and carry along the navigation of the Caledonian canal. It extends, with singular straightness, from south-west to north-east; and, at its extremities, is distant respectively 28 miles from Fort-William, and 6 from Inverness. Its length is 23 miles and 56 chains; and its breadth, from 2 miles at the north-east end, averages about 5 furlongs, then suddenly expands to upwards of 1¼ mile, and thence to the south-west extremity averages about a mile, and is remarkably uniform. The rivers Oich and Tarff enter it within very brief space of each other, at its upper end; the streams Foyers and Farigag, besides some rills, enter upon its right bank; and the Morriston and the Coiltie enter it upon its left. Two considerable bays expand at Invermorriston and Urquhart, and receive the Morriston and the Coiltie. Loch-Dochfour, somewhat less than half a mile in breadth, and 1¼ mile in length, is in a sense a continuation north-eastward of Loch-Ness, and communicates with it, or at least receives its superfluent waters, by a narrow channel of about ¼ of a mile in length. The depth of Loch-Ness in the middle is from 106 to 130 fathoms; and within 250 or 300 feet of the shore, is often from 40 to 50 fathoms. Its waters, in consequence, never freeze; and, even after escaping from it, they reach the sea, in the short run of the river Ness, before they can be cooled to the congealing point.

Except on the narrow part at the north-east end, where a fine belt of low ground stretches along the right bank, and is decorated all over with the wooded parks of Aldourie, the mountain-ranges which flank the great glen come direct down upon the lake, and even plunge their bases within the margin of its waters. They form two long lines of stupendous rampart, straight, lofty, and acclivitous; and render the prolonged and very narrow range along the lake like the restricted view seen through a fixed telescope. They sweep down now with a rapid slope, and now with an almost precipitous fall, and are rugged, rocky, and heath-clad, with ruts and escarpments worn by the rush of torrents and the erosion of the elements; yet, athwart their skirts and lower declivities, they are luxuriantly sheeted with forest, —the birch, the oak, the elm, the ash, the hawthorn, the aspen, and a thick underwood of holly, sloe, and hazel. So dense is the richly tinted mass of foliage, that a stranger surveying it from the bosom of the lake feels as if there were not space for another leaf. The two mountain ranges are, generally, nearly equal to each other in elevation, and have an average altitude above sea-level of between 1,200 and 1,500 feet. But about the middle of the left hand range rises the stupendous huge-based Mealfourvounie, sending up a dome-shaped summit to the height of upwards of 3,000 feet, and shaking down far-flaunting skirts of picturesqueness to the lake. See MEALFOURVOUNIE. Two ravines bring down the chief streams on the right, and two highly scenic vales, Glens Morriston and Urquhart, bring down those on the left; but no other opening cleaves the continuous piles of mountain, or variegates their character of sublime mural enclosure and impassable rampart. A few pendicles of arable land, tiny but pleasant patches of green and brown and yellow, occasionally and at wide intervals, open like a kind of glades among the woods; successive terraces also, in the ancient style of cultivation among the mountains of Palestine, are here and there carried along the face of the acclivities, and laden with the fruits of tillage; the two glens of Morriston and Urquhart, on the north-west, come exultingly out upon the lake, and make a charming display of large cultivated fields, and good and pleasant dwellings; and a limited number of mansions and objects of interest, as we shall afterwards see, hang upon the skirts of the hills, or sit snugly ensconced in some beautiful weather worn recess. But all else is one continuous sublime natural tunnel; the long narrow belt of water its path, the mountains and their wooded skirts its sides, and the cerulean or cloud-laden ether its arch.

Loch-Ness, as to the groupings, the lights and shades, and the minute and characteristic objects of its scenery, may be advantageously viewed both in a trip along its waters, and in a tour along its banks. Owing to the great length of the range of vision, the mountains, as seen from the surface of the lake, lose much of their grandeur, and seem at times to be clothed, in their most ornate parts, rather with luxuriant grass than with wood. Yet seen invertedly in their images in the water, they form, with the over-arching sky and the richly-tinted cloud, a series of pictures absolutely gorgeous. "The whole magnificent scene," says Miss Sinclair in narrating an excursion in a skiff upon the lake, "was reflected upside down in the water so distinctly, that we could scarcely tell the substance from the shadow. This effect was most amusing, as the high road skirted along the water side for many miles, while far down in the crystal tide we saw a repetition of every traveller, wood-cutter, cart, or carriage—no! —there were no carriages,—but abundance of cattle and horses. For the first time in my life, I now saw in the water exactly what we used as children to suppose the antipodes would appear, with a sky far beneath, while men, trees, and animals were perfectly at ease, with their heads downwards, and their feet supernaturally adhering to the earth. The appearance of amazing depth, occasioned by seeing the clouds reflected so far below us, had a sublime effect." But for some distance, round the influx of the water of Foyers, the tumultuousness with which that grandly picturesque stream tumbles upon the lake, and runs riot among its waters, destroys the pervading mirrory smoothness of the surface, and raises a tumulated and broken little sea. The lively writer whom we have just quoted says that, at this place, she encountered more sea than at all the other Highland ferries united, and that the little boat hopped along the waves with such unequal and terrifying motion as threatened every instant to end in its being "whummelled."

The road along the north-west side of the lake brings out its beauties to most advantage; and has such numerous windings and various elevations as lead, at almost every step, to new groupings, or to pleasing diversification of shade and of apparent magnitude. At one time the tourist looks from the naked shoulder of a hill, or the summit of some precipitous skirt of the mountain athwart all the bright far-stretching expanse of the lake; and at another, and but a pace or two onward, he dives low into a dense forest, and sees the lake only at intervals, and in small tesselated patches, glittering between the vistas of the wood, and intricately cu with the tracery of branches and foliage. Approached from Inverness, the whole basin of the lake bursts upon the view at a point 3 miles from the town, and is seen receding away between its parallel screens of mountain, till it becomes lost to the eye in the hazy distance. At the foot of the lake, on the flat gravelly peninsula which divides it from Loch-Dochfour, stand the ruins of the old church of Bona, the ruins of an old baronial strength called Castle Spiritual, and the traces of a Roman encampment, on the site of the aboriginal British town of Banatia. The hills, for a few miles, are precipitous, granitic, reddish in colour, and slenderly relieved with either

wood or verdure, and are somewhat descriptively called Craigderg, or the Red Rocks. In a hollowy recess high on the face of the heights farther on, lies ensconced the hamlet of Aberiachan, famous as the wild and almost inaccessible retreat in former times of bands of whisky-smugglers. Wood, particularly the birch, looks out in clumps and mimic groves from all the district beyond the Red Rocks, but, north-east of Glen-Urquhart, does not luxuriate in the profusion which everywhere else characterizes the banks of the lake. At the opening of Glen-Urquhart, stands the large good inn of Drumindrochet, about 15 miles from Inverness; and on a commanding site, on the more westerly of two little promontories which run out into the bay of Urquhart, rises, 2 miles south-west of Drumindrochet, the picturesque form of Urquhart-castle,—a stronghold grey with age, and not a little famous in the annals of the 14th and two following centuries. See URQUHART. The road, all the way from this fortalice to Invermorriston, a distance of 11 miles, commands scenes of very high beauty, and passes through richly disposed and abundant woods, and, for the most part, at a considerable elevation above the level of the lake. "The profuse intermixture of oak with birch and alder," say the Messrs. Anderson, in reference to this tract, "adds much to the richness and tone of colouring. Dark and dense masses of pine are frequently seen crowning the craggy heights above, while beneath, the rowan and hawthorn trees mingle their snowy blossoms, or coral berries, with the foliage of the more gigantic natives of the forest. The road is overhung by the fantastic branches of the yet youthful oak, while the stately ash, rooted in the steep declivities below, shoots up its tall, straight, and perpendicular stem, and with its scattered terminal foliage slightly screens the glassy lake, or purple-ground colour of the opposite hills; and the airy birch droops its pensile twigs round its silvery trunk, 'like the dishevelled tresses of some regal fair.' Fringing rows of hazel bushes line the road; and in autumn their clustering bunches of nuts invite the reaching arm." At the opening of Glen-Morriston, the antiquated yet modernized mansion of the proprietor of the glen, forms, amidst some fine parks, a pleasing foreground to a superb grouping of rocky and sylvan landscape. In the same vicinity stands the small but comfortable inn of Invermorriston; and a little beyond it is a cascade of large volume of water, amid a ravine and broken rocks, so distinctively featured and arranged as to woo the efforts of the draftsman. From this point to Fort-Augustus, at the head of the lake, a distance of 7 miles, the road for the most part proceeds along a low terrace or very narrow belt of plain, close to the lake's margin, and overhung with avenued ranks of birch and hazel; and about a mile from Fort-Augustus, it so rises as to command a good view—though not a first-class one—of the fort, the neighbouring village, a large part of Loch-Ness, and the continuation of the great glen up the course of the river Oich.

Hitherto the tourist has kept near the lake, and been able always to command views of its scenery; but, on leaving Fort-Augustus to return to Inverness down its south-east side, he is, for 12 miles to the mouth of the Foyers, conducted through Strathcrrick, between screens of granitic hills, the left-hand range of which flanks and excludes the lake. See STRATHERRICK. But he is richly compensated by finding on his way the surpassingly fine cascade scenery of the fall of FOYERS [which see]; nor in the part of the lake's banks from which he is excluded, does he lose more than a repetition of the wooded skirts of hills, altogether unvariegated by the presence of a house or any remarkable conformation of the ground. At the mouth of the Foyers, where the road resumes its progress on the margin of the lake, the house of Foyers peeps out from amidst an opulent expanse of luxuriant birch. From this place to Inverfarigag—a distance of nearly 3 miles—the road climbs along the face of the hill, and passes the white-washed mansion of Boleskine, figuring conspicuously in the elevation, and marking the near vicinity of the spot where Prince Charles Edward was received by Lord Lovat after the battle of Culloden. Inverfarigag presents only the repulsive objects of a few smoky hovels and a small public house; but it points the way to a strikingly grand and romantic pass a little way up the ravine of the river, and it is conspicuously overhung by a small house called the General's Hut, which commands a magnificent extent and variety of the lacustrine scenery, and is said to have been the head-quarters of General Wade while superintending the formation of the military road along Loch-Ness. From Inverfarigag to Dores—a distance of 8 miles—the road passes close by the water's edge; and though not overshadowed with much wood over the first half of the distance, it afterwards traverses such a closely compacted wilderness of wood and coppice, amid extended vistas, a stilly repose, and a charming freshness, which drew upon it from Dr. Macculloch the eulogium of being unequalled in the Highlands for adding novelty to beauty. "It is," says he, "a green road of shaven turf holding its bowery course for miles through close groves of birch and alder, with occasional glimpses of Loch-Ness and of the open country. I passed it at early dawn, when the branches were still spangled with drops of dew; while the sun, shooting its beams through the leaves, exhaled the sweet perfume of the birch, and filled the whole air with fragrance." At Dores, a small village with a neat church and manse, 8 miles from Inverness, the lake makes its sudden terminal contraction, and nearly completes the circuit of its scenery; yet in exulting farewell to the tourist, it spreads out before him probably the richest one of all its views, just as he surmounts a rising ground beyond the village, and is about to take leave of its banks.

In spring, and occasionally in the other seasons, large volumes of vapour arise from Loch-Ness, and sailing along the south-westerly winds to the low seaboard, discharge themselves in fertilizing showers. After a snow-storm, or about the beginning of a thaw, they often assume the most fantastic shapes; and, by expending part of their warmth and moisture upon the snow-clad mountains, they occasion such parallel and party-formed black streaks among the snow as indicate the course and relative temperatures of the winds, and make the mountains seem as if shirted in a hugely striped fabric.—Loch-Ness has the remarkable and mysterious property of being violently agitated during the occurrence, at even a distant part of the world, of an earthquake. On the 1st of November, 1755, at the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon, it was suddenly upheaved, and rolled itself with amazing impetuosity in a billowy volume toward its head, and there discharged a wave 200 yards up the river Oich, at a level five feet above the margin of the stream; and after experiencing a continued ebb and flow for about an hour, it amassed a huge ridge of billow, tossed it 30 feet up its north-west bank, and then subsided into its ordinary repose.

NESS (THE), a river conveying the superfluent waters of Loch-Ness to the Moray frith, in Inverness-shire. Its direction is north-eastward, and its length of course about 8 miles. Its channel is

gravelly, slowly and regularly inclined, and, on the average, about 180 feet wide. The river has a gentle and equable current, combining the ornamental properties of majestic movement with the useful ones of water-power over machinery. Its mean depth is, in summer, about 3 feet, and in winter 6 or 7 feet. A brief way before entering the frith, it is flanked on both banks, but particularly on the right, by the town of Inverness; and immediately below the town it expands into a harbour, and offers accommodation to the steamers and sailing craft which ply from the capital of the Highlands. Two islets, enclosed within its waters a little above the town, are naturally ornamental, and have been brought by horticulture and bridge-building into a very high state of artificial embellishment. See INVERNESS. The water of the river has a purgative power over persons not accustomed to drink it, and is supposed to owe this power to its holding in solution the decomposed matter of certain confervæ and mosses, which its high temperature keeps constantly vegetating in its channel.

NESSOCK. See PORTNESSOCK.

NESTING, a parish nearly in the middle of the eastern district of Shetland. Its post-town is Lerwick. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Nesting, Lunnesting, and Whalsay, and a district of detached islands. Nesting and Lunnesting extend along the east coast of Mainland from Gletness to Lunnanness; and measure, in extreme length, 18 miles, and in extreme breadth 4 miles. Whalsay consists principally of the island of that name, lying nearly 3 miles east of the nearest part of Lunnesting; and the detached district of islands consists chiefly of the Out-Skerries, 5 miles north-east of Whalsay. See WHALSAY and SKERRIES. The principal marine indentations on the mainland are Catfirth, Doure, and Vidlau voes; and the principal headlands are Railsburgh, Eswick, Stavaness, and Lunnanness. The physical and agricultural features of the parish have a common character with most of Shetland. Gneiss is the predominant rock; but granite, syenite, mica-slate, and primitive limestone also occur. Only about 1,000 acres of the parochial area are in tillage; and most of the remainder is either pastoral or waste. The inhabitants are employed principally in the fisheries, and give but secondary attention to agriculture. The principal landowners are Bruce of Simbister, and Hunter of Lunna. A splendid mansion was built a few years ago in Whalsay, by Bruce of Simbister, at a cost of £20,000. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,103; in 1851, 2,420. Houses, 398. Assessed property in 1843, £862.

This parish is in the presbytery of Olnafirth, and synod of Shetland. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £150 8s. 6d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s., with £2 10s. fees. There are three parish churches, respectively at Nesting, at Lunnesting, and at Whalsay. The Nesting church was built in 1794, and has capacity for accommodating the whole population on sacramental occasions. The Lunnesting church was repaired about 16 years ago; and is served by the parish minister in a regular rotation with the Nesting church. The Whalsay church was re-roofed a few years ago; and is served by a missionary. There are two non-parochial schools.

NETHAN (THE), a rivulet of the left side of the upper ward of Lanarkshire. It rises on the confines of the parish of Muirkirk, in Ayrshire, and runs in a northerly direction, through the interior of the parish of Lesmahago, to a confluence with the Clyde at Clydesgrove. It is joined by the Logan, and by a number of smaller streams; and, exclusive of sinuosities, it has a total run of about 11 miles. On one part of its banks stand the village of Abbeygreen and the parish church of Lesmahago; in another part is the magnificent old ruin of Craignethan-castle, the prototype of Sir Walter Scott's Tillietudlem; and in other parts are some fine residences, with highly embellished grounds. Much of its course lies along the bottom of a deep ravine, now a gorge, and now a narrow vale, whose flanks, covered with natural wood, rise almost vertically to the height of from 150 to 250 feet. The viaduct of the Lesmahago railway spans this ravine, at a point about 3 miles from the Clyde; and is one of the most magnificent works of its class in the kingdom. Measured merely from the level of the stream, it is not the highest bridge in Scotland; but measured from the foundation of the mason work to the level of the rails, it is the highest viaduct yet constructed, —higher than either the railway viaduct over the Tyne at Newcastle, or the Britannia bridge across the Menai in the vicinity of Bangor. See CRAIGNETHAN-CASTLE.

NETHANFOOT, a village in the parish of Lesmahago, taking name from its position on the rivulet Nethan, in Lanarkshire.

NETHER ANCRUM. See ANCRUM.

NETHERCLEUGH, a station on the Caledonian railway, in the parish of Applegarth, Dumfries-shire. It is 2½ miles north-north-west of Lockerby.

NETHER-COLL, a stream, running into the Broad-bay, in the parish of Stornoway, in the island of Lewis.

NETHERDALE. See MARNOCH.

NETHER-FRIARTON. See FORGAN.

NETHERHOUSE. See MEARNS.

NETHERINCH. See INCHBELLY.

NETHERINCH-BURN, a mountain brook running in the West barony of the parish of Kilsyth, to the south of the Corrie-hill, in Stirlingshire.

NETHER-KILRENNY. See KILRENNY.

NETHERLEE, a village in the parish of Cathcart, Renfrewshire. Population, 56. Houses, 8.

NETHERLEY. See FETTERESSO.

NETHERMAINS, a hamlet in the parish of Kinnaird, Perthshire. Population, 29. Houses, 8.

NETHERMILL. See DALRYMPLE, FETTERCAIRN, and GAMRIE.

NETHERMILL-BURN. See MIDHOPE-BURN.

NETHERMILLS, a station on the Keith extension of the Great North of Scotland railway. It is near the mutual boundary of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, 6 miles from Keith, and at the point where the railway approaches nearest to the coast; and it is the station with which the towns of Cullen, Portsoy, and Banff communicate.

NETHERMOOR. See DEER (NEW).

NETHERPLACE. See MEARNS.

NETHERTON-HOLM. See KILMARNOCK.

NETHERTON-OF-GARSCUBE. See GARSCUBE.

NETHERTON-QUARRY, a village in the Dumbartonshire section of the parish of East Kilpatrick. Population, 111. Houses, 19.

NETHERWOOD. See MUIRKIRK.

NETHY (THE), a rivulet of Inverness-shire and Morayshire. Its source is on the west side of Benna-Bynack, one of the heights of the Cairngorm mountain-range, and scarcely a mile west of the boundary with the southern extremity of Banffshire. It runs about 8 miles northward through Badenoch, and 4 miles northward and north-westward through the south-east district of Morayshire; and falls into the Spey within a mile of the church of Abernethy. It gives the name of Abernethy to the parochial dis-

trict, and of the Braes of Abernethy to the amassment of hills, within the drainage of its head-streams and feeders. In dry weather, it is a mere brook; but, after rains or thaws, it swells high, and serves to float timber from an expanse of pine forests on its banks to be conveyed down the Spey in rafts to Garmouth.

NEVAY. See Essie.

NEVIS (Ben). See Bennevis.

NEVIS (Loch), an inlet of the sea, in the parish of Glenelg, and between the districts of Knoydart and Morar, Inverness-shire. It is about 13 miles long, and varies in breadth from 2 miles to 2 furlongs. Mountains almost everywhere rise from its margin; and, in many places, are sheeted far up with wood,—flinging, by their forms and altitude and dress, not a little scenic interest over the lake. On the north shore stands the curious Celtic mansion of Macdonell of Glengarry, built by the late Colonel Macdonell, so noted by common fame as the last perfect specimen of a Highland chieftain.

NEVIS (The), a rivulet of the south-west of Lochaber, Inverness-shire. It rises amidst a mass of mountains geographically 6 miles east of the summit of Bennevis, and runs 7 miles west-south-westward, 4½ northward, and 1 westward to Loch-Eil at Fort-William. It is overhung, over two-thirds of its course, by the southern and western fronts of the vast monarch-height Bennevis. Its career is rapid; and it forms several very romantic cascades. The narrow vale which it traverses derives from it the name of Glen-nevis; it is, for 4 miles opposite the south side of the mountain, adorned with wood; and, some miles from Fort-William, it has a large and curious rocking-stone, and, farther up, the vitrified fort of Dundornadill: which see.

NEWABBEY, a parish on the eastern border of Kirkcudbrightshire. It contains the post-office village of Newabbey, and the village of Drumbarn. It is bounded on the east by the estuary of the Nith, expanding into the Solway frith; and on other sides by the parishes of Kirkbean, Colvend, Kirkgunzeon, Lochrutton, and Troqueer. Its length south-eastward is about 10 miles; its greatest breadth is about 4½ miles; and its area is about 25½ square miles. The water-shed of a grand range of hills forms, for 8 miles, the southern and the western boundary-line, commencing with the magnificent Criffel and continued by Abbey-fell, Thorter-fell, Rise-hill, Long-fell, Bow-hill, and Lowtis-hill. See Criffel. A ridge of elevated ground, about 5 miles in extent, also occupies the north-west border. A strath, varying in width from 1 mile to 1½ mile, lies between the two ridges, and expands at its lower end into plain. The surface, from the flanks of the ridges coastward, first descends in gentle slopes and next becomes a level. The soil of the arable land on the slopes is principally a mixture of loam and gravel; but that in the north-eastern district is variously clay and moss upon a till bottom, and that in the flat part of the south-eastern district is alluvial clay, of the kind called carse land. Syenite is the predominant rock, presenting sometimes a coarsely stratified or columnar appearance; and coarse limestone, of little or no practical use, occurs in the south-east. A streamlet called the Newabbey Pow rises among the hills in the west, and runs 5½ miles eastward to the Nith at the boundary with Troqueer; augmented in its progress by about 12 brooks, the chief of which, on the right bank, are Kinharvie and Loch-Kinder burns. This stream is navigated for some way up by vessels of 60 or 70 tons, which import lime and coal, and export agricultural produce. There are three lakes, called Loch-End, Loch-Craigend, and Loch-Kinder, all beautifully fringed with wood or with arable fields, and forming pleasant features in the local scenery. The largest is Loch-Kinder, which we have separately described in the article Kinder (Loch.) The total extent of arable land is about 3,215 Scotch acres; of uncultivated land, 5,371 Scotch acres; and of woodland, about 600 Scotch acres. The average rent of the arable land is about £1 5s. per acre. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £4,784. The estimated value of raw produce in 1844 was £11,054. The principal landowners are Oswald of Auchencruive, Stewart of Shambelly, Moor of Carsewell, Maxwell of Terregles, Craik of Arbigland, and six others. The principal mansions are a very old one of Mr. Stewart in the village of Newabbey, a new one of the same landowner at a short distance from the village, and a large, embellished, fanciful, shooting lodge of Mr. Maxwell at Kinharvie. A monument, in honour of the Duke of Wellington and his army, was erected, soon after the battle of Waterloo, by subscription chiefly of the inhabitants of Newabbey, on an eminence called Glen-hill, at an altitude of about 400 feet above the level of the sea. It is a granite hollow column, 50 feet high and 16 feet in diameter, with a winding stair inside; and is visible throughout lower Nithsdale, the Solway frith, and the coast of Cumberland. A rocking-stone, a block of syenite, estimated to be about 15 tons in weight, lies insulated on a spot of hard land in a swamp on the farm of Craigend. Some ancient utensils have been found in Loch-End, and some old coins in the vicinity of the abbey. There are in the parish a grain mill, a carding mill, and a saw mill. The parish is traversed by the coast road from Dumfries to Kirkcudbright. The village of Newabbey stands on that road, on Newabbey Pow, on the north border of the parish, 1¾ mile from the Nith, and 7 miles south of Dumfries. It is a pleasant place, attractive for its fine old abbey ruins, and for the beauty of its environs, which command noble prospects of the Solway frith and the coast of Cumberland; and it contains a ball-room and inns. Population of the village, 175. Houses, 42. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,060; in 1851, 1,098. Houses, 199.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £254 7s. 1d; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £233 1s. 1d. The parish church was built prior to the Reformation, partly rebuilt about 50 years ago, and internally enlarged 17 years later, and contains about 470 sittings. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Kirkconnel, a neat structure, erected in 1823. There are three parochial schools. Salary of the first master, £29 18s. 8¾d., with fees, and £3 other emoluments; and of each of the other masters, £10 13s. 10½d., with fees, and some other emoluments. There are two unendowed schools and a parochial library. The ancient parish long took its name from Loch-Kinder. The church was, in 1275, given by the Lady Devorgilla to the monks of Newabbey; and, during the latter period of Protestant Episcopacy, was possessed by the bishop of Edinburgh. The present parish comprehends, in addition to the whole of the ancient parish, the western half of that of Kirkconnel, annexed to it in the reign of Charles I.

The name Newabbey alludes to the ancient monastery, which popularly took the designation of New Abbey, to distinguish it from the abbey at Dundrennan, in the parish of Rerrick, which was founded considerably more than a century before it, and came to be popularly called the Old Abbey. Enough of the ruins of the Newabbey monastery remains to form an imposing object. The ruins occupy the middle of a fine level field of about 20

acres, called the Precinct, in the vale of the Pow, and in the immediate vicinity of the village, enclosed by a stone wall 8 or 10 feet high, built of granite stones of very great size. A dilapidation of the edifice was effected to a great extent on a mercenary bargain for giving it up as a quarry, and was prevented from being carried on to extermination by a subscription of £40 being raised on the part of some neighbouring gentlemen, as the price of desisting. The chapter-house, part of which remains, was what chiefly suffered from the barbarous dilapidator, and is said to have been an elegant piece of architecture. The church is the principal part of the existing ruin. The measurements, as communicated by Dr. Clapperton to Grose, are: Height of the tower, 90 feet; length of the whole church, 200 feet; breadth of the middle aisle, 35 feet; breadth of the side aisles, 15 feet; transept, 102 feet; breadth of the arches, 15 feet; diameter of the columns—of which there are six—at the base, 4½ feet; height of the shafts of the columns from base to capital, 10 feet; base of the columns supporting the tower, 10 feet; height of the shaft of these columns, 20 feet. In the roof of the south transept is an escutcheon, charged with 2 pastoral staves in *saltire;* over them a heart, and beneath them 3 mullets of 5 points, 2 and 1; said to be the arms of the abbey. An inscription over the escutcheon is, from its height and want of light, illegible; but is said to be "*Christus Maritus meus.*" On the south side of the ruinous pile stands the parish church, formed out of part of the connected edifices, and in the vicinity of a small gate leading into the abbey, of a singular style of architecture, surmounted by a bell, and bearing several defaced carvings in *basso relievo*, with two escutcheons. In the burying-ground east of the abbey church are some ancient tombstones: on one a cross, with a large and broad sword on its sinister side.

The abbey was founded in 1275 by Devorgilla, third daughter of Alan, lord of Galloway—niece to David, Earl of Huntingdon—widow of John Baliol of Bernard-castle, who died in 1269—and mother of John Baliol, the mercenary suitor for a dependent crown. Her husband's body seems to have been buried in a church or chapel on or near the site of the abbey; and this circumstance may have been the reason of the abbey's being built. When Devorgilla died in 1289, at the age of 80, the heart of her husband—which she had caused to be taken out of his body, to be embalmed, and to be deposited in a box of ivory, bound with silver and enamelled—was solemnly shut up with her own body in sepulture, near the high altar. Hugh de Burgh, the prior of Lanercroft, according to the manuscript chronicle of that house, composed an elegy for Devorgilla, which was inscribed on her tomb:—

> "In Dervorgil, a sybil sage doth dye, as
> Mary contemplative, as Martha pious:
> To her, O deign, high King! rest to impart,
> Whom this stone covers, with her husband's heart."

The abbey, owing to the characteristic circumstance of its foundress' sepulture, was called Sweetheart abbey; and continued long to be known by that name in all documentary usage. It was colonized by Cistertian monks, and appears to have been richly endowed. Grose assigns to it some possessions, which appear, from the charter of the bishopric of Edinburgh, to have belonged to the abbey of Holyrood. But, irrespective of these, it owned the churches of Newabbey, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Crossmichael, Buittle, and Kirkcolm, the baronies of Lochkenderloch and Lochpatrick, and much other property. In 1513, the monks placed themselves and their tenants under the protection of Lord Maxwell; in 1544, they feued to his family at a low rate, in compensation for services done them, their barony of Lochpatrick; and, in 1548, they gave him the five mark lands of Loch-Arthur, and constituted him heritable bailie of the whole jurisdiction over all their lands. The property was, in 1587, vested in the Crown by the annexation act; granted, in 1624, to Sir Robert Spottiswood and Sir John Hay; resigned by them, in 1633, in order to be given to the bishop of Edinburgh; given back, soon after the suppression of Episcopacy, to Sir Robert Spottiswood; and sold by his heir to the family of Copeland. Part of it, however—consisting of the lands of Drum in Newabbey—was burdened with a mortification by Queen Anne, in favour of the second minister of Dumfries. The last and only noted abbot was Gilbert Brown, who had a written controversy, on the doctrines of Romanism, with the celebrated John Welch of Ayr. Brown's treatise, though short, is erudite, and as far excels in literary properties the writings of his own brethren of the period, as it is inferior in argument, truth, and usefulness to the production of the Reformer. Welch wished to have a *viva voce* and public disputation, but could not conquer Brown's dislike to the measure as likely to damage his reputation. Calderwood says, that Brown sat in the parliament of August 1560, which approved the Confession of Faith. "Brown," says Dr. M'Crie, "was a busy trafficker for Rome and Spain, and a chief instrument of keeping the south of Scotland under ignorance and superstition." In 1596, he was denounced by the commissioners of the General Assembly to the King as a jesuit and excommunicated papist, and recommended to be seized and punished; and in 1605, he was with difficulty apprehended by Lord Cranston, captain of the Border guard, and, after brief confinement, banished from the kingdom. He died at Paris in 1612. —Near the abbey, but on higher ground, in a healthy situation, and commanding an extensive prospect, stands a ruin called the Abbots' tower, the quondam occasional residence of the abbots of Newabbey. A view of the ruin is given by Grose.

NEW ABERDOUR, See ABERDOUR, Aberdeenshire.

NEWARK, a quoad sacra parish in the town of Port-Glasgow, Renfrewshire. It was constituted by the Court of Teinds in 1855. It is only ¼ of a mile long, and ½ of a mile broad. Its church was built in 1774 as a chapel of ease, and contains 1,600 sittings. The ancient barony of Newark lay partly within the parish of Port-Glasgow, but chiefly within that of Kilmalcolm; and some notices of it have been given in our article on Kilmalcolm. But the ancient baronial residence, which is still tolerably entire, stands within the parish of Port-Glasgow, on a point of land projecting into the Clyde, in the eastern vicinity of the town of Port-Glasgow, forming a prominent feature in the landscape, and commanding a splendid view of the surrounding scenery. It is a quadrangular pile, with round turrets and battlements, and bearing over its main door the arms of the Maxwells. It ceased to be inhabited by its owners in the beginning of the 18th century; but it still was maintained in a state of rude repair to suit other purposes; so that it came to have a medium appearance between the occupied and the ruinous, all entire, and yet desolate and haggard. The site of the town of Port-Glasgow originally shared the name of Newark; and the bay, which was converted into a spacious wet dock, at a cost of £35,000, with large quays and bond warehouses, together with extensive, adjacent, enclosed spaces for receiving timber, still bears the name of Newark-bay.

NEWARK-CASTLE, a venerable ruin on the right bank of the river Yarrow, in the parish and county of Selkirk. It stands on a peninsula cut out by the encircling stream, amidst a wild scene of grandeur and beauty; but, though renovated, and in a state of tolerable conservation, it is inhabited only by the moping owl and the chattering daw. Its distance from the confluence of the Yarrow and the Ettrick is 2¼ miles, and from the burgh of Selkirk 4¼. It belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch, whose beautiful seat of Bowhill stands a little lower down the river; and, in the years of her widowhood, it was the residence of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth, whose husband, James, Duke of Monmouth, was beheaded for insurrection in the reign of James II. Newark is the well-known scene in which 'the Last Minstrel' is made to sing his 'lay' to the sad-hearted Duchess:

"He passed where Newark's stately tower
Looks out from Yarrow's birchen bower:
The Minstrel gazed with wishful eye—
No humbler resting-place was nigh.
With hesitating step, at last,
The embattled portal-arch he passed,
Whose ponderous gate and massy bar
Had oft rolled back the tide of war,
But never closed the iron door,
Against the desolate and poor.
The Duchess marked his weary pace,
His timid mien, and reverend face,
And bade the page the menials tell
That they should tend the old man well:
For she had known adversity,
Though born in such a high degree;
In pride of power, in beauty's bloom,
Had wept o'er Monmouth's bloody tomb!"

The appearance of Newark-castle, and of the landscape in its vicinity, is finely noticed by Wordsworth:—

"That region left, the vale unfolds
Rich groves of lofty stature,
With Yarrow winding through the pomp
Of cultivated nature;
And, rising from these lofty groves,
Behold, a ruin hoary!
The shattered front of Newark's tower,
Renown'd in Border story."

Mary Scott, the flower of Yarrow, is supposed by many to have been born in Newark-castle; but she really was a native of the neighbouring parish, and a daughter of the Scotts of Dryhope. See YARROW. The scene of the beautiful old ballad, called 'The Sang of the Outlaw Murray,' though also belonging to Yarrow, is almost universally identified by the common people with Newark-castle.

NEWARK-CASTLE, Ayrshire. See MAYBOLE.

NEWARK-CASTLE, Renfrewshire. See NEWARK.

NEWARTHILL, a post-office village in the north-east district of the parish of Bothwell, Lanarkshire. It stands on the road from Hamilton to Shotts, at about equal distances from Hamilton and Airdrie. The tract around it is part of the great mineral field of the county. The village has a parochial school and an United Presbyterian church,—the latter built about the year 1810, and containing about 600 sittings. Population, 968.

NEW AUCHENAIRN. See AUCHENAIRN.

NEWBATTLE, a parish in the eastern division of Edinburghshire. It contains the villages of Newbattle, Stobhill, Easthouses, and Newton-Grange; and its borders adjoin the post-office stations of Dalkeith, Gorebridge, and Ford. It is bounded by Lasswade, Dalkeith, Cranston, Borthwick, and Cockpen. Its outline is that of a triangle, rounded at the corners, presenting its sides to the north, the west, and the south-east, and deeply indented on the last of these sides. It measures along the west 4 miles,—along the north nearly the same distance,—and along the south-east 4¾ miles; and has an area of about 8 square miles. Gore water runs about half a mile on the south-west boundary, to the neighbourhood of its confluence with the South Esk; and the latter stream, after running about 2 miles in Cockpen, runs across the north-west wing of Newbattle to Dalkeith. From the beautiful vale of this stream the surface gradually rises to a ridge, 2 miles distant, whose loftiest point attains 680 feet above sea-level; and thence it falls, almost regularly, off to the eastern and northern frontiers. A nodule or slight summit on the hilly ridge was anciently a post for observing the circumjacent country, and was crowned by a quadrangular enclosure, about 3 acres in area, believed to have been a Roman camp, and now densely covered with plantation. Great part of the ridge was, at no distant period, in a waste condition,—some of it marshy or wildly moorish; but all of it, excepting some trivial pendicles, is now in a productive state, some of it wooded, and most of it good arable land. About 4,700 imperial acres in the parish are in tillage; about 300 are under wood; and only about 7 or 8 are uncultivated. The soil in the valley of the Esk is a rich deep loam, incumbent on sharp gravel; that on the north and west sides of the hill is first a loam, next a strong clay, and next a whitish sandy earth; and that on the south-eastern slope of the hill is fertile vegetable mould. Gardens and orchards are so extensive as to yield an annual produce for the market worth upwards of £400. Rocks of the coal formation lie immediately beneath the surface, both near the top of the hill, and on its river-ward sides, dipping at a very acute angle toward the course of the stream; and they constitute, within the limits of the parish, a mineral field equal in wealth to that of any equal extent of territory in the kingdom. Limestone and sandstone are obtained in plenty from surface quarries; and coal can be mined in upwards of twenty seams, of from 1½ to 8 feet thick. To facilitate the exportation of the mineral produce, a private railway was constructed about 18 years ago at the expense of the Marquis of Lothian; and was carried across the vale of the South Esk by a viaduct 1,200 feet long, supported over most of its length by stone pillars, and at the river by three cast-iron Gothic arches, each 65 feet in span, and the main one 70 feet high. This railway was 1½ mile in length, and joined the old Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway at Dalhousie-mains. But it has been superseded by the Hawick branch of the North British railway, which crosses the Esk valley on a viaduct near where the old viaduct stood. The value of the mineral produce of the parish has of late years greatly increased, and now amounts annually to upwards of £80,000. The total value of all kinds of raw produce in 1839 was estimated at £29,397. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £12,705 17s. 5d. About three-fourths of the parish belong to the Marquis of Lothian; and the rest is divided among the Earl of Stair, Dundas of Arniston, and R. S. Wilson of Woodburn. The only mansions are Newbattle-abbey, which we shall afterwards describe, and Woodburn-house, the seat of Mr. Wilson. There are two corn mills, a flour mill, and a paper mill. The road from Edinburgh to Kelso, by way of Lauder, bisects the north-east wing of the parish; and that from Edinburgh to the extensive districts reached through the vale of Gala-water runs closely parallel to the western boundary, and is connected with roads to the east and to the west. The Hawick branch of the North British railway also impinges on the north-west wing of the parish, and is readily accessible at its stations of Eskbank and Dalhousie. The ancient

village, now the pitiful hamlet, of Newbattle, stands in the lowest grounds of the vale of the Esk, a mile south of Dalkeith, sheltered in nearly every direction by rising grounds, and embosomed among orchards and gardens. Its little cluster of plain houses, and its aspect of desertion and decay would ill accord with the surrounding landscape, but for the adjunct of the parish-church, a grotesque building, with an equally grotesque spire, squeezed into seclusion by a press of trees, and for the near vicinity of the principal gate to the pleasure-grounds of Newbattle-abbey. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,882; in 1851, 2,518. Houses, 456.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Marquis of Lothian. Stipend, £183 4s. 7d.; glebe, £21. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £25 fees, and £8 10s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1727, and contains about 550 sittings. A preaching station, in connexion with the Establishment, was commenced in Stobhill in 1837; and a chapel of ease was afterwards built there with 305 sittings, and capacity for 600. There is also a Free church preaching-station at Stobhill; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £16 2s. 8d. There are schools at Stobhill, Newton-Grange, and Easthouses. The present parish of Newbattle comprehends the ancient parish of Maisterton, and the Abbey parish of Newbattle. Maisterton adjoined Cockpen on the west, and was surrounded on all other sides by Newbattle. Its whole area and its church were acquired at successive but early epochs by the monks of Newbattle, and secured for 'their proper use.' The Abbey-church of Newbattle arose, in the 12th century, out of the establishment of the monastery. The proper and ancient name of Newbattle is Newbotle. The Saxon word 'botle' signifies simply a residence; and the prefix 'New' was assumed probably in contradistinction to Eld-botle or Old-botle in Haddingtonshire. But, as in the case of Morebattle, and other places of kindred names, the original 'botle' has been irretrievably corrupted into 'battle.'

The prime object of historical interest in the parish of Newbattle, is Newbattle-abbey. This was anciently, as its name imports, a monastery, and is now the seat of the Marquis of Lothian. David I. founded the monastery in 1140 for Cistertian monks, and fetched to it a colony of these monks from Melrose. Though he showed them less lavish favour than he expended upon the fraternity of Holyrood, he gave them incomparably more of worldly substance than decently comported with the austereness of their professions. He bestowed on them the district of Morthwaite, now called Moorfoot; the lands of Buchalch on the Esk; some lands, a salt-work, and rights of pasturage and wood-cutting in the carse of Callendar in Stirlingshire; a salt-work at Blakeland in Lothian; the right of pannage, and the privilege of cutting wood in his forests; and the patronage of several churches, with a right to some of their revenues. David's example was followed by Malcolm IV., by the Countess Ada, the widow of Earl Henry, by William the Lion, who gave the monks the lands of Mount Lothian, and, with some special services, confirmed the grants of David and Malcolm, and even by Alwin, the first abbot of Holyrood, who relinquished to the inmates of the new abbey, the lands of Petlendreich on the Esk. Various other persons also gave them lands in the country, tofts in the town, and churches in the several shires. Alexander II.—who delighted to reside at Newbattle—obtained a grave there for his consort, Mary; and, deeply moved by so affecting a circumstance, gave the owners of the place various donations and rights for the salvation of her, of himself, and of his predecessors. The monks likewise acquired much property and many privileges by purchase; in particular, they obtained the lands of Monkland in Lanarkshire, and secured the right of cutting a road to them for their own proper use. In 1203, Pope Innocent, by a bull, confirmed all their possessions and privileges; and, by another bull, he prohibited all persons from levying tithes from lands which they either held or cultivated. David II. gave the monks a charter, enabling them to hold their lands within the valley of Lothian in free forestry, with the various privileges which belonged to a forestry. But the monks, though figuring chiefly as accumulators of worldly property, incidentally conferred great advantages on the occupations of husbandry, of mining, and of commerce; for they incited and directed agricultural operations, they discovered, and perhaps were the first to discover, Scottish coal, and brought it from the mine, and they constructed a sea-port, and gave Scotland a specimen of the arts of traffic. See articles HADDINGTONSHIRE and MORISON'S-HAVEN.

The first abbot of Newbattle was Radulph, who, in 1140, accompanied the colony from Melrose. John, the 18th abbot, had to act a part in the difficult transactions respecting the succession to the Crown after the demise of Alexander III. In March, 1290, he sat in the great parliament at Brigham; in July, 1291, he swore fealty to Edward I. in the chapel of Edinburgh-castle; and in 1296, he again, with his monks, swore fealty to Edward, and, in return, obtained writs to several sheriffs for the restoral of his property. In January, 1296–7, Edward directed his treasurer, Cressingham, to settle with the abbot for the 'form' due by the abbey of Newbattle for his lands of Bothkennar. Whether Abbot John witnessed the accession of Robert Bruce is uncertain. In 1385 the abbey was burnt during the furious incursion of Richard II.; and during the 40 years which followed, the monks were employed in its re-edification. Patrick Madour, who was abbot in April, 1462, collected the documents which at present form the chartulary of Newbattle; and in October, 1466, he instituted a suit in parliament against James, Lord Hamilton, "for the spoliation of a stone of lead-ore," taken from the abbot's lands of Fremure in Clydesdale, and triumphantly compelled the coronet to make compensation, and do obeisance, to the cowl. Andrew, who was abbot in May, 1499, granted his lands of Kinnaird in Stirlingshire to Edward Bruce, 'his well-deserving armiger,' for the yearly payment of 16 merks; and in December, 1500, he gave to Robert Bruce of Binning and his wife, the monastery's lands of West Binning in Linlithgowshire, for the yearly compensation of four shillings. James Hasmall was probably the last abbot; he was present at the parliament of November, 1558; and, while he governed the abbey, it was burnt during the invasion of the Earl of Hertford. Mark Ker, the second son of Sir Andrew Ker of Cessford, becoming protestant in 1560, obtained the vicarage of Linton; and, in 1564, was made the first commendator of Newbattle. In 1581 he obtained a ratification by parliament of his commendatorship; and he appears to have annually drawn from the abbey property, £1,413 1s. 2d. Scotch, besides 99 bolls of wheat, 53 bolls 2 pecks of bear, and 250 bolls 2 firlots of oats, —subject, however, to several disbursements, and particularly the remarkable one of £240 Scotch to six aged, decrepit, and recanted monks. He died in 1584, an extraordinary lord of the court-of-session. His son, Mark, had a reversion of the commendatorship; on succeeding to it he had it formally

confirmed; and, in 1587, he obtained from the facile James VI. a grant of the whole estates of the monastery as a temporal barony, and afterwards, in the same year, got the grant ratified by parliament. In October, 1591, he was dignified with the title of Lord Newbattle, and had his barony converted into a temporal lordship; and in the parliament of next year he saw his title and its basis finally recognised. In 1606, he was created Earl of Lothian; and, in 1701, Robert, the fourth Earl, who was a member of the privy-council of King William, was raised to the dignity of the marquisate.

The buildings of the monastery have long ago been either wholly demolished, or, in any small remains which may exist, entirely concealed from observation by the erection on their site of the present noble mansion, the seat of the Marquis of Lothian, and the successor in name of the extinct abbey. An ancient wall which surrounded the monastery still retains the name of the Monkland-Wall, and is in some places in tolerable preservation. The mansion—the present Newbattle-abbey—is a large, commodious, modern edifice, and evinces, especially in its interior arrangements, good taste and judgment in the architect. Several folio manuscripts, which formerly belonged to the monks, enrich the library: they are written on vellum, in the Saxon character, and are adorned in every page with pictorial illustrations of the subjects which they treat. Many valuable paintings and portraits enrich the gallery, particularly a Titian, a Morillo, several Vandykes, and some family portraits. A lawn of upwards of 30 acres expands around the mansion. On one side it is watered by the South Esk, which, after brawling among the rocks of Cockpen, flows along the park in a quiet stream, and is overhung with plantations; and on the other side it is skirted by a waving line of woods, which, complying with the ascents and undulations of the banks, stretches upward in a many-curved surface, and exhibits a beautiful variety of shades. The belts of wood which flank the two sides of the lawn approach each other at the ends, and, on a grand scale, embower the mansion and its park, and exclude them from exterior view. At the east end stands a bridge across the Esk, of high and unknown antiquity, rudely built, and overspread with ivy. Newbattle-abbey was visited by King George IV. and by Queen Victoria.

NEW BELSES. See Belses.

NEWBIGGING, the name of many a locality in Scotland. It is a corruption of 'New building,' and may be supposed to have, in every instance, referred originally to some conspicuous new edifice in the vicinity of some conspicuous old one. Some localities now designated by it have lost the original edifice, and others have grown into hamlets or villages.

NEWBIGGING, a village in the parish of Newtyle, Forfarshire. It groups with the new village of Newtyle, but is not so large, and has rather an antiquated appearance. Its population is about 160.

NEWBIGGING, a village and an estate in the south-west of the parish of Monikie, Forfarshire. In the village is an United Presbyterian church, of long standing.

NEWBIGGING, a post-office village in the parish of Tealing, Forfarshire. Population, 88. Houses, 20.

NEWBIGGING, a locality, containing a small Druidical temple, and the remains of an ancient castellated tower, in the parish of Lethnot, Forfarshire.

NEWBIGGING, a locality, having a farm hamlet and a spinning mill, in the parish of Kinnell, Forfarshire.

NEWBIGGING, a village in the parish of Auchtertool, Fifeshire. Population, 67. Houses, 19.

NEWBIGGING, a locality, having a handsome mansion and extensive limestone quarries, in the parish of Burntisland, Fifeshire.

NEWBIGGING, a village in the parish of Carnwath, Lanarkshire. Its population is about 200, almost all weavers.

NEWBIGGING, a suburb of Musselburgh, in the parish of Inveresk, Edinburghshire. It is partly compact with the town, and all within the parliamentary boundaries, of Musselburgh. See Musselburgh.

NEW BLAIRINGONE. See Blairingone.

NEWBRIDGE, a village in the Mid-Lothian section of the parish of Kirkliston. It stands on the right bank of the Almond, on the western verge of Edinburghshire, 9 miles west of Edinburgh, on the road thence to Bathgate. One-sixth of its inhabitants was cut off by cholera in ten days in 1832. Population, 153. Houses, 21.

NEWBRIDGE, a village in the parish of Terregles, Kirkcudbrightshire. Population, 24. Houses, 7.

NEWBURGH, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, in the extreme north-west of Fifeshire. It is bounded by the Tay, and by Abdie, Collessie, Auchtermuchty, and Abernethy. Its outline is very irregular, being nearly divided into two separate sections by indentations of Abdie on the east and Abernethy on the west, so as to have some resemblance to the outline of an ill-shaped boot, or to the letter L reversed. The section which represents the foot of the boot, or the horizontal part of the L, stretches along the Tay, and is about 2 miles in length from east to west, by scarcely half a mile in breadth from north to south; while the section which represents the leg of the boot, or the perpendicular part of the L, stretches across the ridge of the Ochils, and is nearly 3 miles in length from north to south, by ¾ of a mile in breadth. The northern section is a rich, beautiful, finely wooded level; but the southern section has a great variety of surface, comprising alternate elevations and depressions, and ascending to an elevation of about 600 feet on the hill of Craigsparrow, and to an elevation of about 800 feet on the hill of Blackcairn. The soil of the flat district is a very fertile clay, not inferior to that of the best parts of the Carse of Gowrie. The soil of the upper district is, for the most part, either a loose black loam, or a more compact ferruginous mould; and though generally shallow, is very fertile. Here the entire property of Pitcairly, through the exertions of a skilful and industrious tenantry, has been worked into a state of the highest cultivation, and lies among the surrounding Ochils somewhat like an oasis in a desert. The predominant rock is trap. About 737 imperial acres in the parish are in tillage; about 280 are pastoral or waste; about 88 are under timber trees; and about 40 are under fruit-trees. The orchards owe their origin to the monks of Lindores. The landowners are Hay of Leys and Cathcart of Pitcairly. The average rent of the clay lands is £6 per acre; and that of the arable lands in the southern district, about £3 10s. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £4,958 9s. 3d. The parish enjoys good seaward communication through the port of Newburgh; and it is traversed by the road from Cupar to Perth, and by the Perth fork of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, and has a station on the railway at the town. Population in 1831, 2,642; in 1851, 2,982. Houses, 349.

At the north-eastern extremity of the parish, in the vicinity of the town, on a gentle rising-ground,

in the middle of the rich clay-land near the Tay, stand the ruins of the ancient abbey of Lindores. This monastery was founded in 1178, by David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion, and heir-presumptive to the Scottish throne, after his return from a crusade in the Holy Land, in commemoration of his escape from shipwreck, and of his having taken Ptolemais from the Saracens. He planted it with monks of St. Benedict, of the order of Tyronensis, and dedicated the church to the Virgin Mary and St. Andrew the apostle. The monks were brought from the abbey of Kelso; they soon became so enriched as to draw the tithes of 22 parish churches; and in 1208, according to Sibbald, the number of them resident in the monastery was 26, besides the abbot. Lands, or woods, or other heritages were granted to the monks by William the Lion, Alexander III., Isabella de Bruce, and James II. One of the most distinguished of the abbots was Lawrence, known in history as Lawrence of Lindores, who co-operated with Bishop Wardlaw in founding the university of St. Andrews, and was raised by the Pope to the office of Inquisitor in Scotland. The buildings of the monastery appear to have been grand and extensive, and probably were a good specimen of the ecclesiastical architecture of the 12th and 13th centuries, either in the Norman style, or in the early Gothic style, or in a mixture of the two. But, besides sharing in the devastations of the Reformation epoch, they were long used as a quarry for repairing or erecting the houses of Newburgh, so that they now retain scarcely a trace of their ancient grandeur. The polished ashler stones of the walls, both outside and inside, have been almost all removed; parts of the mere skeletons of the walls, consisting only of small stones and lime, matted over with ivy, now form their chief bulk; and the vestibule of the church, situated in the centre of them, is the only part which retains any sort of tolerable preservation. The enclosing wall of the precinct, however, is still pretty entire; and within the enclosure, and in its immediate vicinity, are some fine old fruit-trees, the relics of the taste and pursuits of the monks. A famous causeway anciently extended from Lindores to the church of Ecclesiamagirdle, in the parish of Dron, whither the monks annually went to meet the nuns of Elcho, in conjoint devotion to their patron saint; but not a vestige of that causeway remains. Springs, formerly of superstitious fame, called the Monks' and the Abbot's wells, are still pointed out in the hills to the south of the abbey ruins. The last Earl of Douglas, after a life of trouble and turmoil, retired in his old age to Lindores-abbey, and died there in 1488. A stone coffin which was exhumed from among the ruins is thought by some antiquaries to have contained the body of David, Duke of Rothesay, heir apparent to the throne, who was barbarously murdered at Falkland; but it may as well have been the coffin of one of the abbots, or of some other person of distinction. After the Reformation, Sir Patrick Leslie of Pitcairly, the second son of the fifth Earl of Rothes, and a great favourite of James VI., received the abbacy of Lindores in commendam; and his eldest son, Patrick, afterwards had it erected into a temporal lordship, and was created Lord Lindores. A great part of the lands of the lordship was alienated by James, the third Lord, to John Bain of Pitcairly. David, the fifth Lord, dying without issue, was succeeded in the title by Alexander Leslie of Quarter, the grandson of Sir John Leslie of Newton, a younger brother of Sir Patrick Leslie the commendator, and first Lord Lindores, who became sixth Lord. His son Francis John, the seventh Lord, died without issue, when the title was claimed by Leslie of Lumquhat, who voted as Lord Lindores in several elections; but at the general election, 24th July, 1790, his votes were objected to; and the House of Lords, on 6th June, 1793, resolved that "the votes given by the Lord Lindores at the said election were not good." Since then, the title has remained dormant; and the lands are now in the hands of other families.

About a mile from the Tay, on the slope of the Ochils, in a pass leading up from the north of Fifeshire to Strathearn, is a small cairn of stones, known by the name of Sir Robert's Prap. This marks the place where a fatal duel occurred about the close of the 17th century, between Sir Robert Balfour of Dunnich and Sir James Makgill of Lindores. A little to the west of the town stands a curious antiquity, called Mugdrum-cross, which, together with Mugdrum-house and Mugdrum-island, we have noticed in the article Mugdrum. In the pass leading to Strathearn, about 200 yards east of Sir Robert's Prap, on high ground, overlooking Strathearn westward to the Grampians, stands another antiquity, similar to Mugdrum-cross, but far ruder, and greatly more celebrated. This is Macduff's cross, mentioned in a charter of Malcolm Canmore to Macduff, the thane of Fife, and anciently bearing an inscription which, though well preserved in record, has been a great perplexity to antiquaries. This cross is said to have been broken in pieces by the Reformers, on their way from Perth to Lindores; and nothing now remains but the large square block of freestone which formed the pedestal. This stone is 3 feet 9 inches high; 4 feet 7 inches in length, by 3 feet 9 inches in breadth at the base; and 3 feet 4 inches in length, by 2 feet 8 inches in breadth at the top. There are several holes or indentations on its different faces, which tradition says were nine in number, and in which nine rings were at one time fixed. There is no appearance of any socket in which the cross had been fixed; so that it must have been placed upon the surface of the stone, without any other support than that of its own base. The cross formed the girth or sanctuary for any of the clan Macduff, or any related to the chief within the ninth degree, who had been guilty of "suddand chaudmelle," or unpremeditated slaughter. Any person entitled to this privilege, and requiring it, fled to the cross, and laying hold of one of the rings, punishment was remitted on his washing nine times at the stone, and paying nine cows and a colpendach or young cow. The washing was done at a spring still called the Nine Wells, emitting a stream so copious as now to be employed in the operations of a bleachfield; and the oblation of the nine cows was made by fastening them to the cross's nine rings. In every instance, however, the person claiming sanctuary required to give proof of belonging to the clan Macduff, or of possessing consanguinity to the chief within the given degree; and whenever any claimant failed to produce this evidence, he was instantly put to death, and buried near the stone. There were formerly several artificial cairns and tumuli around the cross, and one rather larger than the rest about fifty yards to the north, which were all popularly regarded as the graves of those who had been slain here in consequence of failing to prove themselves entitled to the sanctuary, but which have all been obliterated by the levelling operations of the ploughshare. "Superstition," says Cant, "forbids the opening of any of them; no person in the neighbourhood will assist for any consideration, nor will any person in or about Newburgh travel that way when dark, for they affirm that spectres and bogles, as they call them, haunt that place." With the removal of the

traces of the graves, superstitious fears attached to the spot have died away. Sir Walter Scott has made the traditions and antiquities of this place the subject of a short dramatic poem, entitled 'Macduff's cross,' in the course of which he has very accurately described both the cross itself and its accidents. Says he,—

> "Mark that fragment,
> I mean that rough-hewn block of massive stone,
> Placed on the summit of this mountain-pass,
> Commanding prospect wide o'er field and fell,
> And peopled village and extended moorland,
> And the wide ocean and majestic Tay,
> To the far distant Grampians. Do not deem it
> A loosen'd portion of the neighbouring rock,
> Detached by storm and thunder. 'Twas the pedestal
> On which, in ancient times, a cross was reared,
> Carved with words which foiled philologists;
> And the events it did commemorate
> Were dark, remote, and undistinguishable,
> As were the mystic characters it bore."

The parish of Newburgh is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patrons, the Earl of Mansfield and Hays of Leys. Stipend, £255 14s. 2d.; glebe, £80. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £30 fees, and £11 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1833, and contains about 1,000 sittings. There is a Free church for Newburgh and Abdie, with an attendance of about 220; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £152 8s. 11½d. There are two United Presbyterian churches; the First with an attendance of 450,—the Second with an attendance of about 190. There are three non-parochial schools; and an elegant Madras female school, aided by government and by Dr. Bell's trust, is in course of erection. The parish of Newburgh was constituted in the year 1632, by an act of disjunction from the parish of Abdie; and was subsequently enlarged by the annexation to it of a part of the parish of Abernethy. Both the abbey of Lindores and a chapel within the burgh, dedicated to St. Catherine, were in the ancient parish of Abdie.

NEWBURGH, a post-town, a market-town, a seaport, and a royal burgh, stands on the coast of the parish of Newburgh, on the road from Cupar to Perth, and on the line of the Edinburgh and Perth railway, 7¼ miles north-west of Ladybank, 10¾ east-south-east of Perth, and 34½ north of Edinburgh. Great part of it is of recent erection; and even the oldest existing parts have nearly all been rebuilt within the last seventy years. The body of the town consists chiefly of one well-built street, about ½ a mile in length, of a range of houses fronting the harbour, and of some lanes leading down to the shore. A modern suburb, called Mount-Pleasant, stands to the south, and is within the parish of Abdie. Both the shops of Newburgh, and its principal dwelling-houses, are of a character indicating taste and prosperity. Its situation on the Tay is exceedingly pleasant; and both from its own appearance, with gardens and numerous fruit-trees among its houses, and from the rich, romantic, gay appearance of its environs, it presents a fine picture either to observers going up or down the river, or to observers on neighbouring vantage-grounds. The views outward from itself and from its vicinity, also, are exceedingly good. Even to a traveller on the railway, coming up from Ladybank to Perth, the prospects at Newburgh are remarkably striking and diversified, comprising first a sudden revelation of the whole basin of the lower Tay, and next a close view of Newburgh itself, an upper terrace of it standing above on the south, and the main body of it nestling below on the north, and projecting into the lake-like expanse of the frith. The principal public building is the town-house, with a spire, erected in 1808; and attached to this is a building of considerable size, erected about 1830, for the accommodation of the dealers in the stock market. The parish church is an elegant structure, in the Gothic style, erected in 1833, from a design by William Burn. One of the United Presbyterian churches, also, is a handsome structure.

In the 17th century, Newburgh was so devoid of trade as to be described in Cunningham's essay on the Cross of Macduff, as 'a poor country village;' and till pretty far in last century, although gradually improving, it remained much the same. Until within a few years of the publication of the first Statistical Account—1793—its inhabitants had been chiefly employed in husbandry; but the linen-trade had occupied them to a certain extent, and when that account was published, the greater portion of them were employed in that manufacture. At that time, however, there were only two persons who employed workmen; the greater part of the linen manufactured being woven by individual weavers on their own account, who sold their webs, when finished, at Perth, Dundee, Cupar, Auchtermuchty, and Glasgow. But the trade went on and prospered; and numerous manufacturers arose, not only to employ all the weavers in Newburgh, but also to furnish work for considerable numbers in Aberargie, Abernethy, Strathmiglo, Auchtermuchty, Dunshelt, Cupar, Springfield, Pitlessie, Kettle, Markinch, Falkland, and other places. The principal branch is the weaving of dowlas, partly for the markets of Manchester, Leeds, and London, and partly also for direct exportation to the West Indies and South America. The number of looms employed in the town in 1833 was 564; and the number of weavers now employed is at least 900. A very considerable trade in grain has, for some time, been carried on in Newburgh; and a weekly stock market was established in 1830, which is regularly frequented by dealers from most parts of Fifeshire, and even from Edinburgh, and which confers much benefit, not only on the town itself, but on the surrounding country. Even before the opening of the railway, about 35,000 sacks of corn were annually exported from Newburgh, most of which came from the districts now traversed by the railway. Malting was at one time pretty extensively carried on in the town, but has long been discontinued.

The harbour of Newburgh consists of a long pier parallel to the river, and five projecting piers at right angles to it. There are always here considerable bustle, and not a little real business. Vessels to the amount of about 1,600 tons belong to the port; and two packets are regularly employed in bringing from Dundee the raw material used in the linen-manufacture, and carrying away the manufactured goods. The principal other exports are grain, potatoes, and lime, and the principal imports are timber, coals, and miscellaneous small goods. Many of the vessels bound for Perth are obliged to wait here for the flow of the tide; and not a few of them unload part of their cargoes before they can, even with the tide, proceed up the river. The port of Newburgh, in its relation to the customs, is subordinate to Perth; and the amount of local dues levied at it in 1852 was £47. Two fairs were formerly held in the town for general business; but they have long degenerated into mere seasons of amusement. The town has an office of the Commercial bank, an office of the Central bank, a savings' bank, a gas-work, and several miscellaneous and charitable institutions.

Newburgh, notwithstanding its still being called "new," is a town of considerable antiquity; and it probably took its name in contradistinction to some older burgh which stood in its vicinity. No trace

of any such older burgh, however, is now in existence. The present town, or rather the remote nucleus of it, originated with the abbots of Lindores. It was erected into a burgh-of-barony by Alexander III., in 1266, in favour of the abbot and convent, with all the usual privileges of burghs-of-barony. In the charter it is called 'novus burgus juxta monasterium de Lindores.' In 1457 it was erected into a royal burgh; and on the 4th of July, in that year, John, abbot of Lindores, granted to the burgesses of Newburgh the land of Vodriffe and the hill to the south of it—about 400 acres in all—for which they were to pay to the abbot, homage and common service used and wont, with 40 bolls of barley. These acres now belong chiefly to a number of individual proprietors, and are held in free burgage, though they pay an annual fee-duty partly to the Crown and partly to the proprietor of the abbey-lands of Lindores. In 1631, Charles I. confirmed the ancient royal charter; but the burgh never exercised its right of sending a member to the Scottish parliament, and consequently at the Union, was not included in any of those sets of burghs which were invested with the right of sending members to the British parliament. The town is governed by two magistrates, and fifteen councillors, with a town-clerk. The magistrates have the usual civil and criminal jurisdictions within the royalty; and hold courts at regular periods for the decision of questions which are brought before them. The royalty extends 1½ mile to the south and west beyond the town, but excludes the harbour and extensive suburbs. A sheriff circuit court, for small debt causes, is held on the third Friday of February, May, August and November. The town is a station of the county police. The burgh income amounts to about £170 a-year. There is a considerable extent of corporation property; but there is also a considerable public debt,—amounting, in 1834, to £1,650. Population, exclusive of the Abdie suburb, in 1841, 2,491; in 1851, 2,638. Houses, 292.

NEWBURGH, a post-office village and small seaport, in the parish of Foveran, Aberdeenshire, 5 miles south-east of Ellon, and 10 north of Aberdeen. It occupies a pleasant site near the confluence of a tide-expanded streamlet with the Ythan, ¾ of a mile above the latter's influx to the ocean; and possesses important facilities for both a manufacturing and a fishing station. It contains several substantial and commodious houses, and has, in recent years, been much improved. Vessels belong to it, of an aggregate tonnage of about 700, and are employed chiefly in exporting grain, and in importing coal, timber, lime, and bones. It is a creek of the port of Aberdeen; and the dues levied at it in 1852 amounted to £48. Population, 393. Houses, 91.

NEWBURN, a parish on the south coast of Fifeshire. It contains the village of Drumeldrie-moor, and lies within a very short distance of the post-town of Largo on the west, and of the post-town of Colinsburgh on the east. It is bounded by Largo bay, and by the parishes of Largo, Kilconquhar, and Elie. Its length southward is about 3½ miles; and its greatest breadth is about 2 miles. It was anciently called Drumeldrie; and is supposed to have taken its present name from the circumstance of a brook which runs through a considerable part of it, having changed its course. Its shore is flat and sandy; its interior surface rises northward and westward; its highest ground is on the acclivity of Largo-law, on its north-west boundary; and its general landscape, both within itself and in views outward from it, is a brilliant assemblage of hill and dale, of woods and rocks and waters. About 2,400 imperial acres are in tillage; about 350 are pastoral or waste; and about 130 are under wood. There are eight principal landowners; and two of them are resident. The average rent of arable land is about £2 10s. The estimated value of raw produce in 1836 was £11,148. The value of assessed property in 1856 was £5,472 16s. 10½d. The parish is traversed by the roads from Largo to Anstruther and St. Andrews. It is traversed also by the East of Fife railway, which was authorised in 1855 to be made from Leven to Kilconquhar. Population in 1831, 418; in 1851, 375. Houses, 86.

This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, Charles Inglis of Cramond. Stipend, £200 15s. 6d.; glebe, £25. Schoolmaster's salary, £29 18s. 10d., with about £14 fees. In 1659, the estate of Orkie was destined by its proprietor, John Wood, for erecting a free grammar school in Newburn, and maintaining several poor scholars; and on the ground of this bequest, the parochial schoolmaster educates and maintains the poor scholars, from the age of 7 to 15 years, and receives a liberal remuneration out of the rents of Orkie. The parish church of Newburn was built in 1815, and is capable of containing more than the whole population. Tradition says that there was anciently a Culdee church at Balchrystie in this parish; and a grant of that place is said to have been made for ecclesiastical purposes by King Malcolm.

NEWBYTH, a post-office village in the eastern part of the parish of King-Edward, Aberdeenshire. It stands on the road from Banff to Ellon, 5½ miles south-west of New-Pitsligo, 6 miles north-west of New-Deer, and 13 south-east of Banff. It was founded in 1764 by James Urquhart, Esq., upon his estate of Byth. It stands on a rising ground, and consists of two streets, which cross each other nearly at right angles. Many of its inhabitants have small lots of land in a fertile little tract of country lying close to it round about. The village has a chapel of ease, a neat building erected in 1852, a Free church preaching station, an endowed school, and a public library. Fairs are held on the Thursday after the 11th of May, on the Tuesday after the 26th of May, and on the Friday after the 21st of November. Population in 1851, 402.

NEWBYTH-HOUSE. See Haddingtonshire.

NEWCASTLETON. See Castleton (New).

NEW CATHCART. See Cathcart (New).

NEW COLDSTREAM. See Coldstream (New).

NEW CRAIGHALL. See Craighall.

NEW CUMNOCK. See Cumnock (New).

NEW DAILLY. See Dailly.

NEW DAMHEAD. See Damhead in Arngask

NEW DEER. See Deer (New).

NEW DOSK. See Edzell.

NEW DUFFUS. See Duffus.

NEW DUNDYVAN. See Dundyvan.

NEW ENGINE. See Engine (New).

NEW FARM. See Dalkeith.

NEW GALLOWAY. See Galloway (New).

NEW GILSTON. See Gilston.

NEWGORD, a grazing isle, adjacent to the island of Unst, in Shetland.

NEW HAILES. See Inveresk.

NEWHALL, a romantic locality chiefly in the parish of Penicuick, Edinburghshire, and partly in that of Linton, Peebleshire; 3 miles south-west of Penicuick, and 13½ from Edinburgh. The mansion of Newhall stands on the left bank of the North Esk, within a curvature of the stream, 4 miles from its source, and while it forms the boundary-line between the counties. During the 16th century, and an unknown period preceding, it belonged to a family of the name of Crichton. In 1646, Dr. Pennycuick became its proprietor; and, in his works,

he mentions some particular plants found upon the grounds. He was proprietor also of Romano,—a place not far distant, in the parish of Newlands; and he there, in 1677, witnessed, with strong interest, a serious squabble between two parties of gypsies. In 1683 he built a dovecot on the scene of the quarrel, apparently to show his wit in the following very homely distich:—

"The field of gipsy blood which here you see,
A shelter for the harmless dove shall be."

About the period of the Union, Newhall was acquired by Sir David Forbes; and afterwards it was inherited by his son Mr. John Forbes, and became a favourite resort of some of the most eminent literati of the last century. While inhabited by the Crichtons it was an irregular castle, and with its appendages, covered the whole breadth of the point on which it stands, formed by a stripe or low spur from the base of the Pentlands, cloven down on each side by a deep ravine, and terminating in the glen of the Esk. The ground-floor in the front of the present building, was part of one of the towers; it is vaulted in the roof, and has on every side slits for defence; and it is so strong as, in one place, to have a closet cut out of the thickness of the wall. The eastern ravine is overhung by the remains of a small round tower, with some vaults; and it is densely filled with wildly growing trees, and threaded by a dark and romantic rill, which leaps along in several beautiful cascades, and flings up its spray amid the deep shades of the woods. The western ravine is overhung by a point on which anciently stood a religious establishment of some note, and a prison; and though this ravine is dry, it vies with the other in romance, and, like it, is shaded with thick foliage. A walk goes round the site of the chapel and prison, forming a noble terrace from the west end of the house looking up the glen, and over to a mineral well among copsewood and pines on the other side. A farm in the immediate neighbourhood bears the name of Spital, and probably formed an endowment for supporting, under the management of the religious foundation of Newhall, an hospital or hospice for the refreshment and shelter of travellers.

About half-a-mile above Newhall, amid a general flattening and widening of the Esk's banks, the stream encounters a contracting and forking ridge of limestone; and, forming a linn, bounds down in successive leaps to a circular pool, which, under birches and shrubs, and upon a bed of pebbles, spreads out between the rocks and a little verdant expanse. On the face of a promontory which looks up to this beautiful and sequestered spot, and is formed by the sudden expansion of the glen, is a round turf-seat, known in romantic association as Mary's Bower, commanding a full view of the linn, and terminating a winding path along the north brink of the glen. About half-a-mile below Newhall, Monk's-burn enters the glen of the Esk in several considerable falls, and amidst much fine landscape. See Monk's Burn. A little below this stream, and on the left bank of the Esk, is a clear deep lake, surrounded with rising knolls, and on three sides, by the wooded banks of the river sweeping round far beneath. The lake has no visible supply, outlet, or variation, and always laves the green sward at the foot of its dry and undulating banks. When a spectator stands at the eastern extremity at the mellowing of a summer's noon, and the fish begin to leap, and the sun gets behind the ornamented farm-house of Old Harleymuir on a height beyond the river above the Steel, and throws his warm empurpling rays on the Carlop's-hill in the distance to the right, the scene in view forms as enchanting a picture as the pencil could well select. Numerous other landscapes and objects of alternately soothing and thrilling interest exist on the grounds or their vicinity; the chief of which are the scene of Allan Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd, described in our article on Habbie's-Howe, and some antiquites noticed in the articles Carlops and Linton.

NEWHALL, Forfarshire. See Kettins.

NEWHALL, Kincardineshire. See Fetteresso.

NEWHALL, Ross-shire. See Kirkmichael.

NEWHALL, Orkney. See Deerness.

NEWHALLS, a village and a ferry station in the eastern vicinity of South Queensferry, Linlithgowshire. It is on the road from Queensferry to Edinburgh. Population, 90.

NEWHALLS BURN, a brook running into Quair-water, in the parish of Traquair, Peeblesshire.

NEWHARTHILL. See Newarthill.

NEWHAVEN, a suburb of the burgh of Leith, with the character of post-town, fishing-town, and sea-port, in Edinburghshire. It stands on the Forth, in the parish of North Leith, about 1 mile west of the mouth of the Water of Leith, and 2¼ miles north of the east end of Prince's-street, Edinburgh. It had, in the 15th century, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was designated from it, in a style characteristic of the period, "Our Lady's Port of Grace." James IV., who patronized the ecclesiastical erection, encouraged the coeval formation of a village, made it the site of a dockyard, and conferred upon it certain burghal privileges. The town-council of Edinburgh, becoming jealous of the consequence which it promised to attain, and exercising the same grasping policy which prompted them to enthral Leith, and purchase the royal charter of Musselburgh, bought, in 1511, from James V., the village and the harbour, with all their pertinents and rights. As a haven, formed, named, and patronized by the Crown, and possessing greater depth of water than Leith, and as the site of accommodation both for the building and the harbourage of vessels, it might early have rivalled and superseded Leith; but it was crushed into insignificance by the policy of Edinburgh, and has been permanently condemned to lose the fruit of its natural advantages, first in consequence of the difficulty of removing the great warehouse establishments of merchants fixed at Leith, and next in consequence of the great recent improvements and extension of Leith harbour. It was long a mere fishing-village, with a rude small pier; and, though promising for a time to reach some higher character, it has again subsided into a mere residence of fishers, with only improved advantages and a wider scope for prosecuting their occupation. A substantial stone pier and slip, extending to low-water, with a return head to the westward, was erected here at the joint expense of the Government and the Fife Ferries' trust, and has recently undergone considerable repair. The ferry boats between Mid-Lothian and Fife used this pier, in communication with Kinghorn; but, in September 1844, they were transferred to the new pier of Granton, in communication with Burntisland. Some of the coasting steamers also, even those plying to London, availed themselves, for some time, of the Newhaven pier; but had no proper accommodation here, and betook themselves, at the first possible moment, to Granton. About 180 fishing-boats at present belong to Newhaven, and even they are not sufficiently accommodated by the pier. In 1821, at a point about 500 yards to the west, a chain-pier, called Trinity-pier, upwards of 500 feet long, 4 feet wide, and extending to a depth of from 5 to 6 feet

at low water, was constructed by Captain Samuel Brown of the Royal Navy, at an expense of £4,000. This looked to be suitable for the coasting steamers, as well as for some other craft, and might have been expected to bring considerable access of prosperity to Newhaven; but it has never been extensively used, and was in a main degree superseded by the erection of Granton-pier.

Newhaven, as a town, is far from being pleasant. Its streets are irregular; many of its houses are lumpish and unsightly; and its whole atmosphere is malodorous with garbage and filth. Yet its environs, and even some of its outskirts, are clean and beautiful. The coast eastward of it to the vicinity of Leith-docks, has been much abraded by the sea, even to the destruction of the coast-road there; and it now exhibits an earthy precipice, directly overhanging the tide-swept sands. But the shore westward to the chain-pier has a pleasant narrow belt of low-ground, and dips to the tide in an excellent bathing-beach. A steep bank rises from the side of the belt of low ground; and the surface extends thence southward and eastward, all round Newhaven toward Edinburgh and Leith, in a brilliant expanse, thickly studded with villas, and commanding from many points very gorgeous views of the Forth and Fifeshire. A pleasant assemblage of houses stands adjacent to the chain-pier; and these, together with the adjacent villas, being feus of the Trinity-house of Leith, bear the name of Trinity. Contiguous to them, partly on the natural bank, partly on an artificial embankment, and describing a rapid curve, from the direction of north-north-west to the direction of west by north, passes the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. At the south end of the curve is a station for Trinity and Newhaven, called Trinity station, possessing good appointments and very pleasant appurtenances. The local communication with Edinburgh is now, in a great degree, through this station; but there are also two great road thoroughfares, the one by way of Golden-acres and Canonmills, the other by way of Bonnington and Leith-walk. Newhaven has some inns and a profusion of public houses; the former noted for fish-dinners, the latter far more than enough for any possible proper wants of the inhabitants. There are also a parish church, which was built in 1838, and is in the presentation of trustees and male seat-holders, and a Free church, whose receipts in 1856 amounted to £429 5s. 4½d.

The inhabitants of Newhaven, notwithstanding the filth which surrounds their abodes, are an industrious, hardy, and thriving race. They have for centuries formed a peculiar and exclusive community, all more or less mutually related by marriage, and rarely intermarrying with others than natives. The males are mostly all fishermen, weather-beaten and athletic, and so trained from youth to spend most of their waking hours on the sea, that they are expert in nothing but handling the sailing-tackle and the net. Their wives and daughters,—well known in Edinburgh, and partially known by report throughout Scotland, as "the Fishwives of Newhaven."—are a sturdy corps of Amazons, so distinguished by peculiar habits as to be quite a study to the observer of human nature. They partake all the broad features which mark the character of their sisterhood of Fisherrow [see that article], and share with them the trade of supplying the markets of Edinburgh and Leith with fresh fish. But they possess additional features which are less apparent in the Fisherrow women; and, during two-thirds of the year, they have exclusively the trade of supplying the capital with oysters. They carry, in their creels or huge willow baskets, loads quite as heavy as any borne by their rivals; and entirely equal them in the masculine character of their strength and habits. When provoked, they exhibit a rude power of tongue, a coarseness and seamen-like vulgarity of abuse, which rival those of their Billingsgate contemporaries. They are so celebrated, too, for their exorbitant attempts at extortion,—very frequently asking three times the sum for their goods which a skilful purchaser induces them to take,—that other trades, when annoyed by purchasers cheapening their wares, or offering a much lower price than has been demanded, are in the habit of exclaiming, "What! would you make a fishwife o' me!" Yet they are honourable among themselves, and peaceable and orderly as members of the general community. They dress in a manner at once coarse, costly, and peculiar, —sufficiently tidy when viewed in connexion with their occupation, and not a little interesting to the lover of the picturesque. In consequence of their having to support their heavy creels with the whole muscular power of the head and neck, they wear a napkin for their head-dress, and have attached to their load a broad belt, which they rest across their forehead when moving, and let slip over their head when about to exhibit their merchandise. They usually wear a jerkin of blue cloth, and, on their neck and bosom, several fine neckerchiefs; and they wrap themselves up in a profusion of petticoats of different stuffs and colours, two or three being regularly adjusted on the person, and others so contorted into twists and bundles below the waist as to produce a strange bulkiness and grotesqueness of appearance. —Newhaven gave, at one time, the name of Viscount to an English family of the name of Cheyne, who never had any property in its vicinity. Charles Cheyne of Cogenho, in Northamptonshire, became, in 1681, the first Viscount Newhaven; and his son, who died in 1738, was the second and last.—The population of Newhaven is returned with Leith, but may be separately computed at about 2,100.

NEWHILL. See Dundonald.

NEWHILLS, a parish in the south-east corner of Aberdeenshire. Its post-town is Aberdeen, about 2 miles from its eastern extremity. It is bounded by Dyce, Old Machar, Banchory-Devenick, Peterculter, Skene, and Kinnellar. Its length south-eastward is about 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 5 miles. The surface in the north-east is low and level, but elsewhere is in general hilly, and toward the west may be called mountainous. The soil, over much the larger part of the area, is black, light, shallow, and spongy, incapable of resisting the influence of either much heat or much cold; but in the small level district, it is a deep rich mould, on a good subsoil, and productive of early and luxuriant crops. Upwards of 600 acres are under wood; nearly 1,800 are waste land or mountain pasture; and the remaining area is either regularly or occasionally turned over by the plough. The Don traces the boundary for 2 miles on the north-east; and six brooks drain the interior, either to the Don, or toward the Dee. Blue granite is very extensively quarried, both for home use, and for shipment at Aberdeen. There are 35 heritors and feuars; and most of the feuars occupy their own grounds. Springhill-house and Hazelhead-house, the seats of two of the heritors, are very fine mansions; and the houses of Sheddocksley, Fairley, Crailston, Cloghill, Gateside, Waterton, and Newhills, are also good residences. The rental, per Scotch acre, averages, in most parts, from £1 10s. to £2, but is, in some parts, so high as £3 and upwards. The antiquities are a large cairn, several tumuli, the vestiges of an old chapel, and some remains of a Druidical temple. A cave in one of the dens of the hill of Elrick is supposed by the

vulgar to penetrate for miles under ground, and celebrated in their legends as the residence of a noted robber and his gang. There are in the parish a woollen factory, three paper-mills, two snuff-mills, ten grain-mills, and a brewery; and these, together with the granite quarries, produce a bustling appearance. Annual fairs for cattle and horses are held at GREENBURN: which see. The parish is traversed by the roads from Aberdeen to Inverury and Strathdon; and is traversed also, along its north-east border, by the Great North of Scotland railway, and has a station on it at Buxburn. Population in 1831, 2,552; in 1851, 3,325. Houses, 533. Assessed property in 1843, £11,221.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend, £414 12s. 2d.; glebe, £45. Schoolmaster's salary, £33 7s. 6d., with £25 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The present parish church was built in 1830, and is a very fine edifice, with large accommodation. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 450; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £220 1s. 9d. There are two unendowed schools. The parish of Newmills anciently formed the south-east corner of the originally very extensive parish of St. Machar. The lands of Capelhills—a name probably derived from *Capella*, a chapel—were, in 1663, mortified for the maintenance of a minister, and made the site of a church. These lands consist of nearly 700 acres; and they were previously purchased from the town of Aberdeen, and were now devoted to ecclesiastical use, by a person of much benevolence of character, George Davidson of Pettans, an Aberdeen burgess. This gentleman mortified also his lands of Pettans, in Belhelvie, for the support of the ministers of Aberdeen; and erected a bridge over Buxburn, a rapid stream in Newhills, in which he had witnessed some persons perishing. The lands of Capelhills, on being rendered ecclesiastical, assumed the name of Newhills, and afterwards communicated that name to the new parish in which they lay,—a parish which was constituted in 1666.

NEWHOLM. See DOLPHINTON.

NEWHOLMHOPE-BURN. See MANOR.

NEWHOUSE, a village on the northern border of the parish of St. Ninian's, Stirlingshire. It is continuous with the north end of the village of St. Ninian's. See NINIAN'S (ST.).

NEWHOUSEMILL, a hamlet on the eastern verge of the parish of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. In its vicinity stood the church of the ancient parish of Torrance.

NEWINGTON, an elegant modern suburb of the Old town of Edinburgh. It forms the extreme south of the city, occupies a site on the very gentle slope of the southern one of the three hills, where it nearly becomes lost in the plain; and is magnificently overlooked, on the north-east, by the centre and most towering part of the bold curve of Salisbury crags, and the most precipitous and picturesque face of Arthur's-seat. Minto-street, which runs through its centre, used, previous to the formation of the railways, to be the grand thoroughfare out of Edinburgh to all the central parts of the Scottish border, and to the western parts of England; and it was well fitted to give travellers entering from these parts a grand first impression of the city. This fine street, most of whose houses are in the villa style, and chastely elegant, is broadly winged on both sides, with brief streets, and spacious "places," and clusters of villas, which beautifully combine the seclusion and airiness of the country with the pretensions and advantages of the town.

NEW-INN, a post-office station subordinate to Nairn.

NEW KEITH. See KEITH.

NEW KELSO. See LOCHCARRON.

NEW KILPATRICK. See KILPATRICK (EAST).

NEW LANARK. See LANARK (NEW).

NEWLANDRIGG, a village in the parish of Borthwick, Edinburghshire. It lies much out of the common thoroughfare, and is in a decayed condition. Population, 132. Houses, 32.

NEWLANDS, a parish, containing the post-office station of Noblehouse, in the north of Peebles-shire. It is bounded on the north by Edinburghshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Eddlestone, Lyne, Stobo, Kirkurd, and Linton. Its length south-south-westward is about 9 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 3¾ miles. The river Lyne, flowing in a southerly direction, runs 2¼ miles along the western boundary, and 3¾ through the interior; and receives on its left bank, in drainage of a large part of the parish, the streams of Dead and Flemington burns. The Tarth describes over 2¾ miles the whole of the south-western and southern boundary to the Lyne. These streams are in request with the angler. A ridge of gently-ascending heights extends between the Lyne and the Tarth, occupies the south-west corner of the parish, and is variously occupied by wood and pasture. Along nearly the whole of the west side of the parish extends a hilly range bearing various subordinate names, and the general one of Kellyheads, parallel to the Pentlands, and interrupted only by the glen of Flemingtonburn. Along the west base of this range lies the vale of Dead-burn and of the Lyne, forming the central belt of the parochial area, and comprising most of its arable ground. The hills are, for the most part, green and heathless, and frequently dotted and clumped with wood. Trees thrive in every part of the parish, and cover about 340 acres. The land occasionally or regularly in tillage comprises upwards of 3,300 acres; and is chiefly a clayey loam, with a subsoil of close stiff till. The rock of the Kellyheads range is trap, abounding in fissures and rich in iron ore; and the rocks in the eastern district, on the estates of Whim, Lamancha, and Magbiehill, are those of the coal formation, comprising limestone, sandstone, shale, and coal. The limestone is extensively worked; the sandstone has been worked chiefly farther down in the vale, in the hill of Broomyleas; and the coal is limitedly worked. Chalybeate springs are numerous; and there are artificial ponds at Whim, Lamancha, and Magbiehill. There are twelve landowners, with each a rental of upwards of £100. The estimated value of raw produce in 1834 was £8,448 for crops, £2,110 for produce of sheep-pasture, £1,830 for dairy produce, and £1,502 for sales of black cattle. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £8,250 12s. 6d. On the tops of several hills are circular strong walls called rings. Drochil-castle, situated at the confluence of the Lyne and the Tarth, and not very much dilapidated, is said to have been built by Morton, Regent of Scotland, but not finished when he was beheaded. The parish is traversed lengthwise by the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries by way of Moffat; and its north-eastern extremity adjoins the Leadburn station of the Edinburgh and Peebles railway. Population in 1831, 1,078; in 1851, 950. Houses, 178.

This parish is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Wemyss. Stipend, £262 16s; glebe, £26. Unappropriated teinds, £37 14s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £15 fees, and £20 other emoluments. The parish church is a neat building, erected in 1838. The previous church was in part an ancient edifice, exhibiting a mixture of Saxon

and Gothic architecture, and is now a ruin. There is an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of 140. This church was originally a Relief one, built soon after the origination of the Relief body. There is, at the eastern extremity of the parish, an assisted non-parochial school. The ancient parish church belonged, for a time, to the monks of Dunfermline, but afterwards became a free rectory. Lord Chief Baron Montgomery, the first Scotchman who acquired the dignity of Lord Chief Baron, was a native of the parish. The Rev. Charles Findlater, author of the Agricultural Survey of Tweeddale, was long the parish minister. Dr. Alexander Pennycuick, the author of a small volume of poems, and of a poetical description of Tweeddale, was for some time proprietor of Romano. See NEWHALL.

NEWLANDS-BURN, a brook in Kirkmahoe, Dumfries-shire, more commonly called Duncow-burn. See DUNCOW.

NEW LANGHOLM. See LANGHOLM.

NEWLAW-HILL, an eminence in the parish of Rerrick, Kirkcudbrightshire, commanding a very extensive and most magnificent view of the Irish sea, with the Isle of Man and the mountains of Mourne.

NEW LEEDS. See LEEDS (NEW).

NEW LINTON. See LINTON (NEW).

NEWLISTON. See KIRKLISTON.

NEW LUCE. See LUCE (NEW).

NEW MACHAR. See MACHAR (NEW).

NEWMAINS, a post-office station subordinate to Motherwell, Lanarkshire.

NEWMILL, a village in the parish of Keith, Banffshire. It stands on the left bank of the Isla, 1½ mile north of Keith, and 8 miles south-east of Fochabers; and consists of two parts, Old and New. Its inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture; and connected with it are 100 feus, each comprising 5 acres of land. Population, 449. Houses, 129.

NEWMILL, a locality, with an extensive flour mill, in the middle of the parish of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

NEWMILL, Morayshire. See LHANBRIDE.

NEWMILL, Fifeshire. See DAIRSIE.

NEWMILLS, a locality with corn mills in the parish of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire.

NEWMILLS, a hamlet in the interior of the parish of Fordyce, Banffshire. Population, about 30.

NEWMILLS, a post-office village on the coast of the parish of Torryburn, Fifeshire. It stands on the verge of the county, being separated only by the burn of Torry from Perthshire. It stands on the road from Dunfermline to Alloa, ½ a mile west of the village of Torryburn, and 1½ mile east of Culross. Here are remains of a pier, once of considerable extent. Newmills is sometimes likewise called Torry. Population, 411. Houses, 97.

NEWMILLS, Haddingtonshire. See HADDINGTON.

NEWMILNS, a post-town and burgh of barony, in the parish of Loudoun, Ayrshire. It stands on the right bank of the river Irvine, 1 mile west of Darvel, 2½ miles east by north of Galston, 7½ east of Kilmarnock, and 24 miles by road, but 41 miles by railway, south of Glasgow. It is tolerably well built, and has an Established church, a Free church, and an United Presbyterian church, all handsome modern buildings. Its environs are very beautiful, comprising the noble park of Loudoun-castle, the finest pieces of "Loudoun's bonny woods and braes," and some other pleasant parts of the basin of the Irvine. In Newmilns is an old tower, whose early history is unknown, but which was the scene of several sanguinary events in the times of the Covenanters. The town has a small woollen mill, but is principally a seat of fine hand-loom cotton-weaving. The number of hand-looms in it, together with Darvel, at the time of the parliamentary inquiry in 1838, was 1,130; and immediately after the introduction of the Jacquard machine, a sum of upwards of £1,300 was spent in Newmilns alone in the purchase of machines. The town has a good market; and fairs are held on the first Thursday of February, on the third Wednesday of May, on the fourth Thursday of August, on the Wednesday after the first Tuesday of September, and on the fourth Wednesday of October. There are in the town an office of the Western bank, three insurance agencies, a gas-work, several schools, a subscription library, and a mortification yielding £60 a-year for the aid of decayed townsmen or their families. The adjacent country is rich in coal. The branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway up the Irvine terminates at Newmilns, and has brought an accession of prosperity to the town. Newmilns was erected into a burgh of barony by a royal charter in 1490; and it is governed by two bailies, a chancellor, a treasurer and fiscal, and fifteen common councillors. Its total corporation income, at the date of the municipal corporation commission inquiry, did not exceed £10. The Marquis of Hastings, as Earl of Loudoun, is the superior. Population in 1831, 1,650; in 1851, 2,211. Houses, 220.

NEW MONKLAND. See MONKLAND (NEW).

NEW PENTLAND. See PENTLAND (NEW).

NEW PITSLIGO. See PITSLIGO (NEW).

NEWPORT, a post-office village and small seaport, in the parish of Forgan, Fifeshire. It stands on the Tay, directly opposite Dundee, in the direction of south-south-east from that town, and 2¾ miles west by south of Tayport. It is the ferry station on the line of direct road from Dundee into Fifeshire, and it ranks as a creek of the port of Dundee. In 1822, an act of parliament was obtained for concentrating at Newport the ferries to Dundee, which had previously been shared by Woodhaven, about a mile farther west, and for erecting at Newport and at Dundee new ferry harbours adapted to the use of double or twin steamboats. The ferry harbour erected, in consequence, at Newport, is a splendid structure, 350 feet long, 60 feet wide, projecting into a depth of 5 feet at low water of spring tides, and having on each side a carriage-way, all constructed after a design by Sir Thomas Telford. The port, in its commercial relations, serves for the exporting of agricultural produce, and the importing of lime and coal. The amount of dues levied at it in 1852 was £14. In its vicinity are two fine mansions and a number of elegant marine villas. There are in the village a Free church, an Independent chapel, a school, a gas-work, and a hotel. Population, 260. Houses, 51.

NEW PRESTWICK. See PRESTWICK TOLL.

NEW RATTRAY. See RATTRAY (NEW).

NEW SCONE. See SCONE.

NEW SEAT, a post-office station subordinate to Aberdeen.

NEWSHOT. See INCHINNAN.

NEW SPYNIE. See SPYNIE (NEW).

NEWSTEAD, a village in the parish of Melrose, Roxburghshire. It stands on the right bank of the Tweed, about a mile east of the town of Melrose, on the road thence to Lauder. The scenery around it is exquisitely beautiful. Near it is a Roman camp, upwards of 1¾ mile in circumference. The village not improbably had its name from the erection, in its vicinity, of a successor to the venerable church or ecclesiastical establishment of the Culdees at Old

Melrose. During the long interval which elapsed between the overthrow of the Old Melrose church —the edifice so intimately associated with the names of St. Boswell and St. Cuthbert—an ecclesiastical structure was built in a field adjoining the village, which still bears the name of Red Abbey Stead. Stones which formed part of the edifice have recently been dug up; they belong to the new red sandstone formation; and they seem to have been quarried from the thin upper strata of the sandstone beds of Dryburgh,—those very beds the lower and thick strata of which furnished the beautiful fine-grained materials of the far-famed abbey of New Melrose. The colour of the stone seems clearly to have originated the name of Red Abbey. All history of the edifice, except some vague tradition, is lost. Population of Newstead, 250. Houses, 64. See MELROSE.

NEWTON, the name of many mansions, farmsteads, hamlets, villages, and other localities in Scotland. It is an abbreviation of New Town; and is used sometimes alone, and sometimes with an adjunct. The "town" which it designates seems, in almost every instance, to have been originally a town in only the manorial or rural sense,—either a proprietorial residence with its offices, or a single group of farm-buildings, or a group of cottages, or at best a suburb; and in many an instance this "town" has long ceased to be a "new" town, and has undergone great changes of dilapidation or of extension.

NEWTON, a parish in the north-eastern district of Edinburghshire. It contains the post-office station of Millerhill, and the villages of Easter-Millerhill, Wester-Millerhill, Adamsrow, Claybarns, Edmonstone, New Engine, Old Engine, Sheriffhall-Engine, Pentecox, Redrow, and Squaretown. It is bounded by Liberton, Inveresk, and Dalkeith. Its length south-eastward is about 2½ miles; its greatest breadth is a little upwards of 1½ mile; and its area is upwards of 3 square miles. It comprehends the two ancient parishes of Newton on the south-east, and Wymet, now called Woolmet, on the north-west. Newton proper is bounded, on the Dalkeith side, partly by the barony of Lugton, and partly by the river Esk; and comprises the lands of Newton and the lands of Sheriffhall. The "new town" of the place must have been of very ancient origin, and, if it ever grew to be a town in any modern sense of that word, has been swept away, insomuch that the very church has now been about a hundred years in another situation, leaving the original locality to be now occupied by only an old tower and a farm-stead. The parish of Wymet comprehended the lands of Wymet and the lands of Edmonstone; but the name Wymet, or Woolmet, is of very doubtful etymology. The surface of what constituted the ancient parish of Newton is generally of a uniform character, sloping towards the Esk; and even the surface of what constituted the ancient parish of Wymet is not much diversified, yet forms part of a ridge which ascends from within the parish of Inveresk, by a gradual rise, westward to Gilmerton within the parish of Liberton. The view from the crest of this ridge is very extensive and brilliant; but the part of it comprised within the conjoint parish of Newton and Wymet is severely damaged, as a landscape, by paucity of wood, and by the red-tiled collier villages. The corner of Newton which touches the Esk is within Dalkeith park, has upwards of 80 acres of wood, and partakes generally in the richness of the Duke of Buccleuch's policy; the north-west corner of Wymet also is crossed by the Pow burn, and shares in the beauties of the vicinity of Craigmillar castle; but nearly all the rest of the united parish, excepting the park of Edmonstone, has a bare appearance, and wants even a perennial brook or other good permanent domestic supply of water. All the area, except the small pendicles of wood and pleasure ground, is under cultivation. The rocks are all of the coal formation; and extensive coal mines were, for upwards of two centuries, in operation, but some of them have been recently abandoned. The principal landowners are Wauchope of Edmonstone, the Earl of Wemyss, and the Duke of Buccleuch; the first of whom is the most extensive, and resident. See EDMONSTONE. The Earl of Wemyss's property of Woolmet-house has a somewhat baronial appearance, and must originally have been a splendid residence, but is now occupied as a farm-house. The average rent of land is from £4 to £5 per acre. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £9,739 8s. 1d. The estimated value of raw produce in 1845 was £16,400 for land produce, and £12,584 for coals. The parish is traversed by the roads from Edinburgh, Leith, and Musselburgh to Dalkeith, and by the Hawick branch of the North British railway; and it has ready access to the railway at the stations of Niddry and Glenesk. Population in 1831, 2,274; in 1851, 1,780. Houses, 387. The decrease of population is ascribed partly to an alleged error in the return for 1831, and partly to the abandonment of the coal mines.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Wauchope of Edmonstone. Stipend, £290 10s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £60 fees, and £39 other emoluments. There are two non-parochial schools. The parish church was built in 1742, and re-seated in 1819, and contains 430 sittings. Both the ancient parish of Newton and the ancient parish of Wymet belonged to the monks of Dunfermline, and were incorporated with their lordship and regality of Musselburgh; and after the Reformation, they were included in James VI.'s grant to Lord Thirlstane. The tower of the ancient church of Newton, situated at the south-eastern extremity of the present parish, is still standing, having been preserved to form a feature in the landscape seen from Dalkeith-park. The ancient church of Wymet, situated adjacent to the village of Edmonstone, was converted first into a local chapel, and next into the burying-place of the Edmonstone family; and, having gone into decay, it was, a number of years ago, superseded by an elegant mausoleum.

NEWTON, a modern village in the island of Great Cumbrae, Buteshire. It figures in the census returns as a separate village; but it really is part of the small, neat, sea-bathing town of MILLPORT: which see. Population, 444. Houses, 49.

NEWTON, a village in the parish of Glammis, Forfarshire. It is also called Newton-of-Glammis. Population, 105. Houses, 28.

NEWTON, a village in the parish of Panbride, Forfarshire. It is also called Newton-of-Panbride. Population, 75. Houses, 17.

NEWTON, a locality, containing some slight vestiges of an ancient castle which belonged to the Ogilvies of Airlie, in the parish of Glenisla, Forfarshire.

NEWTON, a village in the parish of Wiston, Lanarkshire. Excellent limestone is worked in its neighbourhood. Population, 48. Houses, 16. It is also called Newton-of-Wiston.

NEWTON, a station on the Clydesdale-junction branch of the Caledonian railway. It is situated in the parish of Cambuslang, 1¼ mile north-west of Uddingston, and 5½ south-east of Glasgow, Lanarkshire. The district around it abounds in useful minerals, and is thickly peopled.

NEWTON, a village in the Ferintosh district of Nairnshire. It belongs to the parish of Urquhart and Logie-Wester, most of which is in Ross-shire, at a considerable distance from the main body of Nairnshire. Population of the village, 118. Houses, 36. See FERINTOSH.

NEWTON, a village in the parish of Pencaitland, Haddingtonshire. It is inhabited principally by colliers, and has a school for their children. Population, 168.

NEWTON, a village in the parish of Abercorn, Linlithgowshire. Limestone has very long been quarried in its vicinity. Population, 138. Houses, 28.

NEWTON, a village on the south-east verge of the parish of Melrose, Roxburghshire. It stands near the east base of the Eildon hills, about ⅔ of a mile from the right bank of the Tweed, on the road from Galashiels to Jedburgh, adjacent to the forking of the Hawick branch of the North British railway into the sub-branches toward respectively Hawick and Kelso, 1 mile north-west of Lessudden, and 3½ miles south-east of Melrose. Here is a United Presbyterian church of long standing. The village is also called Newton-Dryburgh and Newton-St.-Boswells. Population, 164. Houses, 43.

NEWTON, an estate and a village in the parish of Bedrule, Roxburghshire. The estate formerly belonged to a family of the name of Ker, a branch of the Kers of Fernihirst. There stood on it, in the old times, a Border baronial strength, which has now disappeared. The village is small, and of no note. Population, 24. Houses, 6.

NEWTON, an ancient chapelry, and a quondam village, in the parish of Nenthorn, Roxburghshire. The chapelry comprised the district of the present parish of Nenthorn lying east of the Eden. The village is now extinct. See NENTHORN.

NEWTON, a village in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Dumfries-shire. It is of modern erection.

NEWTON, a suburb of the burgh of Kirkcaldy in Fifeshire. It consists principally of a single street, commenced about the year 1790, built on a regular plan, and going off from the east end of Linktown, nearly at right angles with it, in the direction of the parish church, in the parish of Abbotshall. Its population is about 800.

NEWTON, a village, also called Newton of Falkland, in the parish of Falkland, Fifeshire. See FALKLAND (NEWTON OF).

NEWTON, a suburb of the burgh of Cupar, Fifeshire. It stands on the north side of the Lady burn, on the lands of Pittencrieff; and is within the parliamentary boundary of Cupar, but not within the royalty.

NEWTON, a village in the parish of Fintry, Stirlingshire. It stands on the west border of the parish, and on the left bank of the Endrick, 5 miles east-south-east of Balfron.

NEWTON, an estate in the parish of Abbey-Paisley, Renfrewshire, formerly belonging to the family of Alexander, but now belonging to Speirs of Elderslie. It is also called Newton-Paisley.

NEWTON, an estate in the parish of Culsalmond, Aberdeenshire. Much wood, in recent times, has been raised upon it, and sold. In its woods, near Pitmachie, is a standing-stone with an inscription supposed to be in Runic characters. Near the mansion, also, is another old standing-stone with sculptures.

NEWTONAIRDS. See HOLYWOOD.

NEWTON-ARGYLE, a village in the parish of Southend, Argyleshire. In its vicinity is an inn.

NEWTON-BURN, a brook, rising near Turnlaw, and running in a northerly direction through the parish of Cambuslang, to the Clyde, near Clydesmill, in Lanarkshire.

NEWTON-BURN, a brook, running from Hempriggs loch to the water of Wick, in the parish of Wick, Caithness-shire.

NEWTON-DON. See NENTHORN.

NEWTON-DOUGLAS. See NEWTON-STEWART.

NEWTON-DRYBURGH. See NEWTON.

NEWTON-EDROM, a post-office village in the parish of Edrom, Berwickshire. The popular name of the village is simply Edrom.

NEWTON-GRANGE, a post-office village in the parish of Newbattle, Edinburghshire. It was founded only a few years ago, yet is larger than all the other villages of the parish put together. Here is an edifice containing boys', girls', and infant schools, capable of accommodating 280 scholars, built six years ago, at a large cost, by the Marquis of Lothian, in connexion with his rapidly extending coal-works.

NEWTONHALL, an estate and mansion in the parish of Gifford in Haddingtonshire, still occupied by a family of the name of Newton, one of whom, accompanying James VI. to England, is supposed—according to one tradition in Sir Isaac's Newton's family—to have been the ancestor of that great philosopher.

NEWTONHALL, Fifeshire. See KENNOWAY.

NEWTONHILL, a station on the Aberdeen railway, on the north-east border of the parish of Fetteresso, 1½ mile north of Muchalls, and 2½ miles south-south-west of Portlethen, in Kincardineshire.

NEWTONHILL, Fifeshire. See FORGAN.

NEWTON (LONG), a small village in the parish of Yester, and at the foot of the Lammermoors, in Haddingtonshire.

NEWTON (LONG), Roxburghshire. See ANCRUM.

NEWTONMORE, a post-office village in the parish of Kingussie, Inverness-shire. Fairs are held here on the second Wednesday in March, and on the Tuesday in April and in May after Beauly. Population, 222. Houses, 54.

NEWTON OF ABERDOUR. See ABERDOUR, Fifeshire.

NEWTON OF BELTREES. See BELTREES (NEWTON OF).

NEWTON-OF-CRIECH, a shipping-place for agricultural produce, on the north shore of the inner Dornoch-frith, and within the parish of Criech, on the southern border of Sutherlandshire.

NEWTON-OF-CULSALMOND. See NEWTON.

NEWTON-OF-FALKLAND. See FALKLAND (NEWTON OF).

NEWTON-OF-GLAMMIS. See NEWTON.

NEWTON-OF-LENNEL, also called New-Lennel. See LENNEL.

NEWTON-OF-MEARNS. See MEARNS.

NEWTON-OF-PANBRIDE. See NEWTON.

NEWTON-OF-PITCAIRNS. See PITCAIRNS.

NEWTON-OF-WISTON. See NEWTON.

NEWTON-PAISLEY. See NEWTON.

NEWTON-RALSTON, a village in the parish of Neilston, Renfrewshire. It stands in the valley of the Levern, between Neilston and Barrhead, and is inhabited chiefly by the work people of the adjacent factories. Population, 893.

NEWTON ST. BOSWELL'S. See NEWTON.

NEWTONSHAW, or NEWTON OF SAUCHIE, a village in the parish and county of Clackmannan. It stands 1¼ mile south of the river Devon, 1½ mile north of Alloa, 5 miles north-west of Kincardine, and 7½ miles east of Stirling. It was built for the accommodation of the work people employed by the Devon iron-company. Population, 798. Houses, 186. See SAUCHIE.

NEWTON-STEWART, a post-town, a market-town, and a burgh-of-barony, in the parish of Penninghame, Wigtonshire. It stands on the right

bank of the river Cree, at the intersection of the road from Port-Patrick to Dumfries with the road from Wigton to Ayr, in the immediate vicinity of the village of Minnigaff, 8 miles north-north-west of Wigton, 26 east by north of Stranraer, 33 west of Castle-Douglas, 52 west by south of Dumfries, and 125 south-south-west of Edinburgh. A younger branch of the Stewarts, Earls of Galloway, possessed the estate of Castle-Stewart, built upon it at his own expense a few houses to form the nucleus of a village, called the place Newton-Stewart, in honour of the family name, and held out some advantages to attract settlers. The earliest feu-contract is dated 1701. The idle, the giddy, those who hung loose upon society, were the first to flock to the incipient town. The advantages of the feus invited to it some peasants who had accumulated a few pounds. Smuggling did something to promote its advancement. A decent inn or two, a few shops, and some workrooms for ordinary artisans, were soon called for by its being a convenient stage between Ferry-town-of-Cree and Glenluce, and a suitable depot and resort for an extensive tract of circumjacent country. By these and other appliances the population was raised, 10 or 12 years before the close of last century, to about 900. Mr. W. Douglas, the respectable and enterprising merchant who became proprietor of the village of Carlinwark, and changed its name to Castle-Douglas, now purchased the estate of Castle-Stewart, altered the name of its village to Newton-Douglas, obtained for the place under this name a charter, erecting it into a burgh-of-barony, and commenced vigorous efforts to make it a seat of important manufacture. A company, with Mr. Douglas at its head, erected, at an expense of upwards of £20,000, a large factory for spinning cotton, and connected it with the introduction and support of cotton-weaving. A Mr. Tannahill, under the patronage of Mr. Douglas, commenced a small manufacture of coarse carpets. A tannery had long before been established, and now received stimulating encouragement, and was managed with judgment and success. These and other circumstances concurred to promise that the village would, under its new lord, rapidly rise to be a place of no small consequence; but they promised incomparably more than they performed. The new name of Newton-Douglas soon fell into disuse, and gave place to the original name of Newton-Stewart. The carpet factory proved an utter failure. The cotton-factory worked well for a few years, declined, was abandoned, stood for years unoccupied, and, in 1826, was purchased by Lord Garlies for a twentieth part of the original cost, and converted into a quarry for the building of cottages and farm-houses. The tanning and the currying of leather was the only trade which continued to prosper. Even the weaving of cotton for the manufacturers of Glasgow, though it had formed a ready resource for the town's weavers, went rapidly into decline, insomuch that the number of hand-looms, during the ten years following 1828, decreased from 311 to 100. The purchase of wool for the markets of Lancashire, partly on commission and partly on personal risk, next became a principal trade. Bacon-curing also was introduced about the year 1830, and rapidly began to employ capital to the amount of about £6,000 a-year. Some commerce, likewise, is carried on through the small harbour of Carty, about 1½ mile below the town, principally in the exportation of rural produce, and in the importation of lime, sandstone, coals, and general merchandise. Carty is a creek of the port of Wigton; and the amount of local dues levied at it in 1852 was £17. A weekly market is held on Friday; a cattle market is held on the second Friday of every month; and a lamb fair is held on the Wednesday in August before Minnihive. A mail car runs daily to Wigton and Whithorn; a mail car runs daily to Girvan, by way of House-of-Hill; a coach is daily in transit between Wigton and Ayr, by way of Know village; and a coach is daily in transit between Stranraer and Dumfries. The principal inn is the Queen's Arms. The town has offices of the British Linen Company's bank, the National bank, the City of Glasgow bank, and the Clydesdale bank. It has likewise nine insurance agencies, a gas-work, a subscription library, a public reading-room, and several miscellaneous and charitable institutions.

Newton-Stewart, unlike most other modern towns, was not begun to be edificed upon any regular plan; and, in consequence, long bore the appearance of a straggling and whimsical village,—builders raising their houses high or low, small or great, on a line with others or in recesses or projections, as caprice, accident, or convenience suggested. Irregularity has been so far corrected that the place now consists chiefly of a long principal street, with the town-house in the centre. At the close of last century all the houses were thatched, and most of them had only one story; but now more than one-half of them are slated and have two stories. The general building material is trap throughout the body of the walls, and either granite or sandstone in the lintels and other conspicuous parts. The principal public buildings, additional to the townhouse, are the bridge across the Cree, the parish church of Penninghame, a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, a Reformed Presbyterian church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The bridge is an elegant structure of five arches, erected about 50 years ago, its chief parts of granite, and its parapets of sandstone. The parish church is a handsome Gothic erection, built about 16 years ago, after a design by William Burn of Edinburgh, at a cost of about £5,000. In the neighbourhood of the town are the mansions of Corsbie and Corriesel, the former belonging to the Earl of Galloway. The environs on the Kirkcudbrightshire side also are interesting, but have been noticed in our article on Minnigaff. The peace of the town is principally maintained by resident justices. Population in 1831, 2,241; in 1851, 2,599. Houses, 411.

NEWTON-UPON-AYR, a small parish, containing a burgh of barony suburban to Ayr, on the coast of Kyle, Ayrshire. It is bounded on the west by the frith of Clyde, and on other sides by the parishes of Prestwick, St. Quivox, and Ayr. Its length southward is 1½ mile; and its greatest breadth is about 1 mile. The river Ayr runs on its southern boundary, separating it from Ayr. The coast is flat, sandy, and of gloomy aspect; yet, at the northern extremity, projects a brief way in an inconsiderable rocky point. The surface of the interior is very nearly a dead level, and lies very slightly above high-water mark. The soil is naturally a barren sand, but has been greatly improved by intermixture with blue shale, fetched up from the coal-mines. Nearly 350 acres are arable; and about 80 are waste or in pasture. The coal formation understretches the whole parish, but has been much disturbed by the upheaving of trap, and is exhausted in its workable coal seams. An apparently inexhaustible quarry of good freestone is worked in the north. All the parish, excepting 9 or 10 acres, belongs to the freemen of the burgh of Newton-upon-Ayr. Nearly all its features of interest also belong to the burgh. Population, in 1831, 4,020; in 1851, 4,814. Houses, 545. Assessed property in 1843, £3,706 13s. 7d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and

synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Thirteen delegates annually chosen by the freemen of the burgh. Stipend, £228; glebe, £19 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with fees. The parish church was built in 1777, and enlarged in 1832, and contains 1,032 sittings. There is a Free church in the burgh; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £419 8s. 4d. The parish of Newton-upon-Ayr was disjoined in 1779 from that of Monkton and Prestwick, by authority of the commissioners for the plantation of kirks; and the management of all the civil affairs of the church was assigned to the thirteen delegates who wield the patronage. The teinds still belong to Monkton.

NEWTON-UPON-AYR, a burgh of barony, a suburb of the royal burgh of Ayr, sharing with that place the characters of a town and a seaport, occupies the south end of the parish of Newton-upon-Ayr, contiguous on one side to the shore of the frith of Clyde, on another to the right bank of the river Ayr, and on a third to the conjoint suburb of Wallacetown, lying within the parish of St. Quivox. Its principal street is about 2,100 feet long, and 80 broad; but, over a considerable part, is far from being neatly edificed. Three or four streets lie between this and the frith, are regularly planned, and form a new town; but as yet they are only partially built. Three other small streets belong to the old town. The side contiguous to Wallacetown lies so compactly with that suburb that the line of demarcation could not be discovered by a stranger; and the side along the river partakes with Ayr all the fine scenery of the handsome new bridge, and much of the bustle, as well as the characteristic objects, of the harbour. On that side also, in the vicinity of the bridge, stands the fine terminus of the Glasgow and Ayr railway, an elegant Elizabethan structure, erected at an expense of £8,000. The only public buildings, previous to the erection of the railway terminus, were the council-house and the parish church, both very unpretending structures, the former built about the commencement of the present century, and surmounted by an humble steeple. Another object of interest recently constructed is a new cemetery, in the north-west environs. The town, so late as about the middle of last century, consisted entirely of one-story houses, thatched and of mean appearance. Towering above these, and situated in Garden-street, amidst gardens and trees, stood Newton-castle, the seat of the Baronet Wallace of Craigie, a castellated edifice of the kind common in the later feudal times. This old castle was taken down about 85 years ago; and the parish church was built near its site. The town was, for a long time, dependent chiefly on the collieries; and when they ceased, it remained for some time stationary. But, about 56 years ago, it received a new impulse from enterprize in trade and manufacture, and began to undergo extension and improvement. Among its later features are several fine villas and the improvements of the harbour.

The chief industrial occupations of the townspeople are various. Ship-building and rope and sail-making are the oldest, having employed about 60 workmen in the latter years of the last century; but they have, of late years, been much diminished by competition at Troon. Four foundries employ about 50 workmen, and produce all sorts of iron and brass machinery and tools. About 400 weavers, and upwards of 600 hand-sewers, work for the warehouses of Glasgow. The descendants of a colony of fishermen from Pitsligo, and places in its vicinity in Aberdeenshire, who long were a peculiar race in dress and habits, and conducted an extensive traffic, are now in a comparatively reduced condition, employ themselves chiefly in white fishing, and have no wider market than Ayr and its immediate neighbourhood. Newton possesses a joint interest with Ayr in the harbour, has a railway to it from the coal-mines in the parish of St. Quivox, and exports nearly all the coals, the traffic in which constitutes so large a part of the harbour's trade. Newton nominally shares also in the general town business of the surrounding country, having nominally a weekly market; but all the real general business, with unimportant exceptions, is done in Ayr. The government of Newton is in the hands of two bailies, a treasurer, and six common councillors. The corporation income amounts to about £440 a-year. The rights of the burgh, as to the use of its property, the power of granting feus, and the electing of the town council, are vested by charter in 48 burgesses. The origin of the burgh cannot be traced in history, but is traditionally ascribed to a grant by Robert the Bruce, in favour of 48 of the inhabitants, who had distinguished themselves in his service at Bannockburn in 1314. No satisfactory evidence of this can be referred to; but it is matter of history that Robert was at the parliament held at Ayr, 26th April, 1315, when the crown of Scotland was settled on him and his descendants; and it appears certain that the erection of the burgh of Newton must have occurred some time between 1208–14 and 1446. New charters confirmatory of all previously existing privileges, and assuming the origin of the burgh to have been beyond the memory of man, were granted by James VI. in 1595 and 1600; and these charters proceeded on the narrative of certain ancient writings and title-deeds respecting the original erection of the burgh having been exhibited to the King, and of its former charters having been lost in consequence of confusions created by the civil wars. Newton is comprehended within the parliamentary boundaries of Ayr. Its population is treated in the census as identical with that of the parish of Newton.

NEWTON-WAMPHRAY, also called Gilgal, a hamlet in the parish of Wamphray, Dumfries-shire. Some ancient pavement-stones have been dug up here, supposed to have belonged to a Roman road which traversed the parish nearly in the line of the old Glasgow and Carlisle road.

NEW-TROWS, a village in the parish of Lesmahago, Lanarkshire. Population, 61. Houses, 19.

NEWTYLE, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, also the village of Newbigging, and several hamlets, on the south-west border of Forfarshire. It is bounded on the north-west by Perthshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Nevay, Glammis, Auchterhouse, Lundie, and Kettins. It has a somewhat quadrangular outline, with the angles presented nearly to the cardinal points; and it measures 2½ miles by 2. Its surface runs up on the south-east, and on one-half of the adjacent sides, to a water-shedding line of the Sidlaw hills; and, declining north-westward, settles down into a part of the level ground of Strathmore. The chief heights are Kinpirnie or Kilpirnie on the north-east boundary, Newtyle hill on the south-west boundary, and Hatton hill about midway between them. All are profitable to the summit, even the least valuable parts producing good pasture, and forming fine sheep-walks. Kinpirnie is the highest, having a reputed altitude of 1,151 feet above the level of the sea. It commands a magnificent view of Strathmore and the Grampians on the one side, and of the Tay and a great extent of sea-coast on the other; and it bears aloft a turret, which belonged to an observatory, erected, in the course of last century, by the proprietor of

the estate, and which serves as a useful landmark for vessels at sea. An opening or pass through the Sidlaws, between the hills of Newtyle and Hatton, bears the name of the Glack of Newtyle, and is traversed by the turnpike from Dundee to Newtyle and Meigle, and by the Dundee and Newtyle railway. The view of Strathmore, which suddenly bursts upon a traveller on his emerging from this pass, is very grand. Whinstone occurs in abundance, and is used for road metal; a heavy grey slate, found in the hills, was formerly used for slating houses; and sandstone, of excellent quality, well adapted for masonry, is worked in several quarries. The soil, in the hilly parts of the parish, is generally of a light, sharp, productive quality, consisting of black earth or clay, with mixture of sand or gravel, on rock, mortar, or clay; and that of the level tract within Strathmore is of a similar quality, but sometimes richer, lying variously on sand, gravel, clay, and marl. About 2,631 acres are in tillage; about 1,370 are in pasture; and about 168 are under wood. About nine-tenths of the whole belong to Lord Wharncliffe, and the rest is divided between two proprietors. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £4,521; the real rental in 1855, £5,605.

Hatton-castle, now in ruins, was built in 1575, by Lawrence, Lord Oliphant, and appears to have been a very substantial fortified residence, commanding the pass of the Glack. The ruins stand on the north-west skirt of the hill of Hatton, looking out upon an extensive prospect of Strathmore. A short distance south of them stood another castle, called the castle of Balcraig, meaning 'the manor-town of the rock;' but scarcely any traces of that castle can now be seen. A short distance west of the hamlet of Hill of Keillor, is a tumulus with a large standing-stone in it, evidently of great antiquity, the stone marked with rude hieroglyphics. A field on high ground near the same hamlet bears the name of Chesterpark, and is supposed to have been the site of a Roman castrum. In the north-west of the parish are localities called Grahames-knowe and Kings-well, whose names are traditionally said to have arisen from their being on the route of Macbeth northward from his fortress on Dunsinnan hill. Near the hamlet of Auchtertyre are traces of a small square camp, which is said to have been occupied for some nights, during the civil wars, by the army of the Marquis of Montrose. The parish is well provided with facilities of communication both by road and by railway. There are two meal-mills and two saw-mills. A considerable number of the inhabitants are linen weavers. Population in 1831, 904; in 1851, 1,141. Houses, 207.

This parish is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Lord Wharncliffe. Stipend, £163 14s. 4d.; glebe, £1 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £50 fees, and £10 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1769, and enlarged in 1824 and 1835, and contains 498 sittings. An United Presbyterian church was built in 1835, and contains 400 sittings. There is a Free church preaching station; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £65 4s. 11d. The parish school is a handsome structure of recent erection. There are a non-parochial school, a public library, and a savings' bank.

The Village of Newtyle stands nearly in the centre of the parish of Newtyle, 3 miles south-east of Meigle, and 11 north-west by west of Dundee. The Dundee and Newtyle railway has here a depot, and sends off hence its branches of communication to the main trunk of the Scottish Midland railway. There is also a station of the Dundee and Newtyle railway at Hatton. The village of Newtyle was founded in 1832, in connexion with the project of the railway. An arable field of about 15 acres, the property of Lord Wharncliffe, was set apart as its site, and laid out in a regular plan, to be let in lots for building on leases for 99 years. The village, favoured by the goodness of its situation, and stimulated by the opening of the railway, sprang speedily into existence, and made such rapid progress as to have in 1842 a population of 505. Its streets were formed in the most approved method of macadamizing; and its whole appearance is neat and cleanly.

NEWTYLE, Perthshire. See Dunkeld.

NEWYEARFIELD. See Linlithgowshire.

NIBEN (Isle of), a picturesque uninhabited islet, in the parish of Northmaven, in Shetland.

NICHOLAS (St.). See Aberdeen (New).

NIDDRY, a village in the north-east corner of the parish of Liberton, Edinburghshire. It stands 1¾ mile south of Portobello, and 3½ miles by road south-east of Edinburgh. It occupies a pleasant rural site on the ascent of a gentle swell, and commands a magnificent view of some of the richest grouping of the Lothian and Forth and Fifeshire scenery. But, in itself, it consists principally of a long row of red-tiled cottages, inhabited principally by colliers. In its vicinity is Niddry-house, a very ancient baronial residence, with a large and handsome modern addition. Here also are vestiges of an ancient chapel, noticed in our article on Liberton. There is a railway station of Niddry, on the North British railway, near the points at which the branches go off to Musselburgh and to Hawick, 1 mile from Joppa, 1 mile from Glenesk, 2 miles from Musselburgh, and 5 from Edinburgh.

NIDDRY, a small village in the parish of Kirkliston, Linlithgowshire. It stands on the western border of the parish, in the vicinity of the Union canal and the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, ¾ of a mile south of Winchburgh. Population, 111. Houses, 20.

NIDDRY-CASTLE. See Kirkliston.

NIDPA'TH. See Neidpath.

NIELSLAND. See Hamilton.

NIELSTON. See Neilston.

NIGG, a parish, forming the most southern part of the district of Easter Ross, on the east coast of Ross-shire. It contains the post-office station of Nigg, and the fishing villages of Shandwick, Balnabruach, and Balnapellin. The greater part of it is peninsulated between the Moray frith and the upper part of the Cromarty frith; and the rest is bounded by the parishes of Logie-Easter and Fearn. Its length south-south-westward is 6 miles; its breadth is from 2 to 3 miles; and its area is about 14 square miles. The hill of Nigg, anciently called the Bishop's forest, extends along the Moray frith from the farm of Shandwick on the northern boundary, to Dunskeath at the point of the peninsula, and there beetles up in what is called the North Sutor of Cromarty. This hill is about 5 miles long and 1 mile broad, varies in height from 300 to 500 feet, and commands very extensive and magnificent views of the vast expanse of the Moray frith, of its long projections into the land, and of the very diversified and occasionally rich country which forms the curiously intersected sea-board. Its coast-side breaks almost sheer down in rocky cliffs, often 300 feet in height, picturesquely torn and perforated with fissures and caves, and, in the very romance of beauty, chequered with patches of verdure and extensive escalades of ivy. The rocks have pinnacles for the eagles' eyry, points for the nests of all the different sorts of hawks, and inviting retreats for great flocks of cormorants, and other sea-fowl, on their return

from hatching-places in Caithness and the northern isles. A plantation of Scotch pines, to the extent of about 1,000 acres, was made, in modern times, on the hill of Nigg; and it partly failed, yet on the whole was a source of considerable profit from its thinnings. But it has all been cut down; and the hill now presents a bleak and dreary appearance. The surface of the hill also is rugged and uneven, while the soil is thin, cold, and sometimes wet, so that there is little inducement to cultivate it. All the wood at present in the parish covers little more than 50 acres. The western side of the hill descends with a gentle slope towards the Cromarty-frith; and the skirts of this slope widen toward the north, till they expand into a large tract of level ground, all arable, and flanked by the sands of Nigg. These sands are a bay of the Cromarty frith, projected northward along the boundary-line between Nigg and Logie-Easter, so as to belong to both parishes, measuring about 2 miles in breadth at the south end, and 1 mile at the north, and alternately forsaken and submerged by the refluxes of the tide. A thick stratum of sea-shells, about a foot from the surface, long supplied the adjacent country with large quantities of manure, and would continue to be productive, but has been superseded by the use of lime. The sands abound also in the living treasures of the deep, particularly mussels, which are a source of considerable revenue. The geology of the parish is interesting, and has been specially described by Sedgwick, Murchison, Miller, and the Andersons. The principal rocks are granitic gneiss, conglomerate, sandstones, greenish clay, passing into sandstone, fossiliferous greenstone, and a series of shales and limestones. An expensive boring was made, a few years ago, for coal, but without success. The soil of the greater part of the arable land is a very fine black loam, incumbent on red sandstone. There are six landowners; but four of them are altogether non-resident, and another is chiefly so. The real rental in 1856 was £5,058; and the estimated value of raw produce, inclusive of fisheries, about £16,000.

The principal residence is Bayfield-house, built near the end of last century. A principal antiquity is a famous monumental stone, popularly known as the Shandwick stone, and traditionally said to have been erected over the grave of a Danish prince in the times of the Danish invasions. The stone was blown down and broken into three pieces by a hurricane in the spring of 1847, but is regarded with so much veneration, that it is sure to be still preserved. It stood on the brow of an eminence immediately behind the village of Shandwick, and served to the fishermen of that place when at sea as a most convenient and attractive landmark. Its height was 8 feet, its breadth 4 feet, and its thickness 1 foot. One side of it exhibited the figure of a large cross, wrought into an involved and intricate kind of fret-work, resembling the contortions of myriads of snakes. "In the spaces of the sides of the shaft," says Miller, "there are huge, clumsy looking animals, the one resembling an elephant, the other a lion; over each of these a St. Andrew seems leaning forward from his cross; and on the reverse of the stone, the sculpture represents processions, hunting-scenes, and combats." The ground around the monument was used for ages as a burying-place. Another monument of very similar character, and ascribed by tradition to a similar origin, but not so large as the Shandwick stone, anciently stood near the gate of the parochial burying ground, but was thrown down by a tempest in 1725, and now stands fixed to the eastern gable of the parish church. This stone has a triangular top like the pediment of a portico; and its sculptures have been supposed to represent on one side the history of man's salvation, and on the other the Scandinavian heaven. The princes commemorated by these monuments are alleged to have been drowned by shipwreck on a dangerous rock which lies about half-a-mile from the adjacent shore, stretches 2 or 3 miles in almost a straight line from west to east, is not visible at high-water, has occasioned modern and very serious disasters, and bears the name of 'the King's sons.' That name, of course, is supposed to have arisen from the shipwreck of the Danish princes; and on the high precipitous coast are three objects called respectively 'the King's harbour,' 'the King's cave,' and 'the King's path.' At Easter Rarichie, near the east end of the parish, is a detached hillock, said to have been used as a Danish fort, and still bearing marks of having borne the brunt of war. On a small mont at Dunskeath, overhanging the sea, are traces of the foundation of a fort, which was built, in 1179, by William the Lion, to suppress tumults and disperse robbers, and which is mentioned by Sir David Dalrymple in his history of Scotland. The parish communicates by regular ferry with Cromarty, about 1¼ mile distant from its southern shore, and is traversed by the road from the ferry to Tain. Population in 1831, 1,404; in 1851, 1,457. Houses, 310.

This parish is in the presbytery of Tain, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £234 8s.; glebe, £10. Unappropriated teinds, £194 19s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £30 fees, and £4 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1626, and has been frequently repaired; and it contains 425 sittings. There is a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £95 17s. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1803, and contains 627 sittings. There is not at present any school but the parochial one. In 1756 a notable intrusion case occurred in Nigg. The parishioners, almost to a man, withstood the presentee for three years, and expended £500 in legal proceedings against him; and, when worsted, they very numerously became staunch Seceders. The bishops of Ross anciently held Nigg as a mensal church, and had a residence in the parish.

NIGG, a parish in the extreme north-east of Kincardineshire. It contains the post-office village of Cove, and the villages of Torry, Burnbank, and Charleston; and its north end is separated only by the river Dee from the city of Aberdeen. It is bounded by the parish of Banchory-Devenick, by the county of Aberdeen, and by the German ocean. Its length north-north-eastward is about 5 miles; its greatest breadth is 3 miles; and its area is about 15 square miles. In the north-east corner the land, turning into a ness or promontory, projects into the sea, and is called GIRDLENESS: which see. A bold breast of rock from 60 to 80 feet high, covered with grass and herbage, overhangs the sea along all the east coast. A bank or gently graduated ascent, higher in the south than in the north, rises behind, and is arable for some distance from its base. A heathy ridge of hill, about 200 feet above sea-level, goes off from the summit and near the middle of the bank, runs quite across the parish, and is crowned with two huge cairns, which are seen, and serve as landmarks, at several leagues' distance on the sea. A valley and hill occur north of this ridge; and two haughs extend along the Dee and the side of the height which runs out to Girdleness. A belt of land, upwards of a mile broad, extending the whole length and through the middle of the parish, is, with slight exceptions, an unarable, wild, and uninhabited tract of moss and heath, profusely strewn

and intermixed with stones. A very hard granite, now of a beautiful blue and now of a purple or party-coloured hue, abounds both as native rock and as boulder, and supplies abundant materials for enclosing and building. Large quartz veins occasionally intersect the granite. Causeway-stones are worked in several quarries, chiefly for shipment to London; but, though long a principal article of export, they have, in a great measure, ceased to be in demand.

The Dee, while in contact with the parish, forms the harbour of Aberdeen, and falls into the sea. Torry-pier, projecting into it from the Nigg side, is the resort of vessels for unloading lime and shipping stones; but is now much less frequented than in former years. Above it lie the boats of the fishermen and pilots of the village of Torry; and in its vicinity formerly stood a boiling establishment of a Greenland whaling company. A small bay or creek, called Grey Hope, close to the Girdleness lighthouse, is noted as the scene in 1813 of the shipwreck of the Greenland ship 'Oscar.' The bay of Nigg, immediately south of Girdleness, is of semi-circular form, and nearly half-a-mile in diameter. Burnbank-harbour and Alton's-harbour, farther south, are two creeks, formerly the scene of considerable fishing settlements, which have gone almost wholly into decay. Cove-harbour, situated about a mile from the southern boundary, affords accommodation to nine or ten boats belonging to fishermen in the village of Cove, and offers refuge to boats retreating before a stout north-easterly wind. Several caves and natural arches perforate the rocky coast; and one of them in this vicinity seems to have originated the name of Cove. Along the coast is a free open sea. Loirston or Lorstown-loch, on the south-west boundary, is oblong in form, and covers 27 acres. There are seven principal landowners. The average rent of the arable land is about £4 10s. per acre. The estimated value of raw produce in 1838 was £8,756. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £6,418 14s. 4d. On the haugh upon the Dee are the ruins of an edifice which belonged to the abbey of Arbroath, and retains the name of Abbots'-walls. The parish is traversed along its western border by the road from Stonehaven to Aberdeen, and along its coast by the Aberdeen railway; and it has a station on the railway at Cove, 3¼ miles from Aberdeen. "The course of the railway from Cove, along the cliffs towards Nigg-bay, where the line sweeps round towards the Dee, just in time, apparently, to escape the abrupt promontory of the Girdleness, could not be exceeded in marine romance; for the German ocean is lashing the rocks below, whilst vessels of all cuts are tacking about on the heavy sea, and the train keeps rushing on in its landward career; then sweeping round suddenly from near Girdleness, the line curves in another direction round the basin of the Dee, affording a fine view of the harbour, the shipping, the long street-lines, the islets connected by elegant bridges, and crosses the Dee on a long viaduct to the station at the western end of the granite city." Population in 1831, 1,684; in 1851, 1,841. Houses, 324.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £160; glebe, £50. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with about £20 fees, and £6 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1829, and contains 900 sittings. It is a handsome structure of granite, surmounted by a quadrangular tower, so conspicuously situated as to be seen from a great distance; and it cost £1,800. There are three non-parochial schools. The ancient church was dedicated to St. Fittick, and belonged to the monks of Arbroath. The name Nigg signifies a peninsular nook, and is aptly descriptive both of the north-eastern extremity of this parish, where the ancient church stood, and of the southern or characteristic part of the Nigg of Ross-shire.

NINE-MAIDENS'-WELL. See AUCHINDOIR.

NINE-MILE-BURN, a village on the southern border of the parish of Penicuick, Edinburghshire. It stands on the new road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, not far from the romantic locality of Newhall, 12½ miles south by west of Edinburgh. Population, about 110.

NINEWAR. See DUNBAR.

NINEWELLS. See DUNDEE and NEWBURGH.

NINIAN'S (ST.), or RINGAN'S (ST.), a large parish in the central part of Stirlingshire. It contains a suburb of the burgh of Stirling, the post-towns of St. Ninian's and Bannockburn, the post-office village of Plean, and the villages of Cambusbarron, Whins of Milton, Newhouse, Bellfield, Torbrex, Charteris-hall, Greenyards, and Auchinbowie. It is bounded on the north by Kincardine, Lecropt, Stirling, Logie, and Alloa; on the east by Airth; on the south by Larbert, Dunipace, Denny, and Kilsyth; on the south-west by Fintry; and on the west and north-west by Gargunnock. Its greatest length, from the point where Pow-water leaves it on the east to Carlin's-linn on Burnfoot-burn on the west, is 13 miles; its greatest breadth, from the confluence of the Forth and the Teith on the north to Carronbridge at the south-east base of Dundaff-hill on the south, is 8 miles; and its area is about 55 square miles. Part of its west end belongs to the basin of the Clyde, but all the rest of it belongs to the basin of the Forth. Loch-Coulter, which lies on its southern border, near Dunipace and Denny, and which we have noticed under the word COULTER, is its only considerable lake. The head-streams of the Endrick drain about 3½ miles of the western border. Bannock-water, drawing one head-stream from the vicinity of the western border and another from Loch-Coulter, runs north-eastward, through nearly the centre of the parish, to the Forth. Carron-water runs for 5 miles eastward along the southern boundary; and receives from the interior Earl's-burn, a streamlet of about 5 miles in length of course. Pow-water drains a section of the parish by two head-streams, the one of which rises near Bannockburn-house, and runs 3¾ miles eastward to the boundary, while the other rises on the southern border at Garcaiber, and runs about the same distance, chiefly eastward, along the southern boundary, and partly northward along the eastern boundary, to a confluence with the former; and the united stream, after further describing the boundary ¾ of a mile north-eastward, passes away into Airth. The Forth—except where the small parish of Stirling projects into St. Ninian's—flows along the whole of the northern boundary; and while touching the parish, it receives on the hither side the Bannock, and 5 or 6 rills or streamlets,—on the further side, the Teith, the Allan, the Devon, and various rivulets,—and performs the greater part of those remarkable sinuosities called its links, as well as exhibits a large portion of its most characteristic scenery. Two beautiful cascades, called Auchentillin's-spout and Gilmour's-linn, occur, the former on Carron-water, the latter on Touch-burn; but they have not above 20 feet of fall, and do not show much volume of water.

The surface of the parish, like that of adjacent districts, is naturally divided, in the language of the county, into carse, dryfield, and moorland. The carse was, for many centuries, and up to the epoch

of modern agricultural improvement, a flat morassy wilderness; but now, though still comprising a few patches of moss, it is, in general, in a state of high cultivation, and produces abundant crops. It looks to the eye to be all one flat expanse of rich luxuriance; and it lies, for the most part, at an elevation of from 12 to 25 feet above the level of the sea, while some portions of its northern margin are so low as to be protected by embankments from the overflowings of the Forth. The dryfield rises suddenly, and considerably, above the level of the carse; presents, along the boundary-line, the general appearance of the banks of a river,—affording clear indication of having been land long before the carse ceased to be the bed of a frith; and has a variegated surface, chiefly undulating, but with large level tracts, and sloping aggregately to the north and to the east. It is by much the most extensive of the three sections of the parochial area; and nearly all of it is well cultivated, and adorned with hedgerows and plantations. The moorland is all situated in the west, behind the dryfield; but, the breadth of the parish being there small, it occupies the whole of that breadth, from the dryfield to the western boundary, and comprises somewhat more than one-fourth of the whole parochial area. It consists chiefly of Dundaff, Craigannet, and Earl's hills, which are the eastern extremity of the Lennox range, described in our article Lennox-hills, and have an altitude of about 1,000 feet or less above the level of the sea; but it comprises also some bold ranges of basaltic columns, which extend north-eastward from Earl's-hill in the direction of the heights of the King's-park, Stirling-castle, and the Abbey-craig, and form, with these heights, a nexus between the Lennox-hills and the Ochils. The northern part of the hills is, to a considerable extent, heathy or but poorly pastoral; but the southern part abounds in excellent pasture, and terminates, along the Carron, in a narrow strip of well-cultivated land. The basaltic ranges are very diversified in height, but rise in some places to upwards of 100 feet; and, being dissevered by deep transverse gorges, while some of them are bare and others planted to the brink, they present a very picturesque appearance.

The carse is alluvial to the depth of 20 feet; and below the alluvium lie successively a layer of moss, a stratum of drift, a layer of sand, strata of sandstone and shale, and, at the depth of 20 fathoms, a three-feet seam of coal. The dryfield is all underlaid with rocks of the coal formation, comprising coal-mines which are of great value, and have been very extensively worked. The predominant rock of the moorland is trap, of superfused and columnar character, generally of great thickness, and reposing upon beds or strata of sandstone, slate, clay, limestone, and shale. The coal-mines of Bannockburn, Greenyards, Auchenbowie, and Plean employ nearly 400 workmen, and produce about 60,000 tons a-year. Sandstone is extensively quarried at Catscraig, Blackcraig, and Craigbeg. The carse must, at two periods, have been covered with forest; first at the remote period previous to the formation of the layer of moss beneath the present alluvium, and next at the comparatively recent period, subsequent to the completion of the alluvium, and previous to the formation of the almost impassable morass which is known to have covered it at the epoch of the battle of Bannockburn. The dryfield and the moorland also must, at a recent period, have been, at least to some extent, under masses of growing wood; for the royal forest of Stirling can hardly fail to have comprehended the northern division of the dryfield, while the royal forest of Dundaff must have comprehended at least the shoulders and outskirts of the hill of Dundaff. The principal estates in the parish are Touchadam, Polmaise, Sauchie, Bannockburn, Touch, Carnock Hospital of Stirling, Craigforth, Plean, Auchenbowie, Throsk, Greenyards, and Stewart-hall; but there are about 125 landed properties,—some of them very small. Some of the principal landowners, as the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Dunmore, and one or two more have no residence in the parish: but other principal landowners, as Mr. Murray of Touchadam and Polmaise, Mr. Ramsay of Sauchie, and several more, besides the small proprietors, are resident. The real rental in 1841 was considerably more than double the old valued rental, which was £20,860. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £49,082 2s. Extensive manufactures of carpets and tartans have long been carried on in several parts of the parish, particularly at Bannockburn, and at Cambusbarron. There are likewise in the parish three tan works, a brick and tile work, a distillery, a brewery, several malting establishments, and nail-making shops, employing about 200 nailers. There were formerly six distilleries. The parish is traversed by the roads from Stirling to Airth, Falkirk, Glasgow, and Balfron. It is traversed also by the Scottish Central railway, and by the Forth and Clyde railway; and it has a station on the former at Bannockburn, and enjoys ready access to both at Stirling. It has likewise small shipping-places for lime and coal at Fallin, and for bricks and tiles at Throsk. An annual fair of considerable importance, for milch cows, oxen, and horses, is held at the east end of Newmarket, in the neighbourhood of Bannockburn. An annual cattle fair used to be held also at Broxbrae, on the field of Bannockburn, but has sunk into insignificance. Population of the parish in 1831, 9,552; in 1851, 9,851. Houses, 1,495.

The Roman road from Camelon to Brechin traversed the parish of St. Ninian's, entering it from the Torwood, and running in a north-westerly direction to the Forth; but scarcely a trace of it now remains. There exist five places popularly called Roman camps: but all are so small that they can have been only Roman stations. The ruins of a strong ancient castle, which belonged to Sir John Graham, the companion of Sir William Wallace, and is said to have been often visited by Wallace himself, stand near the western extremity of the parish, on a very sequestered spot, which must anciently have been very difficult of access. The Dukes of Montrose spring from the same ancestral root as the Sir John Graham of this castle, and take their title of Viscount Dundaff from the lands of Dundaff in its vicinity; and some ancient earl of their house is probably commemorated in the names of Earl's-hill and Earl's-burn in the same district. The house of Sauchie, now in ruins, was anciently a fortified residence. Bruce's castle, on the lands of Carnock, is an old round tower, remarkable only for its name. An old square tower of much finer character stood not far from it, at Plean mill; but the greater part of it has been carried away for the erection of neighbouring modern buildings. The bored stone, a little to the south-west of the town of St. Ninian's, and the standing-stones in Randolph field near the village of Newhouse, are memorials of the famous battle of Bannockburn. Several cairns or tumuli occur in various parts, but cannot be identified with any particular event. Owing to the proximity of the district on the one side to the expanse of low grounds opening into the Lowlands, and on the other to some of the grandest inlets to the Highland fastnesses, it was probably the scene of many rude unrecorded skirmishes, perhaps also of some great unrecorded deeds of arms. Remains of rude fortifications, such as intrenchments and breastworks, are still traceable in

many places. A number of artificial hills of great size occur in the upper part of Craigengelt. The most notable event connected with the parish, the celebrated battle of Bannockburn, the most highly sung of all the Scottish victories, has been noticed in our article on Bannockburn. But there were also fought within the parish two other battles of great note, called respectively the battle of Stirling, and the battle of Sauchie.

The battle of Stirling was fought on the 13th September, 1297, between the Scottish troops under the patriotic Wallace, and an invading English army under Hugh Cressingham, and John, Earl of Surrey and Sussex. When the English came in sight they beheld the Scottish army posted near Cambuskenneth, on the hill now called Abbey-craig; and they for some time continued harmlessly to gaze on the confronting array, while their generals despatched two monks to attempt to buy Wallace's submission by an offer of peace, till they were stung by taunts from the patriot knight to march toward the timber bridge which then stood at Kildean, and to rush across the river. After a large portion had crossed, the Scottish advanced to the main attack, and sent off a strong detachment to take possession of the bridge. Many of the English wheeling round to retreat to the north bank, some of them were precipitated into the river, and others became squeezed into a mass upon the bridge; and, either by their aggregate weight, or in consequence of a previous stratagem of Wallace in sawing through the main beam, they brought down the whole fabric in a wild crash, and were engulphed in the waters. Those of the English who had formed, and stood to sustain the shock of the main attack, fought for a while with great bravery, under the conduct of Sir Marmaduke Twenge, an officer of noted experience and courage; they induced the Scottish to make a feint of retreating, but soon saw them stand at bay, and make a vigorous onset, and, at the same moment, were attacked in the rear by a party who had made a compass round the Abbey-craig; and they were at length entirely routed, and—in addition to those who were drowned in the river—left five thousand of their number, among whom were Cressingham and a nephew of Sir Marmaduke Twenge, slain upon the field. The defeat seems to have been effected about the place now called Corn-town, near the Forth, and to have been completed at the Torwood,—a forest, the only surviving part of which is now in the united parish of Larbert and Dunipace. The victory was the most signal which Wallace ever gained in a regularly fought field, and cost him but an inconsiderable loss in slain.

The battle of Sauchie, called also the battle of Sauchieburn and the battle of Stirling, was fought on the 11th June, 1488, between James III. and his insurgent nobles. The two armies met on a tract of ground, now called Little Canglar, on the east side of the streamlet of Sauchieburn, about 2 miles south of Stirling, and 1 from the field of Bannockburn. The malcontent army was 18,000 strong, and was ranged in three divisions, commanded respectively by Lords Home and Hailes, by Lord Gray, and by officers acting as prompters to the Prince of Scotland, a youth of 15. The King's army is variously stated in strength, and was also disposed in three divisions, commanded, we are not told under what arrangement, by the Earls of Menteith and Crawford, the Lords Erskine, Graham, Ruthven, and Maxwell, and Sir David Lindsay of the Byres. The King was armed cap-a-pie, and mounted on a stately charger, presented to him by Sir David Lindsay, with the assurance that he might at any moment trust his safety to the animal's agility and surefootedness, provided he could keep his seat; but where he was stationed, or what part he proposed to take in the impending engagement, we are not informed. The malcontents saw their first line driven back, at the onset, by the royalists; but, the second division speedily giving support, all became composed and firm; and they soon, not only recovered their ground, but pushed the first and the second lines of the royalists back to the third. James III. was not noted for courage, and rapidly lost the little he possessed; and—previous to the striking of any decisive blow—he put spurs to his horse, and galloped off, with the view, as is conjectured, of getting on board his fleet, which lay in sight at 5 miles' distance. After the King's flight, his troops continued to fight with great bravery; but, eventually finding themselves unable to stand their ground, and disheartened by a flying rumour of the King's death, they began to retreat towards Stirling, and were allowed to retire without much pursuit. The victorious army lay all night upon the field, and next day marched to Linlithgow. The number of slain on both sides must have been great, as the action was of several hours' duration, and stubbornly maintained; and, on the royalists' side, it included the Earl of Glencairn, and some other persons of high rank. As the King, in his flight, was on the point of crossing the Bannock at the village of Milton, a mile east of the field of battle, his horse started at the sight of a pitcher which a woman, in the act of drawing water, threw from her at the sight of a man riding toward her at full gallop. James was thrown violently to the ground, and sustained such damage from his fall and the weight of his armour, that he fainted away; and he was removed, by the miller and his wife, into a mill in the immediate vicinity, and treated by them, though ignorant of his rank, with every possible care. When he had somewhat recovered, he told who he was; and, supposing himself dying, called for a priest. The miller's wife flew in search of a ghostly adviser, and, meeting a party of the malcontents who had observed the King's flight, and were endeavouring to track his steps, entreated that, if there were a priest among them, he would stop and "confess his majesty." "I," said one of them, whose name is not certainly known, "I am a priest: lead me to him." Being introduced, he approached on his knees under pretence of reverence, treacherously ascertained that the King thought he would recover if he had the aid of a surgeon, and then stabbed him several times in the heart.

"'Twas in a low and lonely house, hard by old Milton moss,
Where Scotia's conquering standard floats o'er Bruce's battle cross,
And Bannockburn its classic ground spreads to the wandering eye.
'Mid circling hills, mute witnesses of blood and victory,—
E'en there, in that poor mill-house, was the King of Scotland sped,
Nor traced they e'er the secret spot wherein his bones were laid."

The parish of St. Ninian's has been the scene likewise of some later events affecting the national history of Scotland. In 1511, while a parliament was sitting in Stirling under the Earl of Lennox, the grandfather of James VI., an armed force from Edinburgh, approaching unexpectedly during the night, made a sudden attack upon them early in the morning, in the southern outskirts of the town; and in the skirmish which followed, on a spot at Newhouse, between Stirling and the town of St. Ninian's, the Regent received a mortal wound. A heap of stones was raised on the spot as a sort of monument, but was removed in 1758 at an improving of the public road. In the times of the Cove-

nanters, the parish, though not the scene of any battle, was harassed by the contending armies marching through it, or encamping in its neighbourhood. In September 1745, the Pretender, when on his march to the south, spent a night at Bannockburn-house; and in January 1746, when on his return to the north, he made that house his head-quarters. A bullet was fired at him while he was lodging there; and the mark of it is still shown in one of the rooms. On the morning of the 17th of January, he drew up his army on Plean-moor, preparatory to their march to the battle-field of Falkirk; and on the 1st of February, on the approach of the Duke of Cumberland, he blew up the church of St. Ninian's, which he had used as a powder magazine, and commenced his retreat to the north. At the blowing up of the church, several persons were killed, others were severely wounded, and the church itself was utterly destroyed. But the steeple remained entire; and as the successor to the destroyed church was built at some distance from it, the disjunction of church and steeple came to be a memorial of the rebellion.

The parish of St. Ninian's is in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patrons, the heads of families. Stipend, £345 3s.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £2,700 13s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £65 fees. The parish church was built in 1750, and contains 1,500 sittings. There are two chapels of ease, respectively at Bannockburn and at Plean, each under the patronage of its own male communicants. There are two Free churches, respectively at St. Ninian's and at Bannockburn; and the receipts of the former in 1856 were £249 10s. 4d.,—of the latter, £279 16s. 9d. There are also two United Presbyterian churches, respectively at St. Ninian's and at Bannockburn; the former built in 1774, and containing 1,340 sittings,—the latter built in 1797, repaired in 1837, and containing 450 sittings. There are 18 non-parochial schools, several of them aided extraneously or by endowment, but the greater number on private adventure. There are several public libraries, both congregational and general. In the immediate vicinity of the Plean chapel of ease, and in some respects connected with it, is an asylum, founded by the late Francis Simpson, Esq. of East Plean, for the residence and support of indigent old men, preferentially such as have served in the army or the navy; and it usually accommodates about 30 inmates. An ancient church, called Kirk of Moor, or Kirkamuir, stood about 8 miles south-west of the present parish church, and figures in some old records as a parochial place of worship. It is said to have been one of the first churches in which the Lord's supper was dispensed by the Reformers. But it has utterly disappeared,—though its burying-ground continues still to be in use. There were anciently three other places of worship in the parish; one at St. Ninian's well, whence the present name of the parish is derived,—one at Skeok, a mile below Bannockburn, dedicated to the Virgin Mary,—and one at Cambusbarron, to which a burying-ground is believed to have been attached. In the course of last century, two notable cases of ecclesiastical intrusion occurred in St. Ninian's, and led to the present peculiar state of its ecclesiastical patronage. In March, 1734, Mr. James Mackie was inducted with the consent of the heritors, but in opposition to the will of a great proportion of the parishioners; and, during his incumbency of nearly 20 years, about one-half of the inhabitants of the parish are said to have become Seceders. In June, 1773, after almost the whole of the parishioners had opposed the settlement of a Mr. David Thomson, and had carried on a process against him during eight years before the General Assembly, he was forcibly inducted. The great body of the adherents of the Establishment now went off, and were formed into a congregation of Relief. But previous to Mr. Thomson's death in 1787, his hearers were indulged with the choice of an assistant, and began gradually to augment in number; and in 1788, they bought up from voluntary contributions, and at a cost of between £600 and £700, the rights of the patron.

The parish of St. Ninian's was originally called Eccles, a name signifying 'the church;' and it retained that name till at least the 12th century. How or when it obtained its present name is not certainly known; but at least the town of St. Ninian's was anciently called Kirkton, and continued to be so called till 1724. The saint from whom the modern name is derived is, in Ireland, called Ringan, and in Scotland, indifferently Ringan and Niuian. Monkish legend says much respecting him, but credible history very little. About the year 452, the Scottish ecclesiastics became infected with the Pelagian heresy, and, according to most historians, were visited by Palladius from Rome, with the view of recovering them from error. Ninian is mentioned among Palladius' disciples as highly distinguished by both learning and sanctity. He is said—but on very suspicious authority—to have occasionally inhabited a cave on the sea-shore of Wigtonshire, and to have founded a monastery at Candida Casa, the site of the modern Whithorn, and, in the middle ages, of the cathedral of the see of Galloway. His labours, whatever they might be, were probably confined to Galloway, or, at most, to the province of Valentia; as the country north of that province appears not to have received Christianity till a later date. Many churches and chapels, though all apparently in times succeeding the overthrow of Culdeeism, and the introduction of popery, were dedicated to his memory. Thus we have Kil Ninian in Mull; Kil St. Ninian in Colmonell; St. Ninian's in Alyth; St. Ninian's chapel, now a cemetery, in Banffshire; St. Ninian's in Inverness-shire; Nonekill or St. Ninian's chapel in Kiltearn; the chapelry of St. Ninian in the cathedral church of Ross; the chapelry of St. Ninian in the cathedral church of Elgin; St. Ninian's chapel in Castle-hill, Aberdeen; St. Ninian's chapel at the west port of Linlithgow; St. Ninian's chapel in the parish of St. Vigean's, in the vicinity of which is St. Ninian's well, once a reputed cure for many diseases; St. Ninian's chapel on Rouna-Ringan, or Ninian's Point, in Bute; and St. Ninian's chapel in Ringan's or Ronyan's isle, in Shetland. The St. Ninian's well, where the ancient chapel stood in St. Ninian's parish, is a very copious and pure spring, on the northern border of the parish, near the south port of Stirling.—Among distinguished persons who have been connected with the parish, as natives or as residents, may be mentioned Colonel John Erskine of Carnock, who was commissioner from Stirling in the famous parliament of 1707, and was also lieutenant-governor of Stirling-castle,—Dr. Henry, the historian, who was born at Muirton in the carse,—Miss Hamilton, the authoress of the Cottagers of Glenburnie, who resided at Crook while writing that work,—and Mr. Harvey, the painter, who was born in the town of St. Ninian's.

The Town of St. Ninian's stands in the part of the parish of St. Ninian's which adjoins the southern border of the parish of Stirling. It extends along the great south road from Stirling, immediately above its forking into the roads toward respectively Glasgow and Edinburgh. It is nomi-

nally 1¼ mile south of Stirling, but by means of the Stirling suburb of Melville-place, and of the conjoint villages of Newhouse and Bellfield, it is, with two brief interruptions, really continuous with Stirling; and though forming rather a far-off and straggling appendage than a suburb, it is comprehended within the parliamentary boundaries. The town consists chiefly of one long, antiquated, and not spacious street. Many of its houses are white-washed, and made, by the simple accident of colour, to wear a comparatively lively appearance; but most are old-fashioned, lumpish, and inelegant. Many bear rude but curious sculpturings,—some of considerably ancient dates, and others of the tools of the tradesmen to whom they originally belonged. On one are the principal implements of a smithy, with a horse-shoe and nails; and on another are the utensils of an old-fashioned inn or public-house. The churches of the town are conspicuous buildings. St. Ninian's has a share in the Bannockburn and Stirling staple manufacture of tartans and other woollen stuffs; it is the seat of an extensive manufacture of nails, which have the reputation of being very superior in quality; and it takes part in the tanning of leather and other departments of the parish's productive labour. Population, 1,480.

NINIAN'S (St.), Lanarkshire. See Govan.

NINIAN'S (St.) ISLE. See Dunrossness.

NIPPES (The), a hill on the south side of the valley of the Nith, in the parish of New Cumnock, Ayrshire. Its principal rock is greywacke; and several searches have been made in it for lead.

NISBET, a village in the parish of Pencaitland, Haddingtonshire. It stands on the left bank of the Tyne, 4½ miles south-west of Haddington. Population, 43. Houses, 9.

NISBET, an ancient parish, now united to Crailing, in Roxburghshire. See Crailing. There is a station for Nisbet on the Jedburgh branch of the North British railway.

NISBET, Berwickshire. See Edrom.

NITH (The), a river partly of Ayrshire, but chiefly of Dumfries-shire. Two of its three principal head-streams rise on the north side respectively of Prickeny and Benbain-hills, 2½ miles asunder, and both on the boundary between the parishes of New Cumnock and Dalmellington in Ayrshire; and they run, the one 4 miles northward, and the other 3½ miles north-eastward, to a junction at Waterhead. The united stream then runs 2¼ miles east-north-eastward, and receives on its right bank the third head-water, a streamlet 5 miles long; and thence it flows 5½ miles eastward to the boundary between Ayrshire and Dumfries-shire, passing the village of New Cumnock, and receiving in its vicinity from the south, Connal-burn and the beautiful and rapid Afton-water. Its subsidiary tributaries hitherto are not fewer than about 25; but most of them are cold tiny rills, creeping out from among moss and heath. The Nith itself, till after it gets quite away from Ayrshire, is one of the most cheerless of streams, sluggish, shallow, seldom more than 15 feet wide, deeply tinctured with moss, and rarely graced with plantation, copse, a sheet of verdure, or even a bold bank, to relieve the dreary monotony of its moorland landscape.

After entering Dumfries-shire, the Nith flows 5 miles eastward through the parish of Kirkconnel, and 8 miles south-eastward to Enterkinfoot in Durisdeer, 1½ mile of the distance being on the boundary between Kirkconnel and Sanquhar, and 4½ miles through the interior of the latter. It then assumes a southerly direction over a distance of 7 miles, through Durisdeer, along the boundary between Morton and Penpont, and across small wings of Morton and Closeburn, to the confluence with it of the Skaar. Its chief tributaries thus far, are, on its right bank, Kello-water between Kirkconnel and Sanquhar, Euchan-water and Polbroke and Elliock-burns in Sanquhar, Mar burn between Durisdeer and Penpont, and Skaar-water at the termination of the southerly course; and, on its left bank, Aymer-water in Kirkconnel, Crawick-water between Kirkconnel and Sanquhar, Minnick-water in Sanquhar, Enterkin-burn in Durisdeer, Carron-water between Durisdeer and Morton, and Cample-water in Closeburn. On its banks, within this sweep, are the village of Kirkconnel, the burgh and castle of Sanquhar, the ducal palace of Drumlanrig in Durisdeer, and, on a rising ground a little to the east in Morton, the pleasant town of Thornhill. Its banks till below Sanquhar, though quite redeemed from the dreariness which characterizes them in Ayrshire, are simply agreeable, consisting chiefly of a verdant vale overlooked by variform but not grand or bold mountain-land; and they are afterwards exquisitely rich in many varieties of landscape, now exhibiting a narrow acclivitous pass, diversified with wood, escarpment, and rock, now bursting abroad into an expanse of valley, blooming and luscious as a garden, and screened with warm-coloured and finely outlined mountain-heights, and now presenting such rapid alternations of slope, undulation, haugh, and hill, as surprise and charm a tourist by the mingled wealth and number of the transitions.

From the confluence with it of the Skaar, the Nith flows over a distance of 11½ miles south-east by southward, to a point 5 furlongs above the confluence with it of the Cluden; it then makes a bold and beautiful sweep of ⅔ of a mile westward; and thence, over a distance of 8 or 8½ miles, it runs nearly due southward to the Solway frith. Its sinuosities are numerous, and in some places constant; but, with the exception noticed, they are never bold, though always graceful, and do not impair the general or prevailing character of the direction. Over all the distance south of the Skaar—abating some trifling pendicles in the parish of Holywood—the river forms parochial boundary-lines; having on its right bank, Keir, Dunscore, and Holywood in Dumfries-shire, and Terregles, Troqueer, Newabbey, and Kirkbean in Kirkcudbrightshire, and, on its left bank, Closeburn, Kirkmahoe, Dumfries, and Caerlaverock, all in Dumfries-shire. Its chief tributaries in this division, are, on its right bank, the Cluden between Holywood and Terregles, the Cargen in Troqueer, and the Newabbey Pow in Newabbey; and, on its left bank, Duncow-burn in Kirkmahoe. On or near its banks here, are a profusion of mansions at intervals in all the parishes, the venerable ruins of Lincluden college in Terregles, the ruined but still splendid monastery of Newabbey in Newabbey, the glad and lovely burgh of Dumfries, with its less attractive Galloway suburb of Maxwelltown, and the cheerful sea-port village of Glencaple in Caerlaverock.

For 3½ miles after receiving the Skaar, the river runs between the beautiful grounds of Keir, slowly rising like a green and softly wooded gallery on the one hand, and the fine expanse of the singularly improved and now luxuriant plain of Closeburn, darkly overhung by the Queensberry heights on the other. It now becomes pent up for about 2 miles by the low and diversified terminations opposite to each other of spurs form the mountain-ranges on the back-ground; and, while traversing this space, it is decked out with mansion, park, wood, and lawn, amidst nooks and recesses, hilly abutments and diversified slopes, till picturesqueness becomes profuse and almost excessive. On its clearing the sort

of gorgeous pass—in the course of which the great Nithsdale road crosses it by the well-known "Auld Girth brig"—the hills recede from it in sweeps which respectively describe the arc of a circle; and while they form soft and finely-featured screens which terminate on the one side in the low green heights of Mousewald, and, on the other, in the bold grand form of Criffel, they enclose an oval plain of from 6 to 8 miles in breadth; and along the centre of this, the joyous and pebbly Nith runs, amidst constant verdure, multitudinous gardens, and other elements of luscious landscape, to the sea. About 2½ miles below Dumfries, it begins slowly to expand into an estuary; and between Craiglebock-rocks and the tiny headland at Caerlaverock-castle, where it fairly becomes lost in the Solway frith, 4¾ or 5 miles below the point of begun expansion, it attains a breadth of 2¼ miles. A high wier or "caul" is carried across it at Dumfries, to divert its water-power to the burgh's suite of large grain mills; and beyond this obstruction the tide does not rise.

Nowhere is the magnificence, or at least the rare and romantic character, of the famous Solway tide displayed with finer effect than in the estuary of the Nith. Owing principally to the tide's impetuosity, the navigation of the river is difficult to seamen unacquainted with its peculiarities; but it has been greatly improved, and is identified with considerable traffic. The Nith, exclusive of all minor bends and windings, has altogether a course of about 49 miles; but, if viewed in connexion either with its scenery or the agricultural wealth of the country which it drains, it possesses a degree of importance much beyond the proportion of the length of its stream, or the volume of its waters. In the bleak or upper part of its course, it is celebrated for the excellence of its trout; and, near the sea, it abounds with salmon. The valley of the river, all the way from New Cumnock to Dumfries, principally along its west side, and generally very close to the stream, is traversed by the Glasgow and South-western railway. See the article GLASGOW, DUMFRIES, and CARLISLE RAILWAY.

NITHSDALE, the western one of the three great divisions of Dumfries-shire. It takes its name from being drained and traversed by the river Nith. It anciently comprehended the whole basin of the Nith, together with some tracts exterior to that basin; and it was then, for some time at least, called Strathnith or Stranith. Its limits varied at different times, and seem never to have been exactly defined. At present, it excludes all the parts of the basin of the Nith within Ayrshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, yet is understood to include tracts in Dumfries-shire exterior to that basin, and drained by the Lochar. But it is not a political division of territory, and does not require to be precisely defined. Its chief features, from the boundary of Dumfries-shire with Ayrshire down to the influx of the Nith into the Solway frith, have already been noticed in our account of the river Nith. The soil of the greater part of its arable lands is light and dry; capable, except in frost and snow, of being ploughed at any period during the winter; and well-fitted for an early reception of the seed-furrow. But in the larger part of the other two divisions of the county the soil is wet, and, when ploughed early in winter, is so apt to run into grass, and to have corn sown upon it choked, that it cannot, without imprudence on the part of the husbandman, receive the seed-furrow till spring. One plough on a farm in Nithsdale, will, in consequence, turn up nearly as much ground as two will do in the wet parts of the other districts. Owing to so important a difference, the Nithsdale farms are, in general, much larger than those of Annandale and Eskdale.

In the reign of David I., Nithsdale, then called Stranith, was possessed by a Gaelic chief of the name of Dunegal, to whom genealogists trace up the descent of the celebrated Randolph, Earl of Moray. Four sons of Dunegal appear, after his death, to have shared among them his extensive possessions of Stranith; only two of whom—Randolph and Duvenald—can now be traced. Randolph, the eldest son, possessed a large share; and, as the head of the family, he was superior of the whole, and transmitted the designation of Lord of Stranith to his posterity. He married Bethoc, the heiress of the lands of Bedrule and Buecastle in Teviotdale, and gave his name Randolph as a surname to his descendants. Thomas Randolph, his grandson, who was lineally Lord of Stranith, and became, in 1266, sheriff of Roxburgh, and from 1269 to 1278 the chamberlain of Scotland, marrie: Isabel, the eldest daughter of Robert Bruce, the daughter of the Earl of Carrick, the sister of Robert Bruce, the restorer of the monarchy. Their son was the famous Sir Thomas Randolph of Stranith, who, for his eminent services, obtained from his uncle the earldom of Moray, the lordship of Annandale, and other estates. Duvenald, the younger son of Dunegal of Stranith, appears to have obtained the barony of Sanquhar, the lands of Morton, and some other possessions in upper Nithsdale; and he was probably the Duvenald who, along with Ulgric, led the men of Galloway at the battle of the Standard in 1138, and fell in the conflict. His descendants assumed, in the 13th century, the surname of Edgar from the name of his son; and they continued, in the 14th century, to hold various lands in Dumfries-shire. Richard Edgar, during the reign of Robert Bruce, possessed the castle and half the barony of Sanquhar, with some adjacent lands; and Donald Edgar obtained from David II. the captainship of the clan Macgowan in Nithsdale.

Other considerable families enjoyed, at an early period, some possessions in the district. Sir John Comyn possessed the manors of Dalswinton and Duncow; and the progenitors of the Lord Maxwells possessed Caerlaverock, and held out its ancient castle against many a stout siege. Under Robert II. Nithsdale obtained new superiors. Sir William Douglas, natural son of Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, married Giles, the daughter of the King, received with her a grant of Nithsdale, and was constituted sheriff of Dumfries. His only child, his daughter Giles—called, in the encomiastic language of a simple age, 'the Fair Maid of Nithsdale,' and who inherited her father's lordship and sheriffdom—married, first, Henry Sinclair, the Earl of Orkney, and next, in 1418, Alexander Stewart, the son of James, who was the brother of Robert II., and had obtained from Robert Bruce the lands of Durisdeer. Her son, by her first marriage, was William, Earl of Orkney, and inherited Nithsdale and the sheriffship of Dumfries; but, in 1455, he was induced to resign the two latter to James II. for the earldom of Caithness. Sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar is, in 1457, called Vicecomes de Nithsdale, and again, in 1459, is called sheriff of Nithsdale; and his son Robert obtained, in 1464, from James III., a confirmation of the sheriffship, and in 1468, a grant of the office of coroner of Nithsdale. The two offices of sheriff and coroner, between the Restoration and the Revolution, passed into the possession of the Douglases of Drumlanrig. This family—whose eventual identification with the Scotts of Buccleuch, has placed under the shadow of the united ducal coronets of Buccleuch and

Queensferry such magnificent portions of Nithsdale, Eskdale, Teviotdale, Ettrick-forest, and other districts in the border counties—continued to hold the offices till the abolition of all hereditary jurisdictions. In 1620, Robert, eighth Lord Maxwell, was created Earl of Nithsdale. William, the fifth Earl, took part with the Pretender in 1715, and was attainted, and condemned to be beheaded; but, through the address and courage of his Countess, the Lady Winifred Herbert, a daughter of the Marquis of Powys, he made an extraordinary escape from the Tower. The earldom is claimed by William Maxwell, Esq. of Carruchan.

NITSHILL, a village on the south-east border of the parish of Abbey-Paisley, Renfrewshire. It stands in the vale of the Levern, 4 miles south-east of Paisley; and has a station on the Glasgow and Neilston railway. A copperas work was established here in 1807, and is still carried on. Extensive mining works, in coal and other minerals, are in operation in the neighbourhood. Most of the inhabitants of the village are employed in these works; and a few find occupation in the factories of Barrhead. Population, 821.

NOBLEHOUSE, a post-office station in the parish of Newlands, Peebles-shire. It is situated on the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, 3 miles east of Linton, and 18 south of Edinburgh.

NOCHTY (The), a rivulet, of 7 miles length of course, in the parish of Strathdon, Aberdeenshire. It rises close on the boundary with Banffshire, and runs south-eastward to the Don.

NODDESDALE, or Noddle (The). See Largs.

NOE (The). See Glennoe.

NOIR (Loch), a lake, abounding in excellent trout, in the parish of Dallas, Morayshire. It is also called Grassloch.

NOOP-BAY, a bay on the north side of the island of Westray, in Orkney. It lies fully exposed to the fury of the Atlantic; and a reef of rocks, called the Bow of Rackwick, extends quite across it, and has proved fatal to many a vessel. The west side of the bay is flanked by a bold beetling headland, called Noop-head or the stack of Noop.

NOUP. See Noss.

NORAN (The), a clear, rapid, and beautiful stream in the northern division of Forfarshire. It rises between Common Cotes and Mount Sned, on the boundary between Tannadice and Lethnot; flows 4¾ miles southward and 1 mile south-eastward, in the interior of the former parish; and then runs 3¾ miles south-eastward and ¾ mile south-south-eastward, between Tannadice on its right bank and Fearn and Caraldston on its left, to a confluence with the South Esk, between Roughmount and Wardend. The Noran is an excellent trouting stream. An elegant modern mansion, called Noranside, stands on its banks.

NORMAN'S-LAW. See Abdie.

NORRIESLAW. See Largo.

NORRIESTON, a village nearly in the centre of the detached part of the parish of Kincardine, in Perthshire. It stands continuously with the post-office village of Thornhill, on the summit of a rising ground, along the road from Stirling to Aberfoil, 2 miles north of the Forth, 6 south-south-east of Callendar, and 10 west-north-west of Stirling. A chapel-of-ease here was rebuilt in 1812, and repaired in 1833, and contains 870 sittings. The site of the chapel and a burying-ground connected with it, were granted nearly 200 years ago, by Gabriel Norris, a descendant of the ancient family of the Norrieses of Norrieston; and an endowment for the chapel, called the Norrieston fund, was obtained by collections in the congregations of the seven northern synods, consists of the rents of two farms in which the proceeds were invested, and is under the management of the presbytery of Dunblane, acting in name of the General Assembly. The minister receives from the endowment a variable stipend of from £80 to £95 a-year, and has also a manse, a garden, and a glebe of 6 acres. The patronage of the chapel is vested in three of its communicants who are male heads of families. There is likewise at Norrieston a Free church, whose receipts in 1856 amounted to £181 8s. 9d. Population, exclusive of Thornhill, 105; inclusive of Thornhill, 636.

NORTH ABERDEEN. See Aberdeen.

NORTHBAR, a recently erected village in the parish of Beith, Ayrshire. It stands 2 miles south-east of the town of Beith, on the road thence to Kilmarnock. A flax spinning-mill was erected here about 18 years ago, which employs upwards of 80 persons.

NORTHBAR, Renfrewshire. See Inchinnan.

NORTH BERWICK. See Berwick (North).

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY, a ramified system of railway, connecting Edinburgh with the south-east coast of Scotland, with Berwick-upon-Tweed, and with various parts of the Scottish border. Its main line was authorized by act of parliament in July 1844, to extend from Edinburgh to Berwick-upon-Tweed, with a length of 58 miles, to go into junction there with the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway, and to send off, in East Lothian, a branch of 4 miles to the town of Haddington. In 1845, the company obtained powers to purchase the Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway, to alter it, and to connect as much of it as they should determine to be workable, by a branch of two miles, with their main line. In the same year, they purchased the powers of the Edinburgh and Hawick railway, then authorized to the extent of 43½ miles. In 1846, they obtained powers to construct from their main line, branches to Tranent, Cockenzie, North Berwick, and Dunse; and from their Hawick line, branches to Selkirk, Kelso, and Jedburgh, amounting altogether to 42 miles. In 1847, they had further power to make a deviation and short extension; and then they possessed authority for a total of about 163 miles. The main line was opened on the 18th of June, 1846. The several ramifications, together with a branch to Musselburgh, have been opened at different subsequent periods; and a separate line to Peebles, authorized in 1853, going off from the Eskbank station of the Hawick fork, with a length of 18¾ miles thence to the town of Peebles, was opened in the end of June, 1855.

The Edinburgh terminus of the North British railway is conjoint with that of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, at the Waverley bridge; but has appurtenances of its own, extending thence eastward below the North bridge to Leith wynd. Immediately after leaving the terminus, the line plunges into a tunnel of 420 feet in length, through the southern spur of the Calton hill; and thence it proceeds on a series of viaduct and embankment to St. Margaret's, in the vicinity of Jock's lodge. Here it passes under the great east coast road from Edinburgh; and on the hither side of that road is the Queen's station, where Her Majesty always alights on her way to Holyrood, while on the further side are the railway's workshops and engine depôt. The line curves gently from St. Margaret's to Portobello, its first station from Edinburgh, distant 3 miles. A little past this, it sends off the Hawick fork; and at 6½ miles from Edinburgh it has a station for Inveresk, at 10 miles a station for Tranent and Prestonpans, at 13½ miles a station for

Longniddry; and here, on the right, it sends off its branch to the town of Haddington. At 4 miles from Longniddry, and 17½ from Edinburgh, it has a station for Drem, and sends off its branch, on the left, to North Berwick. At 21 miles is a station for East Fortune; and at 23½ a station for East Linton. The latter is a central station for a considerable tract of country; and the approach to it on the railway commands a fine view of Tynningham-bay, with the magnificent plantations around the seat of the Earl of Haddington. Over the Tyne, at Linton, is a grand viaduct of two arches, protected by embankments, one of the finest works on the line. About 2½ miles beyond Linton, the railway impinges on the sea-board of Tynningham-bay; and thence till after it passes the station at Cockburnspath in Berwickshire, it everywhere keeps near the coast, and commands many a beautiful combination of marine and terrene scenery. At 29 miles from Edinburgh is the station of Dunbar, with character and appliances suitable to that ancient seaport,—suitable also to its being very nearly a half-way station between Edinburgh and Berwick.

At 34 miles from Edinburgh is the station of Innerwick; and at the deep ravine of Dunglass, on the boundary between Haddingtonshire and Berwickshire, amid a profusion of romantic scenery, is a magnificent viaduct, one of the most elegant in the kingdom, fully noticed in our article on Dunglass. At 37 miles from Edinburgh is the station of Cockburnspath; at 41½ miles, the station of Grants' house; and at 46½ miles, the station of Reston. Over most of the distance between the two latter stations the line is continually crossing and re-crossing the little river Eye, or running along its banks amidst copsewoods and bosky heights, in so sportive a manner as to afford a rapid series of pleasant close views. At Reston, the railway is nearly 7 miles inland from St. Abb's-head, and sends off, on the right, its branch to Dunse, with stations at Chirnside and Edrom. About 2½ miles past Reston, it curves rapidly from the south-easterly direction which it had long prevailingly followed to a north-easterly direction; and it follows the latter till it again impinges on the coast in the vicinity of Burnmouth. At 50½ miles from Edinburgh is the station of Ayton; and at 52 miles, the station of Burnmouth. The line thence, over the greater part of the next 6 miles to Berwick, runs along the crown, and often near the verge, of giddy sea-cliffs, looking almost directly down upon the boiling ocean, and commanding views which, to many persons, are more exciting than agreeable. At 58 miles from Edinburgh is the Berwick terminus, on a high site, amidst the massive remains of Berwick castle, hung round, in both fore-view and perspective, with a gorgeous prospect of the basin and screens of the Lower Tweed. And we may remark here, though the fact has but little direct connexion with Scottish topography, that, from the English end of the viaduct of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway across the Tweed, a railway, called the English North-eastern railway, runs up the right bank of the Tweed, into junction with the Kelso branch of the Hawick fork of the North British railway at Maxwell-heugh, opposite the town of Kelso, thus connecting the two great divergent lines of the North British railway in such a manner as to form with them a continuous circuit.

The Hawick fork, as originally projected and authorized, was a separate railway, with all the scope requisite to form a system in itself; and even as it now exists, it has such brief identity with the main trunk of the North British railway as to be practically a part of that railway's system only, or at least chiefly, in mere proprietorship and working. It diverges from the right side of the main line, a little south-east of the Portobello station, or about 3½ miles from the Edinburgh terminus. It has a station for Joppa at 4 miles, and for Niddry at 5 miles; and sends off from its left side, at the latter station, its branch to Fisherrow and Musselburgh. At 6 miles is the station of Glenesk; and at 8 miles, the station of Eskbank. A little before reaching the latter station, a brief branch goes off on the left to the town of Dalkeith; but Eskbank serves also for Dalkeith, and is likewise the point whence the separate railway goes off on the right to Peebles, with stations at Bonnyrigg, Hawthornden, Roslin, Penicuick, Leadburn, and Eddleston. The scenery, for several miles southward from Glenesk, comprises a gorgeous succession of noble parks, with glades and woodlands in much variety of contour, diversified with sweeps of the Esks, and grotesquely marked with the workings and products of extensive coal-mines. At 9 miles from Edinburgh is the station of Dalhousie; and immediately beyond this, the railway goes right across the valley of the South Esk, on a viaduct of nearly ½ of a mile in length, comprising 24 arches of brick, supported on arch-pierced abutments of masonry, and rising about 100 feet above the bed of the stream. The ends of this stupendous viaduct are prolonged by high embankments, which are secured by retaining walls of vast thickness.

At 12 miles from Edinburgh is the station of Gorebridge; at 13 miles, the station of Fushiebridge; and at 16 miles, the station of Tynehead. From 1½ mile below Gorebridge to about the same distance below Fushiebridge, the line curves up the course of the Gore-water; and there it comes into view of Borthwick-castle in the near neighbourhood on the right, of Crichton-castle in the near neighbourhood on the left, and of a picturesque semicircular sweep of the Moorfoot and Lammermoor hills in the comparatively near back-ground. At Tynehead, as the name implies, it is near the sources of the Tyne; and about a mile thence it is on the course of a headstream of Gala-water; and thence, all onward to the Tweed, it closely follows the course of the Gala, necessarily shut into it by the close, hill-screened character of its vale; but it very frequently crosses the stream, being now on the right bank and now on the left, obliged often to cross and to re-cross, both by the foldings of the river and by the abutments of the hills. At 19¼ miles from Edinburgh is the station of Heriot; at 22¾, the station of Fountainhall; at 27, the station of Stow; at 30, the station of Bowland-bridge; and at 33½, the station of Galashiels. A little above the mouth of the Gala, below Galashiels, the branch to Selkirk goes off on the right, across the Gala, and up the Tweed and the Ettrick, with stations at Bolside and Lindean. The main line crosses the Tweed immediately below the mouth of the Gala, passes on to Melrose station, at 37¼ miles from Edinburgh, and sweeps round the north and east base of the Eildon-hills to Newton station, at 40½ miles from Edinburgh; commanding, from the foot of the Gala to Newton, and about a mile onward, a series of charming views in those exquisite parts of the valley of the Tweed which have been called the vales of Melrose and Dryburgh.

The branch to Kelso, 12 miles in length, goes off on the left immediately beyond Newton; passes down the right bank of the Tweed, amid a continuation of fine scenery, and generally at but a brief distance from the river; has stations at Maxton, Rutherford, and Roxburgh; crosses the Teviot, a considerable way up from the Tweed, on a viaduct

of 15 arches; and goes into junction, in a continuous line, with the English North-eastern railway, at the Kelso suburb of Maxwellheugh. The Jedburgh branch, or rather sub-branch, goes off from the Kelso branch at the Roxburgh station; ascends the left bank of the Teviot to the vicinity of Nisbet, and there crosses to the right bank, thereafter to go up the Jed; and it has stations at Old Ormiston, Nisbet, and Jedfoot-bridge. The main line of the Hawick fork, having assumed a southerly direction in going round the north-east base of the Eildons, continues to pursue that direction for about 3 miles, and then takes a direction to the south-west. It passes through a fine country, much diversified in contour, variously arable, wooded, and pastoral; it goes close to the base of the Minto-hills, and down part of the beautiful ravine of Hassendean; has stations at New Belses and Hassendean, respectively 45½ and 49 miles from Edinburgh; and then passes up the left bank of the Teviot, amid the rich, romantic, though somewhat close scenery of this part of Teviotdale, to the terminus at Hawick. Trains are run, not only from Edinburgh down all the branches, but also to Kelso in continuation through the English North-eastern to Berwick, and between Hawick and Kelso without halt by way of Newton.

NORTH BUTE. See Bute (North).

NORTH CALDER (The). See Calder (The North).

NORTH DEVON (The), the river Devon, sometimes called "the North" to distinguish it from the Black or South Devon. See Devon (The).

NORTH DUNFERMLINE. See Dunfermline.

NORTH-EAST-TOWN. See Nerston.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY. See Scottish North-Eastern Railway.

NORTH ESK (The). See Esk (The North).

NORTH FERRY. See Queensferry (North).

NORTHFIELD. See Coldingham and Duffus.

NORTH GLASGOW. See Glasgow.

NORTH GREENOCK. See Greenock.

NORTH ISLES. See Orkney.

NORTHKIRK. See Ladykirk, Orkney.

NORTH KNAPDALE. See Knapdale (North).

NORTH LEITH. See Leith.

NORTH LOCH. See Edinburgh.

NORTHMAVEN, a parish in Shetland. It contains the post-office village of Hillswick, and comprehends the northern part of Mainland, and a number of adjacent islets. It is completely surrounded by the sea, except at an isthmus of only 100 yards on the south, connecting it with Delting; and even this is nearly all submerged at spring tides. The length of the parish southward is 16 miles; and its greatest breadth is 8 miles. Its outline is proximately triangular, but has many irregularities. Its surface is broken, hilly, and generally rough. The cultivated lands bear a small proportion to the hill and pasture-grounds, and are mere scattered pendicles situated near the shore and round the bays. On each side of the isthmus, at the south end of the parish, the hills rise almost perpendicularly. Seven miles from the northern extremity rises Rona-hill, or Mons-Ronaldi, the highest ground not only in this parish but in all Shetland, stated in the Old Statistical Account to be 3,944 feet of ascertained altitude, but estimated by Dr. Edmonstone at certainly not more, though possibly less, than 2,000 feet. This hill is generally the first Scottish land seen by ships approaching from the north-west; and it commands a prospect of all Shetland. On its summit is a rude antique structure surmounted by a pyramidal tower of small stones. Islets, holms, stacks, and solitary rocky pillars, form an almost continuous cordon round the parish, and, at all times, but especially in a storm, render its coast grandly picturesque. The chief of them, for size and pasture, are Lamba, Eagleshay, Nibon, and Gunister. Among the most remarkable are a rock which rises sheer up on all sides, and, at a few miles distance, has the appearance of a ship with all her sails set; two very high and quite inaccessible pillars in its vicinity, on which the larger kind of cormorants nestle in alternate years; and a rock, called the Maiden Skerry, whose summit has never been trodden by man, and affords undisturbed nestling-ground to the largest gulls. Other islets and objects still more remarkable will be noticed in the article Shetland. The west coast of the parish consists, in several places, of stupendously high crags, which seem to have been rather rent and abraded by storm and billow than torn by volcano or upheaved by earthquake. The northern extremity is a small peninsula, called Fetheland, and enclosed by a stone fence. The principal voes which indent the coast are Hillswick and Sandwick, on the south; Hamna, Rona's, and Sand, on the west; and Burra, Colafirth, Quoyafirth, Gluss, and Sulem, on the east. The antiquities are, a chain of watch-houses, similar in structure to that on Rona's hill, and many remains of burrows, or dunes, commonly called Picts' houses, but none of them entire or of remarkable magnitude. The principal landowner is Gifford of Busta; and there are four other landowners. More attention is paid to fishing than to agriculture. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1841 was £3,560 for fish and £4,870 for all other kinds of produce. Assessed property in 1843, £256 5s. 8d. Population in 1831, 2,386; in 1851, 2,534. Houses, 413.

This parish is in the presbytery of Olnafirth, and synod of Shetland. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 3s. 4d., with about £4 fees. The parish church is situated at Hillswick, in the south-west; it was built in 1733, repaired in 1764, and reseated in 1825, and it contains about 600 sittings. There is an Independent chapel at Sulem, built in 1828, and containing 160 sittings. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel at North Rae, built in 1828, and containing 208 sittings. There are in the parish a society's school, and three summer subscription schools. There were anciently churches at Ollaberry and North Rae. Three annual fairs are held in the parish for cattle and horses.

NORTH MEDWIN. See Medwin (The).

NORTH MORAR. See Morar.

NORTHMUIR, a village in the parish of Kirriemuir, Forfarshire. Population, 297. Houses, 65.

NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY (Great), a ramified system of railway, extending north-westward from the city of Aberdeen. The original project for it was authorized by parliament in 1846. It contemplated a line from Aberdeen to Inverness, with branches to Banff, Portsoy, and Burgh-head, having an aggregate length of 138¼ miles. This line was to have formed one undertaking with the line, afterwards called the Aberdeen railway, extending south-westward from Aberdeen to the centre of Forfarshire. There were likewise subordinate projects for extensions and ramifications, to produce a network of railway through all the lowland tracts, and even some highland ones, between the Dee and the Findhorn. But the line south-westward from Aberdeen, forming the connexion with all the main body of Scotland and with England, was soon forced to be formed as a separate undertaking. Even the contemplated levels for connecting this with the line north-westward of Aberdeen, were abandoned.

As much of the project as related to any part of the line northward of Huntly or Keith, was also relinquished. The whole question of a system of railway communication for the districts north of Aberdeen, or at least as much of that question as related to the greater portion of the sea-board districts, was thrown loose for reconsideration. The small isolated railway from Elgin to Lossiemouth, which had been comprised within the scope of the original project of the Great North of Scotland railway, and which was the first piece of railway formed anywhere north of Aberdeen, and opened for traffic in August 1852, was constructed as a separate undertaking. The railway from Nairn to Inverness, which ought to have formed a part of the original project, and was opened in November 1855, was likewise a separate undertaking. The only portions of railway hitherto actually executed in direct result of the project of the Great North of Scotland scheme, or bearing the name of the Great North of Scotland railway, are a line from Aberdeen to Huntly, commenced in November 1852, and completed in 1854; a branch thence from Inverury to Old Meldrum, opened in the summer of 1856; and a continuation from Huntly to Keith, opened in October 1856. But other branches, and also a grand continuation to Nairn, are either in progress or in near contemplation; and though the system when completed will differ both in proprietorship and in details from the system as originally projected, it will be none the less an effective one, at once for opening up the country in general, for connecting Aberdeen continuously with Inverness, and for establishing railway communication with all the principal intervening points on the coast. Measures likewise have been reconsidered for forming a nexus at Aberdeen with what is now called the Scottish North-eastern railway, comprising the Aberdeen railway and its connexions onward to Arbroath and Perth.

The Great North of Scotland railway, as executed, commences at the Waterloo-quay in Aberdeen, and proceeds by Kittybrewster and up the course of the quondam Aberdeen canal to Inverury. The canal was purchased to be superseded by the railway; and it continued open only till the railway works were ready to take its place. See ABERDEEN CANAL. The stations on the railway within this stretch are Kittybrewster, at 1¾ mile from Waterloo-quay, Buxburn at 4½ miles, Dyce at 7½ miles, Kinaldie at 10¾ miles, Kintore at 13½ miles, and Inverury at 16½ miles. A contest is at present going on between two projects for railway communication from Aberdeen to Peterhead and Fraserburgh, the one contemplating a line close to the coast, the other a line somewhat inland, to communicate by branch with Peterhead; and if the latter project should prevail, the line contemplated by it will be identical with the Great North of Scotland up to the parish of Newhills, at a point about midway between Aberdeen and Kintore. A branch, to be called the Alford Valley railway, is at present in course of formation westward from Kintore, through the parishes of Kintore, Kenmay, Monymusk, Tough, and Alford, to the village of Alford on the Don. A branch, as already noticed, has been formed from Inverury to Old Meldrum. The main line of the Great North of Scotland, after leaving Inverury, proceeds some distance north-westward up the Ury, then deflects westward through the vales and defiles of a hill-country in quest of the upper part of Strathbogie, and then proceeds northward down that strath to Huntly. Its stations, within this stretch, are Pitcaple, at 21½ miles from Aberdeen, Oyne at 24¾ miles, Buchanstone at 25¾ miles, Insch at 27¾ miles, Wardhouse at 31½ miles, Kennethmont at 33 miles, Gartly at 36 miles, and Huntly at 41 miles. The extension from Huntly to Keith describes nearly the arc of a circle, from a northerly direction round to a westerly one, down the Deveron and up the Isla. It has stations at Rothiemay and Grange; and at these stations, or between them, are the nearest and most convenient points for communications with Banff, Portsoy, and Cullen.

The project for connecting the Great North of Scotland railway at Keith with the Inverness and Nairn railway at Nairn, is in a state of forwardness. A formal report upon it from the parliamentary committee was made in June 1856, fully approving its object, and expressing satisfaction with all its main details. The line is to be called the Inverness and Aberdeen junction railway. It is to be about 40 miles long, and will have no branch. There will be no peculiar engineering difficulty. There will be only one tunnel, and that of inconsiderable length. The gradients and the curves will be generally favourable, the steepest gradient 1 in 60, and the smallest radius of a curve 4 furlongs. The viaduct across the Spey will be a tubular bridge, on a similar principle to that of the Britannia-bridge across the Menai strait, and forming a sort of miniature of that magnificent work. The total estimated cost is £325,000, which appeared to the parliamentary committee to be fully adequate. Most of the money was already subscribed for in the summer of 1856; and the company of the Great North of Scotland railway were to be interested to the amount of £40,000.

NORTH PAISLEY. See PAISLEY.

NORTH PERSIE. See PERSIE.

NORTH PHARAY. See PHARAY.

NORTH QUEENSFERRY. See QUEENSFERRY.

NORTH QUEICH. See QUEICH (NORTH).

NORTH RAE. See NORTHMAVEN.

NORTH RONALDSHAY. See RONALDSHAY (NORTH).

NORTH TOWN. See HARRIS.

NORTH UIST. See UIST (NORTH).

NORTHWALL, a district, anciently a chapelry or a parish, on the east side of the island of Sanday, in Orkney.

NORTH WATER, one of the head-streams of the South Esk of Edinburghshire. It issues from West-loch in the parish of Eddlestone, in Peebles-shire, and runs northward through that parish, and along the north-western boundary of the parish of Temple, in Edinburghshire, to a confluence with the other head-stream of the South Esk.

NORTH WATER, the river North Esk in Forfarshire and Kincardineshire. See ESK (THE NORTH).

NORTH-WATER-BRIDGE, a post-office station on the North-water, and under Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire.

NORTHWEST-CASTLE. See INCH, Wigtonshire.

NORTH YELL. See YELL (NORTH).

NORWICK. See UNST.

NOSS, an island in the parish of Bressay, Shetland, about 5 or 6 miles in circumference, lying east of Bressay, and separated from it by a narrow and dangerous sound. The island is reckoned one of the most fertile and pleasant in Shetland. A promontory on its east side is called Noss-head. But the most interesting object connected with it, and one of the greatest curiosities in Shetland, is a holm or islet on its south side, called the Holm of Noss. This islet, only 500 feet long, 170 broad, and 160 high, is perfectly mural, rises sheer up to its greatest altitude on all sides from the sea, and possesses

a level and richly-swarded surface. The opposite rock on Noss island is also mural, and of the same height as the Holm; and is separated from it by a channel 240 feet wide. A wooden trough or cradle suspended to ropes and made to acquire a sliding motion, and possessing sufficient capacity for conveying a man with one sheep at a time, serves to keep the Holm in command as a valuable piece of sheep pasture. A rock called the Noup towers up like a stupendous tower in the vicinity of the Noss, and attains, on one side, a precipitous and almost perpendicular height above sea-level of not much less than 500 feet. Population of Noss-island in 1841, 24; in 1851, 21. Houses, 3.

NOSS-HEAD, a bold rocky promontory on the south side of Keiss or Sinclair's bay, 3½ miles north-east of Wick, Caithness-shire. A little west of it stand the ruins of Castle-Girnigoe, the chief ancient baronial stronghold of the Earls of Caithness. From a cove or small bay, called Mursligoe, and frequented by seals, a dry passage leads through a rock into a vast cave under Noss-head. A lighthouse stands on Noss-head, with its lantern elevated 175 feet above the level of the sea. Its light was first exhibited on the night of the 18th of June, 1849; it is a revolving light, attaining its brightest state once in every half-minute; and it is visible at a distance of about 15 miles. The lighthouse is in north latitude 58° 28′ 38″, and in west longitude 3° 3′ 5″; and it bears by compass from Ackergill-tower in Sinclair's bay, east by south ¾ south, distant 2 miles; from Duncansby-head, south-south-west ¾ west, distant 10 miles; from Pentland skerries lighthouse, south-west by south ⅞ west, distant 13 miles; from Elzieness, north-north-east ½ east, distant 1½ mile; and from Sarclet-head, north-east ¼ north, distant 6¾ miles.

NOTH, a hill in the parish of Rhynie and Essie, Aberdeenshire. It is of a conical form, and rises about 600 feet from its base, and at least 1,000 above the level of the sea. Some appearances on its summit have been variously regarded as the remains of a vitrified fort, or the indications of an extinct volcano.

NOTHLAND. See Westray.

NOT O' THE GATE. See Dunian.

NOUP (The). See Noss.

NOVAR. See Kiltearn.

NUNGATE. See Haddington.

NUNHOLM. See Dumfries.

NUNHOPES. See Haddington.

NUNLANDS. See Foulden and Haddington.

NUNMILL. See Kirk-Christ.

NUNRAW. See Garvald.

NUN'S ISLAND, an island adjacent to Iona, in the Argyleshire Hebrides. Its sole interest consists in its being the scene of some doubtful passages in the Romish version of the history of the Culdees. See Iona.

NUNTON, a post-office station subordinate to Lochmaddy, in the Outer Hebrides.

NUNTON, Kirkcudbrightshire. See Kirkchrist.

NUTHILL. See Falkland.

NUTHOLMHILL. See Mungo (St.).

O

OA, a quoad sacra parish in the island of Islay, Argyleshire. It lies within the quoad civilia parish of Kildalton, and comprehends a large part of the south-eastern peninsula of Islay. Its post-town is Bowmore. A prominent feature of it is the Mull of Oa, a grand, lofty, beetling headland, flanking the south side of Laggan-bay, and overlooking the east side of the entrance of Lochindaal. Its other principal features have all been incidentally noticed in our article on Islay. The old castle or fort of Dun-Aidh crowns the rock at the extremity of the Mull of Oa; and, though now an utter ruin without any characters of architectural interest, it bears marks of having anciently been a fortalice of very remarkable strength. The name Oa or Keannoath, though belonging strictly to the Mull, belongs also, in a general way, to the whole peninsula. The parish of Oa was at first what is called a parliamentary one, having been constituted by ecclesiastical authority, and possessing a parliamentary church; but it was reconstituted by the Court of Teinds in May 1849. Its church is a modern building. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £120; glebe, £3.

OAKFIELD, a village in the parish of Beath, Fifeshire. Population, 112. Houses, 20.

OAKLEY, a post-town and seat of iron manufacture, in the parish of Carnock, Fifeshire. It is situated on the western verge of the parish and the county, 4 miles west of Dunfermline; and it has a station on the Stirling and Dunfermline railway. It was built only a few years ago, on a tract of ground previously quite rural, and entirely for the purpose of manufacturing iron. The ironstone is found on the spot, and in the circumjacent territory, within the parishes of Carnock and Culross; but the coals and the limestone, for the reduction of the iron ore, are brought from some distance by railway. The engine-house is a grand structure, built of a very beautiful sandstone, with ornamented arched windows about 30 feet high, and with walls so deeply founded and so massive as to comprise 60,000 cubic feet of stones below the surface of the ground. The furnaces are six in number, built of large, fine firebrick, and having stalks each about 180 feet in height. The dwelling-houses are substantial, one-story, stone buildings, on an uniform plan, covered with blue slate, and disposed in rows, with intervening spaces more than double the breadth of the streets of the new town of Edinburgh. Population, about 1,680. See Forth Iron-Works and Carnock.

OAKWOOD-TOWER. See Selkirk.

OAR (The). See Orr (The).

OATHLAW, a parish, containing the post-office hamlet of Finhaven, in the centre of Forfarshire. It is bounded by Tannadice, Aberlemno, Rescobie, and Kirriemuir. Its length eastward is 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is 3 miles. Its ancient name, and the name still in use of several of its chief locali-

ties, is FINHAVEN: which see. From the summit of the hill of Finhaven, which forms a ridge along the southern boundary, the surface slopes gently into Strathmore, and stretches out toward the other boundaries in a plain. The river South Esk is connected with most of the northern district, partly on the boundary, partly beyond the boundary, and partly through the interior, flowing between very low banks, generally shallow, and about 46 yards broad, but occasionally coming down in deep wide freshets. Lemno-burn runs north-eastward through the interior, to the South Esk. A bore of upwards of 150 feet in depth having been made in an unsuccessful search for coal, a very powerful spring of excellent water wells up from it, but, being situated in the midst of a corn-field, was covered over from view, and carried off in a drain. The predominant rocks are sandstone and conglomerate. The soil, for the most part, is of a clayey retentive character, incumbent on what is called a pan. Only a very few acres are in a state of waste; about 2,850 are in tillage; and about 900 are under wood. There are six principal landowners, but only one of them is resident. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1835 was £10,718; assessed property in 1843, £3,056; real rental in 1855, £3,670. On the north bank of the Lemno were formerly traces of a Roman camp, called the camp of Battledykes, more than double the extent of the celebrated one at Ardoch. It measured about 2,970 feet in length, 1,850 feet in breadth, and about 80 acres in area; and now forms a good and well-worked farm. The pretorium is the only part now visible; but some small urns and other minute antiquities, which were dug up within it, are preserved in the vicinity. A grand Roman iter connected it with the camp of Ardoch; and smaller iters connected it northward with camps at Wardykes and Haerfaulds, distant respectively 11 and 19 miles. Near Finhaven-castle grew a famous chestnut-tree, 42 feet in girth a foot from the ground, 33 feet in the smallest part of the trunk, and 35 feet at the offshoot of the branches. The parish is traversed by the road from Forfar to Brechin, but has not access to any railway stations nearer than Auldbar, Forfar, and Kirriemuir. Population in 1831, 533; in 1851, 424. Houses, 76.

This parish is in the presbytery of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Carnegy of Finhaven. Stipend, £158 5s. 2d.; glebe, £18. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £18 fees. The parish church was built in 1815, is a neat edifice with a tower, and contains upwards of 200 sittings. There is a parochial library. Some vestiges exist, a little below Finhaven-castle, of an ancient church, called the church of Aikenhauld, which seems to have been the church of the barony of Finhaven, and was probably that of the original parish.

OBAN, a post-town, a seaport, a market-town, and a parliamentary burgh, in the united parish of Kilmore and Kilbride, Argyleshire. It stands on the coast of Mid-Lorn, opposite the northern part of the island of Kerrera, at the grand ferry across the southern part of the Sound of Mull, 24 miles north of the west end of the Crinan canal, 25 south-east of Tobermory, 33 north-west by west of Inverary, 35 south-south-west of Fort-William, 92 north-west by north of Glasgow, and 136 west-north-west of Edinburgh. The site of the town is singularly happy, as to at once scenic interest, burghal comfort, and commercial influence. Its command of the Western islands, both in their finest groupings into landscape, and in nearly all their facilities for communicating with their principal marts has occasioned it to be called the Charing-cross of the Hebrides; and its position midway between the Caledonian and the Crinan canals, with its consequent power of pouring the productions of the north and the south over most of Argyleshire, has rendered it the virtual capital of the Western Highlands. It stands at the head of a small bay which recedes from the sound of Kerrera, and has a boldly indented coast, backed by moderate-sized hills. The southern entrance to the sound bends so far inward from the bay as to become lost to the view; the northern entrance, though all seen from the town, is shut up, at 5 miles' distance, by the island of Lismore; so that the portion of sea which lies under the eye appears quite landlocked, and has scenically all the attributes of a large, intricate, and romantic lake. The environing lands are sufficiently high to produce repose in the landscape, and afford protection from the violence of winds; yet not so high as to confine the vision to a limited range, or prevent the grand revelation in the distance of vast alpine heights, with the play around them of vivid cloud-scenery, and the war of storms. The cliffs on the north side of the bay are lofty and bold, and are finely embellished with trees and overspreading ivy; and, from their brow, they lift the eye athwart an expanse of island and coast scenery whose combined extent and magnificence are not excelled by any kindred view in Britain. In the interior, too, the whole foreground is pleasing; and is set off with superb effect by a background of no common character, "the blue broad-shouldered and double-peaked Ben-Cruachan swelling in the distance into gigantic proportions."

Oban is of comparatively recent origin, and has risen rapidly from a trivial commencement. Its nucleus, twenty-six years before Dr. Clark visited it, consisted of but a single thatched house with five inhabitants. In 1713 arose the first house which it possessed of any consequence, a storehouse erected by a trading company of Renfrew. The sagacity which gave it this accession soon became general, and very markedly appreciated the site of the town as the best station for commanding the trade of the far west of Scotland. During the progress of last century, the place was constituted one of the ports of the custom-house; and, when it began fully to demonstrate its advantageousness of position, it drew attention from the Duke of Argyle and Mr. Campbell of Combie, the proprietors of its grounds, and won from them a willingness to grant, to a considerable extent, encouraging building leases. Two brothers of the name of Stevenson, who settled in it in 1778, introduced to it different departments of traffic, and, while they enriched themselves, greatly aided its advancement, and promoted the prosperity of the country in its neighbourhood. The opening of the Crinan and Caledonian canals, the construction of parliamentary and statute-labour roads in the interior, the introduction and improvement of steam-navigation, the general and rapid amelioration of the Highlands, the sudden and vast expansion of traffic between the western coasts and the Clyde, and the origination of trade between the Highlands and very distant parts of the empire, have all kept the prosperity of the town in steady movement, and occasioned a periodical, though safely small, addition to the number of its houses.

The first view of the town, whether approached by land or by sea, is pleasant and picturesque. The front view of it from the bay, seen in connexion with its brilliant environs, is particularly striking. The street confronting the water curves in the form of a crescent, and presents a long series of neat buildings, chiefly of two stories, slated and white-

washed, and of very cheerful appearance. The main body of the town is cut into two parts by a small stream. In the eastern division stands a chapel of ease, a neat edifice, built in 1821, at the cost of £1,143. On the face of the rising ground behind the town stands conspicuously a Free church, of light, early Gothic architecture, with a low Norman tower and pointed spire, built within the last few years, after a design by Mr. Pugin. In the town also are an United Presbyterian church, built in 1838, an Independent chapel, built in 1820, and a Scottish Episcopalian chapel of recent erection. Nearly opposite the quay is a large, lofty edifice, occupied as the Caledonian hotel, commodious and well-conducted. There are also in the town some considerable inns of secondary pretension, particularly the King's Arms, the Royal, and the Commercial. There is likewise a free-masons' hall. The dwelling-houses, in general, are substantial and look aggregately cheerful; many of them also are disposed in whole or in part to be let to summer visitors; and yet they want some of the good properties which are common in the houses of many places of much less note. "Their ground-story being chiefly occupied with shops—some of them very good—a peculiar mode of access to the upper floor prevails, namely, by a passage right through the dwelling, and then up an outside back stone staircase. Thus, and from close contiguity, the back areas are disagreeably overlooked; and in one part of the town the exposure is heightened by the back-ground being to the water side. Many of the houses are disgracefully deficient in some of the arrangements essential to the decencies of life and preservation of health." Some houses of a better character, however, have recently been built at the north end of the town.

The harbour and anchoring-ground of the port are particularly good. There are two commodious quays; one of which was improved and enlarged in 1836. The bay is semicircular, has a depth of from 12 to 24 fathoms of water, is quite sheltered from every wind, and affords at all times a safe retreat to ships of any burden. Several vessels belong to the port. The imports are principally miscellaneous goods from Glasgow and Liverpool, and the exports chiefly pig-iron, whisky, wool, fish, kelp, and Easdale slates. The port is a central point for all the shipping which visits the north-western parts of Scotland, or passes through the Caledonian canal; and it has constant and animating communication by steam-vessels with Glasgow, Greenock, Islay, Morven, Tobermory, Fort-William, Inverness, Skye, and Stornoway; and in summer daily also with Iona, Staffa, and the circuit of Mull. It ranks at present, in its custom-house relations, only as a creek of the port of Greenock; and the amount of local dues levied at it in 1852 was £76. The chief manufactures of the town are the making of whisky in two distilleries, and the making of silk and straw hats. But the produce of the ordinary departments of artisanship is required not only for the town, but for an extensive district around it; and both the iron-works of Bunawe and the slate-quarries of Easdale are, in a subordinate sense, manufactures of Oban, or at least sensibly affect its prosperity. The town derives much support also from the presence of strangers in summer, either cursorily as tourists, or more prolongedly as sea-bathers; and sometimes, particularly in July and August, it so swarms with them as to be unable to afford them all accommodation. Yet, though most conveniently situated as a key-point for tourists, it is not at all well adapted as quarters for sea-bathers. The water, indeed, is all that could be desired, and the beach is pretty good, but the ground along-shore is so confined as to afford little privacy, and there are no bathing-machines. The charges for lodgings are high; and the supplies in the butcher, fish, and vegetable markets, are neither ample, regular, nor prime. The town has offices of the City of Glasgow bank and of the National bank, a national security savings' bank, twelve insurance agencies, an Establishment school, a Free church school, an United Presbyterian school, a ladies' school, a ladies' boarding-school, two ladies' charity female schools, a reading-room and circulating library, a local horticultural society, and a district agricultural society. It is likewise lighted with gas, but has not a sufficient supply of fresh water. It is entitled by charter to have a weekly market; and a sheep and wool market is held on the Wednesday in July, after Inverness,—cattle markets are held on the Monday and Tuesday before the last Wednesday of May, and on the Friday and Saturday before the last Wednesday of October,—and horse markets are held on the Monday and Tuesday before the first Thursday of March, and on the Monday and Tuesday before the first Thursday of November.

Oban was erected into a burgh of barony in 1811, under the great seal, in favour of the Duke of Argyle. But this charter was afterwards set aside by the Court of Session; and in 1820 another charter was granted in favour jointly of the Duke of Argyle and Mr. Campbell of Combie. The territory comprised within the burgh limits consists of the lands of Oban, the lands of Glenshellich, and the lands of Upper Glencrutten, Lower Glencrutten, and Little Glencrutten. The Duke of Argyle was superior of the whole, and proprietor of Oban and Glenshellich, and Mr. Campbell of Combie was proprietor of Glencrutten; and they let out the lands in portions under leases. In 1833, under the provisions of the Reform Act, the chief portion of the burghal territory, defined as "the space on the mainland included within a circle described with a radius of one-half mile from the point as a centre, where the street leading to the old Inverary road meets the street along the shore," was constituted a parliamentary burgh. Two provisions or incidents of both the charters constituting the burgh of barony were set aside by the act constituting the parliamentary burgh,—the first, that burgesses residing within that part of the territory which lies beyond the parliamentary boundaries; and the second, that all inhabitants having a right to a house and garden-ground by feu or lease, for 19 years, whatever the value, were entitled to elect the burgh-magistrates and councillors; and now only those can take part in the municipal elections who are qualified by local position, and by paying rent, or possessing subjects of £10, to vote for a member of parliament. The municipal and parliamentary constituencies are thus identical, and amounted, in 1840, to 64; in 1855, to 74. The town is governed by two bailies, a treasurer, a dean-of-guild, and four councillors; and it unites with Inverary, Campbelton, Irvine, and Ayr, in sending a member to parliament. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over not only the parliamentary burgh, but the whole territory of the burgh-of-barony; but it disposes of very few civil cases, and of no other criminal ones than those of petty delinquency. A burgh court is held on the first Monday of every month; a justice-of-peace court for small debts is held on the first Friday of every month; and a sheriff's court for small debts is held once in every three months. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1841, 1,398; in 1851, 1,742. Houses, 156.

Population of the part of the burgh of barony not included in the parliamentary burgh, in 1841, 156; in 1851, 129. Houses, 31.

Some of the most remarkable of the numerous objects of high interest, antiquarian or topographical, either in the immediate neighbourhood of Oban, or at points most readily reached from it, will be found noticed in our articles Dunolly, Dunstaffnage, Beregonium, Kerrera, Lismore, Etive (Loch), Ben-Cruachan, Awe (Loch), Easdale, Iona, and Staffa.—Oban made a very brilliant display of loyalty on occasion of the royal progress to Ardverikie, and visit to Iona, in the autumn of 1847. In the afternoon of the royal squadron's arrival, the ships in the bay and all the salient points of land made grand demonstrations; and at night the town was brightly illuminated, all round its crescent front toward the bay, "presenting a flood of light that sparkled on the warm sea, with circles of coloured lamps arranged in tasteful forms and in words of loyal welcome, while high up, two magnificent bonfires lighted the remote distance, like planets of some other sphere." A project was at one time entertained, but afterwards laid aside, for a railway from Oban eastward to Tyndrum, with branches thence to the Great glen of Scotland and to the head of Loch Lomond; and a modification of this project has been recently revived, for a railway from Oban to Tyndrum, and thence by way of Killin, Glenogle, Lochearnhead, the west side of Loch Lubnaig, and the pass of Leny, to Callendar. The only engineering difficulties are some deep cuttings along Loch-Awe and in Glenogle.

OBBE, a stream, abounding with trout, in the south-east of Harris, in the Outer Hebrides.

OBNEY-HILL, or Craig-Obney, a short lofty hill-range, in the parish of Auchtergaven, Perthshire.

OCCLENESTER. See Deerness.

OCHIL, a word of Celtic origin, signifying 'lofty.' It is used in Scottish topography as the designation of one of the most conspicuous hill-ranges of the kingdom; and as a prefix in the names of several places characterized by steep eminences or abrupt banks.

OCHIL-HILLS, a range of high hills extending from the conjunction of the counties of Stirling, Perth, and Clackmannan, in the vicinity of the town of Stirling, about 2 miles from the left bank of the Forth, in an east north-east direction, to Parton-Craigs, on the right bank of the Tay, below the city of Perth. The range runs parallel to the Grampians or mountain-rampart of the Highlands; it forms the screen on the Lowland side of Strathallan and Lower Strathearn,—component parts in the large sense of Strathmore; and it lies across the head of the whole peninsula of Fife, magnificently defending it, and the low ground of Clackmannan, Culross, and Kinross, from the scourge of the storms, which come careeringly down the glens and gorges of the Grampians. Its length is about 24 miles, and its average breadth about 12. Its south-east side, especially toward the Forth, is steep, and, in some places, almost perpendicular; and its north-west side rises with a greater abruptness than belongs to most of the Scottish ranges. Its summits are highest at its south-west end, and might, especially there, as well as in other parts of the range, be termed mountainous, but for the vicinity of the Highland alps. Three of the summits overlooking the Forth are Bencleugh, in the parish of Tillicoultry, 2,430 feet above sea-level, and the loftiest of the range; Dunmyat, in the parish of Logie, 1,345 feet above sea-level, advancing a little from the contiguous range, breaking almost sheer down in stupendous rocky cliffs into the plain, and commanding a prospect over the basin of the Forth and its tributaries, which, for united gorgeousness and extent, is probably not surpassed by any in Britain; and the King's Seat, about 4 miles from Dollar, which attains an elevation of 2,000 feet above the valley of the Devon at Dollar, or 2,160 feet above the level of the sea.

The prospect from the King's seat, while very extensive and brilliant in itself, reveals fully the relative position of the Ochils. An intelligent observer has described it as follows:—"I had now under my eye a circular space of 100 miles in diameter, comprising nearly one-third of the surface of Scotland, and probably two-thirds of its wealth. On the north were the rugged Grampians, rising in ridge behind ridge. In the outer line—which is low and uniform—the pass of Killiecrankie is distinctly seen as a great natural chasm. Below is the well-wooded plain of Perthshire, a part of which is concealed by the spurs or branches of the hills on which you stand. On the west the higher parts of the chain of the Ochils confine the view; but you easily distinguish the summits of Benmore, Benledi, Benlomond, and various hills near the Atlantic. On the south the eye roams over a vast and fertile region, extending from Campsie-hills to the Lammermoor chain, including Edinburgh, Arthur's-seat, the Bass, the Pentland-hills, and part of Stirlingshire. The Devon is seen immediately below, winding through the valley like a silver thread. Beyond it is the frith of Forth, clear, luminous, and tranquil like a mirror, and enshrined in the centre of a richly cultivated country. The windings in its upper part, with the islets, capes, and peninsulas which they form, are seen to more advantage here than from Stirling-castle. The small hills between the Ochils and Kincardine do not present the slightest inequality of surface, but seem sunk and confounded with the valley of the Devon; while the fields, that cover the whole space with their hedgerows and stripes of planting, look like the diminutive plots of a nursery. On the south-east is seen Kinross, with Loch-Leven and its two islets, and beyond these the black mural front of the Lomonds, variegated with streaks of red. On the other side of the frith is seen the undulating and well-wooded district of West Lothian, and the fertile carse of Falkirk, in the middle of which an opaque cloud marks the site of Carron. The lower part of the frith is specked with little vessels, and perhaps right before you is a steam-boat, which, when seen upon a pretty large surface of water, with its long train of smoke, forms, in my humble opinion, a picturesque object in the landscape, in spite of all the poets have said in its disparagement."

The Ochils everywhere, within their own limits, present rich groupings of scenery, and pleasing pictures of rural life; swelling hills, verdant to their tops, and thickly dotted with sheep and cattle; rivulets rushing along the gorges and the vales, or falling in hoarse murmurs from precipitous cliffs; and villages, hamlets, and farm-houses, skirted or enclosed with wood. The individual hills are generally long, round-backed, and either covered with verdure or under cultivation up to their summits; and, with some remarkable exceptions, their chief acclivities are rapid, and face the north. Defiles, glens, and valleys everywhere dissever the range into small masses and single hills, and are generally of so rich a character in soil and culture as to blend brilliantly with the landscape of the acclivities. Offshoots of the range, but so low that they rarely lift a summit more than 500 feet high, run down the whole peninsula of Fife, and, along with the beauti-

ful Lomond-hills, and some less considerable isolated hills, impart to it that undulated contour which so pleasingly characterizes its appearance. These offshoots and the main range may be viewed as enclosing the outer edge or north-east extremity of the great coal-field of Scotland, which extends, though not without marked interruptions, from the river Girvan in Ayrshire to the banks of the Eden in Fife. The main range is unusually rich in its minerals; and, besides yielding up round its base large supplies of coal and of stratification superincumbent on the coal-measures, has furnished from its interior large quantities of various valuable metals. "In those parts of it which lie in the parishes of Alva, Logie, Dollar, and Tillicoultry, veins of copper and lead have been wrought to a considerable extent: the copper-ore in particular is very rich, and generally found enclosed in a matrix of sulphate of barytes or cawk. About the year 1715, Sir John Erskine of Alva, with the assistance of some miners from Lead-hills, discovered a very rich vein of silver: it made its appearance in small threads, which, being followed, led to a rich mass of ore; some of it was so rich, that 14 ounces of ore yielded 12 ounces of silver. A sum not greater than £50 sterling had been expended on it when this discovery was made; and during the space of 13 or 14 weeks, ore was produced to the value of £4,000 per week; and it is said that Sir John drew from £40,000 to £50,000 besides what was purloined by the workmen. When this mass was exhausted, the silver-ore began to disappear, and lead and other minerals were discovered, on which all farther search was given up. Cobalt has likewise been found in different parts, equal to that imported from Saxony." Arsenic and iron have also been found; and the latter is extensively worked.

OCHILTREE, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, nearly in the centre of Kyle and of Ayrshire. It is bounded by Stair, Auchinleck, Old Cumnock, New Cumnock, Dalmellington, and Coylton. Its length northward is 8 miles; its greatest breadth is 5 miles; and its area is a little upwards of 24 square miles. The surface consists of ridges partly pastoral and partly arable, and of intervening dingles of moss, meadow, and arable land. The ridges generally run from east to west, are of various lengths, and toward the south have an altitude of about 1,000 feet. A thriving plantation of no great breadth, stretches nearly across the parish parallel with the Ayr road; and this, with the plantations of Barskimming, Auchinleck, and Dumfries-house, in the adjacent parishes, relieves the landscape from coldness of aspect. Moss of various depths covers a considerable area, both in the uplands and in the low grounds, and frequently expands into flow moss or wet bog. The lands in tillage comprise fully two-thirds of the whole parish. The soil, for the most part, is a clayey loam, incumbent on stiff, retentive clay. Coal and ironstone exist, but are not worked. Sandstone abounds, but no limestone has been discovered. Coal and lime, however, are within near reach by importation. There are two lochlets,—one covering about 27 acres, the other less. The Lugar—running north-westward, and not far from its confluence with the Ayr—traces, for about 2 miles, the north-eastern boundary. Burnock-water rises in the southern extremity, and runs northward to the Lugar at the village. The Coyl, running in the same direction, touches the boundary in some points in the west. The two principal landowners are the Marquis of Bute, and Sir James Boswell, Bart.; and there are fourteen others. The rent of the arable land ranges from 25s. to 50s. per acre, and averages about 33s. The estimated value of raw produce in 1837 was £21,898. Assessed property in 1857, £11,041.

The ancient barony of Ochiltree belonged from the 14th century, or earlier, till the 16th century, to the family of Colville, several of whom figure in history as knights. In 1530, it was exchanged by Sir James Colville with Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, for the barony of East Wemyss in Fife; and, in 1534, it was exchanged by its new possessor with Andrew Stewart, Lord Avondale, for the barony of Avondale in Lanarkshire. In consequence of the latter exchange, Stewart was, in 1542-3, created Lord Stewart of Ochiltree, instead of Lord Stewart of Avondale. But the peerage of Ochiltree became dormant in 1675; and the barony passed through many hands, went into the possession of the first Earl of Dundonald, was granted by him to his second son, Sir John Cochrane, was forfeited by Sir John in 1685, but re-acquired by his son from the crown in 1686, was purchased from the Cochrane family about 1737 by Governor M'Rae, who left it to Miss Macquire, afterwards Countess of Glencairn, and was re-sold about 1817 in lots to different proprietors. The old castle of Ochiltree stood on the side of the Lugar, on the brow of a high rocky bank, whence arose the name Ochiltree, signifying "the lofty dwelling-place;" but nothing of the castle now remains, the whole having been carried away piecemeal for building houses and dykes on the adjoining farms. Another old barony in the parish bears the name of Traboch, signifying "the dwelling place of the tribe," and is now the property of Sir James Boswell. A farm on this estate, called Hoodstone, has been tenanted from about the middle of the 13th century by a family of the name of Hood, who are said to be descendants of the famous English outlaw, Robin Hood. There are at Auchencloich, in the upland district, the ruins of an old castle, which is unstoried by either document or tradition. An ancient camp occupied part of the site of the village of Ochiltree; but little or nothing is known respecting it. The parish is traversed across its north end by the road from Cumnock to Ayr; and it has comparatively near access at that end to the Auchinleck and Cumnock stations of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. Population in 1831, 1,562; in 1851, 1,787. Houses, 289.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Marquis of Bute. Stipend, £261 4s. 2d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £166 15s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £43 4s. 4½d., with £30 fees, and £11 3s. 4d. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1789, and contains 900 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 225; and connected with it is a school with about 90 pupils. There is a private school at Sinclairston. The parish of Ochiltree, till 1653, comprehended, in addition to its present territory, what now forms the parish of Stair. In the 12th and 13th centuries it was a rectory, under the patronage of the lords of the manor; but, before 1321, it was granted by Eustace, the daughter and heiress of Sir William Colville of Ochiltree, to the monks of Melrose, and it continued to be a vicarage under the monks till the Reformation. The second Lord Ochiltree, who was a zealous reformer, and the father-in-law of John Knox, obtained a grant of most of the church lands of the parish; and his grandson, and inheritor of his title, obtained a grant of the remaining church lands and of the patronage.

The Village of Ochiltree is pleasantly situated in the north end of the parish of Ochiltree, on the left bank of the Lugar, immediately below the influx

of the Burnock. It stands on the road from Cumnock to Ayr, 4 miles west of Cumnock, 11½ east of Ayr, and 13 south-south-east of Kilmarnock. The making of reaping hooks, snuff-box making, and cotton weaving formerly employed many of its inhabitants, but now agriculture and ordinary artizanships are the principal occupations. There is a manufactory of curling-stones at Hayhill. Fairs are held in Ochiltree on the second Wednesday of May and the first Tuesday of November. Some violent scenes occurred here and in the neighbourhood, in the early part of the reign of James V. Here, also, in November 1666, occurred a general rendezvous of the Covenanters of Galloway and Ayrshire, intermediate between the rising at Dalry and the battle of Rullion Green. Those who appointed the rendezvous had previously rendezvoused at the Bridge of Doon; and they were joined at Ochiltree by three bodies under Mr. Welsh, Mr. Guthrie, and Mr. Robert Chalmers. At Ochiltree, likewise, they heard sermon by one of their preachers, marshalled their army, appointed their officers, placed guards, and held a council of war to examine their condition and prospects; and at this council they resolved that no further help might be expected from the south or the south-west, that they might expect to be joined by numerous adherents if they passed into Clydesdale, and that, therefore, they should immediately march to the east. Population of the village, 650.

OCHTERTYRE. See Monivaird.

OCTOUN. See Whithorn.

ODIN'S CAVE. See Laggan Point.

ODINSWICK. See Otterswick.

ODNESS, a headland on the east side of the island of Stronsay in Orkney.

OE. See Oa.

OFFERS. See Garguinnock.

OGILVIE. See Glammis.

OGLE. See Glenogle.

OGLEFACE. See Linlithgowshire.

OGSTON. See Drainie.

OICH (Loch), a lake in Inverness-shire. It lies in the centre of the Great glen, and forms the summit level of the Caledonian canal. It is less than 4 miles in length, and varies from ⅓ a furlong to ¼ of a mile in breadth. It is fed on its north side by the Garry, running into it, nearly at right angles, from Glengarry; and it sends off its own superfluence by the river Oich toward Loch-Ness. It is a pleasant sheet of water, embellished with one or two wooded little islets, and encircled by verdant banks, with some cultivated grounds at the mouth of Glengarry. The hills on its south side rise almost direct from its edge, steeply and smoothly, to a great height, feathered in some places with birches, and covered everywhere else with verdure. The hills on its north side are cloven into two masses by Glengarry, affording a picturesque vista-view into the interior; and they exhibit a series of bold, lofty, and peaked summits, soaring above elegantly outlined acclivities. Close to the lake, near the mouth of the Garry, are the ancient castle and modern mansion of Invergarry: which see.

OICH (The), a brief river of the Great glen, Inverness-shire. It conveys the superfluent waters of Loch-Oich north-eastward, but in the line of the segment of a circle, with the concavity facing the south-east, to the head of Loch-Ness; and it has altogether a run of only 5½ miles. At its head stands the house of Aberchalder, where Prince Charles Edward concentrated his forces before commencing his march toward the low country. The part of the glen which the Oich traverses is occupied by low, rocky, and heath-clad hills; and brings down, on the left bank of the river, the public road, and, on the right bank, the Caledonian canal. The rivulet Tarff falls into Loch-Ness, about 400 yards west of the mouth of the Oich; and, on an alluvial bank, in a pleasant peninsula, between the two streams, and close upon the lake, stands Fort-Augustus.

OIKELL (The), a river of Sutherlandshire and Ross-shire. It rises in the parish of Assynt in Sutherlandshire, traverses two small lakes; and, from about 7 miles below its source, till it falls into the head of Dornoch frith, it invariably divides the two counties. Its length of course, exclusive of sinuosities, is about 32 miles; and its direction is, for one-half of its way, south-easterly,—for the next fourth, easterly,—and, for the remaining fourth, east-south-easterly. The Dornoch frith is strictly its estuary; and, if recognised in its due connection with it, would add at least 15 miles to its length. The Oikell's principal tributaries are the Cassley on its left bank,—a little more than half-way on its course; the Shin, on the same bank, 7½ miles lower down; and the Carron, on its right bank, just before it enters the Dornoch frith. Several hundred yards above the inn of Oikell-bridge, and 7 miles above the influx of the Cassley, the Oikell, tumbling over a remarkably rugged and declivitous path, makes a series of wild cataracts, which terminate in one bold and very formidable fall. The banks which overhang this multiplied linn, are quite precipitous, and exhibit from their crevices, at spots where no soil can be detected by the eye, several large fir-trees springing up from curiously twisted roots. For several miles below this point, the vale of the stream, or Strathoikell, is flanked by dreary heath-clad hills, and derives relief from the pervading irksomeness only by occasional clumps of stunted birch, and a few verdant meadows on the margins of the stream. Three miles above the influx of the Cassley, an impetuous burn tumbles headlong into the vale; and at a brief distance from its mouth rises an elevated and picturesque bank, sheeted with verdure, and crowned with a burying-ground. This part of the vale is called Tutumvarach,—a name which alludes to a fierce onslaught, early in the 15th century, upon a freebooting party of the Macleods of Lewis by a body of the men of Sutherland. From Tutumvarach to the Cassley the stream runs tortuously along a winding strath; and, while markedly Highland in its screens, has a profusion of birch and alder coppice upon its immediate banks, and, in one place, is overhung by a forest of firs. At the junction of the Cassley a fine view is obtained of Rosehall-house, embosomed in extensive woods, near the foot of Cassley-glen, and of the old walls of Castle-na-Coir, situated on a meadow on the left bank of the Oikell. The river is navigable by boats from the sea to Rosehall, and brings up the tide to a point only 1½ mile farther down. The united waters of the Oikell and the Cassley form a fine large river, and make a well-defined boundary-line between Ross and Sutherland. The strath, down to Bonar-bridge at the head of the frith, is everywhere beautiful, and forms part of the ancient district of Ferrinbusklyne or Sleischillis, which the bishops of Caithness obtained, in the 12th century, as a gift from the Earls of Sutherland. From Rosehall to about 3 miles above the influx of the Shin, it forms on the one side a craggy barrier, and on the other a low expanse of continued forest, and winds perpetually in its progress; and, lower down, it has extensive meadows along the edges of the stream, ornamental clumps of coppices on the declivities, and groups and sprinklings of neat stone-cottages, picturesquely perched on rocky heights

OISHNIE (Loch), a small lake in the parish of Dowally, Perthshire. It discharges itself by a streamlet past the Kilmorich distillery and the village of Kindallachan, into the Tay.

OLA (St.). See Kirkwall.

OLD AUCHENAIRN. See Auchenairn.

OLD BLAIRINGONE. See Blairingone.

OLD BRIDGEND. See Bridgend (Old).

OLD BROCKLEHURST. See Brocklehurst (Old).

OLD CAMBUS. See Cockburnspath.

OLDCASTLE, a fishing-village in the parish of Slains, Aberdeenshire. Population, 48. Houses, 14.

OLD CATHCART. See Cathcart (Old).

OLD CAULDRON, a lake in the parish of Dryfesdale, Dumfries-shire. It takes its name from its great depth. Some good shell-marl here was long used for the improvement of the neighbouring lands.

OLD CHURCH. See Edinburgh.

OLD CRAIGHALL. See Craighall.

OLD CUMNOCK. See Cumnock (Old).

OLD DAILLY. See Dailly.

OLD DEER. See Deer.

OLD DUNSKEY. See Portpatrick.

OLDENEY. See Oldney.

OLD ENGINE. See Engine.

OLD FINGLAND-BURN, a brook running in a north-easterly direction to the nascent Tweed in the parish of Tweedsmuir, Peebles-shire.

OLD GLENCRIEFF. See Wanlockhead.

OLD GREYFRIARS. See Edinburgh.

OLDHALL. See Gargunnock.

OLDHAMSTOCKS, a parish partly in the north of Berwickshire, but chiefly in the extreme east of Haddingtonshire. It contains within Haddingtonshire the post-office village of Oldhamstocks, and the village of Bilsdean. It consists of a detached section and a main body. The detached section lies all in Berwickshire, 1¾ mile south-east of the nearest part of the main body, drained by Eye-water, surrounded by Cockburnspath, Coldingham, and Abbey St. Bathan's, and forming nearly a square of territory 1½ mile each way. The main body is bounded on the north-east by the German ocean, and on other sides by Cockburnspath, Abbey St. Bathan's, and Innerwick. Its length north-eastward is about 6 miles; and its breadth is commonly about 1¼ mile, and nowhere exceeds 3 miles. A small part of its south-west end is in Berwickshire, and all the rest is in Haddingtonshire. Its coast has an extent of only 1½ mile, and is bold and rocky. The surface, for about 1¼ mile from the sea, is but slightly undulated; and thence it consists of heights which at first are but swells and hillocks, and afterwards form part of the slowly climbing ascent of the Lammermoors. The soil is in general sharp and dry, very fertile toward the sea, but barren and moorish toward the south-west. The lower division is highly cultivated and finely embellished with wood; but the upper division is entirely pastoral, and chiefly bleak and heathy. Numerous rills rise a little south of the centre of the parish, and flow northward, eastward, and southward, occasionally traversing defiles and glens which are not a little picturesque. The chief are Dean-burn, which runs across the parish at the village of Oldhamstocks, traces for 2 miles to the sea the boundary between the counties, and traverses, over great part of its course, a romantic wooded dell; Eye and Heriot waters, which, while they rise in the parish, speedily leave it on the east; and Whare-burn and Monnynut-water, tributaries of the Whitadder, the latter of which runs for 2¼ miles on the boundary with Innerwick. In the lower district, coal, limestone, ironstone, and freestone occur; but the coal has been worked only in the upper stratum, which lies near the surface. The principal landowners are Sir John Hall of Dunglass, Bart., Hunter of Thurston, and Balfour of Statenclough and Whittingham. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £5,774 16s. 6d. Some chief objects of interest will be found noticed in our article on Dunglass. The parish is traversed on the coast by the North British railway, but has access to it only at the neighbouring stations of Innerwick and Cockburnspath. It is traversed also on the coast by the road from Dunbar to Berwick, and about 2 miles inland by the road from Dunbar to Dunse. The village of Oldhamstocks stands on the latter road, on the left bank of the Dean-burn, 3¼ miles south by east of Innerwick, and 18¼ east-south-east of Haddington. Fairs are held here on the last Tuesday of July, and on the second Thursday of October. Population of the village, 138. Houses, 37. Population of the Haddingtonshire part of the parish in 1831, 624; in 1851, 560. Houses, 124. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 720; in 1851, 692. Houses, 144.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunbar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Hunter of Thurston. Stipend, £297 15s. 6d.; glebe, not stated. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 15s., with £18 19s. fees, and £5 19s. other emoluments. The parish church is situated at the village of Oldhamstocks. The ancient church was a rectory, remote in origin, never subject to any monastic body, and apparently always in the patronage of the lord of the manor. The parson of it in 1296 swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick. There are two non-parochial schools.

OLDHAVEN, a small cliff-screened bay in the parish of Gamrie, Banffshire. It is the most westerly of the sea-dens in the remarkable coast of that parish; and it is situated between the lands of Cullen and Melrose, and has sometimes been called the Old Haven of Cullen. See Gamrie.

OLD JEDBURGH. See Jedburgh.

OLD KEITH. See Keith.

OLD KILPATRICK. See Kilpatrick (West).

OLD LANGHOLM. See Langholm.

OLD LUCE. See Luce (Old).

OLD MACHAR. See Aberdeen.

OLD MAN OF HOY. See Hoy.

OLD MELDRUM. See Meldrum (Old).

OLD MELROSE. See Melrose.

OLD MONKLAND. See Monkland (Old).

OLD MONTROSE. See Maryton.

OLD MOOR. See Keith.

OLD NEWTON. See Whitsome.

OLDNEY, or Oldeney, a small island belonging to the parish of Assynt, and lying on the west coast of Sutherlandshire. It flanks the south side of the entrance of Loch Assynt; gives the name of Oldney-bay to a piece of sea between it and the point of Store; and is distant about ¼ of a mile from the coast. Its length is supposed to be a mile, and its greatest breadth ¼ of a mile. It is swarded with excellent pasture, and belongs to a sheep-farm of its own name on the adjacent part of the continent. A little flat island called Crona lies on its south side.

OLD PLACE, a small village in the parish of Blantyre, Lanarkshire. Its population, jointly with that of Hunthill, is about 112.

OLD PRESTON. See Preston (Old).

OLD RATTRAY. See Rattray (Old).

OLD RAYNE. See Rayne.

OLD ROME, a village in the parish of Dundonald, Ayrshire. It was formerly called Rumford. Adjacent to it is a colliery, with shaft of 37 fathoms in depth, passing through 4 seams of coal. Population of the village, 257.

OLD ROSEISLE, a hamlet in the parish of Duffus, Morayshire.

OLD SCONE. See Scone.

OLD WATER, or Old Water of Cluden, a rivulet in the east of Kirkcudbrightshire. It rises on the east side of Aughenhay hill in the north of the parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham, and runs 5¾ miles eastward through that parish and into Kirkpatrick-Irongray to near the middle of the latter, receiving Shelloch-burn on its left bank, and Glenburn on its right; and it then makes a sudden bend, and runs 2½ miles northward to the Cluden, at a point 5½ miles above that stream's confluence with the Nith. See Kirkpatrick-Irongray.

OLD WICK. See Wick.

OLD WIFE'S POINT, a promontory on the north-west coast of the island of Mull, Argyleshire. The rock forming its termination has the appearance of the bust of an old woman; but this appearance is seen only from a certain point sailing out of the sound of Ulva towards Inchkenneth or Gribon.

OLIVER-CASTLE. See Tweedsmuir.

OLLABERRY, a post-office station in the parish of Northmaven, Shetland. See Northmaven.

OLLA'S VOE, a bay on the west side of the parish of Sandsting, in Shetland.

OLNAFIRTH, the seat of a presbytery, comprising the parishes of Delting, Nesting, Northmaven, Sandsting, and Walls, in Shetland.

OLRICK, a parish, containing the post-office village of Castleton, on the northern border of Caithness-shire. It is bounded on the north by Dunnet-bay, and on other sides by the parishes of Dunnet, Bower, and Thurso. Its length northward is about 5 miles; its greatest breadth is about 3½ miles; and its area is about 15½ square miles. Its surface is partly flat and partly hilly. The coast comprises some sandy links; the tracts inland thence are a continuous expanse of rich cultivated land; and the tracts in the south are principally gentle uplands, covered with verdure, and affording excellent pasturage. About 500 acres of the entire area are links and moss; about 6,000 are in tillage; and about 20 are under wood. The soil of the cultivated lands is good,—principally a deep clay, with occasional limited intermixtures of sand or till. A lake, called Lochdurran, measuring about 3 miles in circumference, was drained about 40 years ago, with the effect of being converted into good land, and at the same time affording inexhaustible pits of marl. Limestone, sandstone, and pavement flags abound; and the flags are worked into proper form for the market, and exported to the amount of about 400,000 square feet in the year. Castle-hill-bay, situated on the eastern part of the coast, in the vicinity of Castleton, has a neat, commodious harbour, which is used by vessels exporting the flags and importing coal. Another bay, and associations connected with it, have been noticed in our article Murkle. In various localities are six or seven of the antiquities popularly called Picts' houses. On the top of the hill of Olrick are evident vestiges of a watch-tower. This hill, though of inconsiderable altitude, commands a view of the southern islands of Orkney,—of great part of Caithness, backed by the Sutherland hills,—and of nearly all the Moray frith, closed up in the horizon by the county coasts of Elgin, Banff, and Aberdeen. The principal landowners are the Earl of Caithness, Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart., Traill of Ratter, and Smith of Olrick. The mansions are Murkle, Ratter, and Olrick. The parish reaches within 2½ miles of the town of Thurso, and is traversed by the road thence to Wick. Population in 1831, 1,146; in 1851, 1,873. Houses, 352. Assessed property in 1843, £4,122 10s.

This parish is in the presbytery of Caithness, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, Sir J. Colquhoun, Bart. Stipend, £218 13s. 11d.; glebe, £8. Unappropriated teinds, £1 7s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £9 fees, and £7 other emoluments. The parish church is an elegant edifice, situated at the east end of Castleton, and built in 1841 after a design by Mr. Cousin of Edinburgh. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 700; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £196 14s. 10d. There are four non-parochial schools, a parochial library, and two or three benefit societies. The name Olrick is of Norwegian origin, signifying "the son of Erick;" and is believed to have been applied to the district from some chief of that name who settled here, after some Norwegian invasion, about the beginning of the 9th century. A church, dedicated to St. Columba, anciently stood near the eastern boundary of the parish, and has bequeathed to its site the name of St. Coomb's kirk; and it is traditionally said to have been suddenly wreathed and inhumed in sand-drift during a nocturnal storm. A nunnery anciently stood on the estate of Murkle, and has permanently imposed the name of Closters or Cloisters on a rill which runs past its site.

OMNIS TERRA. See Scone.

OMOA, a village in the parish of Shotts, Lanarkshire. It stands on the south-west verge of the parish, on the road from Airdrie to Carluke, 3 miles east of Motherwell. Here are iron-works, which were established in 1787, and which comprise four blast furnaces for pig-iron and a foundry. Population, 206. Houses, 43.

OPSAY, an islet in the sound of Harris, about 1½ mile in circumference, 2¾ miles north-north-east of North Uist, and 3½ south-east of Berneray.

OR. See Forfar.

ORANGEFIELD. See Monkton.

ORANSAY, an island in the Islay group of the Hebrides, quite connected at low water with Colonsay, and fully described in our article on that island. See Colonsay.

ORANSAY, an islet in the parish of Ardnamurchan, Argyleshire. It lies in Loch-Suinart, 3 miles east of the entrance of the sound of Mull, and forms a group with the islets of Carna and Risga, past which the tide rushes with great velocity into the smooth, land-locked, upper part of Loch-Suinart.

ORANSAY (Isle), an islet, a harbour, and a commercial establishment, in Sleat parish, in the island of Skye. The islet is small, and serves principally to cover and protect the whole entrance to the harbour, and to give name to the locality on the coast. The harbour is in the sound of Sleat, 3 miles north of Knock, and directly opposite Loch-Hourn, on the continent. It is naturally commodious, thoroughly sheltered, and, in every respect, excellent; and is much frequented by shipping. The commercial establishment at the place is small. Here also is a small inn. Isle Oransay is regularly visited by the Glasgow steamers on their way to and from Portree; and it thus maintains constant communication with the north of Skye, and the south-west of Scotland.

ORANSAY (Isle), in North Uist. See Isle-Oronsay.

ORBANSAY, a small island in the Hebrides, about ⅔ of a mile long, lying immediately east of the northerly projection of Barra, and 2½ miles west-north-west of Gigha.

ORBISTON, an estate in the vicinity of Bellshill, in the parish of Bothwell, Lanarkshire. On

this estate, in 1825, an establishment was formed on the system of Robert Owen, to serve as a model for Owenite establishments throughout the country. The land was purchased at the price of £36,000, and the buildings and appurtenances were estimated to cost £60,000. The chief feature in the project was a building in the form of a parallelogram, to contain accommodation for 1,200 persons; but scarcely a fourth of this was ever finished, and never did it contain more than about 180 persons; and so signally did the whole scheme fail that even all the buildings erected were eventually sold for the sake of their mere materials, having cost £12,000, and being sold for £2,000; and speedily all disappeared, leaving not one stone upon another. The establishment was called by its founder New Orbiston, but was universally known in the surrounding country by the name of Babylon.

ORBOST. See DUIRINISH.

ORCHARDNOOK. See RHYND.

ORCHARDTON-BAY, a small bay at the mutual boundary of the parishes of Sorbie and Kirkinner, 3½ miles south by east of Wigton, on the east coast of Wigtonshire.

ORCHILL (MOOR OF). See MONIVAIRD.

ORCHY (THE), a beautiful stream in Argyleshire, which has its head-waters in Loch-Tulla, and discharges itself into the north-eastern head of Loch-Awe. See GLENORCHY.

ORD, any isolated height with abrupt face, either inland or on the coast. The name is simply a disguised form of AIRD,—which see; and it is used in Scotland variously by itself, in apposition, and as a prefix.

ORD, the southern part of the Mullbuy, in Ross-shire. See MULLBUY. Its surface is tabular or flat, and has a sandy soil. Great cattle, sheep, and horse markets, for which it is well adapted, and which take name occasionally from Beauly, but more generally from itself, are held on this moor, on the third Wednesday of April, the second Wednesday of May and June, the third Thursday of July, September, and October, and the second Wednesday of November. On the moor are two ancient standing-stones, which are said to commemorate an ancient feat of arms connected in some way with the prophesied extinction of the clan Mackenzie; and eastward of them is a very large number of stone circles and cairns.

ORD, an abrupt hill, about 430 feet high, on the east side of the parish of Drumoak, in Aberdeenshire.

ORD-BAN. See LOCH-AN-EILEAN.

ORD-OF-BANFF. See BANFF.

ORD-OF-BRESSAY, a reclining rocky headland, about 500 feet high, and inhabited by eagles, in the south of the island of Bressay, in Shetland.

ORD-OF-CAITHNESS, a broad-based, lofty, granitic mountain on the east coast of the north of Scotland, at the boundary between Caithness and Sutherland. It rises with frightful rapidity of ascent right up from the sea, occupies about 9 or 10 miles of the coast, and forms the commencement of a long mountain-chain, which runs north-westward, and continues to divide the counties. The public road into Caithness passes over this enormous natural barrier, at an elevation of 1,200 feet above sea-level, and expends a whole stage upon it and its huge skirts. Previous to 1811, when this road was made, the only land-ingress to Caithness proceeded along the edge of a tremendous range of precipices, which so overhung the sea as to be quite appalling to both horse and rider. According to an old established superstition, no Sinclair may without fearful foreboding of evil cross the Ord on a Monday; forty Sinclairs, led by the Earl of Caithness, having on that day ventured over the barrier toward the field of Flodden, where—with the exception of the drummer, who was dismissed before the battle began—all were cut down by the sword.

ORDFUNDLIE. See KINCARDINE-O'NEIL.

ORDIE LOCH. See DOWALLY.

ORDIE (THE), a rivulet giving the name of Strathord to a large section of the parish of Auchtergaven, in Perthshire. It issues from a small lake in the hill of Tullybelton, and runs 5½ miles east-south-eastward through the heart of Auchtergaven, receiving nearly all the streams by which that large parish is drained. It then runs 2½ miles south-eastward between Monedie on the right, and Auchtergaven and Redgorton on the left, receives on the right the large tribute of the Shochie, and runs half-a-mile along an artificial cut made for it, by the Luncarty company, through a steep bank to the Tay, a little above Luncarty. It is an excellent trouting stream. The poet Nicoll celebrates it in one of his lyrics.

ORDIQUHILL, a parish in the north-east of Banffshire. It contains the post-office station of Cornhill and the village of Corncairn, and lies about midway between the market towns of Banff and Keith. It is bounded by Fordyce, Boindie, Marnoch, and Grange. Its length eastward is 3½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 2½ miles. The surface, toward the north, is, for the most part, flat; but elsewhere it is boldly tumulated; and, on the south-west boundary, it rises into a hill called the Knock, 1,640 feet above sea-level. A stratified bed of moss, from 15 to 20 feet deep, covers the summit of this hill, and, at various places, passes down the declivity in lines of communication with mosses round the base. About one-half of the parish continued till 1842 to be waste or pastoral; but the greater part of this has since then been subjected to the plough. Most of the soil of the parish is deep, but lies on a cold retentive bottom. About 400 acres have been planted with larch, ash, Scottish fir, and other trees. The larger part of the area rests on gneiss and coarse micaceous schist. The drainage is effected north-eastward by Boyne-burn. Park-house, the seat of Lauchlan Duff Gordon, Esq., the sole heritor, is a large, good-looking mansion. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £6,770. Assessed property in 1856, £2,750 14s. 10d. The parish is traversed by the roads from Banff and Portsoy to Huntly, and lies within 6 miles of stations of the Keith extension of the Great North of Scotland railway. Population in 1831, 655; in 1851, 644. Houses, 135.

This parish is in the presbytery of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend, £204 12s.; glebe, £9 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £38 2s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with about £15 fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and some other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1805, and contains about 490 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 280; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £122 6s. 9½d. There are a non-parochial school and a parochial library. Mr. Walter Goodall, author of a 'Defence of Queen Mary,' was a native of Ordiquhill.

OREVAL. See RUM.

ORINSAY. See ORANSAY.

ORKIE. See NEWBURN.

ORKNEY, the southern one of the two archipelagos of the northern isles of Scotland. The Orkney archipelago, Fair isle, and the Shetland archipelago constitute the whole of the northern isles. These isles collectively have long ranked as a county or



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stewartry. But previous to the passing of the Reform bill, Orkney alone, to the exclusion of Fair isle and the Shetland archipelago, really constituted the county, or at least had possession practically of all its political privileges,—Shetland having no voice in the election of a member of parliament, and enjoying no advantage from the administrative working of the British constitution. Even after the passing of the Reform bill, Orkney seemed likely for a time to retain practically all the county rights,—for, on occasion of the first election, the Shetland poll-books, on account of the circuitousness of the mail communication, could not be brought to Kirkwall within the time specified by the act. And now, though Shetland has been made to share the county rights as diffusively and effectively as circumstances can well admit, Orkney is so different from it in general character, so distinct in social interests, so separate in mercantile communications, as well as so distant and unconnected in position, as to demand the same kind of treatment at the hands of a topographer as if it were really, and in every sense, a separate county.

The Orkney islands are divided from the north-eastern extremity of continental Scotland by the Pentland frith; they measure in extreme length, from north to south, about 57 miles, and in extreme breadth, from east to west, about 27 miles; they are, at their southern extremity, with the exception of the Pentland skerry, from 6 to 12 miles distant from the coast of Caithness; and they lie between the parallels of 54° 47′ and 59° 20′ north latitude, and between 2° 4′ and 3° 23′ longitude west of Greenwich. They are grouped with considerable compactness; being separated from one another by sounds or straits which are seldom more than 5, and very often less than 2 miles wide. About two-thirds of their whole area, comprising the mainland and several other large as well as many smaller islands, form a strictly compact ellipsoidal group on the south; the longer axis extending due north and south, and the general compactness being disturbed only, or at least chiefly, by an interior expansion of sea on the south, called Scapa flow. Along the north-east of this group lies a belt of sea, of about 5 miles in mean breadth, called, respectively at the north-west and at the south-east end, the Westray and the Stronsay friths. The other third of the aggregate area is arranged nearly in the form of three limbs of a Greek cross; ranging the two continuous limbs north-westward and south-eastward along the side of this sound, and sending off the transverse limb in a direction nearly due north-east. The number of inhabited islands is 29; of small islands, locally called holms, covered with herbage, and regularly or occasionally stocked with cattle or sheep, is 38; and of rocky islets, called skerries, which carry little or no herbage, and are altogether waste, is very considerable, but not accurately ascertained.

So full a description of each of the inhabited islands will be found in its appropriate place in our work, that we shall here only so far notice them as to indicate their relative magnitude and mutual positions. Pentland skerry, the most southerly, and about equidistant from Caithness and Orkney proper, is a barren islet, important only as the site of a lighthouse, and inhabited by but one family. South Ronaldshay forms the south-east district of the greater or ellipsoidal group, and, next to the mainland, is the seat of the greatest population. Swona lies west of the southern extremity of the former, in the middle of the southern entrance to Scapa flow; but is only about a mile long, and has few inhabitants. Hoy and Walls are considered as two islands, but are really one, sectioned into very unequal parts by the very deep indentation from the east of an elongated bay, called Long Hope; they form the south-west district of the ellipsoidal group, have a much larger area than South Ronaldshay, but contain the highest land in Orkney, and are thinly peopled. Pharay, Rasa, and Cava, are three small islands triangularly grouped immediately off the middle of the east coast of Hoy, and aggregately subsisting but few inhabitants. Flota lies immediately south-east of this little sub-group, equidistant between Hoy and South Ronaldshay, in the centre of the channel leading up to Scapa flow, and is 3 miles long and 2 broad. Graemsay, a comparatively small but productive island, lies near the north-east extremity of Hoy, in the centre of Hoy mouth, or the western entrance to Scapa flow Burray, measuring 4 miles by 1, stretches lengthwise parallel to the north end of South Ronaldshay and is separated from it by Water sound, 1 mile in breadth. Lambholm, 3 miles in circumference, lies north of Burray, in the middle of Holm sound, or the eastern entrance to Scapa flow.

Pomona, or the Mainland—the seat of considerably more than one-half of the whole Orcadian population, the site of the capital and of Stromness, and not so much a continuous continent as an aggregation of peninsulas and isthmuses, sectioned off by very deeply indenting bays, a territory which bulks very largely in the archipelago, yet has an area far beneath the proportion or ratio of its population—screens the whole north side of Scapa flow, and of its western and eastern entrances, Hoy and Holm sounds, and extends, in a broad expanse of land, to the north-west extremity of the general ellipsoidal grouping. Copinshay, 1 mile by ½ a mile, lies about 2½ miles east of the eastern extremity of the Mainland, and forms an excellent landmark for ships. Shapinshay, about 7 miles by 5, lies 2 or 3 miles north-east of the Mainland, forming the south-west screen of the Stronsay frith. Damsay, the Orcadian Tempe, small but beautiful, lies in the centre of the bay of Firth, a deep indentation of the Mainland due south-west of Shapinshay. Gairsay, 2 miles by 1, and consisting chiefly of a conical green hill, lies 2 miles north-west of Shapinshay, and 1½ east of the Mainland. Weir, or Wire, small but populous, lies 2 miles north of Gairsay. Rousay, nearly a square of about 18 or 20 square miles, forms the northern extremity of the ellipsoidal group. Eagleshay, a slender oblong of 2½ miles in length, flanks the east side of Rousay, is separated from it by a narrow marine belt, called Howa sound, and, jointly with it, forms the south-west screen of Westray frith. Enhallow, small but fertile, lies between Rousay and the Mainland.

The twenty-one islands now enumerated—excepting Pentland skerry, lying to the south—form the larger or ellipsoidal Orcadian group; and the remaining eight constitute, with their holms and skerries, the lesser group, or that lying north-east of the Stronsay and the Westray friths. Stronsay, 7 miles by 4, forms the south-eastern extremity of the group, and screens its cognominal frith. Papa-Stronsay, a beautiful islet 3 miles in circumference, lies north of Stronsay, embosomed in one of its bays. Eday, 5 miles by nearly 2, stretching north and south, screens, on the south-west, the inner extremity of Westray frith, or the part where that frith merges in the frith of Stronsay. Pharay, a small oblong, lies west of Eday, separated from it by a narrow sound. Westray, containing about 14 square miles, forms the north-west extremity of the northern group, and the north-east screen of the Westray frith. Papa-Westray, 4 miles by 1, stretching north and south, is separated from West-

ray, on the north-east, by a sound 1⅓ or 2 miles broad. Sanday, about 12 miles long by about 1½ of mean breadth, extends due north-eastward from a point about 1¾ mile north-east of Eday. North Ronaldshay, the most northerly of the Orkneys, and considerably populous, is separated, on the north-east, from Sanday by North Ronaldshay frith, a sound upwards of 2 miles broad, and of very dangerous navigation.

These islands appear to have been at one time a continuous territory, and not improbably were attached to continental Scotland. Their geognostic features, in confronting coasts, have, in general, an exact correspondence; and their intersecting and separating friths and sounds are, to a great extent, so shallow as to offer serious obstacles to navigation. Viewed as one territory, they are abruptly and boldly, though not in an alpine sense, mountainous in the extreme south-west; they speedily subside into hills as they recede from the south-western sea-board; they fall off in gentle slopes in the interior; and, with some exceptions, they stretch away toward the east and north-east in valleys or undulating plains which are rarely 100 feet above sea-level. The strictly rugged or boldest district is confined to Hoy and Walls; and occasionally exhibits some of the finest rock scenery in Scotland,—blendings of shattered cliffs and stupendous precipices, with basins of water now smooth and translucent as glass, and now whirling and maddened like the wreaths and eddies of a whirlwind of snow. With the exception of a little chasm at Rackwick, the whole coast of about 15 miles is a precipitous mass of freestone rocks, from 300 to upwards of 500 feet high, in some places perpendicular and smooth, in others, rent and broken down into huge fragments, and, in a few, overhanging the sea and frowning on its dark and stormy surges. The heights inland from this coast-line, and those of the hilly but less rugged district, or of Rousay, the western sections of Pomona and Eday, and parts of Westray and South Ronaldshay, are soft in outline, and either rounded or gently curvatured; and, in common with the cliffs, they are bleak and sterile, seldom wearing any other vegetation than heath, and extensively abandoned to the moorfowl and birds of other species. The highest ground is the hill of Hoy, which has an altitude above sea-level of about 1,600 feet. The surface of the low grounds is now heathy, now covered with coarse pasture, and now vividly green or mellow with good or even rich crops of grain; and it has not a few spots, and some entire valleys, which have been pronounced by strangers equal, in the opulence of their gramineous clothing, to some of the best lands in England.

Yet from the utter absence of trees, or even of tall shrubs, except in a few gardens principally around Kirkwall, from the great prevalence of heath, from the general want of distinctive contour along the surface, and from the constant monotonous alternation of low bleak grounds and rock-dotted belts of sea, the aggregate landscape is far from possessing attractions to one who has dwelt among the scenic beauties of either the Lowland or the Highland continent. "If, however, the tourist has the good fortune to be in Orkney during a storm," say the Messrs. Anderson, "he will cease to regret the absence of some of the softer and more common beauties of landscape, in the contemplation of the most sublime spectacle which he ever witnessed. By repairing at such a time to the weather-shore, particularly if it be the west side, he will behold waves, of the magnitude and force of which he could not have previously formed any adequate conception, tumbling across the Atlantic like monsters of the deep, their heads erect, their manes streaming in the wind, roaring and foaming as if with rage, till each discharges such a Niagara flood against the opposing precipices as makes the rocks tremble at their foundations, while the sheets of water that immediately ascend as if from artillery, hundreds of feet above their summits, deluge the surrounding country, and fall like showers on the opposite side of the island. All the springs within a mile of the weather coast are rendered brackish, for some days after such a storm. Those living ¼ a mile from the precipice, declare that the earthen floors of their cots are shaken by the concussion of the waves. Rocks that two or three men could not lift, are washed about, even on the tops of cliffs which are between 60 and 100 feet above the surface of the sea when smooth, and detached masses of rock of an enormous size are well known to have been carried a considerable distance between low and high water-mark." Or during the sleep of the tempest and the silent sailing of the moon, such a scene is presented as the poet thus beautifully describes:—

"Night walked in beauty o'er the peaceful sea,
Whose gentle waters spake tranquillity.
With dreamy lull the rolling billows broke
In hollow murmurs on the distant rock;
The sea-bird wailed along the airy steep;
The creak of distant oar was on the deep,
So still the scene, the boatswain's voice was heard,—
The listening ear could almost catch each word.
From isles remote the house-dog's fitful bay
Came floating o'er the waters far away.
And homeward wending o'er the silent hill,
The lonely shepherd's song and whistle shrill;
The lulling murmur of the mountain flood,
That sung its night-hymn to the solitude;
The curlew's wild and desolate farewell,
As slow she sailed adown the darksome dell:
The heath-cock whirring o'er the heathy vale;
The mateless plover's far forsaken wail;
The rush of tides that round the islands ran,
And danc'd like maniacs in the moonlight wan,—
All formed a scene so wild, and yet so fair,
As might have wooed the heart from dreams of care."

The coast-line of nearly all the islands, except along the stern cliffs of the south-west and west, is exceedingly curved and jagged, forming numerous recesses for bays and landlocked havens in which fleets of the largest vessels may securely ride. The harbour of Long-Hope in Hoy, and that of Widewall, directly opposite, in South Ronaldshay, in particular, afford shelter amid all winds, except a gale from the north, to vessels passing through the Pentland frith; and for safety, depth of water, great extent, and ease of access, they are inferior to few in the world. The impetuous tides of the Pentland, which have a velocity of nearly 3 miles at neap, and the careering speed of 9 at spring, are nearly if not quite equalled by those of some of the intersecting sounds and friths; yet, in common with these, they are repelled into eddies and countermotion as they approach the land, and are so much curbed and modified as to be navigable in clear weather with probably as little danger as those of any part of the coast of Scotland. Ordinary neap tides rise about 3½ feet, and ordinary spring tides about 8; maximum neap tides rise upwards of 6 feet, and maximum spring tides 14; minimum neap tides rise not above 2 feet, and minimum spring tides only 5. Within a league of the western coast, the depth of water is from 40 to 50 fathoms; but at the same distance on the east side, it does not exceed 32.

The Orkneys, owing to their peculiar situation, have a much less inequitable heat than the continent, and are strangers to the extremes both of summer heat and of winter cold. They have little

frost and less snow, and never any great continuance of either. The mean heat throughout the year is 45°; and the widest general range of the thermometer is between 25° and 75°. Rain often falls heavily, and is supposed to have a deeper aggregate than over an equal extent of country in most parts of Scotland. In 1811, a year of more than average humidity, the quantity was 29·05 inches. The heaviest rains and the prevalent and strongest winds are from the south-west and south-east. Winds between the north-west and the north-east are cold but dry and salubrious; and they prevail during spring, and sometimes till past the middle of June, checking the progress of vegetation. Calms are of short duration; and sudden changes in all the elements of weather occur oftener than in other parts of Scotland. Fogs are common even in summer; and both form and disperse with singular rapidity. Thunder-storms are most common in winter, amid high winds, and continued falls of rain or snow. The spring is cold and tardy; the summer, though of short continuance, is remarkable for rapidity of vegetation; and the winter is, in general, a continued series of high winds, heavy rains, and ever-varying storms. During about a month at mid-summer, the light, owing jointly to the highness of the latitude, and the superior reflecting power of water overland, is so strong at midnight that, when the sky is clear, a student may either read in the open air, or regale himself with the continued music of the lark, the land-rail, and other feathered songsters. The night of this halcyon season is but a mellowed balmy day, possessing the odours, the melodies, and the wakeful activities of the hours of the sun's power, without any of their over-mastering influences or their scorching and dazzling glare. Even the winter nights, notwithstanding what has been fabled about their terrible dominion, give place at the very solstice to 6 hours of day-light; and, when not lit up with the moon, have very frequently a brilliant and sublimely fitful play of the aurora borealis, such as both yields a beautiful though faint light, and invites the well-toned mind to admiring and devout contemplation.

Primitive rock occurs only in the district around Stromness, in the south-west of Pomona, and impinging upon Graemsay. It consists chiefly of gneiss, confusedly stratified and often running into granite; it is everywhere disturbed and dislocated in its imperfect strata by veins of quartz and felspar; it occasionally gives place to beds of hornblende; and, in one locality, it passes into micaceous schist, freely gemmed with garnets. The rock forms a hilly rough ridge about 6 miles in length, extending north-westward and south-eastward, behind Stromness. The gneiss of Orkney seems totally to want the metalliferousness which so generally distinguishes that rock in other regions. Around the primitive rocks lies a zone of conglomerate, whose base is variously argillaceous, calcareous, and silicious. All other parts of the islands, south-east and north, appear to lie upon schistose strata, very various in composition, and ranging from the transition series considerably up the secondary formation. The prevailing varieties are greywacke and greywacke slate; sometimes thin and black, and occasionally used for slating, and sometimes massive dark blue, and a good building material. Another variety is bituminous shale, not very plentiful, laden in one place with soft bitumen, or petroleum, and assuming in some places the appearance of glance coal. A third variety is limestone in thin beds, seldom pure, rarely more than two feet thick, nowhere abundant, yet occasionally good, and burnt as a building cement. Sandstone of the newer formations, grey, red, and brown, and sometimes, though rarely, streaked and variegated, constitutes the bold heights and fantastic cliffs and pinnacles of Hoy. Porphyry of several varieties, and trap in the forms of greenstone, basalt, and amygdaloid, break through the schists and sandstone in all the islands, sometimes forming caves and hollow swells, sometimes rising in large pinnacled nodules, sometimes shooting out into the sea in points and headlands, and everywhere disarranging and contorting the stratified masses with their veins and dykes.

Veins of iron-ore, chiefly brown hematite, traverse the sandstone of Hoy; they were ordered to be explored by the Carron company soon after the establishment of their works; but though known to yield from 40 to 60 per cent. of iron, they have not yet been found of workable breadth. Small veins of galena or lead-glance are found among the schistose rocks, particularly in Pomona. One little mine, where several veins lie contiguously near the manse of Stromness, yields a little silver, and has been occasionally worked for about a century. Veins of heavy spar, or prismatoidal barytes, traverse the same rocks, or are found associated with the veins of galena. Calcareous spar is very common; and on the east side of Shapinshay, it is so abundant that it might be burnt into manurial lime. A compound of sulphate of barytes and carbonate of strontia, which has been treated as a new species, and called Barystrontianite from its composition, and Stromnesite from its geographical position, occurs in association with the heavy spar of Stromness. The different varieties of bog-iron, yielding from 30 to 38 per cent. of iron, occur in considerable quantity, chiefly on the sides of the hills toward their base, and in the vicinity of springs.

Though sand, in some places, and clay or moss, in others, is found of great depth, the general soil of Orkney is shallow, lying upon either till or rock within two feet of the surface, and often so near as to be touched by the plough. Much the greater part of it is peat or moss, forming, from the nature and nearness of the subsoil, a wet, spongy, and irreclaimable moorland. Yet a considerable proportion of the moss is what the inhabitants call yarfa soil, consisting of bent moss, and easily improvable. Loams, of various degrees of tenacity, and, in some instances, though never to any great extent, approaching to clay, cover an area next in magnitude to that of the mosses. Sandy soils are extensive; and, in a few spots, particularly in Westray, Stronsay, and Sanday, they degenerate into beds of loose, drifting sand, entirely sterile, and superincumbent on the real soil. Had not a beneficent Providence zoned most of the islands with a belt of indurated argillaceous and silicious debris, which is so hard as strongly to resist the action of the waves, and which, when pulverized and used as a manure, enriches the predominant soils, the prevalently arenaceous character of the rocks and the alluvium of Orkney might have exposed it to fearful havoc from the ocean, in the way both of invasion and of accumulating the materials for a deluge of drifting sand. Of the arable lands, probably about one-third have sandy soils, a larger proportion have different sorts of loam, and the remainder have yarfa or dry benty moss.—Shell marl, consisting of fresh water shells in a basis of clayey chalk, is a common but much neglected production, occurring in almost every considerable meadow or marsh. Tufaceous limestone or calc-tuff, though similar in value, and though frequently seen incrusting the rocks and vegetation in the vicinity of springs, is seldom applied to any useful purpose. Moss of the depth and

composition of peat is not so abundant as to prevent scarcity of fuel in several districts of the islands, or to render its conservation and even its increase objects of little public interest. Its ingredients, besides the herbaceous plants found in every moss-soil, are birch, hazel, Scottish pine trees, and the cones of the pitch pine; a circumstance which seems to argue that the country was anciently robed to a considerable extent in forest, or, at all events, was not so cheerlessly destitute as it now is of dendritic embellishment. Peat for fuel is usually dug in the end of May or beginning of June, and carried home in July.

Nearly all the land of Orkney is freehold, but burdened with payments in kind to the Crown, or to the Earl of Zetland, as the Crown's donatory. These payments, though of various origin, all bear the name of feu-duties, and are exigible on account either of the Crown's having come in the place of the King of Norway, to whom the islands paid tribute till 1468, or of its having acquired rights by purchase and forfeiture, or of its having inherited the claims of the Bishop of Orkney. So enormous are the feu-duties, that the property is, in most instances, little more, as to actual value, than nominal, or differs from a high-rented leasehold only in the useless honour of an empty title. A considerable proportion was originally held under udal or allodial tenure,—a system which required no written right; but owing to very numerous and frequent transferences by sale, it has come, in the great majority of instances, to be held under charter and sasine, as in every other district of Scotland. Lands are occupied either by the proprietors themselves, by tacksmen who farm a part and let the remainder, or by tenants who farm all they rent. Farms are of various sizes, from 6 or 8 acres to several hundreds, or even upwards of a thousand; but they are for the most part small, averaging probably 10 or 11 acres; and when very large, they consist chiefly of extensive tracts of open grazing-grounds, or the uninhabited islets called holms. Though many of the farmers are men of considerable property and good education, the great body have but a slender capital, and rank in the social scale simply as peasants.

The cultivated portions of farms are arranged in clusters called towns. An Orcadian town is a portion of ground, partly arable and partly in pasture, always—except where there is a marine or some other natural boundary—separated from what is called 'the hill,' or the common moor, by a massive encincturing turf-dyke; it is provided with a number of houses corresponding to the number of farms, and severally occupied by the different farmers, whether proprietors or tenants; it was all originally, and in general still is, in runrig, belonging mixedly to the farmers, but apportioned to them in their respective shares; and it has patches of grass-land and sometimes separate pieces of ground near the houses called 'tumails,' or little enclosures called 'quags.' The lands composing the town are of very various dimensions; and, whether penny-lands, merk-lands, farthing-lands, cowsworths, or wearing particular modifications of these uncouth and quite indeterminate denominations, those of any name in the same town are of equal extent; and when they are 'planked,' as the local phrase is, or thrown into severalty, by processes for separating the runrig, and erecting marches among the several proprietors, they are, after due measurement, divided, in both their arable and their grass-grounds, in the proportion of the number of penny-lands, and lands of various other denominations, legally belonging to the several claimants. Each resident in a 'town,' besides his possessions within the dyke, has the privilege of sending his live stock to 'the hill,' or common moor, and liberty, according to the nature of his rights, to cut turf in the mosses, and gather manurial sea-weed on the shore.

Though the continuance to a great extent of the mischievous system of runrig impedes improvement, the arts of husbandry have, during the last 45 years, made great progress, and arrayed themselves in a modern dress. The old Orkney plough, which continued to be 'still too much used' in 1814, the date of the Agricultural Report of Orkney, and which had only one stilt, without either ground-wrist or earth-board, and, when at work, received against one side the pressure of the ploughman's weight, and was drawn by three or four oxen or small horses yoked abreast, and which only scratched some soils, and slided along others;—this antique but absurd instrument has now for many years been completely discarded, and can be met with only in the museum of the antiquary. The old mode of portage, by means of 'the clibber and maizy,' balanced across the backs of horses, and bearing from the ends or at the horses' sides strange-looking heath-baskets, called creels, or quite as strange straw ones, called 'cubbies' and 'cazies;' this mode of portage, which was used in transporting all sorts of heavy or bulky articles, and which made the largest part of horses' labour consist in carrying home peats from the mosses, and which is still practised to a sufficient extent to treat a visitor to the islands with the sight of an antiquated custom highly illustrative of the semi-barbarous social order of bygone times, has for a long time been very generally superseded by the use of the simple two-wheeled vehicle, whose introduction contributed so large a share in revolutionizing the Highlands. Some gentlemen farmers and large proprietors began long ago to put their arable grounds under a regular rotation of crops, to make a free use of turnip-husbandry, to cultivate the artificial grasses, and, in general, to set an enlightened and enterprising example of improved methods of agriculture; and many of the ordinary farmers at once admired their practices, and commenced to imitate them; though the great bulk of the small cultivators, with that pertinacious adherence to old usages which has, in all things, so generally characterized the multitude, continued long, and in many instances still continue, to torture their arable land out of heart by an alternate cropping of oats and bere, with little or no other aid than doses of sea-weed so long as they can obtain returns for their seed-corn, and then leave the land to recover its tone by the slow means of a long natural fallow.

According to the statistics of agriculture, obtained in 1855 for the Board of Trade, by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the number of occupiers of land paying a yearly rent of £10 and upwards, exclusive of owners of villas, feuars, householders, and the like, was 262; and the aggregate number of imperial acres cultivated by them was 23,989$\frac{3}{4}$. The distribution of the lands, with reference to crops, was 15 acres under wheat, 82$\frac{3}{4}$ under barley, 7,962$\frac{3}{4}$ under oats, 11$\frac{1}{2}$ under rye, 2,931$\frac{1}{4}$ under bere, 5 under beans, 7$\frac{1}{2}$ under pease, 34$\frac{1}{4}$ under vetches, 3,016$\frac{3}{4}$ under turnips, 1,301 under potatoes, 1$\frac{3}{4}$ under mangel wurzel, 4 under carrots, 34$\frac{1}{2}$ under cabbage, $\frac{1}{4}$ under flax, 46 under turnip-seed, 6 under other kinds of crops, 232 in bare fallow, and 8,297$\frac{1}{2}$ in grass and hay in the course of the rotation of the farm. The estimated gross produce of the chief crops was 393 bushels of wheat, 2,746 bushels of barley, 258,789 bushels of oats, 105,525 bushels of bere, 42,536 tons of turnips, and 6,261 tons of potatoes. The estimated average produce per imperial acre was 26 bushels and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a peck of wheat, 33

bushels and ⅔ of a peck of barley, 32 bushels and 2 pecks of oats, 36 bushels of bere, 14 tons and 2 cwt. of turnips, and 4 tons and 16¼ cwt. of potatoes. The numbers of live stock comprised 1,314 farm-horses above three years of age, 400 farm-horses under three years of age, 185 other horses, 2,538 milch cows, 2,173 calves, 3,417 other bovine cattle, 5,083 sheep of all ages for breeding, 1,414 sheep of all ages for feeding, 4,318 lambs, and 1,337 swine.

On account of the damage to crops by the frequent gales of autumn, by blights from the sea-spray, and by the general humidity of the climate, and on account also of the comparatively great equableness of the temperature, and the short continuance in winter of snows or frost, circumstances so favourable for the rearing of black cattle and sheep, pasturing seems much more suitable than husbandry for most of the land in Orkney; and, it is said, would long ago have become general but for the peculiar nature of the tenure; and, even under the present system, is so far an object of attention with tenants as to be made more than tillage to contribute to the paying of their rents. The cattle of the islands do not seem to be of a breed materially different from those of Caithness and Sutherland; but are larger in size, and, as to colour, are black, white, and brown, and, in a few instances, are party-coloured, mottled, or brindled. The only breed of native sheep seems to be the short-tailed sheep of Iceland, Shetland, the Hebrides, the interior of the Highlands of Scotland, and, in general, the far or mountainous north of Europe. Sheep of this breed, confusedly, and to the most untraceable extent mixed with other breeds, run wild in the hills and common moors, so little tended and so abandoned to a state of nature, as at once to escape improvement in themselves, and to yield but trivial advantage to their owners. But on holms or separate grazing islands, and on some peninsulas artificially shut out from the adjacent commons, there are some thriving flocks of Swedish merinos, Southdowns, Cheviots, and approved cross-breeds. The first horses of Orkney were probably imported from Norway, and, for many ages, were not much different from those of that country in size and shape. But those now generally used appear to be descended from the breed of the northern counties of Scotland; and they are reared in such numbers as to be sent back in considerable annual supplies to the land of their origin. The swine—though somewhat resembling the native breed of the Highlands—are very different from that which prevails in the lower districts of Scotland. They are of a middle size, generally black or dark-red in colour, flat-bodied, with backs highly arched, carrying a quantity of long stiff bristles over a fleece of coarse wool, their ears erect and sharp-pointed, their nose amazingly strong, and their whole figure and appearance—as well as their habits, while they range at will over hill or common, or are allowed possession of an entire island—bearing a closer resemblance than is found in any other of our domesticated breeds to the wild boar. Rabbits are found in most of the islands; they occupy an extensive warren in Burray; and in one year 36,000 rabbit-skins were shipped from Stromness. Poultry of all sorts are reared; the common sorts everywhere, particularly geese.

The manufacture of linen-yarn and cloth, for a considerable period previous to the commencement of the present century, was somewhat extensively conducted; but it received a severe check from the difficulty and uncertainty of obtaining flax during the war with the continent; and it has since dwindled away into a state approaching extinction. The manufacture of kelp, during the halcyon days of that rude and congenial, employment was pursued with such avidity, and so fondly clung to as a staple, that perspicacious economists were at no loss, even so early as 1806, to foretell that it would be 'the ruin of Orkney.' The greatest annual export occurred in 1826, and amounted to 3,500 tons, bringing into the country, at the rate of £7 per ton, the sum of £24,500. The events which have destroyed the manufacture elsewhere have destroyed it here, and, by rendering its recovery hopeless, have damaged all and completely ruined some of the principal landed proprietors. Straw-plaiting, for ladies' bonnets and gentlemen's hats, has been a large but fluctuating manufacture. It was introduced about the beginning of the century, and, about 10 or 15 years after its introduction, employed 6,000 or 7,000 females, and annually brought into the country about £20,000. The material then employed was split ripened wheat straw; and the produce could be worked into only a flimsy, colourless, brittle piece of head-gear, which soon and deservedly lost the favour of fickle fashion. When a successful imitation, by the Messrs. Muir of Greenock, was made of the Leghorn plait, and found, under the name of Tuscan, a speedy promise of general patronage, the Orcadian damsels were easily instructed to substitute the unripened, unsplit, boiled, and bleached straw of rye, for the former material, and to employ themselves upon the new fabric. But they never could work as numerously or as remuneratingly with it as with the slender split wheat-straw; they, more than once, came into rude collision with the wayward caprices of that viewless, subtle, controlling power called fashion, which had them entirely at its mercy; and after the reduction of duty on foreign straw-plait from 17s. to 5s. per pound, they had to encounter the severe competition of a copious importation of that straw-plait, and were speedily almost altogether obliged to renounce their employment. The only other noticeable manufacture is that of whisky, which is produced to the amount of about 14,000 gallons in the year, and is not more than enough to meet the demand for local consumpt.

The fisheries were long shamefully neglected, or seemed to be all but forgotten amid the absorbing attention which was given to the manufacture of kelp. Lobster-fishing is the only department of some standing; it was introduced by an English company; and, for several years preceding 1814, it annually produced for the London market about 120,000 lobsters, and brought into the country about £1,500. It is still vigorously conducted, and sends off its produce in welled smacks, which make regular weekly calls at appointed stations; but it now produces only about 100,000 in the year, and may be considered as seriously on the decline. The cod-fishery was carried on about seventy years ago, in the neighbourhood of Stronsay, and afterwards was, for many years, neglected; it was revived and extended generally among the islands during the latter period of the war with continental Europe, the fishing-ground being less exposed than the Dogger bank to annoyance by the enemies' privateers; but it again fell into neglect, and was revived again to be conducted, with promising appearance, in well-appointed sloops. The herring fishery had scarcely an existence till about 40 years ago, and has undergone great fluctuations. In 1820, the number of barrels of herrings cured for exportation was 17,989; in 1832, it was about 65,000; and in 1854, it was 20,394. In the last of these years the number of boats employed in the fisheries was 606, the number of persons was 3,695, and the value of the boats, nets, and lines was £23,380. When the whaling-ships of Scotland and England used to

resort to Davis'-straits, so many as 60 of them would have called in one season at Orkney and Shetland, taking on board about 1,400 men, and leaving about £18,000; but after they began to resort to Baffin's-bay, and required men to continue away from home during the harvest months, when their domestic services were most wanted, they had less connexion with this country, and allowed the quondam harpooners of the king of the arctic seas to employ themselves, more benignly for their morals, in catching the edible tribes of the seas which gird their own islands.

The commerce of Orkney, both outward and inward, shows a motleyness, a width of range, and the occasional prominence of curious articles, which at once amuse the observer and illustrate the social condition of the people. The exports of 1806, for example, consisted of kelp, bere, beef, pork, pork-hams, calf-skins, cow-hides, tanned-leather, seal-skins, cow-hair, feathers, tallow, butter, fish-oil, linen-cloth, linen-yarn, rabbit-skins, otter-skins, quills, malt, dried podlies, small fish, eggs, woollen stuff, oatmeal, dried cod and ling, wool, slates, ale, and live cows and oxen; and the imports of the same year, as exhibited in a table before us, consisted of no fewer than 100 items, some of them curious for their littleness and simplicity, such as '1 bottle turpentine,' '2 carts complete,' '3 bundles spades,' and '6 casks whitening;' and some remarkable for their multifariousness and intrinsic variety, such as 'haberdashery,' 'apothecaries' ware,' 'confections,' and 'groceries,'—'ginger-bread' and 'candy-sugar' being allowed to form separate items. The imports of late years, say the Messrs. Anderson in their excellent 'Guide to the Highlands,' "may be stated to be annually a few thousand pounds less" than the exports. "They consist of a great variety of articles, which would be best understood by an inspection of an Orkney shop, which is a sort of bazaar, the keeper of which is grocer, clothier, haberdasher, hosier, hatter, silk-mercer, ironmonger, tobacconist, &c., &c. A considerable annual quantity of wood from various places, and coals from Newcastle, are also imported." All Orkney is included in the custom-house port of Kirkwall; and a summary of its commerce will be found given in our article on that place.

One or two elegant mansions, a small number of neat villas, and the manses of the parish-ministers, are the only Orcadian dwelling-houses of note out of Kirkwall. The farm-buildings are, in many instances, substantial and convenient, and occasionally they are expensive and aim at consideration; but they consist, at best, of a dwelling-house and a detached barn and cow-house, with inferior offices; and, in the case of nearly all the small farmers, whether proprietors or tenants, or the retainers of gentlemen-farmers, they are single buildings, poor primitive cottages, with an exterior blotched round by peat-stack, kiln, and dunghill, and an interior laid out for the accommodation of man, beast, and fowl. These cottages are generally built with stones and clay, or with stones and clod, and are slenderly and clumsily covered, almost every year, with a little fresh straw. The door is sometimes less than 5 feet high, and affords ingress and egress to every inmate, whether biped or quadruped, plumeless or feathered. While many cottages, like the abodes of the better sort of farmers, have detached out-houses, they are, as a class of buildings, characteristically at once dwelling-house, cow-house, and hen-roost. The cows, for the most part, occupy their own end of the building, though a few calves, or a favourite cow, may be seen in 'the butt,' or end of honour, in company with the family; and fowls and geese, while assigned an appropriate place, are fully admitted to the comforts of the central fire, blazing on the middle of the earthen floor, and maintaining overhead a constant canopy of smoke. Around the fire, during the long winter nights, sit the family, the men making or mending some utensils of husbandry, the women plying the needle, and both seemingly more contented and free from sensible discomfort than the trim refined peasants and farmers of Lowland Scotland and merry England. The cottages, besides the main apartment, have generally an interior one, or 'ben,' which is used, on great occasions, as a bed-room; they sometimes have, between the two apartments, a space for lumber; and, in their general character and accommodations, even in spite of their broad and dark faults, they are superior to houses of the same rank in some of the northern districts of the mainland of Scotland. Attached to each cottage, and connected with the barn, is a small round antique-looking tower, used as a kiln,—an appurtenance rendered necessary by the absence of any public or purchasable means of drying corn. There have long been good public roads between Kirkwall and Stromness and on other main lines of interior communication; and now, in the latter part of 1856, measures are in progress for constructing new roads, and for improving the old ones, at an aggregate estimated cost of £16,000. The amount is intended to be raised by mortgage on the credit of the county assessment; and a sinking fund is to be formed for the ultimate redemption of the debt.

The Orcadians, though of the same parental stock as the Shetlanders, have fewer and less marked peculiarities of manner, and, maintaining a far freer and more frequent intercourse with the Scottish Lowlanders than with them, experience toward them the same feelings of strangeness which are entertained in the far south. The better classes are noted for their politeness; and even the middle and lower orders assume to be so much superior in good breeding to the corresponding orders on the continent, that, come from what quarter emigrants may, they are able to impart a polish to their manners. The language spoken is a dialect of the English, considerably purer in vocables and pronunciation than that spoken in almost any part of the Lowlands of Scotland, but marked in the utterance by the sibilant and guttural softness which belongs more to the Celtic than the Saxon tongues. Funerals, as in England and Ireland, are attended promiscuously by men and women. The dress, the customs, and all characteristic properties, have little or nothing in common with those of the Celtic Highlanders. The food of the peasantry in summer, is porridge for breakfast, bread and milk for dinner, and either of these for supper; and, in winter, it consists of the same fare, variegated with potatoes, which are enriched occasionally with butter or fish, or very rarely with butcher-meat; and in both seasons of the year, it frequently gives place, for both dinner and supper, to a meal of cabbages furnished from the well-stocked kail-yard which every cottage has as an appendage. All classes are, in the aggregate, as intelligent and as distinguished for attendance on the ordinances of Christianity as those of almost any part of Scotland. Superstitions of the same idle and wild character as those which prevailed till a comparatively late period in even the Lowlands of Scotland, and which still unqualifiedly inthral nine-tenths of the peasantry of Ireland, have, during the last sixty years, been in the progress of expulsion from Orkney, and have, to a chief degree, disappeared. Yet a considerable number of natives still tell stories of fairies

and their elfish pranks, and tremble to turn a boat at the commencement of a voyage contrary to the course of the sun, and apply pet names to the elements to propitiate their favourable influences in culinary or agricultural operations. The common people are inured to great fatigue, and are very adventurous both in fishing during rough weather and in climbing the rocks for sea-fowl and their eggs. In some parts they sweep the faces of bold cliffs and perpendicular or overhanging sea-coast in the same manner as the Norwegians, the Icelanders, and the people of St. Kilda,—one person being lowered down at a rope's end by others to the place where the birds nestle; but, in general, they practise a method of their own, one party rowing, under the rocks where the fowls build, a boat provided with a large net, and fastening to the upper corners of the net two ropes lowered down from the top of the rocks, and another party, stationed at the top, and who had let down the ropes, hoisting up the net till it is spread opposite the cliffs where the birds are sitting, holding it there while the boatmen below suddenly affright the birds, and make them fly out in disorder, with the sound of a rattle, and then immediately enclosing them in the bosom of the net, and lowering the prize into the boat.

Orkney is politically divided into the districts of South Isles, Mainland, and North Isles. The district of South Isles comprehends the inhabited islands of South Ronaldshay, Pentland skerries, Swona, Burray, Hunda, Hoy, Flota, South Pharay, and Graemsay; and is distributed into the parish of South Ronaldshay or united parish of St. Mary and St. Peter, the united parish of Walls and Flota, and the united parish of Hoy and Graemsay. The district of Mainland comprehends the inhabited islands of Pomona, Cava, Lambholm, Copinshay, and Gairsay; and is distributed into the parish of Orphir, the united parish of Holm and Paplay, the united parish of Deerness and St Andrews, the parish of Kirkwall and St. Ola, the united parish of Firth and Stenness, the parish of Stromness, the parish of Sandwick, the united parish of Birsay and Harray, and the united parish of Evie and Rendal. The district of North Isles comprehends the islands of Shapinshay, Wire, Enhallow, Rousay, Egilshay, Stronsay, Papa-Stronsay, Holm of Midgarth, Eday, North Pharay, Sanday, North Ronaldshay, Westray, and Papa-Westray; and is distributed into the parish of Shapinshay, the united parish of Rousay and Egilshay, the united parish of Stronsay and Eday, the united parish of Cross and Burness, the parish of Lady, and the united parish of Westray and Papa-Westray. Population of the South Isles district in 1831, 4,693; in 1851, 5,368. Houses, 1,002. Population of the Mainland district in 1831, 15,863; in 1851, 16,757. Houses, 3,266. Population of the North Isles district in 1831, 8,291; in 1851, 9,330. Houses, 1,817.

The Orkney islands seem to be the Cape Orcas of Diodorus Siculus, which, in the year 57, he notices as an extremity of Britain; and they were, if not subdued, at least surveyed, by the Roman fleet which sailed round the north of Scotland in Agricola's memorable campaign of the year 84. Under their classical or Romanized name of Orcades, they became familiar to the Romans, from their communications with the Celtic inhabitants of Britain, before the Scandinavian rovers appeared in the British seas. *Orc* is one of the three principal isles of Britain mentioned by the Welsh Triads; and it stands as the Welsh name of the Orkneys in Davis' and Richards' Dictionaries. *Orch*, in the British language, signifies what is outward, extreme, or bordering; and aptly designates the relative position of the islands during the British period; and joined to *ynys*, *enys*, or *inis*, the words respectively in British, Cornish, and Gaelic, for an island, it occasioned the group, as Romanizing or purely Celtic influence prevailed, to be variously denominated Orcades, Orcadia, Orchadia, Orchades, Orkenies, and Orkneys. Such is the apparently clear and natural origin of the name, as traced by that astute etymologist, the author of 'Caledonia.' Yet a writer in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, speaking "undoubtedly," but assigning a reason only "probably," and substituting "a large marine animal" for a word, says, "The origin of the name is undoubtedly Teutonic, and is probably derived from Orkin, a large marine animal which has been applied both to whales and seals. Orkney, therefore, means 'land of whales or of seals.'"

The stone monuments which still remain, appear to indicate that the Orkney islands were colonized during an early period, by the posterity of the same people who settled Western Europe. Druid monuments abound, and, in one instance, [see STENNESS,] are so magnificent as to be inferior, in the estimation of antiquaries, only to those in Salisbury plain; and celts, flint arrow-heads, flint axes, and swords made of the bone of a whale, have numerously been found; yet such monuments, so characteristic of the Celtic tribes, and so common throughout the territories which were possessed by the Celtic Britons, are altogether unknown, and have been untraceable, in Shetland. Not the Scandinavians, then, who colonized alike the archipelago of Orkney and the archipelago of Shetland, but the same Celtic people who colonized South and North Britain, seem to have been the original or earliest inhabitants of the Orkneys. A tradition accordingly came down to the 15th century that two nations, denominated Peti or Papé, possessed these islands during ages before the more recent arrival of the Scandinavians. Yet, owing probably to some physical cause, the original people seem to have disappeared at some period prior to the Roman discovery of the country. The names of places in Orkney are almost as universally Teutonic as in Shetland; and exhibit such slender and doubtful traces of Celtic influence as would seem to prove that this had substantially ceased long before the epoch of the new colonization by the Scandinavian rovers. Celts paved the way for the Teutonic race even in Scandinavia itself, and, as settled there, were the giants of Rudbeck; and, in that country as in Orkney, they ceased to have any decided monuments in the topographical nomenclature. Tacitus asserts the Orcades to have been subdued by Agricola, but uses language too general to throw light on their condition. Pomponius Mela mentions them about the middle of the second century, and states their number at 30. Pliny numbers them at 40. Ptolemy brings them back to 30. Solinus, writing in 240, and looking possibly at only the considerable southern islands, reduces them to 3, and pronounces them uninhabited by men, and "only," according to Richard, "the haunt of seals, and orcs, and sea-mews clang." Chalmers, contemplating their desolation at this period, and not flinging away his former etymology of their name, which is necessary in order to account for at once the "Orcades of the Romans, "the Orc" of the Welsh, and the "Inis-Ork" of the Gaelic people of the neighbouring coast, thinks it not improbable, "if we may believe Wolf," as to *Ork* or *Oerck*, meaning in Danish, "a desert or uninhabited place," that the Danes, on visiting the islands, and seeing their wilderness appearance, gave them, from that word and *oee* or *ey*, "an isle," the name Ork-ees, "the uninhabited isles;" or, contemplating the abandonment of the islands to "seals, orcs, and sea-

mews," and, observing that in ichthyology *orc* or *orca*, signifies a monstrous sea-fish, he even thinks it possible that the Scandinavians derived or formed the name Ork-ey out of that word, and their own *ey*, "an isle." Truth, we would conjecture, lies between, and points to the British derivation as that of the original name, or the name as it became known to the Romans,—and at one or other of the Teutonic derivations as that which, suggesting itself and seeming graphic to the Scandinavians, recommended the original name to their adoption.

The Orkneys appear to have become, toward the close of the third century, or early in the fourth, the harbours of the ferocious seamen of northern Europe; and, in the time of Constantine, they loomed so bulkily in the distant view, as, at the division of the empire, to be specially mentioned along with Gaul and Britain as the patrimony of the Emperor's youngest son. In 366, the great Theodosius pursued the fleet of the northern pirates into their usual haunts, and, in a panegyric by Claudian on his victory, is said to have stained the Orkneys with the effusion of Saxon blood:—

> "——— Maduerunt Saxone fusio
> Orcades; incaluit Pictorum sanguine Thule,
> Scotorum cumulus flevit glacialis Ierne."

In 570, Columba found one of the Orcadian chiefs at the court of the Pictish king Bridei II., and arranged with him a mission of his disciple Cormac to the Orkneys. Cormac was possibly less successful than most of his fellow-Culdees, and either did not remain long in his adopted field of labour, or was not succeeded in it, as other Culdee missionaries were in theirs, by a college of preaching brethren; for he figures no further in the known history of the islands, and did not prevent them from being, for generations afterwards, an adopted home of Scandinavian heathenism. The islands, in an age rather of naval enterprise than of domestic industry, must have been but thinly inhabited and little cultivated. Yet their inhabitants, living chiefly by adventure, and signalized by reckless daring, seem frequently to have invaded the coasts of Pictavia; and, somewhere between 674 and 695, they were vigorously repulsed from one of their attacks by Bridei IV., and pursued by him into their usual retreats, amidst their shoals and isles. For two centuries afterwards they appear very dimly in history. Yet, during that period, many congenial colonists were very probably driven to share their bleak retreat and common exile from the frequent perturbations of their parent country; and, as well as the older settlers, they most likely yielded little subjection to any sovereign, and still less obedience to any government, but looked with stirring interest on the wild sea-kings wielding the dominion of the German main, and coming down with the swoop of an eagle, at intervals of their own choosing, upon whatever points they pleased of the Hebridean, the Pictavian, and the Scottish coasts.

In 870, Harold Harfager, or the Fair-haired, one of the chiefs of Norway, who had been dissatisfied with the territories he possessed, and had introduced discord and civil war among the little states around him, achieved by a naval victory the union and consolidation of the Norwegian provinces in subjection to his sway. Many of the princes and people, disgusted with his usurpations, or compelled to flee from his anger, left their native land, made a lodgment on Iceland, the Faroes, and the Hebrides, but especially on Orkney and Shetland, and thence sailed out in piratical or retaliative expeditions to intercept the trade and ravage the coasts of his kingdom. In 876, Harold, having equipped a fleet of invasion, made a descent on both the Orkney and the Hebridean islands, and subdued both, and established them under the authority of his vigorous government. On his return to Norway, he conferred the administration of Orkney on Ronald or Rognovald, Count of Merca, and the father of Rollo, the famous invader of Normandy, and the great-great-grandfather of William the Conqueror. In 920, Sigurd, the brother of Ronald, received by peaceful cession from him the Orcadian dominion; and he afterwards added to it Caithness, Sutherland, Easter Ross, and Moray; and he eventually fell on the battle-field in the last of these districts, attempting to fight his way to further conquest. The two brothers are jointly—and sometimes the one, sometimes the other, singly—reckoned the founders of the Orcadian dynasty. A long line of Scandinavian earls or jarls who succeeded them, affected the style of independent princes in Orkney; maintained possession of Caithness and Sutherland, and made their power to be felt in various parts of both the eastern and the Hebridean coasts of northern Scotland; wore the attributes and wielded the influence of enterprising and dauntless reguli; and, amid the dissensions of Norway, and their own plundering and piratical excursions, probably yielded but slight obedience to the Norwegian kings. Gottorm, the nephew of Ronald, and afterwards Halled his son, succeeded to the Orcadian earldom; but both were stupid and incompetent, and were allowed but a hasty quaff of the luxuries of power. Rollo and Einar, brothers of Halled, competing for the succession, the former "gained a loss" by defeat, marched off to try his fortune in France, and became Duke of Normandy, leaving to Einar the icicled little throne of Orkney, and opportunity to earn the curious fame of being the first to teach the Orcadians to use turf for fuel,—a fame which shows how primitive was their condition, and which has occasioned him to be known in history under the name of Torf-Einar. At or toward the close of the tenth century, Christianity, in the corrupted form in which it had been set up in the north-west of continental Europe, was forcibly introduced to Orkney, and made to supersede any slender remains, if indeed any remains there were, of its Culdee form, under the influence of Olaus, the first nominally Christian king of Norway.

In 996, Sigurd, the fourteenth Earl, succeeded to the dominion; he enjoyed the Orkneys, Caithness, and Sutherland, with a tribute from the Hebrides, and also, for a time, established his power on the coasts of Ross and Moray; he was of the blood of the Vikingr, and did not disparage the race by his adventures; and he, for years, made the eastern shores of Scotland writhe under the torture of his frequent piracies and forays, but, in 1006, bound himself up from further harassing his neighbours by marrying, as his second wife, a daughter of Malcolm II., the Scottish king. Yielding himself fully to the rough blandishments of those motives which were most seductive among the Vikingr, and, wearied with the dull amenities of repose around his own shores, he sailed away to the aid of Sigtrig, the sea-king of Dublin, and, in April 1014, fell in the bloody field of Clontarf, fighting against the renowned Brian Boramh, the King of all Ireland. A wild ode was composed in celebration of his fate, and has been translated by Gray, under the title of "the Fatal Sisters." The fabled singers of it were the Volkers, in northern mythology, whom Odin employed to choose in battle those who should be slain, to conduct them to his hall, and to furnish them with every luxury; and in six of the least ghastly stanzas, they are represented as saying:—

"Glitt'ring lances are the loom,
Where the dusky warp we strain,
Weaving many a soldier's doom,
Orkney's woe, and Randver's bane.

Shafts for shuttles, dipt in gore,
Shoot the trembling chords along,
Sword, that once a monarch bore,
Keep the tissue close and strong.

Mista black, terrific maid,
Sangrida and Hilda see,
Join the wayward work to aid;
'Tis the woof of victory.

Ere the ruddy sun be set,
Pikes must shiver, javelins sing,
Blade with clattering buckler meet,
Hauberk crash, and helmet ring.

Low the dauntless Earl is laid,
Gor'd with many a gaping wound:
Fate demands a nobler head;
Soon a King shall bite the ground.

Long his loss shall Erin weep,
Ne'er again his likeness see;
Long her strains in sorrow steep,
Strains of immortality!"

Einar, the eldest of four sons, whom Sigurd left by his first wife, succeeded to his earldom. But Torfin, his son by his second wife, the grandson of Malcolm II. of Scotland, only five years old at his father's death, and left in the Scottish king's care, was immediately put by Malcolm into military and tutorial possession of Caithness, and such other territories as had still, after his many conflicts, remained to Sigurd on the Scottish shore. Torfin resembled his father in stature of body, vigour of mind, and ambition of enterprise; he commenced, at the age of fourteen, his career as a Vikingr; he often, during his grandfather's reign, disquieted the coasts of Scotland by his ruthless and piratical exploits; he refused the usual tribute to the good Duncan, and necessitated him to march into Moray to enforce its payment; and he, at last, engaged in avowed warfare against Scotland, and held in scorn the favours it had bestowed. While, in an attitude of revolt, he rushed into hardy conflicts with "brave Macbeth, who well deserved that name;" and, though represented in a doubtful tone by Torfæus as the successful party in the strife, is poetically, and perhaps truly, sung by Shakspeare as defeated and overawed by the "peerless Macbeth." Yet he was neither crushed in power, nor sobered in ambition; he engaged in hostilities with his half-brothers in Orkney, slew one in battle, compelled another to flee, and wrested from the eldest several islands; he forced the Hebrides to purchase his forbearance by payment of tribute; he emulated the Scottish kings in splendour, and possibly equalled them in power; and at length, wearied with savage grandeur, and feeling "the compunctious visitings of nature," he went to Rome in search of remission of his crimes, and returning with mitigated emotions from the seat of priestly delusion and pretended pardon, he died about the year 1074, at the age of 65.

Torfin's successors, as vigorously as some of his predecessors, maintained the peculiar dominion, and exhibited the characteristic properties of the Vikingr. The whole race of Scandinavian earls, jarls, or sea-kings, were considered high in rank, skilful in peace, and almost redoubtable in war. They intermarried with the noble families of neighbouring countries, with the daughters of the petty kings of Ireland, and with the powerful royal families of Norway and Scotland. Commanding fleets to which antagonist powers had little or nothing to oppose, and roving from point to point of attack with a swiftness and a caprice which continually put vigilance to fault, they were known and feared along the sea-board of every territory within their reach; and sharing in the Norwegian expeditions against Scotland and England, or occasionally exhibiting, in expeditions of their own, the colours of the predatory hosts from the European continent, they were confounded with other assailants of the British shores under the general name of Danes, and figure in masques along the pages of English and Scottish historians as the constant and hereditary scourges of their countries. Their followers probably comprehended, not only the subjects of their proper dominions, but many independent adventurers, who only served with them for a time, or were periodically, or at intervals, attracted to their standard by the news of an intended expedition, or the prospect of war and plunder. They nursed their people for conflict by encouraging them to reap the fruits of the earth during the mellowness of autumn, and treating them to festivity during the gloom of winter; and then, in summer, they bounded away to the Western Islands or the Scottish shores, to England or to Ireland, to conduct "predatory excursions against their fellow-men, much in the same manner as their descendants of the present day join in expeditions against the fish of the neighbouring seas, or the levinthans of Greenland. These were the men,

'Who for itself could woo the approaching fight,
And turn what some deem danger to delight.'"

From the year 1098, when Magnus Barefoot, the powerful king of Norway, castigated the Orcadians, and made them smartingly feel his superiority, the Earls acknowledged their dependence on the Norwegian crown, and formally declared their allegiance; and, at a later date, when refinements began to be observed in the courts of the northern princes, they even received from the kings of Norway regular investiture. At length, about the year 1325, the male line of the ancient Earls, the descendants of Ronald, failed in the person of Magnus V., leaving the earldom to pass into an entirely new current of both possessors and events. The succession of the Scandinavian Earls is carried down to its close, and the exploits of each stirring individual of the series are fully exhibited in the Orcades of Torfæus, a work which he compiled from the ancient sagas and the Danish records, and are shown with sufficient amplitude in the abridgment of Torfæus' work in Dr. Barry's History of Orkney.

On the failure of the Scandinavian dynasty, the earldom passed to Malis, Earl of Strathearn, who was married to the only daughter of the last Earl, Magnus V.; and afterwards, in 1379, it passed to "the lordly line of high St. Clair" or Sinclair. While William Sinclair, the third of his name, held the earldom, the young king of Scotland—James III.—pressed with the difficulty of Christian I., king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, having demanded payment of a long arrear of "the annual of Norway"—married Margaret, the princess of Denmark; and, in 1468, obtained as her dowry 2,000 florins in money, and the impignoration of Orkney for 50,000 florins, and of Shetland for 8,000 more. As the islands were never ransomed from the pledge, they thenceforth became politically and entirely attached to Scotland. In 1470–1, the earldom of Orkney and the lordship of Shetland were, as to their "haill richt," purchased by James III. from the Sinclairs, and annexed by acts of parliament to the Crown, not to be alienated, except in favour of a lawful son of the King. The power of the Orcadian bishop, however, which had grown up

from littleness to grandeur under the administration of the later Earls, was, to a certain extent, co-ordinate with that of the King as lord of the islands. "The old bishopric of Orkney was a greate thing, and lay sparsim throughout the haill parochines of Orknay and Zetland. Beside his lands, he had ye teinds of auchteen kirks: his lands grew daily, as delinquencies increased in the countray." Many small proprietors, too—the udallers—had heritages intermingled all over both archipelagos, with the lands of the King or the quondam Earls, and with those of the bishop; and, while they paid scats and other articles to the regnant superior of the soil, they claimed to retain Norwegian customs, and to be governed by Norwegian laws. In 1474, and at two subsequent dates, leases for various periods of years were given of the earldom to the bishop, and occasioned the country, till the death of James III. in 1488, to be almost entirely, in its civil matters, under prelatic administration.

In 1489 and 1501, Henry Lord Sinclair, a descendant of the quondam Earls, obtained from James IV. leases of the earldom, at the low rate of £336 13s. 4d. Scottish, at which it had been leased to the bishops; and though he fell in 1513 at Flodden, the property was, at the same rent, continued, by successive leases, to Lady Margaret, his widow. In 1529, the Earl of Caithness and Lord Sinclair, either to usurp the renewed lordship of the whole purchased earldom, or to take forcible possession of Lady Margaret's lease, or to adjust some question arising out of intermixture of rights, or to extinguish the udal holdings of the ancient inhabitants, and to subject them to feudal grantees of the Scottish crown—for all these reasons have been, by turns, assigned—invaded Orkney with an armed force, and were encountered by the governor of Kirkwall castle, heading the Orkney-men and others at Summerdale or Bigswell in Stenness; and there they sustained a disastrous and extinguishing defeat, the Earl of Caithness and 500 of his followers being slain, and Lord Sinclair and all the survivors of the force made prisoners. In 1530, a grant of the islands, in form of a feu, was—in defiance both of the settlement by parliamentary acts under James III., and of Lady Margaret Sinclair's lease—given to the Earl of Moray, the natural brother of James V.; but it proved nugatory, and never brought any proceeds of the islands into the grantee's possession. About 1535, James V. made a personal visit to Orkney,—the only royal visit which was ever made to it by either the Stuarts, or the present dynasty, both descendants of Ronald, the founder of the Scandinavian earldom; and during his stay at Kirkwall, he was hospitably entertained in the bishop's palace, and received the homage of the loyal among the natives, and directed maritime surveys to be made of the intricate navigation of the surrounding and intersecting seas; and, at his departure, he carried off to the seat of justice the more turbulent and dangerous of the inhabitants. In 1540, the favourable leases to Lady Margaret Sinclair terminated by a general act of annexation and revocation. Oliver Sinclair of Pitcairns was the last lessee of his family; and he obtained, for an advanced annual rent of £2,000, two successive leases, the latter of which expired in 1548. His name is associated with one of the most humiliating transactions recorded in the history of our country,—the disloyalty of the Scottish nobles, and the dishonour of the Scottish arms at Solway moss. The family of Sinclair in Orkney may be regarded as having been extinguished at the premature death of James V.; and they have now, on the scene of their ancient greatness, and the seat of their ancient residence and power, no memorial except the rubbish of their castle,

> "—— Where restless seas
> Howl round the storm-swept Orcades,—
> Where erst St. Clair bore princely sway
> O'er isle and islet, strait and bay;"
> —"Still nods their palace to its fall,
> Thy pride and sorrow, fair Kirkwall."

The earldom of Orkney became part of the jointure of the widow of James V. immediately after his death, and remained with her till her own death in 1560, and, when she was called to the regency, it was placed by her under the administration of Bonot, a Frenchman, whose appointment was extremely unpopular. How it was disposed of during 15 years following her death, is not known. At the accession of Mary the country began to be subjected to a series of changes and oppressions, in its masters and their tyrannies, which to a great extent revolutionized its condition, and continue to the present day to affect very deeply in many points the most important interests of individuals and of the whole community. In 1564, Lord Robert Stuart, the natural brother of the Queen, received by written charter, for an annual rent of £2,000 13s. 4d. Scottish, "all and whole the lands of Orkney and Zetland, with all and sundry the isles belonging and pertaining thereto, with all and each of the castles, towers, fortalices, woods, mills, multures, fishings, tenants, service of free tenants, with the whole superiority of free tenants, advocation, donation of churches, and with the office of sheriff of Orkney, and sheriff of the Fouldrie of Zetland." James, Earl of Bothwell, for a brief moment, in 1567, enjoyed an annulment in his favour of this grant to Lord Robert, and was plumed with the high designation of Duke of Orkney; but, if ever he at all obtained infeftment, he had but momentary possession, for, exactly a month after the date of the marriage-deed, which assigned him Orkney with its new title, he fled from Carberry-hill, and for ever lost sight of his phantasmagorial dukedom. At the close of the same year a question was agitated in parliament "quhider Orknay and Zetland sal be subiect to the commone law of this realme, or gif thai sal bruike thair awne lawis?—when it was found that thai aught to be subiect to thair awne lawis."

Lord Robert Stuart, on obtaining possession of the earldom, had as commendator or abbot of Holyrood, exchanged his temporalities with the bishop of Orkney for those of the bishopric, thus uniting in himself the rights both of the Earl or the Crown and the bishop; and, a little before the Queen's marriage, he got a right to her third of the revenues of Holyrood abbey, or a pension of £990 of money, besides a large quantity of every sort of grain, and was in consequence prevented from clamouring at the change which was made in favour of Bothwell. The earldom or crown estate of Orkney, is said by some authorities to have been resumed by him on Bothwell's disgrace; but from an extant act of parliament it appears to have, for 14 years, or till 1581, regularly yielded up its revenues for behoof of the Crown. In 1581 it was restored to him by act of parliament, with the same latitude of possession and loftiness of jurisdiction as when originally granted by Mary; in 1587 it was revoked by another act of parliament, and for two years afterwards was let out for £4,000 Scottish a-year, to Sir John Maitland of Thirlstane and Sir Ludovick Ballantine, who were respectively Lord-chancellor and Justice-clerk; in 1589 it was re-granted to Lord Robert Stuart for an annual rent of £2,073 6s. 8d. Scottish; and in 1591 it was infefted to his lordship

in life-rent, and his son Patrick in fee. After Lord Robert's death, which occurred in 1592, and another resumption made by the Crown, Patrick got charters, in 1600, of both the earldom and the bishopric, so that their joint rights were concentrated in his person; yet he obtained not, as Mary's grant gave to his father a right either to "the whole" lands and isles of Orkney and Shetland, or to the feudal superiority over the landholders, but, on the other hand, was bound to administer justice according to the peculiar laws of the region before it belonged to the Scottish crown. Both his father and he, however, were proud, avaricious, cruel, and dissipated; and, whether they possessed power legally, or could wield it by extortion and usurpation, they cared not, provided they could so work it as to demolish the rights and liberties of their people, and amass for themselves the influences, the monopolies, and the possessions of tyranny.

Udal lands and tenements were free from taxation to the Crown, or vassalage to a lord superior; they could not be alienated, except by what was called "a shynde bill," obtained with the consent of all heirs in the Fouldry court; and, at the death of a possessor, they were divided, without fine and in equal portions, among all their children. Earls Robert and Patrick aimed with their whole energy to destroy the system, and to introduce feudal tenures; they so summoned and adjourned the great Fouldry court, as to possess a master-key to its movements; they perverted both this court and every other by the introduction of their creatures; they silenced and overawed the refractory udallers by means of a licentious soldiery; and they employed their rights over the temporalities of the bishopric as a pretext for levying fines from such landholders as incurred any censure of the church. They, in consequence, wrested much landed property from the rightful owners, and terrified not a few of the udal proprietors into a surrender of their peculiar privileges, an acknowledgment of feudal vassalage, and an acceptance of tenure by charter. The rents of the earldom being paid chiefly in kind, too, they, in order to increase the amount of proceeds without changing the nominal bulk, twice arbitrarily increased in value the weights used in the country; raising the mark, which was originally 8 ounces, first to 10 and next to 12, and the lispund, which was originally 12 pounds, first to 15 and next to 18. Earl Patrick even excelled his father in outrageous despotism; he compelled the people to work like slaves in carrying on his buildings and other works; he confiscated the lands of the inhabitants on the most trivial pretences; he summarily distrained the moveable goods of any man who dared to leave the islands without his own or his deputies' special licence; and—in crowning display of at once his savageness and his avarice—he ordained that "if any man tried to supply or give relief to ships, or any vessel distressed by tempest, the same shall be punished in his person, and fined at the Earl's pleasure." Such lugubrious wailings and indignant complaints were eventually and increasingly addressed to the throne, in appeal from his multiplied oppressions, that he was at length recalled, shut up in prison, and accused of high treason. His natural son, the bastard of Orkney, aided by about 500 persons—probably military retainers who identified their own interests with the family's illegal greatness—made an ineffectual attempt to achieve some feat in his favour. The miserable Earl was abhorred over the scene of his despotisms; he was violently suspected at court; he was vigilantly prosecuted by Law, the bishop of Orkney; he probably suffered from contorted and exaggerated because interested accusation; and, in 1612, by really a judicial murder, however foul were his crimes, he was ignominiously hanged at Edinburgh. His name, particularly in Shetland, continues to the present day to be mentioned with antipathy and disgust.

The lands of the earldom, under the pretext that a forfeiture might injure those proprietors who had resigned their udal tenures and taken out charters, were not, according to the usual course, declared forfeited immediately upon Earl Patrick's attainder. Many of the proprietors were instantly alarmed into the measure of asking and accepting charters from the Crown in the usual feudal form; and all, under apprehension that another taskmaster might be set over them akin in character to the two last, importuned the King to annex the islands inalienably to the Crown. James VI. thus all but completed the ruin of the feudal tenures; and he, at the same time, mocked the distracted islands with a most unkingly double-tonguedness of treatment. He formally annexed "the lands and earldom of Orkney and Zetland to the Crown to remain in time coming," and he admonished the people by proclamation against all fear of the islands reverting "to their former condition of misrule, trouble, and oppression;" yet he made no restoration of the lands which had been unlawfully seized by the last Earls, he set up the rental of Earl Patrick as the rule for future guidance, and, to complete his tantalizing conduct, he immediately began to let them out on high terms to a series of farmers-general. Sir James Stewart of Kilsyth held them for a brief period. Sir George Hay of Kinfauns, the Lord-chancellor, next rented them for 40,000 merks Scottish a-year; but, probably finding them no great bargain, after they had been so long plundered by the two Earls, he resigned them at the end of three years. The inhabitants, after being for a short period oppressed without mercy by some other farmers-general, petitioned the King that no man might "be interponed between his Majesty and them, but that they might remain his Majesty's immediate vassals." In response to this appeal, the islands were, for a few years, closely annexed to the Crown; but they again began to be leased out for rents, high or low according to the interest the lessees had with the court or the ministry, and to be subjected as before to such ceaseless maltreatment as was utterly incompatible with social prosperity, or with advance in the arts. In fact, for two centuries after their cession by Norway to the Crown of Scotland, Orkney and Shetland seem to have been much in the condition of a Turkish province undergoing the rival and emulating scourgings of a quick succession of rapacious pashas.

In 1643, they were, with all the regalities belonging to them, granted by Charles I. in mortgage to William, Earl of Morton, but were redeemable by the Crown in payment of an alleged debt of £30,000. They were, however, mortgaged by the next Earl to assist Charles, and were afterwards confiscated by Cromwell. At the Restoration in 1662, they were given back to the Earl of Morton; and under his arbitrary control, the Fouldry court was abolished. In 1669, they were again, by act of parliament, annexed 'for ever' to the Crown; and, during upwards of 30 years, they were anew leased out to various farmers-general. In 1707, they were restored in the old form of a mortgage—redeemable by the Crown for £30,000, but subject to an annual feuduty of £500—to James, Earl of Morton, and were placed under his jurisdiction as their admiral and hereditary steward and justiciary. In 1742, Lord Morton, though his revenues from the islands were computed to amount to £3,000 sterling a-year, pretended that they did not yield a rental equal to the interest of the alleged mortgage, and contrived, on

this pretext, to get an act of parliament declaring them irredeemable. In 1747, at the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, he was compensated for those of Orkney and Shetland with £7,500; and, in 1766, after being harassed with complaints, quarrels, and lawsuits, he sold the estate for £60,000 to Sir Lawrence Dundas, the grandfather of the present Earl of Zetland. One of the lawsuits, and the chief one which annoyed the Earl of Morton, was a judicial attempt on the part of the proprietors to get the weights which regulated their rental in kind restored to their original value; but it proved unsuccessful. Sir Lawrence Dundas, in his turn, met a similar defeat; for, conceiving soon after he made his purchase, that he was entitled to higher powers than had been wielded by his predecessor, he made an expensive but vain effort to get them recognised by the law-courts. In later times the Dundas family, who continue to enjoy the great estate, have flung many amenities over islands which were so long desolated by oppression, and have erected so many monuments in the hearts of the people, and sprinkled so many improvements over the surface of the soil, as furnish materials for an altogether new era in their history.

The lands which belonged to the bishops of Orkney, and which lay intermixed on every island, parish, and even township, with those of the earldom, were, about the close of the 16th century, so exchanged and compacted as to be substituted by continuous and unique lands in Pomona and other islands. The jurisdiction of the bishopric and of the earldom were, at the same time, rendered distinct, and instead of perpetuating the contentions which arose out of their union, began to be exercised with concord to the country. Bishop Law, by whose influence these changes were effected, and who interested himself much in the civil welfare of Orkney, was, in 1615, translated to Glasgow. His successor, threatened with excommunication by the General Assembly which met at Glasgow in 1638, and awed by its proceedings in pronouncing the abolition of episcopacy, quietly resigned his see. The bishopric was afterwards, for a short time, revived; nor, till about the year 1700, did it wholly yield to the ascendancy and final establishment of Presbyterianism. The revenues of the see have, since that period, been either held by the Crown, and managed by an agent, or leased out to the holders of the earldom, or to farmers-general; and at present they are under the control of the commissioners of the Queen's woods, forests, and land-revenues, to be expended, as is believed, for the benefit of the Crown.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND, a maritime county, comprising the northern islands of Scotland. In its topography, agriculture, trade, and all other matters, except its collective statistics, it will be found fully noticed in the two articles Orkney and Shetland. Its area has been variously estimated at 936 square miles or 598,726 acres, and 1,325 square miles or 848,000 acres; and according to the latter estimate, 220,000 acres are cultivated, 112,000 are pastoral, and 516,000 are unprofitable. In 1854 there were 329 landowners; of whom 266 had a Scotch valuation not exceeding £50,—25 not exceeding £100,—12 not exceeding £200,—10 not exceeding £500,—6 not exceeding £1,000,—6 not exceeding £2,000,—2 not exceeding £5,000,—1 not exceeding £10,000,—and 1 upwards of £10,000. In the same year there were 6,541 occupiers of land, each paying a rental of less than £20, and aggregately holding 44,961 acres of arable land, and possessing 9,219 horses, 36,789 cattle, 38,758 sheep, and 8,915 swine. The valued rent in 1674 was £57,786 Scotch; the annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £20,938,—in 1849, £40,054; and the real rental, as ascertained under the new valuation act in 1855, was in Orkney, £40,900 14s. 10d.,—and in Shetland upwards of £22,000. The average fiars prices from 1848 to 1854, both inclusive, were 16s. 8$\frac{6}{12}$d. for bere, 12s. 3$\frac{1}{12}$d. for oatmeal, and 15s. 3$\frac{8}{12}$d. for malt.

The parliamentary constituency of the county in 1855 was 664; of whom 472 were in Orkney, and 192 in Shetland. The sheriff, commissary, and admiralty courts are held at Kirkwall and at Lerwick on Thursdays during session. Sheriff small debt courts are held at Stromness four times a-year; at St. Margaret's Hope, in South Ronaldshay, three times a-year; and at Burravoa in Shetland, twice a-year. Justice of peace small debt courts are held at Kirkwall on the first Wednesday of every month, at Stromness on the last Tuesday of every month, and at Lerwick on the first Tuesday of May, and on the first Wednesday of every other month. The number of committals for crime, in the year, within the county, was 27 in the average of 1836—1840, 52 in the average of 1841—1845, 37 in the average of 1846—1850, 31 in 1852, 44 in 1853, and 45 in 1854. The sums paid yearly for expenses of criminal prosecutions, in the years 1846—1852, ranged from £285 to £752. The total number of persons confined, within the year ending 30th June 1854, in the jail at Kirkwall, was 40, and in the jail at Fort Charlotte in Shetland, 52; and the average duration of the confinement of the former was 18 days,—of the latter 28 days. Nine parishes in the county are assessed, and 23 unassessed, for the poor. The number of registered poor in the year 1852-3 was 1,682; in the year 1853-4, 1,708. The number of casual poor in 1852-3 was 360; in 1853-4, 386. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1852-3 was £2,377; in 1853-4, £2,490. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1852-3, was £286; in 1853-4, £236. The assessment in 1855, in Orkney, for prisons, was 2s. 10$\frac{1}{2}$d., and for rogue-money, 8s. 5$\frac{1}{2}$d. per £100 Scots of valued rent; in Shetland, for prisons and rogue-money, 7$\frac{3}{4}$d. per merk land. Population of the county in 1801, 46,824; in 1811, 46,153; in 1821, 53,124; in 1831, 58,239; in 1841, 61,065; in 1851, 62,533. Males in 1851, 27,495; females, 35,038. Inhabited houses in 1851, 11,334; uninhabited, 321; building, 23.

The county is ecclesiastically divided into the synod of Orkney, with the three presbyteries of Kirkwall, Cairston, and North Isles, and the synod of Shetland, with the three presbyteries of Lerwick, Burravoe, and Olnafirth. The number of original parishes is much greater than the extent of the territory requires, and is variously estimated; but many of the parishes are clustered into unions, and two or three are subdivided, so that the number of ministerial charges, within the Established church, is 31 quoad civilia, 4 quoad sacra, and 2 of a mere chapel character. The patronage of all the quoad civilia parishes, excepting those of Kirkwall and St. Ola, is in the hands of the Earl of Zetland. The Free church also has a synod of Orkney, and a synod of Shetland; each, however, comprising only one presbytery, the synod being a presbytery, and the presbytery a synod. The United Presbyterian church likewise has a presbytery of Orkney, comprising 15 congregations, 12 of which are in the Orkney islands, 2 in Shetland, and 1 in Caithness. In 1851, the number of places of worship within the county of Orkney and Shetland was 151; of which 55 belonged to the Established church, 26 to the Free church, 17 to the United Presbyterian church, 2 to the Original Secession church, 18 to

the Independents, 9 to the Baptists, and 24 to the Original Connexion Methodists. The number of sittings in 39 of the Established places of worship was 16,538; in 22 of the Free church places of worship, 8,570; in 14 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 6,819; in the 2 Original Secession places of worship, 950; in 14 of the Independent chapels, 2,935; in 5 of the Baptist chapels, 685; and in 18 of the Original Connexion Methodist chapels, 3,264. The maximum attendance on the Census Sabbath at 34 of the Establishment places of worship was 7,192; at 21 of the Free church places of worship, 4,624; at 14 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 5,347; at the 2 Original Secession places of worship, 386; at 13 of the Independent chapels, 1,300; at the 9 Baptist chapels, 764; and at 15 of the Original Connexion Methodist chapels, 1,327. There were in 1851, in the county, 111 public day schools, attended by 3,653 males and 1,954 females,—31 private day-schools, attended by 396 males and 498 females.—and 130 Sabbath-schools, attended by 2,821 males and 3,706 females.

ORMIDALE. See Kilmadan.

ORMISTON, a parish, containing the post-office village of Ormiston, and the village of House of Muir, in the middle of the western verge of Haddingtonshire. It is bounded on the west by Edinburghshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Tranent, Pencaitland, and Humbie. Its length, from north to south, is 4½ miles; its breadth, owing to deep indentations and projections on its east side, is exceedingly changeful, and varies from 3 furlongs to 3½ miles; and its area is 3,245 acres. The surface, along the southern frontier, is somewhat upland and bare; but everywhere else it is low, beautifully cultivated, and well embellished. About 30 parts in 33 of the whole area are in tillage; and between 160 and 180 acres are under plantation. The soil is very variable, ranging from a light loam on a gravelly bottom to a stiff clay upon a bottom of till. A considerable aggregate is disposed in gardens, yielding marketable produce to the value of about £900 in the year. The arable lands, exclusive of the gardens, were estimated in 1835 to yield an annual produce to the value of £12,865, and the pastures to the value of £1,333. The Tyne, here a mere streamlet, about 8 miles from its source, runs ¼ a mile north-eastward within the parish, and ⅔ of a mile eastward along the southern margin of one of its projections; and the light loamy land, with gravelly subsoil, lies along both sides of this stream. Coal exists in at least three workable seams; but, south of the Tyne, appears to have been worked at a date beyond record, and is nearly exhausted. Limestone abounds in the south, and has long been extensively worked. Freestone is plentiful, and in several places has been quarried, but is not of good quality for building. Ironstone seems also to exist. The Earl of Hopetoun is the sole heritor of the parish, and has a seat, called Ormiston Hall, nearly in its centre. Part of the old mansion-house of the manor stands about 200 yards to the west, and is consolidated with buildings which form the suite of offices and servants' houses. The modern mansion consists of four parts, three of them built at various periods since 1747, when the estate was purchased by the Earl of Hopetoun, and one by the former proprietor in 1745. In the old house George Wishart the Reformer, then under the protection of Cockburn, its proprietor, was, in January 1545, made prisoner by the Earl of Bothwell, and thence led away to martyrdom, under the infamous Cardinal Beaton, at St. Andrews. In the garden flourishes a remarkable yew-tree, under which the venerable martyr is said to have occasionally preached. The tree is probably upwards of 3½ centuries in growth, having been considered old in 1561; it measures 18 feet in girth, 58 feet in height, and 180 feet in the circumference of its branches, or the area which they overlie. In the south corner of the parish are vestiges of a circular camp, British or Danish. On the lands of Paiston anciently stood a village of about ½ a mile in length; and between that village and Templehall there were anciently a burying-ground and probably a church. The parish is well provided with roads; but the nearest railway station is at Tranent. Population in 1831, 838; in 1851, 811. Houses, 161. Assessed property in 1843, £5,523 18s. 6d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Hopetoun. Stipend, £250 4s. 7d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £190 13s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £29 18s. 9d., with about £30 fees, and some other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1856, and contains 420 sittings. It is an elegant structure, in the Old English Gothic style of architecture. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 110; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £48 5s. 11½d. There are non-parochial schools at Paiston and House-of-Muir. The ancient church was dedicated to St. Giles; and was granted, with its pertinents, to the hospital of Soutra. When the possessions of that hospital were annexed by the widowed queen of James II. to her collegiate church of Trinity in Edinburgh, the ecclesiastical revenues of Ormiston were distributed in equal shares among the four prebendaries of Ormiston, Gileston, Hill, and Newlands, belonging to her college. The estate of Paiston, which now forms the south end of the parish, was annexed to it after the Reformation; and previously belonged to Pencaitland. The descendants of the Orme, whoever he was, who gave name to the original parish, possessed it during the 12th and 13th centuries. In 1368 it passed by marriage to the family of Cockburn, and remained with them till the middle of last century. The Cockburns were, for several generations, distinguished as lawyers and statesmen, figuring illustriously both in the college-of-justice and in parliament. John, the last but one of the family, acted a prominent part in the negotiation of the national union, and represented Haddingtonshire in successive parliaments of the United Kingdom from 1707 to 1741. But his chief fame is, that he was the grand promoter of modern agricultural improvement in East Lothian, the originator at Ormiston of the first bleachfield in the kingdom, and the introducer of various other though less signally useful arts and establishments.

The Village of Ormiston stands at the intersection of the road from Tranent to Pathhead with the road from Pencaitland to Dalkeith, on the left bank of the Tyne, on a site 276 feet above the level of the sea, 1⅔ mile west of Pencaitland, 2½ miles south of Tranent, 6 east by north of Dalkeith, 8 west-south-west of Haddington, and 12 east-south-east of Edinburgh. It consists principally of one broad street, extending east and west. Some of the houses are of two stories; and these, as well as some cottages, are occasionally let to genteel families as summer retreats. Gardens are attached to all the principal houses, stocked with fruit-trees and shrubs, and, in some instances, well-enclosed with stone walls. The village is shaded with wood, stands in the vicinity of the Earl of Hopetoun's beautiful demesne, and presents soft but powerful attractions to lovers of quiet, balmy, rural landscape. Toward the end of last century it had a bleachfield, a starch-work, a distillery, and a brewery; but it is now bereft of

them all, and has become the home chiefly of an agricultural people. In the centre of it stands an old cross, on the site of an ancient Roman Catholic chapel, which remained entire at the end of last century, and was then used as the parish schoolhouse, but has since been removed. Population, about 340.

ORMISTON, Roxburghshire. See ECKFORD.

ORMISTON-HILL. See KIRKNEWTON.

ORMISTON (OLD). See NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

ORMSARY. See KNAPDALE (SOUTH).

ORNOCHIE. See MONIFIETH.

ORONSAY. See ORANSAY.

ORPHIR, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the south of the Mainland district of Orkney. It comprises the island of Cava and a district, constituting its main body, in Pomona. Cava has been noticed in its own alphabetical place. The Pomona district, or main body of the parish, is bounded on the north-west and north by Stenness and Firth, on the east by Kirkwall, and on the south and west by Scalpa flow. It is nearly a parallelogram extending from east-north-east to west-south-west, and measures 7 miles by about 3½. A range of hills runs along the north-western and northern boundary, lifting the highest summit 700 feet above sea-level; and the surface thence to the sea is a tumulated descent, giving, amidst a continued series of hills and dales, a prevailing southerly exposure. The eastern district is characterized by heathy rising grounds and large peat-mosses, whence fuel is supplied to both Orphir and Kirkwall. The soil of the other districts is predominantly clay or moss, separate or in mixture; and, when well-manured, it yields, even under indifferent culture, more than sufficient produce for local use. A few places near the coast have a rich loam mixed with stones. The Loch of Kirbister, a little south-east of the centre of the parish, is between 2 and 3 miles in circumference, abounds with excellent sea-trout, and sends off a streamlet of sufficient water-power to drive extensive machinery. The sea-coast, including sinuosities, extends to 12 miles; it has, in general, a bold rocky shore of from 40 to 50 feet high; and it is finely indented with bays and creeks, one of which, called the bay of Houton, is protected by an islet at the entrance, and forms a safe harbour for small vessels. Mineral springs occur in every district; and one at Scoridale has long been noted for its tonic, diuretic, and antiscorbutic properties. Sandstone abounds; trap, of a kind suitable for building, is frequent; some excellent flagstones are quarried; fine white and blue clay, such as serves for colouring hearth-stones, is dug up in Staugro-bay; and bog iron-ore is comparatively plentiful. The principal landed proprietors have neat comfortable dwellings and large gardens. The late Lord Armadale, a judge in the Court of Session, was the most extensive landowner of the parish in his time; and his mansion, called the Hall of Clairstran, is a double house of modern construction, at present occupied by a tenant. Belonging to the parish, about a mile east of Cava, is a curiously formed rock or skerry, well-known to seamen, and fantastically called the Barrel of Butter. In the parish churchyard are the remains of a very ancient building, rudely resembling the Pantheon at Rome, a rotundo, open at top, 20 feet high, 18 feet in diameter, and sending out, on the east side, a vaulted recess, the site probably of an ancient altar. Remains of Romish chapels—of which this seems to have been one—occur in every district. Barrows or tumuli are numerous. An ancient circular tower about 180 feet in circumference, stands in the district of Swanbister, and probably was the residence of Sueno Boerstrop, who was killed at the house of Paul, one of the Norwegian Counts of Orkney. The parish is advantageously situated for commerce; and is traversed by the road from Kirkwall to Stromness. Population in 1831, 996; in 1851, 1,157. Houses, 248. Assessed property in 1815, £1,166.

This parish is in the presbytery of Cairston, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary, £26, with about £6 fees. The parish church was built in 1829, and contains 574 sittings. There is a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £83 1s. 4½d. There are two schools maintained by mortifications. A hill behind the manse commands a view of twenty-five islands and twenty-three parishes, or of most of Orkney and much of Caithness and Sutherland, with a large expanse of the eastern and western oceans. Orphir is supposed to have its name from *yarfo* or 'fireland,' a species of fuel-earth with which its eastern district supplies the circumjacent country.

ORR, Kirkcudbrightshire. See URR.

ORR (LOCH). See BALLINGRAY.

ORR (THE), a rivulet of the south-west of Fifeshire. It rises on the eastern skirts of the Saline hills, and runs in an easterly direction, through the parishes of Dunfermline, Beath, Ballingray, Auchterderran, and Dysart, to a junction with the Lochty at the boundary between the last of these parishes and Markinch; and the united stream flows 1½ mile further, through Markinch, to a confluence with the Leven, at a point about 3 miles above the latter's influx to Largo bay. The Orr's entire length of course, to its confluence with the Leven, is, exclusive of windings, about 15 miles. It traverses Loch Fitty on the mutual border of Dunfermline and Beath, and receives the Kelty on its left bank on the western border of Auchterderran, and the stream coming from Loch Gelly on its right bank near the church of Auchterderran. It has everywhere a flat course, and is a muddy stream of no great depth.

ORREA. See REDGORTON and FORFAR.

ORRIN (THE), a river of the south-east of Rossshire. It rises on the north side of Craig-Mon, 5 miles north of Loch-Monar, and has an easterly course of about 27 miles to the Conan, below Brahan-castle in Urray. A little below its source it expands into the lochlets Negin and Neriech. The Orrin is a very irregular stream; now very generally fordable, and now rolling along in sudden and vast floods which spread terror and devastation over lands adjacent to its banks. A wooden bridge thrown across it behind the manse of Urray, at the expense of Mr. M'Kenzie of Seaforth, was swept away by a flood in 1839, but was replaced by a stronger erection at the expense of the county.

ORROCK, a high basaltic hill in the parish of Burntisland, Fifeshire. Part of it displays a beautiful basaltic colonnade; and its west side is bare and steep, and has its skirts covered with debris.

ORSAY (ISLE), or OVERSAY, an islet at the point of the Rhinns of Islay in Argyleshire. Here stands a lighthouse, erected in 1824, showing a light which flashes once in every five seconds, and is visible at the distance of 17 nautical miles.

ORTON, a post-office station in the parish of Rothes, Morayshire.

ORWELL, a parish, containing the post-town of Milnathort and the village of Middleton, in the north of Kinross-shire. It is bounded on the eastern part of the south by Loch-Leven, and elsewhere by the parishes of Kinross, Fossoway, Dunning, Forgandenny, Forteviot, Arngask, Strathmiglo, and Port-

moak. Its length eastward is 9½ miles; its greatest breadth is about 3½ miles; and its area is about 21 square miles. The surface, in all the southern and south-eastern districts, is low, prevailingly level, and diversified with gentle swells and rising-grounds; and thence it gradually rises into hilly heights, called the braes of Orwell, and then, toward the northern boundary, shoots suddenly up into a frontier range of the Ochils, with summits of about 1,000 or 1,100 feet above sea-level. The soil in the low districts is partly loam, but principally a sandy clay, occasionally mixed with till or gravel; and that of the arable parts of the braes is generally a sharp good gravel, well adapted to potatoes and turnips. The prevailing rock is the old red sandstone, extensively dislodged and not a little contorted by trap. A mass of clay porphyry, unusually hard and compact, occupies several miles in the west; and a smaller, though still vast, mass of greenstone occurs in the east. The South Quiech begins to touch the north-west extremity of the parish a little below its source; and, before passing into Kinross, runs nearly 5 miles along the western and southern boundary. The North Quiech rises very near the north-west extremity; makes some beautiful little cascades among the hills; and, over a course of about 6 miles south-eastward to Loch-Leven, drains the greater part of the parish. Pure water wells up in many a spring, and may anywhere be obtained by a brief boring. The margin of Loch-Leven touches the parish over an extent of 1½ mile. About 8,000 acres of the parochial area are in tillage; about 4,300 are in pasture; about 700 are under wood and in gardens; and about 500 are waste. There are nine or ten considerable proprietors, and about fifty-two smaller ones; and most of them farm part or whole of their own lands. A principal antiquity is noticed in our article Burleigh-castle. On the farm of Orwell, and near Loch-Leven, are two standing-stones, respectively 6½ and 8 feet high. Among the Ochils stands Carn-a-vain, formerly a prodigious collection of loose stones, but now much reduced by the loss of many hundreds of cart-loads which were carried away for dike-building. The parish is traversed northward by the public road from Edinburgh to Perth, and eastward by that from Stirling to Cupar. Population in 1831, 3,005; in 1851, 2,569. Houses, 464. Assessed property in 1843, £12,533 2s. 9d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kinross, and synod of Fife. Patron, Sir Graham Montgomery, Bart. Stipend, £155 19s. 11d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £50 fees. The parish church was built about 1729, and contains 646 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 360; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £213 9s. 9½d. There is an United Presbyterian church, built in 1764, and containing 756 sittings. There are five private schools and a public library. In the reign of Robert Bruce, Orwell was only a chapelry; and, in its ecclesiastical interests, was given by that king to the monks of Dunfermline.

OSCAR'S-BAY, a small bay, forming a natural harbour, on the west side of the island of Lismore, in Loch-Linnhe, Argyleshire. It is also called Loch-Oscar; and the landing-place within it is called Portnamurloch. A group of islets lies in its mouth, protecting it from the sea; and the chief one of them is called the island of Oscar's-bay. The entrance on the north side of the islets is dangerous, but that on the south side is clear; and the interior of the bay affords anchorage and shelter to vessels of any burden.

OSNABURGH, a post-office village in the parish of Dairsie, Fifeshire. It stands 3 miles north-east of Cupar, on the road thence to Tayport. It is also called Dairsie-moor. Population, 205. Houses, 55.

OTTER. See Kilfinan.

OTTERBURN. See Longformacus.

OTTERSTON. See Dalgetty.

OTTERSWICK-BAY, a bay on the north-east side of the island of Sanday, in Orkney. The name Otterswick is a corruption of Odinswick. The bay penetrates the land, or rather runs up between two peninsulas, to the extent of 3½ miles, with a mean breadth of 1½ or 1½ mile; and it is traditionally believed to occupy the site of a wooded plain which was overwhelmed by the sea. The head of it is separated from the head of Kettleloft-bay on the opposite side of the island only by a low isthmus; and the action of high tides at times looks as if, at no distant period, it would sweep through this isthmus, and cut the island in two. The adjacent shores on the east, likewise, are low, and subject to inundation in an easterly gale at spring-tide; and, previous to the erection of the lighthouse on Start-point, at the most easterly extremity of the eastern peninsula, shipwrecks were frequent on this coast. Otterswick-bay affords safe anchorage for vessels of any size; and a little within its entrance, on the west side, is a sort of inner harbour, with a soft sandy beach on which small vessels may, at any time, be safely beached. The bay has a vast abundance of shell-fish.

OTTERVORE, a piece of sea, 4½ miles by 2, at the north end of the Barra group of Outer Hebrides. It extends westward between Gigha and a vast powdering of islets on the south, and Fuday on the north, to the isthmus between the main body and the northerly peninsula of Barra. The name is sometimes applied more largely to the whole sound between Barra and South Uist.

OUAN (Loch), a small lake, about a mile north of Loch-Turret, in the parish of Monivaird, Perthshire. Only a small space in the middle of it is free from aquatic vegetation; and that space is remarkably abundant in trout.

OUDE (The), a rivulet of Nether Lorn, Argyleshire. It rises among the braes of Lorn, and has a run of between 7 and 8 miles eastward to the head of Loch-Melfort, in the parish of Kilninver. About 2 miles below its source it expands, for 1½ mile, into Loch-Tralig.

OUSIE. See Dingwall.

OUT-SKERRIES. See Nesting and Skerries (Out).

OUTTERWARDS. See Largs.

OVERBERVIE. See Glenbervie.

OVERBIE. See Eskdalemuir.

OVERBRAE, a hill, affording an inexhaustible supply of peat fuel to the surrounding country, in the parish of King-Edward, Aberdeenshire.

OVERSAY. See Orsay (Isle).

OVERTON, a village in the parish of Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire. It has a station on the Caledonian railway, 1 mile south-east of the Wishaw station, and 3½ north-west of Carluke. This station has hitherto been of use chiefly as a depôt for the Lesmahago coal; and in its vicinity, on the north, the mineral branch railway goes off toward Morningside.

OVERTON, a village in the west of the Abbey parish of Paisley, Renfrewshire. It is inhabited principally by colliers and weavers.

OVERTON, one of three divisions of the village of Smalholm, in the parish of Smalholm, on the turnpike between Kelso and Edinburgh, 5½ miles north-west of the former, Roxburghshire. Jointly

with the other divisions, West Third and East Third, its population is 360.

OXCLEUGH. See Lowes (Loch of the).

OXENFORD-CASTLE. See Cranston.

OXGANG. See Kirkintilloch.

OXHILL-BURN, a brook of the parish of Rathven, Banffshire. Here is a medicinal spring of provincial repute for hooping-cough, but really possessing little, if any, intrinsic value.

OXNA, an inhabited island in the parish of Tingwall, Shetland. It measures about 3 miles in circumference, and lies about 4 miles south-west of Scalloway.

OXNAM, a parish near the middle of the eastern border of Roxburghshire. Its post-town is Jedburgh, 4 miles west-north-west of its church. It is bounded by England, and by the parishes of Jedburgh, Southdean, Crailing, and Hounam. Its length north-north-westward is 10 miles; its greatest breadth is 5 miles; and its area is about 33 square miles. The southern, and part of the eastern boundary, except for a brief way where it is touched by the English river Coquet, near the source of that stream, is formed by the water-shed of the Cheviots, between Blackhall-hill and Fairwood-fell, a distance of 7 miles. The swells or summits of the ridge have an altitude of less than 2,000 feet; but they lift the eye away to the German ocean, and command a magnificent view of the country enclosed between the screens of the Cheviot, the Hartfell, and the Lammermoor mountain-ranges. The interior, generally viewed, is a sea of dome-like hills, smooth and green, and gracefully curved in their outline, diminishing in altitude as they recede from the monarch heights of the frontier, and eventually admitting tillage up their soft ascents. One valley, the basin of the Oxnam rivulet, lies along the centre of nearly two-thirds of the parish, and is beautifully undulated and otherwise diversified in its surface. Ravines, picturesque defiles, and romantic dells, ploughed up by the long action of the mountain streams, run in various directions among the hills, adorned, over much of their extent, with natural wood. Belts and clumps of plantation, amounting in all to 600 acres, and consisting chiefly of the Scottish pine and the larch, climb the upland ascents, or crown the summits of the gentler eminences. The Oxnam rivulet, as already hinted, drains the greater part of the parish. A tributary of the Jed runs for 1½ mile along the western boundary; and the Jed itself, after receiving that tributary, runs nearly two miles on the same boundary. The Kail rises in several head-streams in the extreme south, and runs 4 miles northward into Hounam, at the distance all the way of about 1½ mile from the water-shed of the Cheviots. Limestone exists near the Jed; but being under a deep cover, and at a great distance from coal, cannot be worked. Sandstone, of firm texture and a beautiful whiteness, and believed to belong to the coal measures, abounds in the south, intersected by a thick dyke of trap. The transition rocks prevail in the north. A weak chalybeate spring, near Fairloans, was formerly of some medicinal repute, but has fallen into disuse. The soil of the arable lands has great diversity of character, exhibiting loam, clay, and gravel by turns, with every intermediate variety of kind and combination. About 3,500 acres are in tillage; and about 16,970 are pastoral or waste. The landowners are the Duke of Roxburgh, the Marquis of Lothian, Scott of Fala, Rutherfurd of Edgerston, and four others. The estimated value of raw produce in 1837 was £20,297; the value of assessed property in 1843, £7,653 15s. 11d.; and the amount of the real rental in 1856, £9,252 5s. 5d. A Roman causeway—that which has been traced from Boroughbridge in Yorkshire to the Lothians by way of St. Boswells—forms the whole east boundary, and is a favourite resort and squatting ground of the border 'muggers' or gypsies. Three old forts—survivors of the numerous strengths which studded this battle-territory of a thousand border raids, and places so strong in masonry that building materials may be taken more easily from a natural quarry than from their walls—exist in partial preservation respectively at Dolphiston, at Mossburnford, and on an eminence on the east side of Oxnam-water, about 500 yards west of the church. There were formerly two villages, Oxnam and Newbigging, both of some local note; but they have entirely disappeared. Fairs for sheep and lands are held in August and October at Pennymuir. The parish is traversed by a road from Jedburgh and Ancrum, by Oxnam water, to a pass through the Cheviots. Population in 1831, 676; in 1851, 669. Houses, 117.

This parish is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £248 15s. 3d.; glebe, £16. Unappropriated teinds, £1,185 12s. 10d. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with about £28 fees, and upwards of £14 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1758, and contains 258 sittings. The ancient church belonged to the abbey of Jedburgh, and was served by a vicar. A chapel, the ruins and cemetery of which still exist, stood at Plenderleith. The barony of Oxnam was given by David II. to Sir Duncan Wallace, and his consort the Countess of Carrick. Part of Oxnam parish is included in the new quoad sacra parish of Edgerston. See Jedburgh.

OXNAM (The), a rivulet of Roxburghshire. It rises in the parish of Oxnam, 2½ miles from the English border, runs 5½ miles north-north-westward to Oxnam church, and then moves northward another mile through Oxnam parish, a mile on the boundary between it and Jedburgh, 1¼ mile across the neck of territory which connects the main body of the northern division of Jedburgh with its eastern wing, and 2 miles through Crailing, past the village of that name, to the Teviot, ⅔ of a mile above the village of Eckford. For 5 miles it flows amid the glens and gorges of pastoral uplands; and afterwards it moves along in many serpentine windings between generally steep and romantic banks. Its tributaries are numerous, but all inconsiderable, and chiefly mountain rills in the parish of Oxnam. It abounds in excellent trout.

OXNOR, an islet belonging to the parish of Tingwall, in Shetland.

OXTON, a post-office village in the parish of Channelkirk, Berwickshire. It stands on the right bank of the Leader, a little west of the road from Edinburgh to Kelso, 4½ miles north-north-west of Lauder. Population, about 240.

OYKELL. See Oikell.

OYNE, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Insch, Culsalmond, Rayne, Chapel-of-Garioch, Monymusk, Keig, and Premnay. Its length southward is nearly 6 miles; its greatest breadth is 3½ miles; and its area is about 17 square miles. The Shevock runs on its northern boundary, dividing it from Insch and Culsalmond; the Ury immediately after receiving the Shevock, runs along the north-eastern boundary, dividing the parish from Rayne; the Gadie runs eastward, through the northern district of the parish, to the Ury; and the Don runs on the greater part of the southern boundary, forming the division with Monymusk. The mountain Bennochie, whose entire extent from west to east is about 5 miles, and from north to south

about 3½ miles, has about three-fourths of its whole mass within Oyne, standing across it between the Gadie and the Don, and forming a stupendous natural barrier between its northern and southern districts. This mountain is conspicuous throughout the surrounding country by at once its magnitude, its elevation, and its series of six round summits,—the loftiest of which, called Mother-Top, has an altitude of 1,677 feet above the level of the sea. The district of the parish north of Bennochie is the richest in soil, and contains about four-fifths of the population. The predominant rock everywhere is granite. About 3,200 imperial acres in the parish are in tillage; about 2,000 are under wood; about 450 are good natural pasture; and about 5,350 are moor, moss, and bare rock on Bennochie. The principal landowners are G. E. Dalrymple, Esq., of Westhall, and Sir G. D. H. Elphinstone, Bart., of Logie, and four others. Westhall-house, a mile north of Bennochie, is an ancient mansion of unascertained date, so repaired and enlarged in recent times as to be still a good baronial residence. Westhall is mentioned by Buchanan as a seat belonging to the diocesan church of Aberdeen so early as the 13th century, and it probably remained in the possession of the church till after the Reformation. Pittodrie-house, situated on the eastern slope of Bennochie, at an elevation of fully 500 feet above the level of the sea, is a pleasant mansion surrounded with wood, and commanding a fine prospect. Tillyfour-house, situated in the southern district of the parish, is an old building not now inhabited by its proprietor, and notable for having once belonged to the Earl of Mar. Harthill-castle, on the north skirt of Bennochie, is the ruin of an old fortalice which belonged to a branch of the family of Leith, and whose last possessor was a noted freebooter. Three ancient stones, with Runic sculptures, formerly lay flat on the moor of Carden, but were set upright in the dyke of that moor, overlooking the road from Inverury to Huntly. The parish is traversed, across its northern district, by the Great North of Scotland railway, and has a station on it 24¾ miles from Aberdeen. Population in 1831, 796; in 1851, 919. Houses, 182. Assessed property in 1843, £3,113.

This parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Erskine of Pittodrie. Stipend, £161 1s.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with £32 10s. fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and £4 5s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1807, and contains about 475 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 280; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £159 0s. 2d. The name Oyne is supposed to have been derived from the same Celtic word as Insch, so as to signify a peninsulated or isolated piece of land; and it is popularly pronounced Een. John Leslie, who became bishop of Ross, and special councillor of Queen Mary, was incumbent of Oyne. Hiring fairs are held, in May and November, at Pitmachie. Extensive flax-mills and a village have just been erected at WESTHALL: which see.

P

PABBA, a small island of the Barra group of the Outer Hebrides, belonging to the parish of Barra, Inverness-shire. It lies 6½ miles south of the mainland of Barra, 2½ south-south-west of Sandera, and 1¾ north-north-east of Mingala. Its length is nearly 1½ mile; and its breadth is about 1 mile. It consists of a single hill, all of gneiss, rising about 800 feet above sea-level, and presenting a somewhat precipitous face to the west. Population in 1841, 25; in 1851, 10. Houses, 2. The belt of water between this island and Sandera is called the sound of Pabba, and contains the islets of Lingay and Grianimull.

PABBA, a small island, belonging to the parish of Strath, in the Skye district of Inverness-shire. It lies across the entrance of Broadford-bay, in the island of Skye; and is 2½ miles south-east of Scalpa. Its figure is nearly a circle of about a mile in diameter. It forms a flat tableau scarcely 60 feet high; is abrupt and precipitous on the south-east side, but on the opposite side declines to the water's edge; and is surrounded with low reefs, which cause a foul shore. Its rocks are predominantly limestone, corresponding with those of the opposite coast of Skye; but toward the south-east they become micaceous shale, with numerous interspersions of rounded nodules of trap. At the north end of the island are remains of a small chapel. Population in 1841, 21; in 1851, 14. Houses, 2.

PABBA, an island at the north-west end of the sound of Harris, in the Outer Hebrides, belonging to the parish of Harris in Inverness-shire. It lies 3¼ miles north of Bernera, and 2¼ west of Cape Difficulty, in the mainland of Harris. It measures 2½ miles from east to west, and 1½ from north to south. Seen from sea, it has a conical appearance; and it sends up a peak to probably 1,000 feet above sea-level. It formerly was, to a noticeable extent, productive in corn; but it has, in a great degree, been rendered infertile and desolate. Sand-drift has overwhelmed its south-east side; the spray from the Atlantic almost totally prevents vegetation in the north-west; and only on the south-west, where it is sheltered by Bernera, does the island retain anything like its former noted fertility. Population in 1841, 338; in 1851, 25. Houses, 6.

PABBA, an islet belonging to the parish of Uig, in the Lewis district of Ross-shire. It is of small extent, and lies near the shore of the south side of the entrance of Little Loch-Roag.

PACKMAN-ISLE or BUCK-INCH, a quondam island in the river Clyde, now forming part of the lands of Scotstown, in the parish of Renfrew.

PAD (THE). See NEILSTON.

PADANARAM, a village in the parish of Kirriemuir, Forfarshire. Population, 155.

PAISLEY, a cluster of parishes near the centre of the upper ward of Renfrewshire. It was anciently all one parish, with a single charge. But, in 1641, it was made a collegiate charge; and respectively in 1736, in 1756, and in 1781, the part of it lying

within the burgh limits of Paisley was constituted into three separate parishes. The original parish, in allusion to the old abbey of Paisley being its parish church, was now called the Abbey parish of Paisley, or abbreviatedly Abbey-Paisley; and the three new parishes, in allusion to comparative position of their parish churches, were called the High church parish, the Low or Laigh church parish, and the Middle church parish. There is likewise within the burgh a quoad sacra Gaelic parish church, but it has no special parochial territory; and there were for some time, both in the landward districts and within the burgh, quoad sacra parish churches, called in the one case Johnstone church, Levern church, and Elderslie church, and in the other case Martyrs' church, North church, and South church, but they all had mere ecclesiastical sanction, losing their parochial status at the disruption, and have not been reconstituted by the Court of Teinds.

The Paisley parishes, together with eight others in Renfrewshire, constitute the presbytery of Paisley, in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. At the constituting of the Reformed church in Scotland, the parishes in the eastern part of Renfrewshire were included in the presbytery of Glasgow, and those in the western part were included in the presbytery of Dumbarton. But in 1590, all the parishes of Renfrewshire, excepting Eaglesham and Cathcart, were formed into a presbytery, whose seat was fixed at Paisley; and they continued to be thus arranged till May 1834, when seven of those in the lower part of the county, together with Large in Ayrshire and Cumbrae in Buteshire, were formed into the presbytery of Greenock. There are likewise a Free church presbytery of Paisley, with 15 congregations; an United Presbyterian presbytery of Paisley and Greenock, with 28 congregations; and a Reformed Presbyterian presbytery of Paisley, with 8 congregations.

The Abbey parish of Paisley comprehends part of the town of Paisley, and all the landward parts of the original parish of Paisley. It contains the town of Johnstone, the villages of Elderslie, Thorn, Overton, Quarrelton, Nitshill, Hurlet, Crossmill, Dovecothall, and Millerston. It is bounded by the parishes of Renfrew, Govan, Eastwood, Neilston, Lochwinnoch, and Kilbarchan; and it completely surrounds the burgh parishes of Paisley. Its outline is very irregular, being indented on all sides by the adjoining parishes. Its length from north-east to south-west is nearly 9 miles; and its breadth varies from ½ a mile to about 5½ miles. Many of its most interesting features will be found noticed in the articles on its villages, and in the articles Gleniffer Braes, Glenkillock, Hawkhead, Househill, Crookston Castle, Johnstone, Cart, Levern, and Glasgow Canal. Its surface, for the most part, waves gently, and frequently swells into beautiful little eminences. A considerable portion to the north of the town of Paisley is a perfect level, having been anciently moss, which extended in 1719 to 300 acres, but has since been reclaimed. The southern border of the parish rises into a range of hills, called Paisley or Stanley braes, known also, at least in one part, as 'the Braes of Gleniffer.' Their highest point is 760 feet above the surface of the river Cart at high-water mark at Paisley. Though interspersed with moss and heath, they afford good sheep-pasture; and where they decline into lower ground, a considerable part is in cultivation. The view from Duchal-law, the eastern summit, is varied, beautiful, and extensive, comprising the towns of Glasgow and Paisley, with villages, mansions, and hamlets, thickly scattered. The total extent of arable land within the parish is about 12,500 imperial acres; of natural pastures and meadows, about 1,500; of lands under wood, about 1,000; and of moss, sites of towns and villages, sites of houses, roads, and waters, about 1,153.

The White Cart runs 5 miles westward to the town of Paisley, partly on the boundary of the parish, and partly through its interior; it flows through the centre of the town, chiefly dividing the old town from the new, forming at one place a picturesque waterfall, and at another the town's harbour; and it then curves to the north, and, after a further run of about 1½ mile, passes into the parish of Renfrew The Black Cart runs about 4½ miles north-eastward on the boundary with Kilbarchan. The Levern runs about 4 miles, chiefly in a northerly direction, on the boundaries with Neilston and Eastwood, to its confluence with the White Cart. Several streamlets issue from the Stanley braes, and run to the larger streams. One of these, called the Espedair, has an impetuous course, amid fine close scenery, and falls into the White Cart above the Abbey bridge of Paisley. The Candren and the Altpatrick burns run northward in the west to the Black Cart. Near the Candren is a saline spring, called Candren well, which was strongly recommended for its medicinal qualities in a pamphlet by the late Dr. Lyall. Within the town of Paisley is a slightly mineralized spring, called Seedhill well, whose water was formerly in repute as a tonic. Two fine artificial collections of water were formed in 1837, on the north-east side of the Stanley braes, to serve as reservoirs for the supply of the town of Paisley with water. One of them has a maximum depth of 32 feet, the other of 49 feet, over an area of nearly 100 acres; they are capable of containing about 91 millions of cubic feet of water; and that nearest the town is formed with two divisions, to allow the water in one or other of the two to have time to settle, so as to avoid the expense of filtration. These reservoirs, besides their high purposes of direct utility, serve to heighten the picturesqueness of the fine grounds amidst which they lie. There are likewise some smaller reservoirs connected with bleachfields and printfields. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnstone canal, right through the centre of the parish, from a point within 3 miles of Glasgow, past the town of Paisley, to the town of Johnstone, is also a prominent hydrographical feature. The rocks of the hilly parts of the parish are various kinds of traps; and those of the low tracts all belong to the coal formation, generally covered to a considerable depth with a diluvium containing many boulders of primitive and transition rocks. Greenstone is quarried in several places in the hills. Sandstone of very fine building quality is extensively quarried at Nitshill, and of various quality in other places. Limestone is very generally diffused through the low country, but is quarried principally at Hurlet and Blackhall. Coal is very abundant, and is worked extensively at Quarrelton, Hurlet, Househill, Nitshill, and other places. Iron ore also is abundant, in various forms, principally in those of clay-ironstone, lenticular iron ore, and sulphurets of iron; and it used to be sent in large quantities to the Clyde iron works in the parish of Old Monkland, but is now in the way of being extensively worked on the spot. In connexion with ironstone mines, a large village, popularly called Balaklava, has just (December 1856) been erected at Clippens, near Johnstone, but within the borders of Kilbarchan parish; and another, to be called Inkermann, is projected between Johnstone and the town of Paisley. Aluminous schist abounds at Hurlet, and is employed there in the manufacture of the sulphate of alumina and iron. Fire-clay and blue-clay are prevalent in the low district of the parish; an

potter's-clay occurs about a mile south-west of the town of Paisley, on the estate of Brediland, where it is used for the manufacture of coarse pottery. The soil on the arable lands has much diversity of character, being in some places a vegetable mould derived from moss,—in others, especially by the sides of the streams, a rich, fertile, alluvial loam,—but, in most places a shallow soil, variously clayey and sandy, on a bottom of gravel or till, naturally retentive of moisture, but in the course of being subjected more and more to artificial improvement. There are 17 landowners with each an old Scotch valuation of £100 or upwards; and there are about 80 with a less valuation. Not many of the chief landowners are resident; but a considerable number of wealthy families, though not landowners, have business connexion with the parish, and are resident. The real rental of the landward parts in 1837 was £22,415 17s. 8d.; and the estimated yearly value of farm produce, on the average of five years terminating in that year, was £71,652. The value of assessed property in the Abbey parish of Paisley in 1843 was £66,941 5s.; in the rest of the original parish of Paisley, £65,888.

The estates and mansions of Hawkhead, Househill, Elderslie, Crookston, and Johnstone have already been noticed in their own alphabetical place. About a mile east of the town of Paisley lies the estate of Ralston, long possessed by the respectable family of Ralston "of that ilk," by whom it was sold about the beginning of the 18th century. In 1800, nearly the whole of it was acquired by the late William Orr, Esq., who built a handsome mansion, called Ralston-house, on part of the adjacent lands of Ingliston, which he had, three years previously, bought from the Earl of Glasgow. Adjacent to the south-east of the town of Paisley lies the barony of Blackhall, belonging to the Shaw Stewart family, and granted to their ancestor, Sir John Stewart, by King Robert III. The house is a strongly built plain old pile, and affords a specimen of the confined and homely accommodation enjoyed by families of consequence so recently as 1710, when Craufurd mentions it as "one of the seats" of the Blackhall family. Latterly it was occupied by a farmer, but now it is unroofed and deserted, and presents a very dismal appearance. Of the "beautiful planting" with which it was adorned in Craufurd's time, not a shrub remains. On the western side of the parish lay the barony of Cochrane, the original seat, and for five centuries the property of the family bearing that surname, ennobled as Lords Cochrane and Earls of Dundonald. About the year 1750, it was sold by Thomas, eighth Earl of Dundonald; and as his lordship, 16 years afterwards, sold the abbey lands of Paisley, the family ceased to have any connection with a county where they had long been of great consideration. The greater part of the estate of Cochrane now belongs to Mr. Houston of Johnstone. The ruins of the manor-place have been completely swept away since 1810, and the plough now passes over their site. In the hilly district of the parish, giving the name of Stanley-braes to great part of that district, lies the ancient barony of Stanley, with a baronial fortalice, called Stanley-castle, of unknown date. This barony is first mentioned in the 14th century, as belonging to the Dennistons, from whom it passed to the Maxwells, and from them, in the 17th century, to the Lords Ross of Hawkhead, to whose descendant and representative, the Earl of Glasgow, it now belongs. The fortalice has a quadrangular body, with a projecting rectangular tower to protect the entrance,—contained four stories,—and is about 40 feet in height; and it has a cornice at the top, the corbels of which project considerably, and give an agreeable finish to the pile. It was unroofed in 1714, and has since remained in a ruinous condition. It stands at the south-western extremity of the reservoir formed for supplying Paisley with water, and is surrounded by it. The reservoir has swallowed up the "Stanley green shaw" sung by the poet Tannahill, yet it has improved the adjunct scenery of the castle, and it borrows picturesqueness and much interest from the castle in return. Gleniffer-braes and Stanley-castle repeatedly figure together in the poems of Tannahill, as in the well-known lines,—

> "Keen blaws the wind o'er the braes o' Gleniffer,
> The auld castle turrets are covered wi' snaw;
> How changed frae the time when I met wi' my lover
> Amang the broom bushes by Stanley green shaw!"

The ancient estate of Ferguslie, adjacent to the west side of the town of Paisley, belonged to the monks of Paisley abbey, and was granted by them in 1544 to John Hamilton of the Orbiston family. The estate is now divided; and on one part of it stands Ferguslie-house, a good modern mansion, while on another part are vestiges of an old baronial castle. A town-mansion, which belonged to the proprietors of the estate previous to its being divided, still stands in the High-street, occupied by a variety of tenants. On the right bank of the Levern, below Barrhead, is the ruined tower of Stewart's Raiss, once the property of Stewart of Halrig, a branch of the noble family of Darnley. Cardonald, an antique structure, embowered in wood, on the right bank of the Cart, 3 miles east of Paisley, has belonged to the Blantyre family since the reign of James VI., and was once a seat of theirs, but is now let to various tenants. There are in the parish several estates, formerly or still belonging to families of distinction, but possessing no good mansion or any baronial ruin. Such are Raiss or Logan's Raiss, now belonging to the Earl of Glasgow; Whiteford, formerly belonging to the descendants of Walter de Whiteford, who obtained the lands as a reward for his good service at the battle of Largs; Newton and Fulbar, now belonging to Speirs of Elderslie; and Brediland, belonging to a family of Maxwells, who have possessed it for nearly four centuries. Good mansions stand on the estate of Barshaw, and on the lands of Corseflat and Achentorlie. Among other chief residences may be mentioned Greenlaw-house, Maxwelton-house, Brabloch, and Kilnside. There stands likewise in the High-street of Paisley an edifice, now occupied by a variety of tenants, but formerly the residence of the Lords Semple, heritable sheriffs of the regality of Paisley. In a field on the south side of Stanley-castle are the shaft and pedestal of an ancient stone cross, between four and five feet high, the cross piece at the top being awanting. On the edges, the remains of wreathed work are visible. Semple, (p. 238) mentions a similar object, called 'the Stead-Stone cross,' as existing in his time at Auldbar, 2 miles, or so, to the east. He calls them 'Danish stones;' but they were more probably devotional crosses, set up in popish times. On a rock at Harelaw-craigs, in the same neighbourhood, are 72 small holes of an oval form, an inch deep, and placed at irregular distances, the origin of which is unknown.

The Abbey parish of Paisley has continued since 1641 to be a collegiate charge. The patron of both charges is the Marquis of Abercorn. The stipend of the first minister is £376 1s. 1d., with a manse and glebe worth £67. The stipend of the second minister is £362 15s. 2d., without manse or glebe. Unappropriated teinds, £1,615 17s. 10d. The parish church is part of the ancient abbey, which will be

described in our account of the town; and it contains 1,158 sittings. There are three chapels of ease, respectively at Johnstone, at Elderslie, and in the vale of the Levern; the first with an attendance of about 750, and under the patronage of its own congregation,—the second with an attendance of about 350, and under the patronage of subscribers,—the third with an attendance of about 100, and under the patronage of its own communicants. There are in Johnstone a Free church, with an attendance of 320, and two United Presbyterian churches, the West and the East, the former with an attendance of 325, the latter with an attendance of 250. The other places of worship in the Abbey parish being situated in the town of Paisley will do better to be grouped into one view with the places of worship within the burgh parishes of Paisley. There were in 1834, within the Abbey parish, 33 day-schools, attended by 2,318 scholars; but no one of them was parochial, one was aided with an annuity of from £10 to £12, four had free schoolrooms, and all the rest were on private adventure. There were anciently several chapels within the parish of Paisley. One of these, dedicated to St. Rock, stood within the town of Paisley; another stood at the manor-place of Blackhall; a third was connected with an hospital for infirm men at Crookston; and two others were private chapels belonging to local proprietors, subject to send their oblations to the mother church of Paisley. The hospital at Crookston was founded before the end of the 12th century by Robert Croc, from whom the territory around it took the name of Croc's town, afterwards corrupted into Crookston, and who was one of the most considerable vassals of the first Stewart. Population of the Abbey parish of Paisley in 1831, 26,006; in 1851, 28,549. Houses, 1,903.

The three burgh parishes of Paisley, the High church, the Low church, and the Middle church, are all single charges, and under the patronage of the town council. The stipend in each is £300, payable out of the burgh funds; but it has been less by about £70 since the bankruptcy of the burgh in 1841. There are also in the burgh a quoad sacra parochial charge of the Gaelic church, a chapel of ease charge of the Martyrs' church, and missionary charges of the North and South churches. The High church parochial place of worship was built in 1756, and received the addition of a steeple about the year 1770; and it contains 1,890 sittings. The present Low church parochial place of worship bears the name of St. George's, and was built in 1819, at the cost of upwards of £7,000, and contains 1,850 sittings. The Low church parish having taken the name of Low from the relative situation of its original church, has in recent times been often called St. George's parish from the name of its present church. The Middle church parochial place of worship was built in 1782, and contains 1,555 sittings. The Gaelic church was built in 1793, and contains 1,085 sittings. The Martyrs' church was built in 1835, and contains 1,200 sittings. The Gaelic church and the Martyrs' church, as also by constitution the Establishment South church and the Establishment North church, are under the patronage of their own congregations. The High church parish is about a mile long, and ¼ of a mile broad. Population in 1831, 14,621; in 1851, 14,643. Houses, 769. The Low church parish is ⅔ of a mile long, and ¼ a mile broad. Population in 1831, 6,955; in 1851, 7,205. Houses, 383. The Middle church parish is 1¼ mile long, and about 1 mile broad. Population in 1831, 9,884; in 1851, 9,904. Houses, 510.

The Free churches in the town of Paisley, together with the sums raised in connexion with them in 1856, were, the High church, £1,172 18s. 9½d.; St. George's church, £1,323 9s. 2⅔d.; the Middle church, £829 18s. 3d.; the Gaelic church, £209 1s. 9½d.; the Martyrs' church, £178 3s. 7½d.; and the South church, £405 10s. 1d. The United Presbyterian churches in the town are Abbey-close church, built in 1827, and containing 1,178 sittings; Canal-street church, built in 1783, and containing 1,545 sittings; George-street church, built in 1822, and containing 1,058 sittings; Oakshaw-street church, built in 1826, and containing 954 sittings; St. James'-street church, built in 1820, and containing 1,212 sittings; and Thread-street church, built in 1808, and containing 1,640 sittings. The other places of worship in the town are a Reformed Presbyterian church, in the High church parish; an Episcopalian chapel, called Trinity-chapel, fronting St. James'-street; a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, in New-street; three Independent chapels in Abbey-close, Oakshaw-street, and Gilmour-street; two Baptist chapels in Storie-street and George-street; an Unitarian chapel, in George-street; a New Jerusalem place of worship, in Barr-street; and a Roman Catholic chapel, containing 906 sittings, within the Abbey parish.

The ecclesiastical returns for the parliamentary burgh of Paisley, in the Census of 1851, exhibit a larger state of things than we have shown, both as to the Established churches and as to the non-Established. The parliamentary burgh, indeed, comprises a surface of about 3 miles in length, 2½ miles in breadth, and 6 square miles in area, and comprehends all the town of Paisley, all its suburbs, and a small portion of the parish of Renfrew; but the Census ecclesiastical returns for it, nevertheless, in order to make out the numbers which they exhibit, must have reckoned not only all its regular places of worship, but likewise some which were merely occasional or of a missionary character. According to these returns, there were within the burgh, 13 places of worship belonging to the Establishment, 9 places of worship belonging to the Free church, 7 places of worship belonging to the United Presbyterian church, 1 Reformed Presbyterian meeting-house, 1 Episcopalian chapel, 3 Wesleyan Methodist chapels, 1 Primitive Methodist chapel, 4 Independent chapels, 1 Evangelical Union chapel, 3 Baptist chapels, 1 Unitarian chapel, 3 Roman Catholic chapels, 2 Mormonite places of worship, and 2 other places of worship, the one isolated or non-descript, the other called the New church. The number of sittings in 10 of the Establishment places of worship was 11,519; in 7 of the Free church places of worship, 6,214; in the 7 United Presbyterian places of worship, 7,312; in the Reformed Presbyterian meeting-house, 900; in the Episcopalian chapel, 350; in two of the Wesleyan Methodist chapels, 320; in the Primitive Methodist chapel, 320; in three of the Independent chapels, 1,100; in the Evangelical Union chapel, 700; in the 3 Baptist chapels, 1,210; in the Unitarian chapel, 150; in the 3 Roman Catholic chapels, 2,568; in the two Mormonite places of worship, 850; and in the two other places of worship, 480. The maximum attendance at 10 of the Establishment places of worship was 3,867; at 8 of the Free church places of worship, 4,021; at the 7 United Presbyterian places of worship, 3,477; at the Reformed Presbyterian meeting-house, 390; at the Episcopalian chapel, 183; at the 3 Wesleyan Methodist chapels, 211; at the Primitive Methodist chapel, 141; at the 4 Independent chapels, 312; at the Evangelical Union chapel, 280; at the 3 Baptist chapels, 445; at the Unitarian chapel, 29; at the 3 Roman Catholic chapels, 1,083; at the two Mor-

monite places of worship, 33; and at two other places of worship, 206.

The principal schools in Paisley are the town grammar school, which affords instruction in Latin and Greek, and has, for a long period, produced a series of distinguished classical scholars; the town English school, belonging to the town council; the Low church parochial school, also belonging to the town council; the Neilson Educational institution, opened in April 1852, built and chiefly maintained by bequest of John Neilson, Esq. of Nethercommon, a native of Paisley who died in November 1839, and affording instruction in five departments, ranging from an initiatory one, through English and mathematics, up to French and German; the Paisley Educational Association school, instituted in 1836, for the benefit of families whose circumstances do not enable them to give their children the higher branches of instruction; several schools connected with the Free church, and supported in the usual manner of Free church schools; Hutchison's charity-school, under the management of public functionaries of the burgh, and having school accommodation for 250 pupils; an infant school in Lawn-street, built by public subscription, and opened in 1835; a ragged school, established in 1850; three industrial schools, respectively in the New town, in Hunter-street, and in the Weigh-house-close; a Roman Catholic school; and a government school of art. In 1834, there were within the town parishes of Paisley 33 day-schools, attended by 2,458 scholars; and these, added to the schools and scholars within the Abbey parish, made a total of 65 schools and 4,776 scholars. As regards the educational returns for all Paisley in the Census of 1851, Mr. John Lorimer, in a report to the provost, says as follows,—"Although it was not imperative that any of these returns should be made, the school forms were all made up, with a single exception, and they present a great variety of interesting matter. The week-day scholars are returned by the teachers at 4,551; and the number actually in attendance at the time the census was taken is returned at 3,629. The returns from Sabbath-school teachers show 6,784 on their books, and 5,473 in attendance; but of these, 2,579 children are returned as attending some week-day school. Taking the numbers returned by the teachers of week-day schools, and deducting from the number of Sabbath scholars those said to be attending week-day classes, there would appear to be on the various school books, 8,756 children receiving either religious or secular education, whereof 6,523 were actually in attendance when the returns were filled up. As the table of ages shows 10,980 persons from 5 to 15 years of age, there would seem to be from 2,000 to 4,000 young people not receiving instruction in any school." Two other facts brought out by the census returns are, that 86 scholars were receiving instruction at home, and that, of the 4,551 scholars attending week-day schools, only 3,293 were learning to read, the others apparently being either advanced scholars or adults.

PAISLEY, a post and market town, a river-port, an extensive seat of manufacture, a parliamentary burgh, and the political capital of the upper ward of Renfrewshire, stands on both sides of the White Cart, on the road from Glasgow to Beith, on the lines of the Glasgow and South-Western and Glasgow and Greenock railways, at the point where these lines fork from their common main trunk, 3 miles south of the influx of the Cart to the Clyde, 3 south-south-west of Renfrew, 3 east by north of Johnstone, 7 west by south of Glasgow, 15¾ east-south-east of Greenock, and 49½ by road but 55 by interrupted railway, and 61¾ by continuous railway, west of Edinburgh. Part of the site of the town is a gentle hilly ridge extending westward from the Cart; part is the north side of a similar ridge extending parallel on the south; and the rest is partly low ground lying between and around these ridges on the left bank of the river, and partly an expanse of level ground, or of ground nearly level, lying along the right bank. Some interior views of the town, particularly near the river and from the main railway, are pleasing; some views of its exterior, especially from vantage-grounds at a distance, are picturesque; and the prospects of the country around it, from the upper and open parts of its chief hill-ridge, are panoramic, extensive, diversified, and brilliant. These prospects comprise, among other features, the Gleniffer braes, many of the special scenes of Tannahill's poems, the hives of industry around Johnstone and Kilbarchan, the basin of the Gryfe, the Kilpatrick hills, with some of the frontier Grampians, and a large rich portion of the strath of Clyde, with a map-like view of the western environs of Glasgow. The vicinity of the town also, from a mile or more in every direction, contains many charming close views, together with occasional vantage-grounds overlooking the surrounding country. "Within the compass of an hour's stroll, in almost any direction, the denizens of Paisley can command nearly every variety of scenery, including fertile fields, green flowery knolls, heath-covered braes, romantic glens, shadowy woods, clear gushing streamlets murmuring on their way, and silent rivers moving solemnly and slowly on their funereal marches to the insatiate sea,—in short, almost all the shows and forms of natural beauty which the eye of the poet or the painter could desire."

The old town of Paisley, situated on and around the chief ridge westward of the Cart, occupies an area of about a mile square. The suburbs of Charleston, Lylesland, and Dovesland, inhabited chiefly by weavers, form jointly a large modern wing on the south. The suburbs of Maxwelton, Ferguslie, and Millerston form a long straggling extension to the west. The new town, situated on the east bank of the river, is large enough to figure as a twin in size to the original old town. The suburb of Williamsburgh forms a small extension of the new town to the east. Some streets and small suburbs on the same side of the river, such as Wallneuk, Croft, and Smithhills, stand contiguous to the new town, but were in existence before it; and one called Seedhill, adjacent to the river, is so old as to have belonged to the original burgh. On this side also are the abbey buildings. The town, as a whole, occupies much more ground than might be expected from the amount of its population, but, at the same time, exhibits less order, unity, or elegance. Part of it is compact, but much of it is straggling. Part is edificed with neat, substantial, or lofty houses, and part is largely or even mainly occupied by low thatched dwellings. Part has narrow, irregular, winding thoroughfares, planned with almost as close saving of space as in the old walled towns; while much has large interspersions of open ground between the streets, with abundance of garden ground, as in the airiest rural villages. Its newer portions, however, on both sides of the river, have a sufficiently urban appearance; and some of its less elegant, older streets have, in recent times, undergone much improvement. The main street runs from east to west, under various names, for about two miles, forming part of the road from Glasgow to Beith. Another long line of streets passes from north to south, with some deflections, forming part of the road from Inchinnan to Neilston. But the

most spacious and regularly built street in the town is George-street, which is comparatively modern; and the street most remarkable for the elegance of its buildings is Forbes'-street, which was opened within the last 30 years. Garthland-place also, at the east end of the town, displays a handsome row of dwelling-houses. The whole new town, which stands on the quondam gardens of the abbey, and was founded in 1779 by James, eighth Earl of Abercorn, has been built upon a regular plan, and comprises upwards of twenty uniform and compact streets. But the names of most of these streets were taken from the trade and manufactures of the inhabitants, such as Thread, Cotton, Shuttle, Gauze, Silk, Muslin, and Inkle-streets, and form a ludicrous contrast to the aristocratic and territorial designations of some parts of the old town.

The most interesting public edifice in Paisley is the abbey. This was founded, about the year 1163, by Walter, the High Steward of Scotland, for monks of the Cluniac order of reformed Benedictines. Its first inmates were a colony from the Cluniac priory of Wenlock in Shropshire, the High Steward's native county. The abbey was dedicated to St. James the apostle, to St Milburga, the patroness of the parent-house of Wenlock, and to St. Mirinus—or, as he is popularly called, Mirren—a confessor who passed much of his life in the vicinity of Paisley. The monastery was very richly endowed by its founder, his successors, and other persons, insomuch that it became one of the most opulent in Scotland. It was at first a priory; but, at some time in the first half of the 13th century, it was raised to the rank of an abbey. The Stuarts made it their burying-place, up to the time of their accession to the throne, and even occasionally afterwards; for Robert III. and the two consorts of Robert II. were buried in it. The original edifice was burnt by the English in 1307, but a larger and more elegant one was soon erected on its site. The greater part, if not the whole, of what now exists, appears to have been built in the 15th century, by Abbot Thomas Tarvas, who died in 1459, and Abbot George Shaw, who ruled here from 1472 to March 1498–9. A tower or steeple, which had, by its own weight, and the insufficiency of the foundation, given way ere it was well completed, was rebuilt at immense cost by John Hamilton, the last abbot, in the 16th century; but about the end of the same century it again "fell with its own weight, and with it the quire [choir] of the church." The remains of the strong clustered pillars that supported the tower are still to be seen. The buildings of the monastery, with its orchards and gardens, and its small park for fallow-deer, were surrounded by a magnificent wall, upwards of a mile in circumference, formed of squared freestone, and adorned with statues. This wall was constructed by Abbot Shaw, in 1485, as appears from an inscription on a stone which was originally fixed on it, and now forms the lintel of a house in Lawn-street. The wall remained nearly entire till 1781, when the Earl of Abercorn sold the stones to the feuars of the new town, by whom they were used in building their houses. A portion which has escaped destruction is still to be seen in its place near the Seedhill bridge.

The church, when entire, appears to have consisted of a nave, a tower, a choir, and a northern transept, with the chapel, whose proper name is 'St. Mirren's aisle,' but which is better known by that of 'the Sounding aisle.' It does not appear that there was a southern transept, the aisle just mentioned partly occupying what would have formed its site. The entire edifice was 265 feet in length, measured over the walls. The internal measurement of the nave is 93 feet in length, and 59½ feet in breadth, including the width of the aisles. The transept measures internally 92½ feet by 35, and the choir, which was built without aisles, 123½ by 32 feet. The measurement of the transept is carried across the church to the wall of the Sounding aisle. The west front of the church is an elevation of much dignity, composed of a central and two lateral compartments, separated and flanked by buttresses, three of which are terminated by recently erected cones, a similar one of which is on the east end of the nave. These cones are by no means ornamental. The aisles are lighted by pointed windows, in the decorated style. On the north wall, towards its west end, is a porch, above which is erected the present vestry. Through this porch is an entrance in a style of architecture somewhat similar to that of the western. On the left wall of the portico is a Latin inscription, which tells that John de Lithgow, abbot of the monastery, chose this for his place of sepulture, on the 20th day of January, 1433. The clerestory windows are twelve in number, and are on each side of the main body of the nave. The eastern gable of the nave is merely a screen of modern masonry filling up the western arch beneath the place where the great tower stood. On the outside of this gable may be traced the remains of a mural tablet, apparently erected to the memory of John Hamilton, the last of the abbots, who was ignominiously put to death at Stirling in 1571, for adhering to the cause of Queen Mary. The initials J. H., and the Hamilton arms, with the motto 'Misericordia et Pax,' are still visible. But neither the modern part of the gable, the window inserted in it, the bell-turret that rises above it, nor the roof of the building, also of modern date, are at all in keeping with the other parts of the edifice.

The interior of the nave is truly magnificent. Ten massive clustered columns, 17 feet in height, with simple but elegantly moulded capitals, divide the aisles from the body of the fabric. The circumference of each of the two of these columns nearest the west is more than double that of any of the others, plainly indicating that they were intended by the architect, in connection with the front wall, to support two western towers. From the imposts of the columns spring pointed arches, with delicate and graceful mouldings. From a floor formed above the first tier of arches, spring those of the triforium. Above the triforium rises the clerestory, the arches of which are simple, pointed, and narrow, but of just proportions. The original roof, which has given place to a simple coved one, was finely groined, with sculptured bosses at the intersections of the ribs, of which a specimen is still to be seen, towards the west end of the southern aisle. The modern east window, in the inside, is filled with stained glass, and beneath it is a white marble monument, erected by the county of Renfrew in 1810, in memory of William MacDowal, of Castle-Semple and Garthland, Esq., lord-lieutenant and member of parliament for Renfrewshire. The nave has been employed as a parish church ever since the Reformation. It underwent a thorough repair in the year 1789; and having since been again cleaned and repaired, it forms not only one of the most magnificent, but also one of the most comfortable places of worship in Scotland.

The transept, although ruinous, displays in its northern window a fine relic of monastic grandeur. The window, about 25 feet in height, by 18 in breadth, occupies the greater part of the space that intervenes between the graduated buttresses which support the northern angles of the transept. It is formed within an arch of beautiful proportions, and

of the decorated kind. The walls of the choir are now levelled to within ten feet of the ground. The font still remains, with a niche on each side near the east end of the south wall. A little to the west, in the same wall, are four recesses, supposed to have been stalls or seats for the priests. South of the nave, and closely adjoining it, is the cloister-court, from which entrance is afforded to St. Mirren's aisle, a building on its east side, which is understood to have been erected about the year 1499; for in that year James Craufurd of Kilwynnet, burgess of Paisley, and his wife, founded and endowed a chapel "in the church of the parish of Paisley, on the south side thereof, to the altar of Saints Mirren and Columba." This building is about 24 feet long, by 24 broad. Beneath a window in the east gable, now blocked up, is a series of sculptured figures, chiefly representing ecclesiastics engaged in various offices of the Romish ritual. In the south is the font. Under the elevated pavement at the east end is a vault, 14 feet deep, the burying-place of the Abercorn family; and on the north wall is an inscription in memory of three infant children of Lord Claud Hamilton. Nearly in the centre of the lower floor is an altar-tomb, which, after having lain for many years in a mutilated state in the cloister-court, was, about the year 1816, reconstructed, coated with stone-coloured cement, and placed in its present sheltered situation, under the direction of the late Dr. Boog, senior minister of the church. On the top is the figure of a female in a recumbent posture, with hands closed in the attitude of prayer. This monument is popularly called 'Queen Bleary's Tomb,' and is said to have been erected in honour of Marjory Bruce, daughter of the renowned King Robert, and wife of Walter the High Steward, who died in 1326. But that princess never was queen, and it is not known that she could be fitly designated by the epithet of 'Bleary.' If not referring to her, the monument may represent one of the consorts of her son, Robert II., who, from a remarkable inflammation in one of his eyes, was called 'King Bleary.' This chapel being vaulted, and containing nothing but the monument, has an echo so striking as to have obtained for it the name of 'the Sounding aisle.' Instrumental or vocal music performed in it has a curious effect, from the prolongation and consequent mingling of the notes.

After the Reformation, Lord Claud Hamilton, a younger son of the Duke of Chatelherault, became commendator of the abbey. In 1587, the whole property, which he held for life only, was erected into a temporal lordship, and granted to him and his heirs and assigns in fee; and he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Lord Paisley. His eldest son was, in his lifetime, created Earl of Abercorn. In 1652, his grandson and successor, the second Earl, sold this opulent lordship to the Earl of Angus, from whom, next year, the larger part of it was purchased by Lord Cochrane, afterwards Earl of Dundonald. Great portions were at different times sold by the Dundonald family. In 1764, what remained was repurchased from Thomas, eighth Earl of Dundonald, by James, eighth Earl of Abercorn, to whose successor, the Marquis of Abercorn, it now belongs. On the south side of the abbey buildings is an ancient mansion, of old called 'the Place of Paisley,' which was the residence of successively Lord Paisley and the Earls of Abercorn and Dundonald. The last proprietor of the Dundonald family having, between 1758 and 1764, demolished the gateway, and feued off the adjoining ground for building, the appearance of this place was entirely changed, and it was rendered unfit for a family residence. It was therefore let out to tradesmen's families, and it now presents a gloomy aspect.

The Established High church is a neat large oblong building, with a handsome lofty steeple; and, being situated on the crown of the principal ridge of the town, it is a very conspicuous feature of the burgh, both in close views, and as seen from a distance. This place of worship is said to be the largest in Scotland whose roof is unsupported by pillars. The Establishment St. George's church is a fine oblong Grecian structure, highly ornamental to the well-built locality in which it stands. The Free High church is a fine edifice in the Norman style of architecture, with a massive square tower, 100 feet high. One of the United Presbyterian churches is a pleasing Grecian structure. The Episcopalian chapel is a small edifice in chaste Gothic. The Roman Catholic chapel was a comparatively expensive structure for the times in which it was built, having cost at least £4,000. Most of the other places of worship in the town are at best but substantial edifices, with little or no pretension to ornament, scarcely one of them, if any, having cost more than £3,000. The Neilson institution is a large massive edifice in the form of a Greek cross, surmounted by a magnificent dome, after a design by Charles Wilson of Glasgow; and, being situated, like the parochial High church, on the crown of the chief ridge of the town, it is a very conspicuous architectural feature. Some of the other public schools are neat commodious buildings, in good keeping with their position and their uses. But the Government school of design, situated in the very centre of the town, immediately adjacent to the county offices, has been described as "a building which forms a standing proof of the necessity which existed at the period of its erection for such an institution,—being a most ineffective specimen of design in a public edifice, insomuch that if architectural taste were a sin, the designer of this might well boast of clean hands." The new cemetery of Paisley is situated a little west of the Neilson institution, and occupies about 23 acres of diversified ground on both sides of a beautiful green hill. It was formed about the year 1845, out of part of the estate of Woodside, and was tastefully laid out by the curator of the Botanic gardens of Glasgow. It is intersected by several miles of gravel walks, has a profusion of decorations in shrubs and flowering plants, commands extensive panoramic views over the surrounding country, and contains a number of interesting tombs and monuments.

An extensive pile of edifices, called the County Buildings, stands along the side of an open area in the centre of the town, called the Cross or Market-place. It was built in 1818, at the cost of about £28,000, raised by assessment on the county. Its general form is quadrangular, and its style of architecture castellated, with projecting hexagonal turrets on its front. One division of it contains court-house, county hall, council chambers, and a number of different offices for public business; and another division contains the common jail, a house of correction, a prison-chapel, and suitable arrangements for the classification and discipline of the prisoners. Large additions were lately made to the pile, at the cost of £10,000. The railway station, on the joint line of the Glasgow and Greenock and the Glasgow and South Western, also adjoins it on a high pitch, and in a style of architecture similar to the county buildings themselves. The former court-house and prison stood in the vicinity; and the steeple which belonged to them still stands, and has an ornamental appearance. The coffee-room buildings, erected in 1809, are also situated

at the cross, and make a conspicuous figure. They are adorned on the upper part with Ionic pilasters; and they contain a large reading-room establishment, the hall of which is adorned by Fillan's splendid bust of Professor Wilson. The course of the trunk railway through the town is all in a sense architectural, being in lofty elevation above the street-lines, overlooking the roofs of many of the houses, and comprising large spans of viaduct across the Cart and thoroughfares. A bridge, called the Sneddon bridge, spans the Cart between the railway viaduct and the harbour. Another bridge, called the old bridge, spans the river above the railway viaduct, on the line of the great road from Glasgow, and was at one time the only bridge in Paisley. The third bridge, called the Seedhill bridge, spans the river still higher up, at the suburb of Seedhill, and is said to have been built of stones obtained from the ruins of part of the abbey. Barracks, for the accommodation of a battalion of infantry, were erected in 1822, at the suburb of Williamsburgh. The exchange buildings were erected in 1837 on the east side of Moss-street, partly on the site of what had been the flesh-market. The old tron or custom booth formerly stood on the west side of that street; and above it stood a place of amusement which was dignified with the name of the assembly-hall. A dispensary and an infirmary were established upwards of 60 years ago; and they were recently rebuilt with accommodation for 250 patients. In 1752 a town's hospital for maintaining the poor was opened; and afterwards a small asylum for lunatics was added. At present there are two poors' houses,—the one for the Abbey parish, containing accommodation for 639 persons,—the other for the town parishes, containing accommodation for 552 persons.

A number of objects in Paisley stand associated with the memories of men of high celebrity; and the town, as a whole, has made large contributions to the roll of fame. Her natives and residents, who have risen to distinction, and given their name to history, have been remarkably numerous; while others, who have done feats of genius, or made displays of skill, noticed only by small circles of their contemporaries, have been so multitudinous as to stamp the place with a character of supereminent intellectuality. Among famous ecclesiastics, Romish and Reformed, have been Andrew Knox, a relation of the illustrious reformer, minister of Paisley, and afterwards bishop of Raphoe,—Patrick Adamson, afterwards archbishop of St. Andrews,—Thomas Smeton, afterwards principal of the college of Glasgow,—Robert Boyd of Trochrig, who, after being principal of Edinburgh college and principal of Glasgow college, became minister of Paisley,—Alexander Dunlop, father of Principal Dunlop,—Robert Millar, author of the 'History of the Propagation of Christianity,' and other works,—Dr. John Witherspoon, afterwards president of the college of New Jersey, and the author of numerous well-known theological works,—Robert Findlay, professor of theology in Glasgow college,—Dr. Ferrier, a Secession minister of much intellectual vigour,—Dr. James Thomson, the first professor of divinity to the Relief synod,—Dr. Andrew Symington, professor of divinity to the Reformed Presbyterian synod,—and several distinguished ministers still alive, some of whom, in consequence of their eminence, were long ago called away to labour in other spheres. Among poets, literati, and savans have been John Wilson, professor of moral philosophy in Edinburgh college, of chameleon genius and world-wide reputation,—James Wilson, the distinguished naturalist,—Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist and poet,—John Wilson of Thornley, the contributor to geological literature,—Dr. Robert Watt, author of the 'Bibliotheca Britannica,'—Dr. John Thomson, long an ornament of the Edinburgh medical school,—Robert Tannahill, the writer of many of the most popular songs of Scotland,—William Motherwell, a noted journalist, and the author of a popular volume of poetry,—William Finlay, a poet of considerable merit and of no limited local reputation,—King and Kennedy, poets of no mean power,—and a host of minor authors, poetical and prosaic, principally intelligent operatives who have lightened the intervals of labour with literary study, and some of whom, in any sphere less studded with stars, would have emitted a far-seen lustre. In the department of high art have been Fillans, Henning, and others of much celebrity. In the department of journalism have been one of the ablest writers in the London daily papers, the editors of some of the ablest and most influential of the English provincial journals, and the editors and literary supporters of a remarkably large proportion of the Scottish newspapers. In the departments of skill and enterprise have been some of the most ingenious engineers of recent times, some of the ablest modern ship-builders, some of the foremost of Glasgow's merchants, some of the wisest and most virtuous figurants in the commerce of the Clyde, some of the most effective promoters of the manufacturing industry of the west of Scotland. The Scottish bar also has drawn some of its brightest ornaments from Paisley; and the Scottish pulpit, for both the number and the brilliancy of its men, has probably been more indebted to this town than to any other place of equal population. Even floriculture, in its finest amateur forms, has been almost a passion in Paisley; and more varieties of what are called florists' flowers have been produced or improved here than in any other manufacturing locality.

The house in which Professor Wilson was born still stands on the south side of the High-street; and a better house in which he spent his boyhood stands at a short distance from it, a little off the line of High-street, railed in and screened by shrubbery, between the points where the High-street is joined by New-street and by Storie-street. The house in which Tannahill was born stands in Castle-street, and is a lowly, one-story building, considerably altered from its former state, and now occupied by a cow-feeder; but the house in which he spent the greater part of his life, from infancy till death, is a cottage which was built by his father in an adjoining street; and here the nook is still pointed out where the poet's loom was situated, and where he composed the greater part of his songs. The house in which Alexander Wilson was born stood in the suburb of Seedhill, but was demolished some years ago; and a plain, two-story edifice now occupies its site, and has, in front, a small marble tablet bearing the inscription,—"This tablet was erected in 1841, by David Anderson, Perth, to mark the birthplace of Alexander Wilson, Paisley poet and American ornithologist." A movement was commenced in the summer of 1856 to erect a monument to Wilson; and there has, at several times, been some talk, but never anything more than talk, respecting a monument to Tannahill. In general, monuments in honour of famous men in Paisley are scarcer than in some towns where few or no famous men have been. "Paisley, which is so apt to boast of her genius, and with good reason too, must lie under the reproach of ingratitude to the memories of those who have so widely enlarged her fame, and so richly invested her scenery with the charms of sentimental association." Yet in one instance, allied to fame

truly "everlasting," she has done justice to her children. This instance was the erection of a monumental obelisk, by subscription of Christians of various denominations, to the memory of James Algie and John Park, who were executed at the cross of Paisley in February 1685, for their adherence to the Solemn League and Covenant. One inscription on the obelisk records that the remains of these martyrs were originally interred in the Gallowgreen, but that, on occasion of that spot being about to be built upon in 1779, they were removed by the authorities and re-interred here; another inscription comprises some doggerel lines, of similar character to those on martyrs' monuments in other parts of Scotland; and a third contains the following beautiful and appropriate quotation from Cowper:—

"Their blood was shed
In confirmation of the noblest claim—
Our claim to feed upon immortal truth,
To walk with God, to be divinely free,
To soar and to anticipate the skies:
Yet few remember them—they lived unknown,
Till persecution dragged them into fame,
And chased them up to heaven."

Paisley, as a seat of population, is of venerable antiquity. It was the site of a station formed by the Romans during their occupation of Scotland between the years 80 and 446, and designated by Ptolemy, the ancient geographer, Vanduara. By Camden it is called Randuara, and by Chalmers, in his Caledonia, Vanduaria, one or other of which has been usually adopted by subsequent writers; but they were undoubtedly in error, as the word mentioned by the geographer, given in Roman characters, can have no other form than Vanduara. This was probably a Latinized modification of the British words *wen dur*, "white water," applied by the natives to the White Cart, which flowed past the eastern side of the encampment. Misled by the fancied similarity of name, Camden regards Renfrew as the site of the station; but the lowness of the ground there rendered it quite unsuitable for a place of defence and observation; whereas Paisley was peculiarly fitted for such a purpose, as it occupied an isolated height, and commanded an extensive view of the surrounding country, including the Roman road down Clydesdale, and the termination of Antoninus' wall at Dunglass. But we are not left to conjecture respecting the site of the station in question; for writers of authority have given minute descriptions of considerable remains as existing at Paisley at no distant date. We allude to Bishop Gibson and Principal Dunlop, both of whom wrote in the end of the 17th century, and George Craufurd, whose work was originally published in 1710. All their accounts are to the same effect; and with regard to Dunlop and Craufurd, it is to be observed that they resided in this neighbourhood, and had every opportunity for inspecting the objects described. Principal Dunlop says:—"At Paisley there is a large Roman camp to be seen. The pretorium, or innermost part of the camp, is on the west end of a rising ground, or little hill, called Cap Shawhead, on the south-east descent of which hill standeth the town of Paisley. The pretorium is not very large, but hath been well fortified with three fosses and dikes of earth, which must have been large, when to this day their vestiges are so great that men on horseback will not see over them. The camp itself hath been great and large, it comprehending the whole hill. There are vestiges on the north side of the fosses and dike, whereby it appears that the camp reached to the river of Cart. On the north side, the dike goeth alongst the foot of the hill; and if we allow it to have gone so far on the other side, it hath enclosed all the space of ground on which the town of Paisley stands, and it may be guessed to be about a mile in compass. Its situation was both strong and pleasant, overlooking the whole country. I have not heard that any have been so curious as to dig the ground into this pretorium; but when they tread upon it it gives a sound as if it were hollow below, where belike there are some of their vaults. Near to this camp, about a quarter of a mile, stand two other rises or little hills, the one to the west, the other to the south, which, with this, make almost a triangular form, where have been stations for the outer guards. The vestiges of these appear, and make them little larger than the pretorium of the other camp, of the same form, without any other fortification than a fosse and dike." From this description it is manifest that the pretorium, or general's quarter, stood at Oakshawhead, and that the two hills occupied as outposts were at Woodside and Castlehead. The expansion of the town, and the cultivation of the country, have almost obliterated these interesting memorials of the invaders. In support of the above account, we may add, that Horsley, in his Britannia Romana, published in 1732, takes Paisley to be Vanduara, and says:—"There are yet some visible Roman remains at it, as well as a military way leading to it." This way was traced by Gordon in 1725, but can be no longer seen. It diverged to the left at Glasgow, from the great Clydesdale road, and passing the Clyde at a ford which existed till 1772, went across the country to Paisley. The well-known street in Paisley, called Causewayside, may have taken its name from its running by the side of the Roman causeway. In Bleau's map, 1654, "Causwaysid" is represented as at a little distance from the town. Beyond Paisley, on the west, no Roman station has yet been found, though some roads have been traced, and coins and armour discovered.

The Romans having finally quitted Scotland in the 5th century, the name of Vanduara was lost; and no name or record connected with its site occurs till the year 1157, when King Malcolm IV. granted a charter in favour of Walter, the son of Alan, first of that family, Steward of Scotland, confirming a gift (not now extant) of certain extensive possessions which King David, who reigned from 1124 to 1153, had conferred upon Walter. Lands called Passeleth formed part of those specified in the grant; and on these lands, on the right bank of the river, as we have already related, Walter founded Paisley abbey. The name Passeleth was also spelled Passelet and Passelay; it became changed, in the 16th century, into Paslay and Pasley; and it eventually, in the 18th century, took its present form of Paisley. The etymological origin of it is very doubtful, but seems certainly to have had reference to lea ground; and may have regarded that ground either as a pais-lea or as a peas-lea,—either as a lea on which some treaty of pacification called a pais had been concluded, or as a lea on which pease had been largely cultivated. No village appears to have been on the lands when the monastery was founded; but one soon arose on the opposite bank, inhabited by the retainers and "kindly tenants" of the monks, to whom it belonged. In 1488, the village was created a free burgh-of-barony; but for some centuries it made little progress, the population having been only 2,200 in 1695. A view of the town and abbey, in 1693, is given in Slezer's 'Theatrum Scotiæ.' The earliest record of external traffic occurs about the same time, in Principal Dunlop's 'Description of Renfrewshire,' where it is stated that by the river "boats come to Paisley with Highland timber

and slates—6,000 in a boat—fish of all sorts, and return with coal and lime." Thus we find that, in the end of the 17th century, coal and lime were sent from hence to the Highlands, in return for timber, slates, and fish. And though there is no notice of any manufactures, yet there must have been some, for Craufurd only a few years afterwards says:—"This burgh has a weekly mercat, on Thursday, where there is store of provisions. But that which renders this place considerable is its trade of linen and muslin, where there is a great weekly sale in its mercats of those sorts of cloath; many of their inhabitants being chiefly employed in that sort of manufactory." About the same time (1710) Hamilton of Wishaw described Paisley as "a very pleasant and well-built little town; plentifully provided with all sorts of grain, fruitts, coalls, peats, fishes, and what else is proper for the comfortable use of man, or can be expected in any other place of the kingdome." From this graphic notice, Paisley appears to have been a very desirable place of abode. It then consisted of one principal street (the High-street), about half-a-mile in length, running westward from the river, and some wynds and lanes in different directions.

Soon after the union of Scotland with England, in 1707, when a free trade with England was opened, the spirit of manufacture, which had for some time been at work in Paisley, became strong and excursive. It employed itself with direct reference to the wants of the country at large; and it was aided by business connection with travelling merchants, who, at that time, were a very effective class of men for the general diffusion of manufactured goods. The fabrics at first produced were coarse checkered linen cloth, and imitations of striped muslins, called bengals; afterwards checkered linen handkerchiefs, some of them fine and beautifully variegated by the manner in which the colours were disposed; and afterwards fabrics of a lighter and more fanciful texture, some of them plain lawns, others striped with cotton, and others richly figured. This manufacture reached in 1786 the yearly value of £165,000; but it is now extinct. About the year 1730, the making of white sewing thread—known by the name of *ounce* or *nuns' thread*—was begun by the inhabitants, and was prosecuted to such an extent, that Paisley became its principal seat. Towards the end of the century that manufacture had a yearly value of about £60,000. It then began to decline; but it was gradually superseded by the making of cotton thread; and this has so prospered that at present ten factories are engaged in it, propelled by steam, giving employment to about 2,000 persons, and producing thread to the value of £250,000 a-year. About the middle of the 18th century, the making of linen gauze had become a considerable branch of manufacture; and, in 1759, the making of silk gauze was introduced in imitation of that of Spitalfields. The success in this new department exceeded all expectation. Elegant and richly ornamented silk gauzes were soon produced in such vast variety, and with such nice and curious fabrication, as outdid everything of the kind that had formerly appeared. Spitalfields was obliged to relinquish the manufacture; and Paisley carried it out with a vigour and to an extent previously unparalleled. The making of silk gauzes, in fact, became a great staple in the town, attracted companies from London to prosecute it, and filled the country around to the distance of 20 miles; and the traders engaged in it, not only had warehouses in London and Dublin, but employed agents in Paris and other great towns on the continent for selling their goods. About the year 1784 the silk gauze trade gave employment to about 5,000 looms, a very large proportion of which were in the villages of the surrounding country,—and it produced annually about £350,000 worth of silk goods; but it was then at its maximum of prosperity, and began thence to suffer gradual and rapid declension under the influence of fashion, till at length it became extinct. About 1819, however, it revived again, and progressed greatly; and such firm footing did it once more take in the place, that Paisley became the source of nearly all the silk-gauzes used in the kingdom, with the exception of those imported from France. During the decline of this trade after 1784, the manufacture of muslins was set agoing as a substitute for it; and this speedily attained an unexampled height of prosperity. It gradually fell off, however, by the removal to Glasgow of the principal manufacturers engaged in it; and now it is carried on in Paisley by only one house, very extensively, in the department of fine muslins embroidered by needlework, giving employment to upwards of 2,000 females in the villages of Ayrshire and the north of Ireland. In 1772, the manufacture of ribbons, and of some other kindred silk fabrics, was introduced; and it was for some time carried on upon a considerable scale, but eventually fell away. At the publication of the Old Statistical Account in 1790, the total yearly value of all the manufactures of Paisley was estimated at £660,385.

The manufacture of shawls was introduced to Paisley during the best period of the muslin trade; and it has gradually become the chief staple of the town. It was at first very limited, and confined itself chiefly to the production of plain, soft, silk shawls; but at length it outstripped the muslin trade, branched out into various departments, and began to engage general attention. Imitations of India shawls were made in soft silk, in spun silk, in cotton, and in mixtures of the three. Ladies' dresses also were made of the same materials, in the same style of raised work, on white grounds with small figured spots. Imitations, likewise, were made in silk of the striped scarfs and turbans worn by the natives of oriental countries, and called zebras. Closer imitations of real India or genuine Cashmere shawls were next produced from mixtures of fine wool and silk waste; and the fabrics, called Thibet cloths, which had been invented in Yorkshire, and which were really nothing more than twilled fabrics of fine worsted yarn made from prime wool, and scoured, raised, and cropped, were also introduced to Paisley, and for several years were one of its chief staples. The Paisley shawl-makers had now done great things and become famous. Yet they still failed to produce cashmeres of such excellence as to stand close comparison with the real cashmeres; and they were startled to find some French shawls brought into this country of much superior quality to any which they had been able to produce. On inquiry they found that these French shawls had been made from genuine cashmere wool,—that the makers of them had not only imported that wool from the east of Europe, but had obtained flocks of cashmere goats to be reared in France; and the Paisley manufacturers, while still continuing to produce their ordinary qualities of shawls in the old way, began thenceforth to make prime shawls from the real cashmere wool obtained by importation. Great changes in their trade, new ramifications of it, and strong effects upon the condition of their work people now took place. The manufacture of crape-dresses, and the manufacture of damask and embroidered shawls, had also been introduced, and were employing many hands. The jacquard machine, in an improved form, was everywhere set up, with the effect

of making better work, and diminishing the amount of manual labour. The cashmere wool was imported in the form of yarn, so that home spinning was put on the decline. Much cloth also for cashmere shawls and plaids began to be imported from France and from England, merely to be filled up and finished in Paisley; so that many of the town's weavers were thrown out of employment. The manufacture of silk and cotton shawls, however, went on increasing with astonishing rapidity; and the shawls now produced were chiefly of three kinds,—one made wholly of silk, one made wholly of cotton, and one made of half silk and half cotton. A prominent species for some time also was the cheneille, so called from its resemblance in softness and variegated colour to a caterpillar; called also very descriptively *velours au soie*, 'velvet on silk.' The Paisley cashmere shawls are often taken in London and throughout the country for French cashmeres; and so much are they admired even in France itself, that a new species of French shawl adopted a few years ago by the Parisians, was called 'the Paisley.' The patterns of the Paisley shawls are contrived with general reference to the best patterns of India and France, yet take their details or individual character from Paisley's own designers.

The manufacture of woollen shawls, woollen plaids, tartan cloths, carpets, and some similar fabrics, has of late years been introduced and extended; and much fine wool, for the finest kinds of the woollen fabrics, has been imported from Australia and Germany. The dyeing business, in its various departments connected with shawl-making, has increased at least ten-fold. Powerloom weaving was introduced first in connexion with cotton cloth and upon a small scale, but is now employed on a variety of fabrics and to a considerable extent. In 1837, the number of handloom weavers in the town was 6,040; but at present, in 1857, it probably does not exceed 3,320. Cotton-spinning was at one time extensive, but is now confined to one factory. The printing of barege shawls, mouselline de laines, cotton and silks, employs vast numbers of persons, and calls forth much skill for its improvement. There are likewise in the town a silk throwing-mill, several bleachfields, an extensive tannery, several iron and brass foundries, with departments for steam-engines and machines, two large soap-works, several breweries and distilleries, flour-mills and timber yards, together with some trade in ship-building. The general trade of the town, as a central market for agricultural produce, or as a source of miscellaneous supply for the surrounding country, is not great. A weekly market is held on Thursday; but both this and all the ordinary shop markets for provisions are maintained chiefly for the uses of the town's own inhabitants. Four fairs, each nominally of three days' duration, are held in the year; but the principal of these, called St. James' fair, and held in August, is remarkable chiefly for the observance of Paisley races, so as to be an occasion far more of amusement than of business. The races were instituted in 1608, and are run on a course ½ a mile from the town on the road to Greenock.

The fluctuations and disasters in the condition of the working-people connected with the manufactures of Paisley have been remarkably great. The causes of these may be inferred from some statements we have made in our history of the manufactures. So many persons began to be thrown out of employment about the year 1840 that, for a considerable time, nearly one-third of the entire population became dependent on public charity. The depression continued so long and looked so hopeless, that many of the artizans removed with their families to other parts of the country in search of employment; while, up to so late a date as 1849, not a few emigrated to America and Australia. The number of inhabited houses in the town was 10,133, in 1841, and only 9,694 in 1846, showing a decrease of 439, which may be held to represent the same number of families, or, by estimate, 2,060 persons. The number of natives of Renfrewshire in the town, exclusive of public institutions, was 34,806 in 1841, and only 32,620 in 1851, showing a decrease of 2,186 persons. As the mortality of the town was raised by fever in 1847, and by cholera in 1849, to the amount of about 1,000 a-year above the average, the inference may be drawn that, if the Census of 1851 had been taken about 3 years earlier, the decrease would not have been less than 3,500 persons. So much increase occurred during the three years preceding the Census, as to restore the total of population in 1851 to within 465 of what it had been in 1841; but even this increase involved a curiously altered state of things, an analysis of the whole population showing a decrease of 1·28 per cent. of Scotch, and an increase of 0·76 per cent. of Irish, 0·34 per cent. of English, and 8·18 per cent. of persons from foreign countries. The disasters to Paisley workpeople, however, and the retrogression in the totals of its population, indicate only, or at least chiefly, great changes in the fashions and methods of its manufactures, and not declensions in the manufactures themselves.

The transport trade of Paisley is variously by road, by railway, by canal, and by river. The roads from the town, in all directions, are as numerous and good as could well be desired. The grand lines of railway through the town, besides having a spacious common station in it singularly central and convenient, afford a breadth and variety of communication with seaports and great markets, almost as great as any central town of England possesses by means of many railways; and in particular, they give ready connexion with the ports of Glasgow and Greenock, with the ports of Ayrshire, and with short lines of ingress to all the interior of Scotland and England. A separate line of railway also, 3 miles long, constructed at the cost of about £32,000, and opened in April 1837, connects the town itself with the wharf on the Clyde at Renfrew. The Glasgow and Johnstone canal was formerly of prime consequence to Paisley for intercourse with Glasgow, and it still possesses all its former capacities; but it has been superseded, in a large degree, by the railways. A short canal was opened in 1839, from the right bank of the Clyde opposite the mouth of the Cart, to the nearest point of the Forth and Clyde canal, with the view of affording direct access to the Forth and Clyde canal by vessels from Paisley; but this also has been rendered all but useless by the railways. The river Cart was not naturally navigable to Paisley, but was rendered navigable for vessels of 80 tons burden by means of artificial improvements made in the latter part of last century; and it was subjected to additional improvements, at a cost of upwards of £20,000, in the six years following 1835; and now it serves both as a channel of commerce and as a facility for ship-building, yet fails to render Paisley a port of any considerable consequence. The port ranks, in its custom-house relations, as a creek of the port of Glasgow; and the amount of local dues levied at it in 1852 was £571.

The Paisley bank was established in 1787, and the Paisley Union bank a few years after; but the former was merged into the British Linen Company's bank in 1837, and the latter into the Union bank of

Scotland in 1838. The Paisley Commercial bank was established in 1839, but soon became amalgamated with the Western bank. The banking offices at present in Paisley are branches of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Company's bank, the Union bank, the National bank, and the City of Glasgow bank. There are also two savings' banks. There are 47 insurance agencies, and a British guarantee association. There are a merchants' society, instituted in 1725, and nine trades' societies of respectfully the tailors, the shoemakers, the weavers, the malt-men, the wrights, the fleshers, the hammermen, the bakers, and the grocers. There are a literary association, instituted in 1850; an athenæum, instituted in 1847, and comprising a news-room, a library, and schemes for classes and for courses of lectures; an artisans' institution, also instituted in 1847, and comprising news-room, library, schemes for classes and lectures, and a suite of baths; the Paisley library, established in 1802, and containing upwards of 10,000 volumes; a public coffee-room; a young men's Christian association, instituted in 1851; the Renfrewshire agricultural society; the Paisley and Eastern Renfrewshire Bible society; the Paisley tract society; a society for the education of deaf and dumb; a widow and orphans' society; a female benevolent society; a Sabbath-school union; and a total abstinence society. Four newspapers are specially connected with the town,—the Glasgow Saturday Post and Paisley and Renfrewshire Reformer, published every Saturday afternoon; the Paisley Herald, published every Saturday morning; the Paisley Journal, published every Thursday morning; and the Independent, published every Saturday evening.

The old town of Paisley, in its original form, as the property of the abbot and the monks of Paisley, was the seat of a court of regality. In 1488 it was erected into a free burgh of regality; but though the burgh privileges were granted nominally to the inhabitants, the lordship of erection, including the power of appointing the magistrates, was given to the abbot and his successors. In 1658, when Lord Cochrane, afterwards Earl of Dundonald, was superior of the burgh, as the legal successor of the abbots, the inhabitants purchased from him the right of electing the magistrates; and in 1665, they obtained from the Crown by charter an independent tenure. Though in point of form, the place continued to be only a burgh of regality, yet, in point of privilege and jurisdiction, it thenceforth became in almost every respect, excepting only the want of parliamentary representation, a royal burgh. Its magistracy and council varied from time to time in constitution; and by the act of August 1833, they were fixed to consist of a provost, four bailies, a treasurer, and ten common councillors. The magistrates are ex-officiis justices of peace of the county; and the provost is also a deputy-lieutenant. The old or municipal burgh comprises only the three town parishes; but the parliamentary burgh, as constituted by the reform act, comprehends likewise all the new town, all the suburbs, a considerable landward part of the Abbey parish, and a small part of the parish of Renfrew. The property of the old burgh was estimated in 1833 to be worth £58,125, and its debts to amount to upwards of £33,000. The corporation revenue in 1833 was £3,848; in 1841, £3,474; in 1855, £3,212. The police affairs have been variously managed from time to time, and are now under the control of 18 commissioners from the burgh, 6 commissioners from the suburbs, and the bailies and sheriff-substitute ex-officiis. The town is well lighted with gas, from works advantageously situated in its north-west quarter, erected by authority of act of parliament in 1823, but now under the management of a board of gas-light commissioners in terms of an act in 1845. The town is also well-supplied with water, from the Stanley-braes water-works, which cost £60,000, and are under the management of the town council. There are resident in Paisley and its neighbourhood 42 justices of peace, besides the town magistrates; and justice of peace courts are held in Paisley on every Friday. The ordinary sheriff court sits on every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, during session; and the commissary court and sheriff small debt court, on every Thursday. There is a faculty of procurators, which was incorporated by royal charter in 1803, and at present comprises 34 members. The burgh sends a member to parliament. Constituency in 1855, 1,186. Population of the municipal burgh in 1841, 32,582; in 1851, 31,752. Houses, 1,662. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 47,952. Houses, 2,647. Population of the Abbey parish portion of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 16,168; of the Renfrew parish portion, 32.

PAISTON. See Ormiston.

PALACE. See Kirkcudbright.

PALACE-BRAE. See Fossoway.

PALACE-CRAIG. See Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway.

PALDY. See Fordoun.

PALKILL, or Penkill (The), a rivulet of the parish of Minnigaff in Kirkcudbrightshire. It rises near the centre of the parish, and runs 4 miles southward and 4½ south-westward, to a confluence with the Cree, opposite the town of Newton-Stewart.

PALNACKIE, a seaport village in the parish of Buittle, Kirkcudbrightshire. It stands on the river Urr, 4 miles above its influx to the Solway frith, and may be regarded as the port of Castle-Douglas. It has no regularly built harbour, but has only a temporary wooden wharf, of extent to accommodate six vessels. The depth of water at flood of spring-tides is about 18 feet. Considerable trade is carried on with the ports of the south-west of England, and with those of the frith of Clyde. A little also is done with North America. The chief exports are farm-produce, wood, and live-stock; and the chief imports are coals, lime, slates, and miscellaneous goods. Population of the village, 200. Houses, 33.

PALNURE (The), a rivulet of the west side of Kirkcudbrightshire. It rises in the parish of Minnigaff, within 1½ mile of the new bridge of Dee, and runs about 10 miles south-westward, chiefly within the parish of Minnigaff, but partly also on the boundary with Kirkmabreck, to a confluence with the Cree at a point about 1½ mile above that river's expansion into Wigton bay. The Palnure is navigable for a short distance, by vessels of 60 tons; and there is a small quay for their accommodation at Palnure-bridge.

PANBRIDE, a parish on the east coast of Forfarshire. It contains the post-office village of Muirdrum, the fishing villages of West-Haven and East-Haven, and the hamlets of Gallowlaw and Newton-Panbride. It is bounded on the south-east by the German ocean, and on the other sides by the parishes of Barry, Monikie, Carmylie, Arbirlot, and St. Vigeans. Its length south-eastward is nearly 5 miles; and its mean breadth is about 2 miles. The coast, 2¼ miles in extent, is flat and very rocky, with a pebbly beach. The interior is, in general, flat, but rises toward the north. The soil, toward the coast, is sandy; in the central district, it is clay or loam; and, toward the north, it is moorish. Three-fourths of the whole area are arable, and, in general, beautifully cultivated; and 600 acres of the other

fourth are under plantation. Two rivulets, both originating in Monikie, and the larger traversing 8½ miles from its source to the sea, run south-eastward through the parish—one of them a mile along the north-east boundary—form a confluence a mile from the sea, and discharge their united waters midway between East-Haven and West-Haven. The immediate basin of each is, in many places, a rocky dell, with steep and almost perpendicular sides of from 20 to 50 feet high; and that of the larger bears the name of Battie's den, and is spanned, at a romantic spot, by a bridge which carries across the road from Dundee to Arbroath. Limestone exists, but not plentifully, nor of good quality. Sandstone occurs, both of an excellent kind for building and of the slaty sort which yields the Arbroath pavingstone. Lord Panmure is the sole heritor. The estimated value of raw produce in 1833 was £18,807; assessed property in 1843, £4,572; real rental in 1855, £8,367. In the north-west stands the noble mansion of Panmure, a spacious and stately edifice, on an elevated site, surrounded by extensive pleasure-grounds, and commanding a fine prospect, especially to the south and the east. The mansion underwent extensive renovations in 1855. In its vicinity are the foundations of the ancient castle of Panmure, long the seat of the cognominal Earls. James, the fourth Earl of Panmure, was attainted, in 1716, for having shared in the rebellion of the previous year. The Honourable William Ramsay Maule, representative of the ancient Earls, was, in 1831, created Baron Panmure of Brechin and Navar, in the peerage of Great Britain; and was succeeded in his peerage, in 1852, by his son, the present popular secretary of state for the war-department. The parish does not contain any factory, and has not any fair or market, but it has considerable fisheries and some small commerce. The parish is traversed by the Dundee and Arbroath railway, and has a station on it at East-Haven, and likewise contains the station for Carnoustie. Population in 1831, 1,268; in 1851, 1,372. Houses, 328.

This parish is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £231 1s. 11d.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £23 3s. 6d. fees. The parish church is a fine cruciform Gothic edifice, built in 1851, and containing 600 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of nearly 200; and the amount raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £1,244 12s. 2d.,—of which £1,106 11s. 9d. was for local building purposes. There are two non-parochial schools and a parochial library. The ancient church was dedicated to St. Bridget; and the usual abbreviation of the lady's name, with the prefix *Ballin*, so common in Irish topographical nomenclature, signifying 'a town,' and abbreviated and euphonized into Pan, gives the modern name of the parish, and, without any euphonizing of the prefix, gives its earlier name of Balbride. The ancestors of Hector Boethius, or Boece, were, for several generations, proprietors of the barony of Panbride; and the historian himself is generally supposed to have been a native of the parish.

PANHOPE. See Flota.

PANMURE. See Panbride.

PANNANICH, a locality with medicinal wells, in the parish of Glenmuick, Aberdeenshire. It is situated on the right bank of the Dee, 1½ mile east of Ballater, and 39 miles west by south of Aberdeen. The wells issue from the north side of a hill-range, called the hill of Pannanich. They are four in number, all near to one another, and have been found not exactly alike in their properties, but all containing carbonates of iron and lime, with small proportions of other ingredients. Their waters are chalybeate, stimulant, and tonic, and have been found beneficial to persons afflicted with gravelly, scorbutic, and scrofulous complaints. They have a cold temperature, but are pleasant to the taste. Their healing virtues were discovered about 85 years ago by an infirm aged female in the vicinity, who experienced a cure in such remarkable circumstances as instantly gave the wells celebrity. Mr. Farquharson of Monaltrie, on whose grounds the wells are situated, cleared away obstructions, taught the water to flow freely, covered in the wells, built several houses for the accommodation of visitors, constructed a public and a private bath, and, at a mile's distance toward Ballater, erected a large and commodious house, called Pannanich-lodge. In the lodge are a spacious public room, and a considerable number of private apartments, besides rooms for servants; and attached to it are offices, particularly carriage-houses and stables. Vast numbers of persons frequent the wells in summer; but most of them have their lodgings or other accommodation at Ballater.

PAP, any rounded or cupolar peak of a mountain. The most notable instances in Scotland are the Pap or Maiden Pap in the south of Caithness-shire, and the Paps of Jura in Argyleshire.

PAPA, a small island, inhabited by two families, lying a mile north-west of the northern extremity of the island of Burra, and belonging to the united parish of Bressay, Burra, and Quarff, in Shetland.

PAPA-SOUND, the piece of marine water separating the island of Stronsay from the island of Papa-Stronsay in Orkney. It injects a bay into Stronsay, and forms an excellent harbour, well protected by Papa-Stronsay.

PAPA-SOUND, the marine strait between the Mainland of Shetland and the island of Papa-Stour. It is about a mile broad, and is swept by a rapid and dangerous tidal current.

PAPA-STOUR, a suppressed parish and an island in the west of Shetland. The parish is now annexed to Walls: which see. The island, the principal part of the parish, lies on the south side of the entrance of St. Magnus-bay, about 2 miles from the promontory of Sandness. Its length, from south-east to north-west, is about 2½ miles; and its breadth is about 1½ mile. It possesses several small voes or creeks which afford shelter to the fishing-boats of the inhabitants. Its appearance in summer, as approached from St. Magnus-bay to House-voe, is pleasant; the land lying in a sort of amphitheatre, and displaying sheets of grain and potato crops. Its soil is, in general, fertile; produces rich grass; and, when well-manured with sea-weed, yields good returns to the husbandman. Part of the interior or common pasture was converted almost into wilderness by the miserable practice of cutting up and carrying away the sward either for fuel or for manuring the arable lands. The excellence of the beaches for drying fish occasioned the resort to them, last century, of a great English fishing company. On the south side are several magnificent and very curious caves, the abodes of numerous seals: see Shetland. Around the coast are various picturesque and even sublime porphyritic stalks,—rocks shooting perpendicularly up from the sea—like stupendous towers or castellated keeps. The Stack of Snalda is a grand perpendicular column of rock, probably 80, and at least 60 feet high, altogether inaccessible by man, but inhabited by the eagle. Some time in last century an eagle belonging to the Stack, while carrying a lamb from the mainland, dropped it still alive at Mid-Sater in Papa-Stour. The lamb was instantly rescued by a boy who hap-

pened to be within a few yards of where it fell; and, being a female, it established a breed on a farm where sheep were previously unknown. The Frau-a-stock, or Lady's Rock, is accessible only to very practised and adroit climbers, and has on its summit the vestiges of a small human dwelling. It is said, by one account, to have been the abode of a Norwegian lady, who made a vow of celibacy, and retreated hither to be protected from the solicitations of suitors, but who was driven from her wild asylum by a bold udaller of Islesburgh who scaled the rock; and, by another account, to have been the prison of a fair lady whom her father placed here to be out of the way of a favoured lover, but who was rescued and made prize of by the lover in person. Papa-Stour is the only part of Shetland where the ancient Norwegian amusement of sword-dance, noticed in Sir Walter Scott's 'Pirate,' and minutely described in Dr. Hibbert's Account of the Islands, is still preserved. The island has a parish church and a Methodist chapel. Population in 1841, 382; in 1851, 359. Houses, 64.

PAPA-STRONSAY, an island, belonging to the parish of St. Peter, in Orkney. It lies off the north-east of the island of Stronsay, and is separated from it by Papa-sound, which has a breadth of from 2 to 4 furlongs. Papa-Stronsay is about 3 miles in circumference, flat, and so fertile that, under proper management, it might be made one continuous corn field. It has vestiges of two ancient chapels, which were dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. Bride; and, midway between them is an eminence called the Earl's Knowe, which seems to have been a burying-ground. Population in 1841, 28; in 1851, 28. Houses, 4.

PAPA-WESTRAY, an island, belonging to the parish of Westray, in Orkney. It lies 1½ mile west of Akerness, and 1¾ mile north of Sponness, in Westray, and 23 miles geographically due north of Kirkwall, but about 26 miles by the shortest sea-track. Its length, from north to south, is 3½ miles; and its greatest breadth is about 1 mile. The surface rises gently toward the middle, and terminates on the north in the headland well-known to mariners as the Mull of Papa. Its soil is very fertile, and about 1,000 acres of it are under regular cultivation. In its south-east corner is a small fresh-water lake, with an islet, on which are the ruins of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Tredwall. Two miles to the north lies an extensive and very prolific fishing-bank, long well-known to the islanders, and latterly an object of interest to parties at a distance. Papa-Westray anciently formed a separate and independent parish; and, though now annexed to Westray, has still its own parochial place of worship, and also a Free church. On this island Ronald, Earl of Orkney, was killed by Thorsin, Earl of Caithness. Population in 1831, 330; in 1851, 371. Houses, 75.

PAPAL-NESS, a headland at the northern extremity of the island of Yell, in Shetland. Beside it is a small bay called Papal-voe.

PAPIGOE, a small bay between Wick and Staxigoe, on the east coast of Caithness-shire.

PAPLAY. See HOLM.

PARF. See DURNESS.

PARISH-HOLM. See DOUGLAS.

PARK. See BLANTYRE, DRUMOAK, DRYMEN, INCHINNAN, and LOCHS.

PARK-BURN, a rivulet, rising in the parish of Durrisdeer, and running 3 miles southward through that parish, and about the same distance eastward on the boundary between it and Penpont, and through the ducal pleasure-grounds of Drumlanrig, to a confluence with the Nith, about a mile below Drumlanrig-castle, in Dumfries-shire. It figures in the following old couplet, popularly ascribed to Thomas the Rhymer,—

> "When the Park-burn rins where never man saw,
> The Red house o' Hassock is near hand a fa'."

These words are regarded as a prophecy, and were fulfilled; but they probably were composed after the event, and were exalted into a prophecy and ascribed to the Rhymer by popular superstition. The Red house o' Hassock is believed to have been some old building which stood on or near the site of the present Drumlanrig-castle; and the running of the burn "where never man saw," was effected by the diverting of the stream into a new artificial channel in the course of the laying out of the Drumlanrig pleasure-grounds. The Park-burn also is the stream by the side of which Burns composed his song, beginning,

> "Their groves o' sweet myrtles let foreign lands reckon."

PARK-BURN, the chief headstream of the Rotten Calder, in Lanarkshire. See CALDER (THE).

PARK-CASTLE. See LUCE (OLD).

PARKEND, a quondam village, now extinct, in the parish of Coldstream, Berwickshire.

PARKEND, Ayrshire. See STEVENSTON.

PARKGATE, a post-office station subordinate to Dumfries, and 8 miles distant from that town.

PARKHEAD, a small post-town in the Barony parish of Glasgow, Lanarkshire. It stands on the road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, at the point where that road forks into the two branches toward Shettleston and Tollcross, and may be stated to be 2 miles east of Glasgow. But it is nearly continuous at its west end with Camlachie, as the latter is with the eastern outskirts of Glasgow; so that it may be regarded as almost suburban. It is inhabited principally by weavers, artificers, and other persons of the labouring classes. In its southern vicinity, on the river Clyde, stand the Glasgow water-works, erected in 1806. Population, 1,150.

PARKHEAD, a village, conjunct with East Bellshill and Low Orbiston, in the parish of Bothwell, Lanarkshire. See BELLSHILL.

PARKHEAD-WATER. See DOUGLAS (THE).

PARKHILL, a post-office village in the parish of Kilmuir Easter, Ross-shire.

PARKHOUSE. See FALKIRK and ORDIQUHILL.

PARK-INN, a locality in Deeside, where horse and cattle fairs are held on the first Monday of January and April, on the Monday in May after Potarch, on the Tuesday in July after Aboyne, and on the Tuesday before the 22d of November.

PARKNOOK. See BLACKBURN, Fifeshire.

PARK-PLACE See LUCE (OLD).

PARNASSUS, a hill with two tops in the parish of Morebattle, Roxburghshire. Here the poet Thomson is said to have written his Winter; and here, for a number of years, the anniversary of his birth was celebrated by a large assemblage of his admirers from the surrounding country.

PARSON'S GREEN. See LEITH.

PARSON'S LAKE. See KILNINVER.

PARTICK, a post-town and burgh of barony, partly in the Barony parish of Glasgow, but chiefly in the parish of Govan, on the north-west verge of Lanarkshire. It stands on the river Kelvin, near its influx to the Clyde. It stands also on the road from Glasgow to Dumbarton, nominally 2 miles west-north-west of Glasgow, but is very near the Sandyford extension of Glasgow, and may be regarded as almost suburban. The part of it in the Barony parish likewise, being the part on the left

bank of the Kelvin, is within the parliamentary burgh of Glasgow. The Kelvin here rushes noisily over a rocky bottom, and is dammed up in several places for the service of extensive corn-mills. The old part of the town stands adjacent to the right side of the Kelvin, and has a curious, interesting, old-fashioned appearance. The new part of it spreads away in straight airy streets, tolerably well edificed. Extensive environs, in the parts furthest from the Kelvin, are studded with great numbers of ornate cottages and handsome villas. The neighbourhood adjacent to the Kelvin, particularly up the right bank of that river, abounds in beautiful close scenes of landscape; and the parts adjacent to the Clyde present the pleasant contrast of rich flat valley-ground bordered by the navigable stream, all astir with ship and steamer. The entire place is strongly attractive to the citizens of Glasgow, both as a summer residence to some of the wealthy, and as a holiday resort to multitudes of the operatives.

Extensive flour-mills and granaries figure conspicuously on the Kelvin at Partick. They are the property of the incorporation of bakers of Glasgow, and were granted to them by the Regent Moray immediately after his victory over the forces of Queen Mary at Langside. The bakers of Glasgow, it is said, were very serviceable in supplying the army with bread, while quartered in the neighbourhood; and upon the Regent returning thanks after the battle, Matthew Fawside, the deacon of the bakers, took the favourable opportunity of craving the mills of Partick—or Pertique as it was then termed—which belonged to the Crown, for his craft. They were at once granted; and they have ever since remained the property of the incorporation. Another conspicuous object at Partick, till within the last few years, was a ruinous edifice, of the appearance of an old baronial mansion, surrounded by a small thin scattering of fine old trees. It stood on the right bank of the Kelvin immediately below the old town, and had a dreamy, romantic appearance. It was built and inhabited by George Hutcheson of Lambhill, one of the founders of Hutcheson's hospital in Glasgow; and the contract for its erection, by a mason in Kilwinning, is still preserved by one of the descendants of the Hutcheson family. Popular belief, however, dignified it with the appellation of "castle," and asserted it to have been a country residence of the bishops of Glasgow, built at latest in 1611, by Archbishop Spottiswood; and this belief was so far reasonable that, in the times before the Reformation, the bishops of Glasgow certainly had a mansion either on the site of George Hutcheson's house, or somewhere else in the vicinity of Partick. A poem, addressed to the old mansion, appeared many years ago in a Glasgow periodical, saying, among other things,—

"Lo, Partick castle, drear and lone,
Stands like a silent looker-on,
Where Clyde and Kelvin meet;
The long rank grass waves o'er its walls;
No sound is heard within its halls,
Save noise of distant waterfalls
Where children lave their feet."

There are in Partick or in its immediate neighbourhood, besides the flour-mills already noticed, a cotton-factory, an extensive dye-work, printfields and bleachfields, extensive ship-building yards, and a large saw-mill. The town has a branch of the City of Glasgow bank, together with a savings' bank. Its places of worship are a chapel of ease, a Free church, two United Presbyterian churches, and a Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house. Its schools are Partick academy, at the West end of Gilmourhill, conducted in three departments by three masters; the Partick institution, commercial and classical, under six teachers; the old subscription school, instituted in 1750, and rebuilt in 1790; a school of industry for females, instituted in 1824, and supported chiefly by subscription; a Free church school of industry, instituted in 1845; a Free church public school; a Roman Catholic school; Samuel Wilson's school; a ladies' school; and one or two other schools. There are two town missionaries, the one English, and the other Gaelic. There are also a tract society, a public library, connected with what is called Partick popular institution, and a horticultural and floricultural society. Omnibuses run to and from Glasgow every half-hour. The town is governed by a senior magistrate and two junior magistrates; and its police affairs are managed by nine commissioners and a superintendent. Population in 1841, 3,628; in 1851, 6,670.

PARTON, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Parton and Corsock, near the centre of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is bounded by Balmaclellan, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Crossmichael, Balmaghie, and Kells. Its length eastward is 6¾ miles; its greatest breadth is about 5 miles; and its area is about 28 square miles. A considerable ridge, called Mochrum-fell, extends about 4 miles along the north. A hill on the west, called Cruchie-height, commands a rich extensive prospect of the vale of Ken and Dee; a prospect well depicted in a descriptive poem by the late Mr. Gillespie of Kells. An assemblage of heights, nowhere of considerable elevation, but everywhere producing much unevenness of surface, fills the district south of Mochrum-fell. About 9,290 acres in the parish are principally tillage-land, —inclusive, however, of interspersed pieces of meadow and waste; and about 5,800 are principally heath and moss. The soil of the arable land, in general, is light, and unsuited to heavy crops. Slate exists, and has been extensively quarried, but is inferior to the English slates. A chalybeate spring of little note occurs on the farm of Little Mochrum; and one which was supposed to be similar to the old spa of Moffat, formerly existed on the farm of Nether Dullarg, but has been destroyed by georgical draining. The general landscape of the parish, owing to the great extent of heath, the almost total want of wood, and the prevalence of stone enclosures, is tame and disagreeable. There are several lakes, deep and well-stored with fish, but without any features of beauty. Urr-water—here a well-wooded but small stream—traces the whole of the eastern boundary of the parish, an extent of 4 miles, and receives one burn from the northern boundary, another from the southern, and two from the interior. The Ken and the Dee, from about the middle of Loch-Ken to about the middle of Loch-Dee, spread their laky folds along the whole of the western boundary, an extent of 5½ miles, and relieve on that side the prevailing tameness and plainness of the landscape. There are thirteen landowners, and six of them are resident. The average rent of land is only about 7s. per acre. Assessed property in 1857, £5,687. Near the parish church is an artificial circular mound 120 yards in circumference at the base, and surrounded with a ditch from 6 to 9 feet deep; and about half-a-mile to the north is another nearly twice the circumference of the former, and enclosed with two ditches. The other antiquities are two cairns, the remains of a small druidical circle, the remains of an old castle, noticed in our article on Corsock, an old causeway across the Dee below its junction with the Ken, and about half of the old parish church, now converted into burying-places by two of the heritors. The parish is tra-

versed along its western border by the road from Castle-Douglas to Ayr, and along its north-eastern border by the road from New Galloway to Dumfries. The village of Parton is a small place, situated on the former of these roads, 7 miles north-west by north of Castle-Douglas. Population of the parish in 1831, 827; in 1851, 731. Houses, 110.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. Patron, Miss Glendonwyn of Parton. Stipend, £253 16s. 11d.; glebe, £21. Unappropriated teinds, £187 9s. 6d. The parish church was built in 1834, and contains 418 sittings. There is a new Free church at Corsock. There are two parochial schools; and the salary of the first master is £31 6s. 6d., with about £16 fees,—that of the second, £20, with about £9 fees. The ancient church was called Kirkennan, from St. Innan to whom it was dedicated; and stood a mile east-north-east of the present church, near a hamlet which still bears its name. The name Parton—of debated origin—was assumed before the end of the 13th century. James Hepburn, brother of the first Earl of Bothwell, was rector of Parton in the reign of James IV., and rose to be abbot of Dunfermline, and bishop of Moray. In 1458, Sir Simon Glendonwyn obtained a confirmation of the barony, baronial rights, and patronage of Parton.

PARTON-CRAIGS. See Ochil-hills.

PATAIG (The). See Pattaig (The).

PATAVIEG (Loch), a small lake in the parish of Rosskeen, Ross-shire.

PATERSON'S ROCK. See Sanda.

PATHHEAD, a post-town and burgh-of-barony, in the parish of Dysart, Fifeshire. It stands on the road from Kirkcaldy to Cupar, adjacent to the north-east end of the town of Kirkcaldy, and ¾ of a mile west-south-west of the town of Dysart. Its site is a tableau, sloping gently to the precipitous rocks on the shore; and, being at the head of a steep descent leading to Kirkcaldy, it takes from that circumstance its name of Pathhead. It consists of two parts, Dunnikier and Sinclairton, the former, the old town or Pathhead-proper, the latter, the new town, commenced about the year 1766, and extending about a mile northward into junction with Gallaton. The two parts are separated from each other by the road from Kirkcaldy to Cupar; and there is a station for Sinclairton on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, midway between the stations of Kirkcaldy and Dysart. A principal employment in Pathhead for upwards of a century was nail-making, which is now nearly extinct; and the principal employment at present is the manufacture of checks and ticks. The place, however, as a town, is nearly continuous with the town of Kirkcaldy, and necessarily shares in that town's fortunes. It contains a chapel of ease, two Free churches, and an endowed school, which will be found noticed in our article on Dysart. Population in 1831, 3,330; in 1851, 3,977. Houses, 500.

PATHHEAD, a village in the northern extremity of the parish of Crichton, Edinburghshire. It stands on the road from Edinburgh to Lauder, and on the right side of the river Tyne, in the southern vicinity of the old decayed village of Ford, 8¼ miles north-west of Fala, 5 south-east of Dalkeith, and 11½ south-east of Edinburgh. It occupies the acclivity and top of an ascent from the Tyne, along both sides of the Edinburgh and Lauder road, and takes its name from being at the head of this ascent or path. It consists principally of feus from the property of Crichton, most of them having well-built one-story houses; and its principal street is straight, wide, and airy. The dell of the Tyne at the foot of it is crossed by a magnificent bridge of five arches, each 80 feet high, and 50 feet in span. The surrounding country is picturesque and ornate. The village is a station of the county police; and it has a post-office, a branch bank, a Free church, a school, and a circulating library. Population, 843. Houses, 182.

PATHHEAD, a village, continuous with the villages of New Cumnock and Afton-Bridgend, in the parish of New Cumnock, Ayrshire. Population, 325.

PATH-OF-CONDIE, or Pathstruie, a small village in the parish of Forgandenny, 4 miles east-south-east of Dunning, Perthshire. Here is an United Presbyterian church. Population, 50.

PATHOLM. See Langholm.

PATIEMUIR, a village in the parish of Dunfermline, Fifeshire. Population, 131. Houses, 27.

PATIE'S MILL. See Galston.

PATNA, a post-office village in the northern extremity of the parish of Straiton, Ayrshire. It stands on the left bank of the Doon, on the road from Ayr to Dumfries, 7 miles north-north-east of Straiton, 8½ east of Maybole, and 10, by road, south-east of Ayr. But it has a station on the Ayr and Dalmellington railway, 5½ miles from Dalmellington, and 11¾ from Ayr. It has been built chiefly since the commencement of the present century. Its houses are mostly of one story, arranged along one main street, and in a contiguous row. It has a chapel of ease, built in 1837, and an United Presbyterian church, built in 1838, both of them neat buildings, but very small. There is also an endowed school. The inhabitants are supported by the working of coal and ironstone, which abound in the neighbourhood. The surrounding landscape is confined, tumulated, and bleak. Population in 1857, 430. Houses, 64.

PATTAIG (The), an alpine stream in the south-west corner of Badenoch, Inverness-shire. It rises in Ben-Aulder forest, far from the habitations of men, and runs 6 miles northward, and 2½ miles westward, to the head of Loch-Laggan. While its waters pass through the Spean and the Lochy to the western ocean, one stream, which rises within 1½ mile of it, passes through Loch-Ericht, Loch-Rannoch, the Tummel, and the Tay to the eastern ocean; and another stream, which rises within 3 miles of it, passes through the Spey to the Moray frith. The Pattaig, about midway between its source and its embouchure, expands into a lake of its own name, which measures about ¾ of a mile both in breadth and in length; and above this lake it is called first Caman-water, and next Culrea-water.

PAUL'S (St.). See Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth.

PAUL-YARD-BURN, a brook in the parish of Walston, tributary to Biggar-water, in Lanarkshire.

PAVILION. See Allen (The).

PAXTON, a post-office village in the parish of Hutton, on the south-east border of Berwickshire. It stands near the right bank of the Whitadder, ¼ of a mile north of the road from Berwick to Kelso, 1¼ mile north of the Union-chain-bridge across the Tweed, 4½ miles west of Berwick, and 10 east of Dunse. Here is a parochial school; and in the vicinity is a brick and tile work. Paxton-house, situated on the Tweed, is a grand mansion, built after a design by Adams, and having a massive, handsome front. All the surrounding country is beautiful. Population of the village, 284. Houses, 66.

PAYSTON. See Ormiston.

PEARSIE. See Kingoldrum.

PEASE-DEAN, a deep, thickly wooded, and picturesque ravine or chasm, over which is thrown a remarkable bridge, in the parish of Cockburnspath, Berwickshire. See Cockburnspath. During the period of the international wars, this ravine was

one of the strong passes for defending Scotland. Patten, in his account of the Duke of Somerset's expedition, thus describes it:—"We marched an VIII mile til we came to a place called the Peaths. It is a valley turning from a VI mile west straight eastward, and toward the sea a XX skore, a XX skore brode from banke to banke above: so steepe be these bankes on eyther syde, and depe to the bottom, that who goeth straight doune shall be in daunger in tumbling, and the commer up so sure of puffyng and payne; for remedie whereof the travailers that way have used to pas it, not by going directly, but by paths and footways leading slopewise; of the number of which paths they call it somewhat nicely indeed, ye Peaths. A brute a day or two before was spred among us that hereat ye Scottes were very busy a working, and how here we should be stayed and met withal by them, whereunto I harde my Lordes Grace vow that he wold put it in prose, for he wolde not step one foote out of his course appointed. At oure comming we found all in good peace. Howbeit the syde wayes on either syde most used for eas were crost and cut of in many places, with the castying of travers trenches, not very depe indede, and rather somewhat hinderyng than utterly letting; for whither it were more by pollecie or diligence—as I am sure neyther of both did want—the ways by the pioners were sone so well plained, that our army, caryage and ordenaunce were quite set over after sunset, and there as then we pight our campe."

PEASTON. See ORMISTON.

PEATHILL. See MENMUIR.

PEATIE, a village in the parish of Kettins, Forfarshire. Population, 53. Houses, 17.

PEATIE-BURN, a brook, draining the north-western part of the parish of Bervie, north-eastward to Bervie-water, in Kincardineshire.

PEAT INN, a post-office station subordinate to Cupar, in Fifeshire.

PEATLAW, a hill in the parish and county, and 2 miles north-west of the town, of Selkirk, situated in the peninsula between the Tweed and the Ettrick, 3 miles above their confluence, and possessing an altitude above sea-level of 1,964 feet.

PEATLAW, Haddingtonshire. See INNERWICK.

PEBBLE, or PIBBLE, a hill, about 900 feet high, in the parish of Kirkmabreck, Kirkcudbrightshire. Here is a medicinal spring, impregnated with iron, magnesia, and sulphur, and occasionally frequented with good effect by invalids.

PEDEN'S CAVE. See MAUCHLINE.

PEEBLES, a parish, containing the post-town of Peebles, and lying principally in Peebles-shire, but having a small part in Selkirkshire. It is bounded by Eddlestone, Innerleithen, Traquair, Yarrow, Manor, Stobo, and Lyne. Its length southward is 10 miles; and its greatest breadth is 6 miles. The Tweed, running eastward, but making several detours, moves majestically across the centre of the parish, over a distance geographically of 4½, and along its channel of 6 miles. A great contraction of the southern half-length of the parish, occasions the stream to form the boundary-line 1½ mile after the first contact, and ½ a mile before departing. The Tweed is here 500 feet above sea-level; and though it has now run only one-third of its course to the sea, it has fallen 1,000 feet from its source. Its banks, for some distance after it becomes connected with the parish, are confined and simply pleasing; but at the bridge and onwards, they expand into a vale of considerable breadth, possessing almost every element of scenic beauty. The Lyne, immediately above its confluence with the Tweed, flows ½ a mile along the south-west boundary. Meldon-burn, a streamlet of 4½ miles in length, traces the western boundary of the northern division 2½ miles southward to the Lyne. Manor-water runs 1½ mile northward along the western boundary of the southern division to the Tweed, 1½ mile below the mouth of the Lyne. Eddlestone-water bisects the northern half of the parish southward, and enters the Tweed at the town of Peebles. Three other considerable streamlets, and several minor ones, run either to the Tweed or to the Eddlestone,—one of them tracing for 2 miles southward the eastern boundary. All the streams abound in trout, and are much frequented by anglers. Floods are frequent, and occasionally large. The fine vale of the Tweed sends, on the one hand, a detachment strictly akin to itself up the Eddlestone beyond the parochial limits; and is continued, on the other, by a short but beautiful vale up the Glensax and Cruxton burns, which unite a mile before falling into the Tweed. Hills occupy the rest of the parochial area, sectioned into ridges, clusters, or isolated eminences, by the glens or gorges which give water-way to the streams. The hills, in general, are much lower than those of most other parishes in Peebles-shire; they are soft and finely curved; and, except in a heathy game district, in the extreme south, they are luxuriantly green. Upwards of 3,000 acres are in tillage; and about 1,800 are under wood. The soil, in the bottom of the vales, is clay mixed with sand; on the interior edge of the vales, is generally loam on a gravelly subsoil; and, on the skirts and sides of the hills, is a kindly and rich earth. The pastoral grounds produce a fine herbage, and sustain, besides black cattle, about 8,000 sheep. The predominant rock is greywacke, of so fine a texture as to form an excellent building material. Sandstone is unknown. Transition limestone exists, but cannot be profitably worked. The climate is healthy and comparatively dry, the aggregate fall of rain being only about 25 or 26 inches in the year. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1834 was £22,540. Assessed property in 1843, £12,558 1s. Real rental in 1855, of the burgh of Peebles, £3,851 18s.; of the landward part of the Peebles-shire district of the parish, £7,219 13s.; of the district in Selkirkshire, £80.

About ¾ of a mile west of the old town of Peebles, on a rock overhanging the north side of the Tweed, stands the conspicuous antiquity noticed in our article NEIDPATH-CASTLE. About 2½ miles below the town, and contributing a feature to the landscape of the vale, but situated a few yards beyond the parochial boundary, stands Horsburgh-castle. See INNERLEITHEN. About 1½ mile south-south-east of Peebles, upwards of a mile from the Tweed, and on the right bank of Glensax-burn, stands Hayston, "a pleasant dwelling," says Dr. Pennecuick, "with a long and rising avenue of trees from the river and bridge," and the mansion whence the family of Hay, Bart., take their designation. Three-fourths of a mile below Peebles, on the right bank of the Tweed, is Kingsmeadows, the present seat of the Hay family, richly embellished with encincturing woods. The chief seats in the vale of the Eddlestone are Winkstone, Swinton-bank, Venlaw-house, and Rosetta. At the head of Soonhope-burn, east of Winkstone, is the old castle of Shieldgreen, a lofty ruin, and once a seat of opulence. On the hill of Cademuir—*Cadhmore*, 'the great fight'—a broad-backed upland in the south-east, are remains of camps and nearly 200 monumental stones, the transmuted vestiges of military possession first by the Britons and next by the Romans, and of a great and sanguinary local conflict. On several other hills are vestiges of camps, entrenchments, and other works, the monuments of

war in early times, and of predatory invasion in the feudal ages. The parish is traversed northward, up Eddlestone water, by the Peebles railway toward Edinburgh. It is also well provided with roads, no fewer than eight diverging from the burgh or its immediate vicinity, and one of these sending off two ramifications before arriving at the boundary. Population of the Selkirkshire district in 1851, 6. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 2,750; in 1851, 2,673. Houses, 427.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Wemyss. Stipend, £327 12s. 9d.; glebe, £24. The teinds are very nearly exhausted. The parish church was built in 1784, and contains 1,000 sittings. There is a Free church, containing 610 sittings; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £139 12s. 6½d. There are two United Presbyterian churches, the East and the West, with jointly 1,104 sittings. There are also an Episcopalian chapel, with 126 sittings, and a Roman Catholic chapel, with 100 sittings. The principal schools are a burgh school, with a salary of £38, a grammar school, with a salary of £10, a Free church school, a boys' boarding-school, a ladies' school, and two girls' schools. On Eddlestone-water, about 1½ mile above the town, anciently stood a chapel, in the vicinity of the site of the house to which it has bequeathed the name of Chapel-hill; and in the extreme east of the parish, at a place which is now known as Chapel-yards, stood an hospitium dedicated to St. Leonard, designed for the relief of the indigent and the infirm, and given in 1427 by James I. to his confessor, David Rat, a preaching friar. Other ecclesiastical antiquarian notices belong properly to the town.

PEEBLES, a post and market town, an ancient royal burgh, and the capital of Peebles-shire, stands at the confluence of the Tweed and the Eddlestone, 6 miles north-west of Innerleithen, 22 north-west of Selkirk, 22 by road, but 27 by railway, south of Edinburgh, 27 east by south of Lanark, 47½ east-south-east of Glasgow, and 54 north-north-east of Dumfries. Its site is on the north bank of the Tweed, and on both banks, but chiefly the east one, of the Eddlestone; exactly on that part of the convergent vales of the parish which commands the richest view all round of the low grounds, with their mansions, ancient castles, woods, and demesnes, and of the encincturing screen of green and beautiful hills, overhung in the distance by a horizon of mountain-heights. The Tweed at the place runs nearly due eastward, or in the direction of east by south; and the Eddlestone approaches it in a direction due southward, till within 850 feet of falling upon it at right angles, and then, contrary to the usual manner of 'the meeting of the waters,' bends upward along the basin of the parent stream, runs 1,000 feet south-westward, and debouching round the point of a peninsula, disembogues itself into the Tweed. The point or extremity of the peninsula is occupied as a bowling-green; and the south side of it is disposed in a beautiful promenade and play-ground called Tweed-green. The High-street, a spacious and airy thoroughfare, runs from near the bowling-green 750 feet along the ridge of the peninsula to the cross; and thence 250 or 300 feet eastward to the East-port. From the cross the Northgate, or Northgate-street, a narrow and subordinate thoroughfare in comparison with the High-street, runs nearly 900 feet due northward, lying parallel over most of its length with the course of the Eddlestone. Various brief streets and alleys go off at right angles from these main thoroughfares; chiefly Portbrae, communicating from the lower end of High-street with Tweed-bridge,—School-wynd, communicating from the middle of High-street with the burgh schools, situated on the margin of Tweed-green,—Old Vennel, leading down from the East-port to the lower end of Tweed-green,—and Bridgegate, communicating from the lower end of Northgate with the upper one of two bridges across the Eddlestone. All these parts of Peebles, located in the peninsula and along the left bank of the Eddlestone, and a few houses on the south side of the Tweed, constitute the New town. The ancient district, or Old town, is of small extent, consisting almost entirely of a single street, 1,400 feet long, 300 feet distant from the Tweed, coming down the face of a high ground parallel with that river, and bending for a short way up the right bank of the Eddlestone. The houses of the Old town, though in a few instances modern, are generally old and thatched. Two bridges, one a stone erection of a single arch, and the other a timber bridge for foot passengers, the former on a line with Portbrae and Tweed-bridge, and the latter on a line with Bridgegate, connect the Old town and the New. The New town is of motley character; but it has a pleasing, modern, and recently-improved appearance in its High-street; and it elsewhere possesses many good houses and some neat villas. The town, as a whole, looks sequestered and dingy, having little stir in the midst of a thinly peopled country, and being built of stones of cold hues,—grey and ashy blue.

A wall formerly surrounded all the New town, except where it was washed by the Tweed; but only some small remnants of this, at the exterior of gardens parallel with Northgate, are now in existence. Tweed-bridge is a structure of unknown antiquity; and, having a different style of architecture in the different piers and arches, it was probably built at different times. It has five main arches in the ordinary channel of the river, and three smaller ones on dry ground to assist the transit of a flood; it formerly had a width of only 8 feet between the parapets, so that it could not allow two carriages to pass each other; but in 1835, under authority of an act of parliament, it was widened and improved. A little below the town a light, handsome iron-bridge, constructed in 1818 for foot passengers, spans the Tweed, at a point where it is 108 feet wide. On the south side of the High-street is a commodious tontine inn, erected in 1808. At the west end of High-street, on a small rising ground, stands the parish church, a plain but substantial edifice, built in 1784, and surmounted by a steeple which is more massive than elegant. The church does not front down the High-street, but stands somewhat aslant to it; and the steeple stands not outside the church walls, but within them, so as to destroy the uniformity of the gallery. The other places of worship are in proper keeping with the character and wants of the town. The county hall and jail is a neat structure, in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1844. A number of the private houses are handsome buildings raised on the sites of old deformed ones that had fallen into decay. In the roadway of High-street near the cross, is a well dedicated to St. Mungo, affording a copious supply of water. The town, in general, is kept in good condition; and has a public trust water company and a gas company.

At the western extremity of the Old town are the ruins of St. Andrew's church, occupying the site of an earlier ecclesiastical erection, the pristine parish church of Peebles. The ruins, in the state in which they existed toward the end of last century, are depicted in a drawing by Grose; but they were even then greatly dilapidated; and they have since

suffered such decay, that little more than the wreck of the tower remains above ground. The cemetery around it continues to be the ordinary burying-ground of the parish. That the original church on the site was one of Culdee erection, one belonging to the British people, one connected with a social and religious state long prior to that of the Anglo-Saxon period, is extremely probable. From some very old freestone in its walls, the church which survived in ruin to a comparatively recent date, and which must have been built several years before the close of the 12th century, appears to have been the successor and, to a certain extent, the re-edification of a church greatly more ancient. At the Inquisitio of David I., the church of Peebles is noted as existing, and as belonging to the see of Glasgow. Ingelram, whom David made chancellor of the kingdom in 1151, and who became bishop of Glasgow in 1164, was previously rector of Peebles, and archdeacon of Glasgow. The church in which he was rector, that which comes into view at the epoch of record, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but probably did not receive the name of St. Mary's church till it ceased to be Culdean, and became the scene of the Romish ritual of the Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Norman colonists. David I. granted to chaplains of St. Mary's church—who probably were of his own appointing, or whose altarages he instituted—the corn and the fulling mills of Innerleithen, with extensive mulctures and the adjacent lands. In 1195, the new church, that dedicated to St. Andrew, was consecrated by Joceline, Ingelram's successor in the bishopric. In this church, and in its predecessor, the bishops of Glasgow occasionally held their synods. Joceline, or his successor, in order to settle a dispute with his archdeacon, assigned him a revenue out of the church's pertinents, and thus converted the rectory of Peebles into a vicarage. An altar in St. Andrew's church, dedicated to St. Michael, had a special endowment for the services of "a chappellane, there perpetually to say mes, efter the valow of the rents and possessiouns gevin thereto, in honour of Almighty God, Mary his modyr, and Saint Michael, for the hele of the body and the sawl of Jamys, Kyng of Scotts, for the balyheis, ye burges, and ye communite of ye burgh of Peebles, and for the hele of their awn sawn sawlis, their fadyris sawlis, their modyris sawlis, their kynnis sawlis, and al Chrystyn sawlis." St. Andrew's had various other chaplainries; it continued to be used as the parish church till the Reformation; and was then wilfully damaged, rendered unfit for use, and abandoned. The archdeacon of Glasgow continued till that epoch to be rector both of it and of the church of Manor, and is believed to have annually drawn from the two parishes parsonage tithes to the amount of 6,000 marks. Part of the vicarage tithes was at the Reformation assigned by the patron of the parish to the master of the burgh grammar-school. The dragoons of Cromwell are said, when engaged in the siege of Neidpath-castle, to have used the church as their horses' stable.

Two hundred yards north of the east end of the Old town stand the ruins of the conventual church of the Holy Cross, one of the four in Scotland called Ministries, and founded for 70 Red or Trinity friars. The entire building was a hollow quadrangle, 124 feet by 110; and the church formed the south side of the square, and measured 164 feet by 26 within walls. In the front wall was inserted a small open arch over the spot containing the relics which occasioned the erection of the structure; and by this means worshippers of the relics, or devotees of the shrine, had access both from without and from within to the object of their veneration. The side-walls of the church were 22 feet high; and the front was perforated with five large Gothic windows. The convent or cloistered residence of the friars formed the other three sides of the square. Its ground floor was vaulted; and its side walls all round were 16 feet asunder, and 14 feet high. From the abandonment of St. Andrew's church, till the opening of the New town church in 1784, the church of the Red Friars was used as the parochial place of worship; and till the beginning of last century, the cloisters, which had, at the Reformation, undergone some change in their interior arrangement, were occupied as schoolrooms of the burgh schools, and dwelling-houses of the schoolmasters. Only a fragment of the church now remains; and the cloisters have been obliterated. A steeple was, after the Reformation, added by the town; and this still exists as a sort of *post mortem* memorial of the ancient building. So rapidly, after its relinquishment as public schools and church, did the original pile disappear, so rapaciously did the burghers seize upon it as a convenient quarry for cottage, cow-house, or sty, and so magnanimously indifferent were the authorities to the work of dilapidation, that even the Protestant steeple might have been as bodily run away with as the Popish convent and mass-house, had not a neighbouring gentleman, for the sake of defending an enclosed family burying-vault, fenced the fragment and scared away the stone-eaters.

The church of the Holy Cross owed its foundation to a very common event, which yet, from the superstition of the times, created a popular sensation. On the 7th of May, 1261, as we learn from Fordun, there was found on the spot which became the site of the church, and, "in the presence of honest men, kirkmen, ministers, and burgesses, a certain magnificent and venerable cross," which seemed to have been very long inhumed, and was supposed to bear marks of martyrly or even higher sacredness. As a stone box which enclosed it bore the inscription, "The Place of St. Nicolaus, Bishop," the sapient opinion was instantly adopted that it had belonged to a Culdean saint and prelate of the name of Nicolaus, who had been martyred in the year 296 under the Maximian or Dioclesian persecution! Such a medley of anachronisms betrays well the ignorance and the craft of the priests of Rome who had, but three or four generations before, been let loose on Scotland to trick the country into abbey-building; but it was by no means gross enough to provoke the suspicion of that superstitious age. Even the discovery "in the same place, about three or four paces distance from the part where that glorious cross was found at," of "the holy reliques of his [St. Nicolaus'] body cut assunder in bitts, or collops, and pieces, laid up in a shrine of stone," could not suggest to "the honest men and burgesses," that the whole inhumation was a monkish imposture, and an act probably of not many days' date; but, on the contrary, operated on them like demonstration, that, by the bequest to them of the uncorrupting flesh and the thaumaturgical cross of a primitive martyr, their town would henceforth be the theatre of sacred prodigies. Nor did the adroit impostors permit them to be disappointed. For, "in the place where it was found," says Fordun, "there were, and are yet, frequent miracles done by that cross; and thither the people with holy vows and oblations to God devoutly flocked, and still do, from all parts;" and, says another writer, "the place, while the piety of our ancestors continued, was famous by the glory of its miracles, and repaired to by a wonderful confluence of people." Alexander III., when only 21 years of age, drenched with the lessons of monkish tutorage, and prompted or urged by the bishop of

Glasgow, lost no time in erecting over the spot "the magnificent church" and cloisters; and he gave for its support about 50 acres of excellent circumjacent land, and various other endowments. A prodigious addition was made to the thaumaturgical appliances of the foundation by the setting up—though at what precise date does not appear—of a pretended piece of the true cross of our Lord; for a charter of James V. says, respecting the church, "quhair ane part of ye verray croce yat our salvator was crucifyit on is honorit and keepit." An oath in the reputed royal poem of "Peblis to the Play," in the words, "By the Haly Rude of Peebles," shows in what deep veneration the fictitious relic was held. A foundation so rich in relics could not, in an age when all religious well-being was treated as an affair of merchandise, fail to be rich in worldly wealth. King Robert IV., to whom its minister, Friar Thomas, was chaplain, gave it the lands of King's-meadow. The noble and opulent family of Frazer, the proprietors, in the 13th century, of the greater part of Tweeddale, bestowed upon it several princely donations. Frazer of Fortune, in Athelstaneford, gave it a right to an annual revenue of grain from his lands, so considerable in value as to have come down by entail to the Earl of Wemyss, as heir to the proprietor after the abolition of Scottish monasticism. James V. gave it a splendid mansion in Dunbar, built by the Countess of the seventh Earl of Dunbar, and only daughter of the royal Bruce, for a community of Red friars who were suppressed. Other parties also gave it lands in the parish of Cramond, houses in the West Port of Edinburgh, and various other donations of soil and tenement. All these possessions seem to have been transferred to William, Earl of March, second son of the first Duke of Queensberry, at the Revolution and the Union. But connected with various chaplainries and altarages which existed in the church, there were numerous endowments of partial and, in some instances, entire rents of houses, by the burgesses of Peebles for the "sawll-heil" of particular individuals; and all these, as well as similar property connected with altars in St. Andrew's church, were granted, in 1621, by James VI. to the community of the burgh, on the condition of their paying an annual rent into the exchequer, and offering daily prayers for the royal donor.

On the rising ground near the point of the peninsula now crowned by the modern parish-church, anciently stood a chapel, attendant upon Peebles castle. Whatever the castle was, it does not, as a castle, figure in history, but appears in record solely or chiefly through the medium of its chapel; and, as a building, it has, for ages, been traceable only by tradition. The chapel was of great but unascertained antiquity; and, along with a carrucate of adjacent land, and ten shillings a-year out of the firm of the town, was granted by William the Lion to the monks of Kelso. It stood a little eastward of the site of the present church, looking right along the High-street; it was a long, narrow, Gothic structure; it was, for a long period after the Reformation, the meeting-place of the kirk-session and the presbytery, and the scene of the celebration of marriages; and it stood and was in use, till pulled down at the erection of the modern church.—Other chapels, particularly one dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and called our Lady's chapel, anciently stood in the town, but are now untraceable in both their history and their ruins.—The contemporaneous existence of the three churches of St. Andrews, the cross, and the castle, with their respective towers, seems to have suggested to Timothy Pont, the compiler, at the middle of the 17th century, of Bleau's Atlas Scotiæ, the conceit of searching out triads of objects in Peebles, and celebrating the town by the parade of as many as he could discover. "Celebris est hæc civitas," says he, "quinque ternis ornamentis, nempe, tribus templis, tribus campanilibus, tribus portis, tribus plateis, tribus pontibus." The quaint Dr. Pennecuick, delighted with the conceit, adopts and enlarges it in his usual style of versification:—

> "Peebles, the metropolis of the shire,
> Six times three praises doth from me require,
> Three streets, three ports, three bridges it adorn,
> And three old steeples by three churches borne.
> Three mills do serve their turn in time of need,
> On Peebles' water and the river Tweed.
> Their arms are proper, and point out their meaning,
> Three salmon-fishes nimbly counter-swimming."

Several localities and old houses in Peebles present, in their names, their association, or their appearance, memorials of ancient importance or bygone interest. Usher's-wynd, Borthwick's-walls, Castle-hill, King's-house, King's-orchards, and some others, are names which still indicate that anciently the town was often graced with the residents or the visits of royalty. "Money," says the writer of the Agricultural Report of the county, "would seem to have been coined in the town; an house still retaining the name of Cuinzee Nook." A strand across the High-street is called Dean's gutter, and an edifice immediately to be noticed is called Dean's house,—names which indicate the residence or influence as parish minister of the archdean of Glasgow. An old house of agreeable aspect, now sectioned off into small apartments for families of the working-class, is called Virgin's Inn, and, not improbably, was a nunnery. Dean's house, situated in the immediate vicinity of Dean's gutter, was the town residence in Peebles, of the noble family of March, and the natal mansion of the last Duke of Queensberry. The edifice is somewhat castellated, has on one of its corners a curious pepper-box turret, and admits ingress only by an arched passage leading through to the back courtyard. This house is believed to have been the scene of a highly romantic, though merely traditional, incident, which forms the subject of Sir Walter Scott's ballad of "The Maid of Neidpath." The cross of Peebles stood in the centre of a spacious area, at the intersection of High-street and Northgate, and still bequeaths its name to the locality. It resembled the cross of Edinburgh, both in the elegance of its structure, and in the barbarousness of its fate, possessing beauties too sublimated to be seen by the burgh authorities of last century, and ordered to be taken down as an obstruction to the thoroughfare.

Peebles has often been twitted for its want of enterprise, but not justly; for it lacks some of the chief requisites for trade, and has displayed as much activity in proportion to its population and means as some first-class towns. Its recent projection of a railway, from its own deep seclusion, through a region of hills, toward the metropolis, is as strong a proof of its spirit as could well be given. It is the central market of exchange for an extensive, thinly-peopled, surrounding agricultural country; and it works that market well, not only in the direct matters of trade, but also in the matters of stimulating rural improvements, and diffusing useful knowledge. It also possesses, for so small a town, in so sequestered a situation, a tolerably fair amount of manufacture. In a suite of waulk-mills on Eddlestone-water, waulking and dyeing are an established employment; and the fabricating of plaiding, flannel, and coarse woollen cloth, in all parts of the process from carding onward, was at one time carried on,

and is likely to be resumed. Stocking-making employs a few workmen. Two breweries were formerly at work, but now there is only one. The corn-mills on the Tweed, alluded to in Dr. Pennecuick's lines, were recently destroyed by fire; and a woollen factory now occupies their place. The working of leather was formerly carried on, but has been discontinued. The manufacture of fine cotton fabrics was introduced from Glasgow at the beginning of the century; but, as in other places, and more than in most, it speedily declined. The number of hand-looms in 1828 was 190; and in 1838, it was reduced to 50. The town and its vicinity have, in late years, been much frequented, as a summer retreat, by families from Edinburgh; and, were the accommodations increased three or four fold, or perhaps even ten fold, they would probably be all put in requisition. The scenery, the climate, the fishings, and other attractions, all combine with the facility of the railway transit to attract wealthy summer visitors. A weekly corn and meal market is held on Tuesday; and fairs are held on the second Tuesday of January, on the first Tuesday of March, on the second Wednesday of May, on the Tuesday after the 18th of July, on the Tuesday before the 24th of August, on the Tuesday before the 12th of September, and on the Tuesday before the 12th of December. The principal inns in the town, besides the Tontine, are the Cross Keys, the Crown, and the Commercial. The town has offices of the British Linen Company's bank, the Union bank, and the Bank of Scotland. It has also a savings' bank, fifteen insurance agencies, a literary and scientific institution, a horticultural society, an agricultural society, a widow and orphan society, a lodge of free masons, a curling club, a total abstinence society, and some other institutions. A newspaper, called the Peebles Advertiser, is published once a-month.

Peebles was formerly much celebrated for games and amusements, which probably Kings in some instances introduced, or at which they presided. "Peblis to the Play"—an antiquely written poem, written in the same stanza as "Christis Kirk of the Green," and first published by Pinkerton in 1783—pertinaciously ascribed by some critics to James I., as pertinaciously regarded by others as an impossible production of his pen, and quietly affiliated by not a few to the parodial genius of Allan Ramsay—gives a fair idea of the ancient pastimes, and, in a humorous manner, exhibits them as a tissue of rustic merriment and athletic sport. They are noticed in the opening stanza of James I.'s undoubted poem:—

"Wes nevir in Scotland hard nor sene
Sic dansing nor deray,
Nouther at Falkland on the Grene,
Nor Pebillis at the Play;
As wes of wowarris as I wene,
At Christis Kirk on ane day:
Thair came our kitties weshen clene,
In thair new kirtillis of gray,
Full gay,
At Christis Kirk of the Grene that day."

Yet Tytler, the enthusiastic admirer of James I., and the editor of his Poetical Remains, but one of those critics who will not allow 'Peblis to the Play' to be ascribed to him, says, "The anniversary games or plays of Peebles are of so high antiquity that, at this day, it is only from tradition, joined to a few remains of antiquity, that we can form any conjecture respecting the age of their institution, or even trace the vestiges of what these games were. That this town, situated on the banks of the Tweed, in a pastoral country, abounding with game, was much resorted to by our ancient Scottish princes, is certain. The plays were probably the golf, a game peculiar to the Scots, foot-ball, and shooting for prizes with bow and arrow. The shooting butts still remain. Archery, within the memory of man, was still kept up at Peebles; and an ancient silver prize-arrow, with several old medallions appended to it, as I am informed, is still preserved in the town-house of Peebles." Some vestiges of the ancient games are still maintained; and more modern recreations, such as bowling, angling, and a variety of athletic sports, are abundantly practised. The Border games of Innerleithen also belong to Peebles very much as the affairs of a suburb belong to an adjacent city. Rambling and sporting in the surrounding country, as far as through Ettrick forest and up to the sources of the Yarrow, are relished alike by natives and by visitors.

Peebles, from about the date of record at the commencement of the Anglo-Saxon period, was a King's burgh, frequently visited by the Scottish princes for the sake of the pleasures of the chase. In the time of Robert I., it was made a market town. In 1357, it sent two representatives to the parliament which was called to grant an aid for the ransom of David II. It received a charter, as a royal burgh, from James II.,—two charters from James IV.,—and a charter in 1621, which is its governing charter, from James VI. Many lands and other properties were granted or confirmed to it by these charters; but a great part of them has been alienated. Between the national union and the passing of the Reform act, Peebles united with Selkirk, Lanark, and Linlithgow, in sending a member to parliament. But by the Reform act, it was disfranchized as a burgh, and thrown into the county. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and seven common councillors. Its municipal constituency in 1855 was 98. A large part of its property was recently sold to pay off its debt; and the annual rental of what remains is about £506. The revenue, in 1832, was £649 14s. 6d.; and the expenditure, in the same year, was £767 17s. 6d. The burgh and guildry courts are held only as occasions for them arise; so also are justice of peace courts. But ordinary sheriff courts are held on every Tuesday and Thursday during session; and sheriff small debt courts are held on every Friday during session. All matters of police are regulated by the magistrates and town-council. Population in 1841, 1,898; in 1851,1,982. Houses, 310.

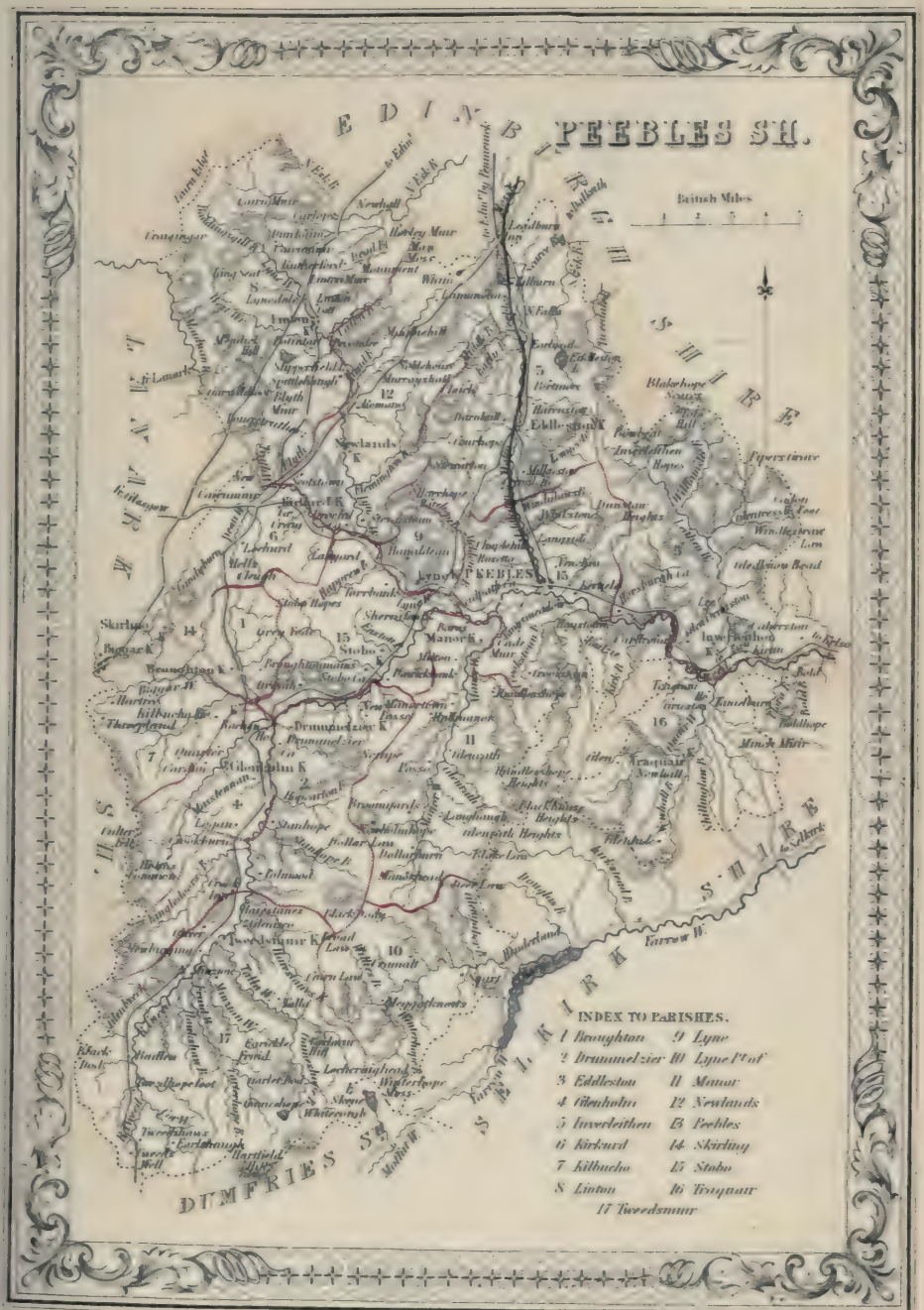
Peebles seems to have been a seat of population in British, or, at latest, in Romanized British times. Its name is a British word, or the moulding of a British radix, which signifies 'shielings,' or the shingly and slender domiciles of a rude people. Its site is one of those fertile and mountain-sheltered vales of the Tweed which are known to have been very early settled, and which were the scene of some of the earliest enterprizes of evangelization and social enlightenment. Strongly protected on some sides by the thick forest of Ettrick, and on others by high broad ridges of mountain-rampart, its naturally fortified position would necessarily invite settlement as a retreat from hostile invasion. The town comes first distinctly into notice at the beginning of the 12th century. It had then a church, a mill, and a brewery; and, though in the midst of a naturally poor and thinly peopled district, it was considered wealthy and important enough to be drawn into close connexion with the see of Glasgow. The castle, with its chapel and other accompaniments, was probably coeval with the date of record. Ingelram, while rector of Peebles in the 12th century, vigorously defended, in a provincial council at Norham, and afterwards in the papal court at Rome, the independence of the Scottish church, against

Roger, archbishop of York's claim of superiority; and he carried his point with Pope Alexander III., and was translated from his rectory to the bishopric of Glasgow, not only without the archbishop's concurrence, but in spite of his opposition. Alexander III. was much attached to Peebles, and must have lavished great care upon it at the time of his erecting its Cross-church. In 1296, William de la Chaumbre 'the bayliff,' John the vicar, several burgesses, and 'tote la communité de Peblis,' swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick. In 1304, Edward, then lord paramount, granted Peebles, with its mills and pertinents, to Aylmar de Valence and his heirs. In 1334, Edward Baliol conveyed to England, as part of the purchase-money of a dependent crown, "villam et castrum et vicecomitatum de Peblis." James I. appears to have occasionally visited Peebles; and by those who regard him as the author of 'Peblis to the Play,' is believed to have been residing in it, and to have just witnessed its now obsolete festival of Beltane, or Beltein—the fire of Baal—when he composed that poem. In 1545, the Earl of Hertford reduced Peebles to ashes, but spared its churches and its cross. In 1604, part of the rebuilt town was destroyed by an accidental fire. In 1566–7, Lord Darnley resided for some time in Peebles in a state of exile. In 1585, the Protestant lords passed through it in their march against the Earl of Arran at Stirling. "The inhabitants, says Pennecuick, speaking of both the town and the county, "are of so loyal and peaceable dispositions, that they have seldom or never appeared in arms against their lawful sovereign; nor were there amongst that great number twelve persons from Tweeddale at the insurrection of Rullion-green or Bothwell-bridge. Of their loyalty they gave sufficient testimony at the fight of Philiphaugh, where several of them were killed by David Leslie's army, and others, the most eminent of their gentry, taken prisoners." In 1745 a detachment of the troops of Prince Charles Edward encamped a day at Peebles on their way to Dumfries; but they obtained no recruits, nor did they inflict any damage beyond being the occasion of some needless alarm. While Buonaparte threatened Britain with invasion, this ancient burgh was second to no place in the United Kingdom in the display of loyalty, and jointly with the county, out of an available population of 8,800, mustered no fewer than 820 effective volunteers and yeomanry, besides furnishing its proportion to the militia. The arms of Peebles allude to the increase in the number of salmon at their annual spawning migration to the upper waters of the Tweed and the Eddlestone; and they express the allusion by the device of one salmon represented as swimming up the stream, and two represented as swimming down, and by the motto, "Contra nando incrementum." Above the shield appears St. Andrew with his cross, the adopted tutelary of the town, because the patron saint of the most ancient of the churches. Peebles gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Wemyss and March.

PEEBLES RAILWAY, a line of railway from the town of Peebles near the centre of Peebles-shire, to a junction with the North British railway at the Eskbank station, in the south-western vicinity of Dalkeith in Edinburghshire. It was authorized by parliament in July 1853; and was commenced to be formed in August of that year, and opened for traffic in the end of June 1855. It is a single line, with the narrow gauge. The act of parliament for it cost only about £1,000; the land for it was nearly all obtained at agricultural prices; and the total cost of its construction, including all expenses, was about £4,500 per mile. Its length is 19 miles; and the length of the part of the north British which connects it with Edinburgh is 8 miles,—making a total distance from Peebles to Edinburgh of 27 miles. The line runs northward, up Eddlestone-water, from Peebles to the boundary between Peebles-shire and Edinburghshire; and it runs north-north-eastward down the right side of the basin of the North Esk, from the boundary between Peebles-shire and Edinburghshire to the junction with the North British. The stations on it are Eddlestone, at 5 miles from Peebles; Leadburn, at 10 miles; Penicuick, at 12 miles; Roslin, at 15 miles; Hawthornden, at 16 miles; and Bonnyrig, at 18 miles. Coaches run in connexion with it, from the Peebles terminus to Innerleithen, and from the Leadburn station to Romano-bridge, Broughton, and West-Linton.

PEEBLES-SHIRE, or Tweeddale, an inland county in the southern division of Scotland. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Edinburghshire; on the east and south-east by Selkirkshire; on the south by Dumfries-shire; and on the south-west and west by Lanarkshire. Its boundary-line, on the north and north-east, is partly a water-shed, partly the water-course of streamlets, and partly altogether artificial; on the east is arbitrarily carried across the basin and current of the Tweed; on the south-east and south is chiefly a water-shed, and partly rills and St. Mary's-loch; and in the west is one-half a water-shed, and another half partly artificial but chiefly the course of the eastern Medwin, of Biggar-water, and of Spittal-burn. The outline of the county is irregularly triangular; the sides fronting the north-east, the south-east, and the west; the north-east side having a symmetrical projection of 2¾ miles deep, and the south-east side, a slender indentation of 7; and all the three angles being slightly rounded. In straight lines between the angles, or between the middles of the roundings which represent them, the north-east side measures 20 miles, the south-east side 27, and the west side 28¾. The extreme length, from north to south, is about 30 miles; the extreme breadth, from east to west, is about 22 miles; and the area, according to Armstrong, is 251,320 English acres,—according to Findlater, the writer of the Agricultural Survey of the County, is 229,778 English acres,—and, according to Chalmers, the author of 'Caledonia,' whose data appear to be the most correct, is 216,320 English acres, or 338 square miles.

The surface of Peebles-shire, regarded in the aggregate, is higher than that of any other county in the south of Scotland. It is chiefly an assemblage of single hills, clusters of hills, and ranges of mountain, which direct their spurs and their terminations to every point of the compass. The lowest ground is in the narrow vale of the Tweed, immediately within the boundary with Selkirkshire, and lies between 400 and 500 feet above sea-level. The course of the river Tweed, in the segment of a circle, from the extreme south-west corner, round by the very centre, on to the eastern angle of the county, over a distance along the channel of about 41 miles, forms a great artery into which, with the exception of the few rills on some parts of the boundaries, all the water-courses, like so many veins, pour their liquid accumulations. But this long sweep of central basin is, over a great proportion of its length, a series of mere gorges, affording space for little more than waterway and public road; and nowhere does it expand into vales of more than about 3 miles broad, and seldom into haughs of more than a few furlongs; while its screens are oftener bold heights, or abrupt banks, than gentle declivities and hanging plains. The county, in a general



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view, everywhere rises from this great line of drainage, in series of shelving but quite irregularly disposed ascents toward the boundaries; and is cloven down into a ramified or almost tesselated texture by rivulets and brooks, which rarely rival the Tweed in the breadth of their conquests from the hills, and are frequently confined in deep ravines and narrow glens. On the south the surface is so densely mountainous as to forbid all interior traffic, and barely to allow one wild outlet to Dumfries-shire; on the east it permits communication with the exterior world only by passes near the Tweed; and on the north it is penetrable only through three gorges among the hills, and along an equal number of narrow glens of southward streams.

The mountain water-shed for 12 miles, partly along the western but chiefly along the south-eastern boundary adjacent to the southern angle, and also spurs and protrusions thence into the interior, are the summits of the Hartfell group, [see HARTFELL,] the highest Scottish ground south of the Forth and the Clyde, and the nucleus of the great mountain-ranges which extend from sea to sea, and constitute the southern Highlands of Scotland. Nearly all this district, as well as the inward continuation for a considerable way of its heights, has a bleak and dismal aspect, presenting little other evidence of the ken of man than the solitary cots of shepherds, occurring at long intervals, and relieved in their loneliness only by the sounds of the moorfowl and the browsing of the fleecy flock. Along the south-east, or the boundary with Selkirkshire, a lofty but uncontinuous series of heights maintains north-eastward to the Tweed an elevation but slightly diminished from that of the more alpine district; and, among other summits, it sends up Blackhouse-hill to the altitude of 2,360 feet above sea-level, Scawed-law to the altitude of 2,120, and the wide-spreading obese mountain of Minchmoor to the altitude of 2,285. Even along the north-east boundary, the rim of the complicated county basin is so high as to have the summits of Windlestraw and Dundroich respectively 2,295 and 2,100 feet above sea-level. Along the north the surface subsides, for a considerable way, into little more than hilly swell, and nowhere possesses a loftier summit than Cairn-hill, whose altitude is 1,800 feet. Along the west the highest ground, even where the boundary is a water-shed, lies somewhat in the interior, and, among other heights, has those of Pykestane, Broughton, and Cadon, with elevations above sea-level of respectively 2,100, 1,483, and 2,200 feet,—and in the valleys, or rather on the streams at the base of these heights, the surface has an elevation of at least 800 feet; but, for several miles at two points, both where Biggar-water enters the county, and where Medwin-water splits into two files, and sends off its forces divergently to the Tweed and the Clyde, the general level, though upland, is comparatively low, and hangs doubtfully on the common lip of the Tweeddale and the Clydesdale basins. Excepting the highest grounds on the south, and a ridge west-south-westward from Minchmoor, which is black, craggy, and doleful with deep precipices and chasms, the heights of the county, whether hilly or mountainous, are, for the most part, finely curved in their form and beautifully verdant in their dress. They are easy of ascent, abundant in herbage, and free from the hideous mosses and the horrid precipices which characterise so many of the Highland mountains. Though wild, they can hardly be called romantic; and, though high and large and too great to comport with ordinary beauty, they want sufficient abruptness and majesty for the sublime; but, by being blended in the view with dale and glen, with glittering streams and hanging woods, they afford many and charming specimens of the softly and picturesquely grand.

The Tweed is so dominantly the river of the county as to have popularly imposed upon it, since at least the 12th century, the name of Tweeddale. The only streams which do not pay their tributes to the Tweed, are the Clydesdale half of the Medwin on the west, and the head-waters of the North Esk and the South Esk on the north. The other or interior streams, from their having at most only half the length of the county to traverse, are necessarily all of inconsiderable bulk; and are chiefly, on the right bank of the Tweed, Fruid-water, Talla-water, Glensax-burn, and Quair-water, and, on the left bank of the Tweed, Biggar, Lyne, Eddlestone, and Lethen waters, with Holms-water, a tributary of the Biggar, and West-water, and Tarth or East Medwin-water, tributaries of the Lyne. Megget-water, on the south, finds its way to the Tweed, not in the indigenous manner of the other streams, but as a tributary of the Yarrow, and by it of the Ettrick, through Selkirkshire. The only lakes of the county—additional to St. Mary's-Loch, which touches its south-eastern margin for about a mile, and conveys the Megget to the Yarrow—are Eddlestone-loch in Eddlestone, Gameshope-loch in an uninhabited glen in Tweedsmuir, and a small lake on the estate of Slipperfield in Linton. The chief medicinal springs are those of Heaven-aqua well in Linton, and the celebrated spa of Innerleithen,—resembling respectively the medicinal wells of Tunbridge and of Harrowgate.

Tweeddale, like all hilly countries, is variable in its climate. Owing to its midland situation, it is exposed to rain equally from both seas; it has less aggregate fall of moisture than the sea-board on either the east or the west; it has been known to have, at its centre or at Peebles, only 24·936 inches of rain, when the town of Dumfries had 36·9; and yet, owing to flying clouds and partial falls, it has fewer days free from rain or snow than even the west coast. The higher the elevation of the surface, the greater is the degree of moisture. The spring-months have often a prevalence of cold easterly winds; and the months of winter are rigorous. Immediately after sunset, in the end of August and the early part of September, a low, creeping, frigid mist or hoar-frost, is frequently seen during a dead calm, particularly after a series of rainy days, to settle down on low lands lying by the sides of streams and morasses; and, if succeeded, on the following day, by bright sunshine, it puts an end to the vegetation of the year. It does small damage to crops that are hard ripe; and as to oats and some other species, if it attack them while the juices in the ear are in a watery state, it does not prevent their maturation; but, if it attack them at any stage intermediate between the watery and the hard mature, it renders every species unfit for seed, and of very inferior value for food. Classing the south with the west, and the north with the east, the winds blow oftener from the westerly points than from the easterly, in the proportion sometimes of 4 to 3, and at other times of 5 to 4. The medium height of the barometer at Peebles is, in summer, 29·2, and in winter 29; and the range of the thermometer—though rarely approaching the extremes—is between 81 of Fahrenheit and 14 below zero. Chronic rheumatism, locally called 'the pains,' is frequent, but decreasingly so, among old persons of the poorer classes; inflammatory fevers sometimes prevail in spring; yet few diseases are known which have their origin from damp or putrid exhalations.

Peebles-shire is comparatively rich in minerals. Coal abounds in its north-east extremity, forms the westerly termination of the coal-field which extends about 15 miles by a breadth of 7 or 8 on both sides of the North Esk to the sea at Musselburgh, and supplies with fuel the whole county, excepting parts which more conveniently obtain it from Lothian. Carboniferous limestone exists plentifully in the coal-district, and is quarried and burnt for manure over the same extent of the county which is supplied from the same district with coal. Substances effervescing with vinegar, and variously described now as shell-marl, and now as marly clay, sometimes occur in tough indurated strata of a dark-blue colour, lying above the limestone rock, and at other times are found in white calcareous masses, in the vicinity of springs issuing from limestone, and are occasionally covered with a stratum of moss; but they have not challenged attention for georgical uses, and apparently have escaped any very careful examination, on account of the ample supply and the suitableness of lime. An endless variety of clays lies over a considerable part of the carboniferous formation, including a very thick bed of fire-clay, like that of Stourbridge, and a small seam of fullers' earth. Alum-slate likewise abounds; and ochres, both red and yellow, with veins of manganese, occur. White freestone, in the same region as all these minerals, is plentiful; and red freestone, of a firmer texture than the white, furnishing good blocks for building, and containing seams whence excellent pavement-flag is obtained, forms a hilly ridge, called Broomylees, bisecting the district lengthwise, forming the boundary between the two coal-field parishes of Newlands and Linton, and affording ample scope for workable quarries. Greywacke and greywacke slate are the prevailing rocks throughout the great body of the county. The greywacke, though everywhere used for masonry, and though the building-stone of the towns of Peebles and Innerleithen, is often either so laminous in its contexture, or so intersected with cutters, as to fly in all directions under the hammer, and to be incapable of receiving a dressed and regular shape. The blue clay-slate of Stobo, which occurs in two seams, and resembles that of Ballachulish in Argyleshire, has long been in esteem, and is extensively worked. Some limestone, compact and fine enough to take the polish of white ornamental marble,—a bed of ironstone, and some iron-ore, neither of them rich enough to be remuneratingly worked,—a vein of native loadstone,—galena or lead-ore, which formerly was mined in several places for lead, and proved to be accompanied by some silver;—these, in addition to the minerals of the coal-measures and of the strata above them, occur in the small but opulent carboniferous district. Galena is found in the glen of one of the tributaries of the Quair; and gold was formerly found in the parish of Megget.

The soil of by far the greater part of Peeblesshire never was, and probably never will be, turned up by the plough; and that of the arable grounds comprehends a very extensive variety. Moss, from 4 or 5 to 10 or even 20 feet deep, is found in almost every hollow and patch of level, in the higher parts of the county. At the bottom of the bed it is always of deep black colour, of homogeneous consistency, and convertible into the most solid and powerful peat; and nearer the surface it is of a tobacco-colour, has a more spongy contexture, and consists chiefly of the interlaced fibres of plants in various stages of decay. Moss of another kind is extensively found on high grounds, lying generally upon a considerable declivity, and forming a soil of from 2 to 4 feet thick, upon a highly retentive or even impervious subsoil. In its natural state it is always moist; but, operated upon by georgic and manurial processes, or mixed by the plough with the ingredients of the subsoil, it assumes a variously workable and fertile character. A natural mixture of moss and sand, a variety of what is usually called moorish soil, is pretty common on the skirts of heath-clad hills, and on high dry-lying flats, especially in the parish of Linton. A mixture of sand and clay in various proportions, with often the addition of freestone, limestone, ironstone, or greywacke gravel, very generally covers the skirts of most part of the hills, at the highest elevations to which cultivation is extended. The same soil mixed with clay, and eventually predominated over by it, generally carpets the declivities in the upper ranges of their arable limits. A mixture of clay and sand, generally deep and fertile, with often a great proportion of the gravelly and stony debris of the prevailing greywacke, generally covers the lower and gentle gradients of the declivities, immediately above the troughs or little plains of the streams. A soil, prevailingly light and sandy, and increasingly so toward the margins of the streams, but sometimes having a clayey intermixture, and occasionally yielding to a strong clayey predominance, is spread out athwart the haughs. Loams of the various classes of clayey, sandy, gravelly, and stony, occur only in the old croft lands, which have been blackened and mellowed by long and constant manuring and cultivation.

The forest of Leithen, the forest of Traquair, a wing of the great Ettrick forest, and a vast extent of copses in the central district, and in the west and the north, adorned and sheltered nearly all Tweeddale, giving rise to pasturage, and tempering the bleak winds and the withering frosts. So early as the reign of David I., this woodland territory was disposed in the parks of princes, the granges of monks, and the manors of barons, and was embellished with their mansions, their churches, their mills, their kilns, and their brewhouses; and whether from the resources of the chase and of pasturage, or from the proceeds of an early but forgotten cultivation, it maintained a population more efficient and not less numerous than belongs to it after six centuries of changes, and amid the boasted refinements of modern economy. In those days farming was blended with grazing, the labours of the plough with the cares of the shepherd; corn was raised in quantity to employ the mills of the manors; dairies were numerous; and orchards were cultivated with a passion which seems to have been inherited from the British Gadeni. The wide seat of the Tweeddale woods, like that of Ettrick forest, and by kindred processes of demolition [see Ettrick Forest] became stripped of its thick genial dress, and exposed to the erosion of the hoar-frost and the blast of withering winds, till it was changed into little else than masses of brown hill, and expanses of dismal moor, mocked with the rude tufting of the pigmy heath and the stunted furze. The prosperity of the district, from 1097 to 1297, was blasted by four following centuries of wretchedness.

Dr. Pennecuick, who published his well-known Description of Tweeddale in 1715, saw the work of renovation commence; and he praised the young nobility and gentry for beginning to form plantations, which he foresaw would, in many ways, enrich just as surely as they tended directly to embellish. The farmers, though beginning to acquire a character for industry and enterprise, were still somewhat wilful in prejudice, and tenacious of old customs; they would not suffer 'the wrack' to be taken off their lands, because they supposed it to keep the

corn warm; nor sow their bear-seed till after 'Runchie-week,' 'the week of weeds,' or the first week of May, had, with its imaginary malign influences, passed away; nor plant trees or hedges, lest they should wrong the undergrowth and shelter birds; nor ditch or drain a piece of boggy ground, because, by doing so, they would lose a few feet of grass; nor refrain from making their cattle lean, small, and low-priced, by overstocking their grounds, because they loved the notion of what they called 'full-plenishing.' Pennecuick, by showing the farmers their prejudices, and teaching the gentry the properties of plants, is himself entitled to praise as one of the earliest improvers. Sir Alexander Murray of Stanhope, about the years 1730–40, raised plantations, and inculcated on his neighbours the doctrines of improvement. Even the Earl of Islay, the far-famed Duke of Argyle, made choice of a moss at the Whim in Newlands, as the scene of a grand georgic experiment, and showed to the country an inspiriting example of agricultural enterprise. But James Macdougal, a small farmer of Linton, originally from the neighbourhood of Kelso, was the first person to introduce the rotation of cropping, the cultivation of turnips for the use of sheep, the growing of potatoes in the open fields, and some other practices of unostentatious but powerful utility. The Duke of Queensberry having begun about the year 1788, to receive fines of his tenants, and give them compensatory leases of 55 years, the notion of property of more than half-a-century's continuance speedily prompted the erection of commodious houses, the making of enclosures, and the conducting of variform enterprises of reclamation and improvement. Yet, till within 10 years before the close of last century, the practical management of arable farms continued to be comparatively skilless. Now, however, and increasingly, Peebles-shire, in proportion to its natural capabilities, rivals even Haddingtonshire itself—that model farming-ground of Scotland—in the methods and most beneficial practices of husbandry. To detail what the methods are, what the rotation of crops, what the treatment of the various soils, and what the adaptations of produce to geognostic position and meteorological influence, would only be to mention those which, in the estimation of all scientific and skilful agriculturists, are the most approved.

According to the statistics of agriculture, obtained in 1855 for the Board of Trade, by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the number of occupiers of land paying a yearly rent of £10 and upwards, exclusive of tenants of woods, owners of villas, feuars, householders, and the like, was 314; and the aggregate number of imperial acres cultivated by them was 36,436¼. The distribution of the lands, with reference to crops, was 104¾ under wheat, 2,027 under barley, 9,910¼ under oats, 1 under rye, 27½ under bere, 19¼ under beans, 182¾ under pease, 227 under vetches, 5,265¾ under turnips, 456 under potatoes, 4½ under mangel-wurzel, 1½ under carrots, 1 under cabbage, 5¾ under turnip seed, 3 under other kinds of crops, 83¾ in bare fallow, and 17,615¾ in grass and hay in the course of the rotation of the farm. The estimated gross produce of the chief crops was 2,822 bushels of wheat, 62,330 bushels of barley, 338,931 bushels of oats, 1,037 bushels of bere, 2,841 bushels of beans and pease, 30,956 tons of turnips, and 4,505 tons of potatoes. The estimated average produce per imperial acre was 26 bushels and 3¾ pecks of wheat, 30 bushels and 3 pecks of barley, 34 bushels and 2 pecks of oats, 38 bushels and ¼ of a peck of bere, 14 bushels and ¼ of a peck of beans and pease, 13 tons and 9½ cwt. of turnips, and 4 tons and 14¼ cwt. of potatoes. The number of live stock comprised 975 farm horses above 3 years of age, 238 farm horses under 3 years of age, 199 other horses, 2,581 milch cows, 1,736 calves, 3,037 other bovine cattle, 89,708 sheep of all ages for breeding, 21,470 sheep of all ages for feeding, 61,533 lambs, and 1,215 swine. In the year 1854, the number of occupiers of land paying a yearly rent of less than £10 was 48; the aggregate number of imperial acres of arable land held by them was 83; and the aggregate of their live stock comprised 6 horses, 36 bovine cattle, and 28 swine.

Peebles-shire, as may be inferred from the preceding statistics, as well as from the nature of its surface, is essentially a pastoral district. It is pastoral especially, with reference to sheep; and possibly may one day be as confessedly the model-ground for sheep-husbandry as East-Lothian is for tillage. Nearly its whole annual or surplus produce in at once lambs, wedders, and cast ewes, is sent to the south of England. Over nearly one-half of the county, constituting the south-east district, the Cheviot breed not only predominates, but constitutes almost the whole stock; and, over the rest of the area, it now yields to the predominance of the blackfaced breed, now shares about equal dominion with it, and now—though in a limited district—is crossed with the Leicester sheep. A curious circumstance, the causes of which do not seem to have been yet ascertained, is that, while on both banks of the Tweed in the south-west division of the county, the sheep are in general healthy, no sooner does the river debouch eastward than all along its south bank, till it enters Selkirkshire, the sheep are tenfold more subject to the diseases called "sickness" and "louping-ill," than those on the left bank,—no discernible difference appearing to exist in their position, or in the influences which affect them, except that the walk of the one has in general a northern, while that of the other has in general a southern, exposure. The Tees-water and the Ayrshire breeds of black cattle are distributed very nearly in the same way as the two breeds of sheep, —the Tees-water corresponding in territory with the Cheviot, and the Ayrshire with the blackfaced. Much attention is given, in some districts, particularly in the north, to the dairy. Horses, since about the beginning of the present century, have been advanced to the working-stations on farms which formerly were occupied by oxen. Swine have been less raised than in the districts nearer the English border, partly in consequence of a local prejudice against their flesh, and partly in consequence of the want of facilities of transport to England. Poultry, in general, are reared only in such numbers as can find food for themselves in the barn-yards and in the fields. Rabbits are found wild on the sandhills of Linton. Pigeons do not thrive, and are rarely seen.

In 1854, the landed property of Peebles-shire lay distributed among 88 proprietors; 24 of whom had a Scotch valuation not exceeding £50,—8 not exceeding £100,—9 not exceeding £200,—25 not exceeding £500,—8 not exceeding £1,000,—7 not exceeding £2,000,—6 not exceeding £5,000,—and 1 not exceeding £10,000. The valued rental of the county, according to the old Scotch valuation in 1674, was £51,937. The annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £64,182; in 1849, £78,266. The real rental in 1855, as ascertained under the new valuation act, was £79,484. The smaller farms, chiefly arable, consist of from 40 to 100 acres, and in one or two instances rise to 200. Few of the sheep-farms comprehend less than 600 or 700 acres, and most comprehend from 1,000 to 4,000; but though sometimes disposed nominally by

admeasurement, they are in general let out according to their capacity, or are estimated by their known or appreciated power of supporting so many head of black cattle and scores of sheep. About one-fifth of the county-territory lies under strict entail; and, in various features of both progress and management, is some degrees inferior to the rest of the area. The farmers, as a body, are intelligent, sober, industrious, and successful; and rarely afford an instance of dottish and stubborn antiquatedness in practice, or of bankruptcy in their business. The houses of those whose rent exceeds £50, are almost all substantial, neat, and comfortable residences. Cottiers are a class nearly, or in a great measure, unknown, their place being supplied by day-labourers, who plod their long and weary way between the scenes of their toils and the lanes of Peebles or Linton. The average of the fiar prices from 1848 to 1854, both inclusive, was, second wheat, 46s. 1$\frac{3}{4}$d.; first barley, 28s. 2$\frac{1}{4}$d.; second barley, 26s. 6d.; third barley, 24s. 9$\frac{1}{2}$d.; first oats, 20s. 6$\frac{3}{4}$d.; second oats, 18s. 11$\frac{3}{4}$d.; third oats, 17s. 2$\frac{3}{4}$d.; first oatmeal, 15s. 9$\frac{3}{4}$d.; second oatmeal, 15s. 1$\frac{1}{12}$d.; third oatmeal, 14s. 5$\frac{1}{4}$d.; and second pease, 32s. 6$\frac{3}{4}$d.

The sum of the manufactures of Peebles-shire will be seen by a glance at our articles on Peebles, Innerleithen, Carlops, and Linton. Viewed in connexion with the extent and resources of the county, with the purity and power of its waterfalls, and with the numerous advantageous sites for paper and spinning mills, for bleachfields, for woollen-works, and for general manufactories, the amount of existing machinery for factorial produce is surprisingly small. Peebles-shire, except at Peebles and Innerleithen, ranks nearly as low in manufactures as some districts in the interior of the Highlands. Yet why should not the coal-district in the north of it rival the busy paper-mill and carpet-work industry of Penicuick and Lasswade, or the majority of the vales in its interior, and on the south-east, rival the highly-prosperous woollen districts on the Gala and the Teviot,—districts quite as disadvantageously situated as they with respect both to coals and to facilities of communication? Excepting the exportation of the surplus produce of the sheep, dairy, and arable farms, the whole commerce consists in the importation and retail of the small amount of goods required for local consumpt.

About one-fifth of the compact area of the county, lying on the right side of the Tweed, is so ill-provided with roads, having only footpaths or miserable mere hoof-formed tracts, as to be quite impervious to a wheeled vehicle. Other districts, considering that the country is so tumultuously hilly, are well-provided. The road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, by way of Biggar, passes through the north-west wing. The better road from Edinburgh to Dumfries by way of Moffat traverses the extreme length of the county, down the Dead-burn and the Lyne, and up the higher Tweed. The road between Glasgow and Kelso traverses the extreme breadth of the county down the Tarth and the Lyne and the lower Tweed. The road from Edinburgh respectively to Peebles and to Innerleithen passes along the dales of the Eddlestone and the Leithen. The public conveyances on the roads, for passengers and for goods, are comparatively ample. A railway goes from Peebles up the vale of the Eddlestone to communicate, through the North British railway and through the termini at Edinburgh, with the general railway system of Scotland; and an extension of it has been contemplated from Peebles to Innerleithen.

The only town in the county is Peebles; and the principal villages are Innerleithen, Linton, Carlops, Skirling, Broughton, Drummelzier, and Eddlestone. The principal seats are Traquair-house, the Earl of Traquair; Darnhall, Lord Elibank; Kingsmeadows and Haystone, Sir Adam Hay, Bart.; Castle-craig, Sir Thomas G. Carmichael, Bart.; Dalwick, Sir John M. Nasmyth, Bart.; Stobo-castle and Whim, Sir G. G. Montgomery, Bart.; Glenormiston, William Chambers, Esq.; Holylee, James Ballantyne, Esq.; Kailzie, James Giles, Esq.; the Glen, Charles Tennant, Esq.; Drummelzier House, John White, Esq.; Polmood, Houston Mitchell, Esq.; Quarter, Thomas Tweedie, Esq.; Barns, William A. Forrester, Esq.; Cairnmuir, William Lawson, Esq.; Lamancha, James Mackintosh, Esq.; Magbiehill, George R. Beresford, Esq.; Romano, George Kennedy, Esq.; Portmore, William F. Mackenzie, Esq.; Pirn, Alexander Horsburgh, Esq.; Kilbucho, D. Dickson, Esq.; Badlieu, George G. H. Bell, Esq.; Leithenhopes, John Miller, Esq.; Logan, Colonel James Macdowal; Braxfield, Robert Macqueen, Esq.; Fingland, William Scott, Esq.; Cardrona, Alexander B. K. Williamson, Esq.; Venlaw, John Erskine, Esq.; Kerfield, Anthony Nichol, Esq.; Spitalhaugh, William Ferguson, Esq.; and Winkston, John A. Macgowan, Esq.

Peebles-shire sends one member to parliament. Its constituency in 1855 was 455. Its sheriff courts are all held at Peebles. The number of committals for crime, in the year, within the county, was 9 in the average of 1836–1840, 18 in the average of 1841–1845, 19 in the average of 1846–1850, 31 in 1852, 25 in 1853, and 18 in 1854. The sums paid for expenses of criminal prosecutions in the years 1846–1852, ranged from £253 to £520. The total number of persons confined in the jail at Peebles, within the year ending 30th June, 1854, was 60; the average duration of the confinement of each was 24 days; and the net cost of their confinement per head, after deducting earnings, was £20 12s. 5d. Ten parishes are assessed, and four unassessed, for the poor. The number of registered poor in the year 1852–3, was 283; in the year 1853–4, 282. The number of casual poor in 1852–3, was 109; in 1853–4, 92. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1852–3, was £1,939; in 1853–4, £2,203. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1852–3, was £60; in 1853–4, £61. The assessment for rogue-money is 18s., and for prisons, 7s. 6d. per £100 of Scotch valuation. Population of the county in 1801, 8,735; in 1811, 9,935; in 1821, 10,046; in 1831, 10,578; in 1841, 10,499; in 1851, 10,738. Males in 1851, 5,364; females, 5,374. Inhabited houses in 1851, 1,796; uninhabited, 98; building, 11.

Tweeddale is conjoined with Lothian in giving name to the first synod on the General Assembly's list. Its parochial charges, inclusive of small parts of two parishes in Selkirkshire, are 14 in number, 2 of which belong to the presbytery of Biggar, and attach it to the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, while the other 12 constitute the presbytery of Peebles. One of the parochial charges comprehends three parishes, Broughton, Glenholm, and Kilbucho, and figures in the Census as three; and another comprehends two parishes, Lyne and Megget, but figures in the Census as one parish. The two parishes which have small parts of their area within Selkirkshire are Peebles and Innerleithen. In 1851, the number of places of worship reported by the Census within Peebles-shire was 31; of which 13 belonged to the Established church, 8 to the Free church, 5 to the United Presbyterian church, 2 to the Episcopalians, 1 to the Independents, and 2 to the Roman Catholics. The number of sittings in 9 of the Established places of worship was 3,310; in 7 of the Free church places of worship, 2,032; in the 5 United Presbyterian meeting-houses, 1,894;

in 1 of the Episcopalian chapels, 126; in the Independent chapel, 195; and in 1 of the Roman Catholic chapels, 100. The maximum attendance on the Census Sabbath at 9 of the Established places of worship, was 1,134; at 6 of the Free church places of worship, 765; at 4 of the United Presbyterian meeting-houses, 869; at 1 of the Episcopalian chapels, 57; at the Independent chapel, 116; and at the 2 Roman Catholic chapels, 90. There were, in 1851, in Peebles-shire, 24 public day schools, attended by 813 males and 580 females,—4 private day schools, attended by 88 males and 45 females,—3 evening schools for adults, attended by 77 males and 21 females,—and 19 Sabbath schools, attended by 440 males and 439 females.

The portion of the ancient British Gadeni, who inhabited the districts on the upper Tweed, are believed to have intermixed less with foreign races, and to have sent down their British blood to their modern successors on the soil in a stream of greater homogeneousness, than their brethren either of their own tribe, or of any of the tribes south or east of the Grampians. The natural mountain-barriers around their territory, the impervious forests which hemmed them in on the side of Ettrick, and the strong artificial bulwark of the Catrail flung across the inlets to their fastnesses, all served both to repel foreigners approaching from without, and to shut up in an exclusive fellowship the occupying community within. The county, accordingly, abounds with the monuments of the Britons. Its topographical nomenclature is replete with denominations from their significant language. The existing names of nearly all the waters, of eight of the parishes, and of a vast number of the mountains, hills, and knolly swells, are British. Remains of Druidical oratories or circles exist at Sheriffmuir in Stobo, at a place in Tweedsmuir near the church, and at Gatehope in Innerleithen, and are said by tradition to have existed also at Hairstanes in Kirkurd, and Quarter Knowe in Tweedsmuir. Sepulchral tumuli occur, or stone-coffins with human remains have been found, at Mundick-hill, at Chapel-hill, above Spital-haugh, and in the neighbourhood of King-seat, in Linton,—in the parks of Kirkurd, and at Mount-hill, in Kirkurd,—by the side of the Tweed, in Glenholm,—on Kingsmuir, in Peebles,—near Shiplaw, in Eddlestone,—near Easter Hartree, in Kilbucho,—on Sheriffmuir, in Stobo,—and in the vale of the Tweed between Tweedhope-braefoot and Bield. But by far the most illustrious of the British sepulchral monuments, and one which occasions those of their warriors to be almost utterly forgotten, is the reputed grave of their poet Merlin or Myrrdin. See Drummelzier. Memorial stones, commemorative of events in the history of the Gadeni, yet possibly in some instances the 'grandes lapides' which were set up by kings to ascertain the true limits of disputed boundaries, occur on the Tweed, in Traquair and in Innerleithen,—on Bellanrig, in Manor,—on Sheriffmuir, in Stobo,—and on Cademuir, in Peebles. Four strengths or hill-forts are traceable on Cademuir, two on Janet's brae, one on Meldun-hill, one on the hill above Hutchinfield, one near Hayston-Craig, one on the hill above Whim, and one on Ewe-hill-craig, all in Peebles; remains of several occur in Manor, particularly of five, two of which are on one hill; and traces, more or less distinct, exist of several called 'Chesters,' in Innerleithen, of three in Eddlestone, of six in Newlands, of two in Linton, of three in Kirkurd, and of two in Skirling. "Armstrong the surveyor," says Chalmers, "was induced by his folly to laugh at the country people, who believe those British hill-forts to be Roman, because most of them are called 'Chesters;' and he is prompted by his ignorance to talk confidently of those hill-forts being constructed 'not only to secure cattle,' but as exploratory camps to 'the lower forts.' By 'the lower forts,' he absurdly alludes to the old towers of recent times, which were built during the anarchy which succeeded the sad demise of Robert Bruce. The map-maker thus confounds the open hill-forts of the earliest people, with the close fortlets of the latest proprietors. With the same absurdity, he talks of the Druid temples being constructed for the worship of Woden; and with an extraordinary stretch of stupidity, he supposes some of the sepulchral tumuli of the ancient Britons to have been erected to direct travellers from one place to another. The popular tradition of the country, however, assigns these hill-forts, as well as all the British works, to the Picts, who were ancient Britons. Some of the less intelligent of the local antiquaries ascribe those very primitive works to the Roman legionaries."

Though the Romans conquered Tweeddale and kept it in military possession, they seem to have had power over it chiefly in consequence of its being isolated among districts which they completely commanded, and do not appear to have held it under any severe restraint, or by means of much fortified position within its own limits. They carried through it neither of the great roads which they constructed northward on the lines of their Caledonian conquests; nor did they lead into it from either of them a communicating branch. The Watling-street, which courses from Cumberland into Clydesdale, approaches, indeed, within half-a-mile of the western extremity of Tweeddale, at a point where there is a natural passage from the Clyde to the Tweed; and they probably made this opening, with the connection to which it led by Watling-street with their strong posts in Clydesdale, a succedaneum for all artificial means of access to overawe the district. Vestiges of only three Roman camps exist; one on the east bank of the Lyne, near Lyne-church, one at Upper-Whitefield in Linton, and one, though of doubtful character, in Manor.

During the 9th century, the Britons of Tweeddale, in common with those of Strathclyde, felt severe pressures from the Scoto-Irish on the west, and the Saxons on the east, and numerously emigrated to Wales. After the kingdom of Cambria, with which the remainder were incorporated, was overthrown by the Scottish king in 974, a portion of the Scoto-Irish came in, not as hostile intruders, but as fellow-subjects of a congenerous people, and soon began to give a complexion to the language and the institutions of the community. Aware of the significance of British names, and seeing the fitness of their application to the several objects, they seem to have extensively adopted the pre-existing terms of the topographical nomenclature, or to have new-modelled them to suit the variations of their own language. The British *glyn* and *cnwc*, for example, which respectively mean 'a deep narrow vale,' and 'a knob,' or metaphorically 'a hill,' were retained in the Irish or Celtic *glen* and *cnoc* of the same signification. Yet a very long list of purely Celtic names of places in Peebles-shire might be given, and would afford distinct evidence of how far the Scoto-Irish people spread over the district, and how long they exerted an influence on its speech. The Scoto-Saxons, who were the last race to multiply the blood, and to assume the mastery of Tweeddale, have a considerably less proportion of monuments in its nomenclature than what belongs to them in even the districts immediately adjacent; and, from the fact that such names as they imposed are strictly the same as to dialect with those of Selkirk and Roxburgh, but

somewhat different from those of Dumfries-shire, they appear to have immigrated from not the west, but the east side of England. How they entered, whether as incursionists in the days of the Northumbrian monarchy, or as peaceful subjects after the commencement of the Scoto-Saxon period, is not known; but, by whatever title, or at whatever period, they came in, they eventually prevailed in the district, and established feudal settlements among the Scoto-Irish, and the descendants of the original Britons.

Two great classes of antiquities belong to one or other of the races who had possession after the Roman abdication,—terraces and castles. The terraces are noticed in the Introduction to our work; and, though they have counterparts in some other districts of Scotland, they are singularly prominent in Tweeddale. The largest, called Terrace-hill, is near Newlands; another, called Moot-hill, occurs a mile to the north; appearances of two others exist at Kirkurd and Skirling; and several are traceable in the vicinity of Peebles. They were constructed probably by the Romanized Britons, who abundantly evinced their capacity for such works by constructing the Catrail; and though afterwards appropriated, in some instances, as seats of feudal justice, they seem evidently to have been intended to accommodate spectators in viewing some description of public sports. Castles or peel-houses, almost all very closely of the simple and model kind described in our Introduction, formed a thick dotting over Tweeddale; they belonged, as a specific and characteristic class of buildings, to the wild feudal barons of the age succeeding the Saxon ascendency; and, by both their numerousness and their relative position, they are a striking evidence of how rude and marauding were the manners of the period. They were, by mutual arrangement of their proprietors, built within view of one another, as a sort of cordon of fortalices; on bartizans which surmounted them, beacon-fires were kindled at a moment of invasion, to announce to the district that a foe was approaching; the smoke gave the signal by day, and the flame by night; and over a tract of country 50 miles broad, along the banks of the Tweed, and 70 miles long, from Berwick to the Bield, intelligence was, in a very few hours, conveyed. "As these are not only antiquities, but evidences of the ancient situation of the country, and are now most of them in ruins, it will not be improper to mention those along the Tweed for 10 miles below Peebles, and as many above it. Thus Elibank tower looks to one at Holylee, this to one at Scrogbank, this to one at Caberston, this to one at Bold, this to one at Purvishill, this to those at Innerleithen, Traquair, and Grieston, this last to one at Ormiston, this to one at Cardrona, this to one at Nether Horsburgh, this to Horsburgh-castle, this to those at Hayston, Castlehill of Peebles, and Neidpath, this last to one at Caverhill, this to one at Barns, and to another at Lyne, this to those at Easter Happrew, Easter Dawick, Hillhouse, and Wester Dawick, now New Posse, this last to one at Dreva, and this to one at Tinnis or Thanes-castle, near Drummelzier."

The districts on the upper Tweed were not formed into a shire or sheriffdom till near the close of the 13th century. David I. and Malcolm IV. respectively call the county Tueddal and Tuededale, and seem to have had no notion of designating it 'a shire.' But owing to the existence of two royal castles, the one at Peebles, and the other at Traquair, there were in the reigns immediately succeeding Malcolm IV., two sheriffdoms, named, not from Tweeddale, but from the seats of the royal castles. A curious precept of Alexander II. to his sheriff and bailies of Traquair, commands them to imprison all excommunicated persons within their jurisdiction. The two sheriffdoms probably continued throughout the disastrous times which succeeded the demise of Alexander III. Yet before the epoch of Edward I.'s ordonance settling the government of Scotland, in 1305, the sheriffdom of Peebles had ingulfed that of Traquair, and extended over all Tweeddale; and, from about the time of the accession of James I., it became hereditary in the Hays of Locherworth. In 1686, John, the second Earl of Tweeddale, and the lineal descendant of the Hays, sold it, with his whole estates in the county, to William, Duke of Queensberry; and, in 1747, the Earl of March, the Duke's second son, who had received it from his father, received in compensation for it, and for the subordinate regality of Newlands, the sum of £3,418 4s. 5d. The first sheriff on the new regimen was James Montgomery of Magbiehall, who rose to be Chief Baron of the Exchequer.—Tweeddale gives the title of Marquis to the noble family of Hay, created Baron Hay of Yester in 1488, Earl of Tweeddale in 1646, and Marquis of Tweeddale, Earl of Gifford, and Viscount of Walden, in 1694. The family-seat is Yester-house, in Haddingtonshire.

PEEL-FELL. See JED (THE).

PEFFER (THE), a rivulet, chiefly in the parish of Fodderty, in Cromarty and Ross-shire. It has a run of only about 5 miles, and flows eastward to the head of the Cromarty frith, a little north of Dingwall. It is chiefly remarkable for giving name to the now beautiful and noted district of STRATHPEFFER: which see.

PEFFERS (THE), two streamlets in the northern division of Haddingtonshire. They rise within a brief distance of each other in a meadow in the parish of Athelstaneford, and flow, the one westward to Aberlady-bay, the other eastward and north-eastward to a creek 1½ mile north-west of Whitberry-head. The western Peffer has about 6½ or 7 miles of course; and, except for ¾ of a mile immediately below its source, flows the whole way between Dirleton on its right bank, and Athelstaneford and Aberlady on its left. The eastern Peffer has 6 miles of course, though measured along its nominal tributary but real head-water of Cogtal-burn, it has at least 8; and it flows, over most of the distance, through Preston and Whitekirk. Each stream has a fall, from source to embouchure, of not more than 25 or 30 feet, and is, consequently, sluggish in its motion, looking like a large drain, and corresponding in character to the import of its name, 'the slowly running river.' The entire strath, traversed by both streams, though now a rich alluvial mould and blushing all over with luxuriance, was anciently a morass, bristling with forest, and tenanted with wild boars and beasts of prey. Large oaks have often been found inhumed in moss on the banks, their tops generally lying toward the south. At the widening and deepening of the bed of the streams a number of years ago, for preventing an overflow and stagnation of water during winter, several stag-horns were dug up very near the surface of the former bed.

PEIRCETON. See DREGHORN.

PEIRSHILL. See JOCK'S LODGE.

PELPHRIE-BURN. See LETHNOT and MENMUIR.

PENCAITLAND, a parish, containing the post-office station of Pencaitland, and the villages of Easter Pencaitland, Wester Pencaitland, and Newton, in the western division of Haddingtonshire. It is bounded by Gladsmuir, Salton, Ormiston, and Tranent. Its length east-north-eastward is upwards of 4 miles; and its breadth is about 3 miles. Its surface declines slightly toward two streams which

drain it, but is simply a pleasing, well-dressed expanse, without any marked natural feature. One of the streams is the Tyne, running eastward through the centre of the parish to the eastern boundary, and thence along the northern part of that boundary; and the other is Keith-water, running northward along the southern part of the eastern boundary to the Tyne. The soil is naturally wet and clayey, but has been surprisingly improved. About 300 acres are covered with wood, partly plantation and partly natural oak and birch; about 160 are laid out in artificial pasture; and all the rest are regularly tilled. Coal, though lying apparently on the outer margin of the Lothian coal-field, abounds, and is worked for the supply of the southern and south-eastern district of the county and of part of Lauderdale. Carboniferous limestone, enclosing numerous fossils of the kinds usual to this rock, is also found and worked to a small extent. Freestone has been worked in several quarries; and that of the Jerusalem quarry has long been celebrated, being of laminated texture, of an uniform hue, of a grayish-white colour, and yielding blocks of from 20 feet to 30 feet in length. The greater part of the parish belongs to the Dowager Lady Ruthven; and the rest of it is divided among five landowners. The annual rental, according to the valuation of 1856, was £8,668. The villages of Easter and Wester Pencaitland stand a brief way distant from each other on opposite banks of the Tyne, very nearly in the centre of the parish, 5 miles south-west of Haddington. The Tyne is spanned between them by a bridge of three arches. Between Easter Pencaitland and the bridge stands the parish-church, a picturesque pile, all old, but of various date and architectural style. In Wester Pencaitland are the parish-school, a comfortable inn, and an old cross unstoried by history or tradition. Population of Easter Pencaitland, 48. Houses, 15. Population of Wester Pencaitland, 171. Houses, 46. Winton-house, half-a-mile north-east of Wester Pencaitland, is a large castellated edifice, partly modern and partly built in 1619, sombre in appearance, yet situated amid some beautiful artificial banks and pleasant woods with several uncommonly fine trees. The ancient part of it belonged to the noble family of Seaton, Earls of Winton, attainted, in 1716, in the person of George, the fifth Earl,—who, captured and condemned for taking part in the rebellion, escaped from the Tower of London, and died an exile and a bachelor at Rome at the age of 70. Pencaitland-house, in the immediate vicinity of Wester Pencaitland, and Fountainhall, 1¼ mile to the south-west, are both old mansions, the latter surrounded with extensive and pleasant woods. Former proprietors of both—James Hamilton, son of Lord Presmennan, and Sir John Lauder—were distinguished lawyers, and members of the College-of-Justice, under the titles respectively of Lord Pencaitland and Lord Fountainhall. Sir John Lauder was eminent also as a statesman and as a zealous follower of the Protestant faith, and is well-known by two legal volumes called 'Fountainhall's Decisions.' The parish is traversed by the road from Tranent to Lauder. Population in 1831, 1,166; in 1851, 1,175. Houses, 253.

This parish is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Dowager Lady Ruthven. Stipend, £316; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £30 fees, and £16 other emoluments. The parish church is sufficiently commodious. There is also a Free church; whose receipts in 1856 amounted to £51 5s. There are two non-parochial schools. Everard de Pencaithlan, who probably obtained the manor, whence he took his name, from William the Lion, granted the church, with its pertinents, to the monks of Kelso. Both the manor and the church passing from their owners during the war of the succession, the manor was given to Robert de Lawder, and soon afterwards passed to John de Maxwell, younger brother of Sir Eustace Maxwell of Caerlaverock; and the church, along with its pertinents and the chapel of Payston, was given to the monks of Dryburgh. The ancient parish was more comprehensive than the present; and, after the Reformation, the lands of Payston were annexed to Ormiston, and those of Winton to Tranent.

PENCREST PEN, a pyramidal mountain on the south-eastern border of the parish of Teviothead, 3¾ miles north of the watershed with Liddesdale in Roxburghshire.

PENELHEUGH. See PENIELHEUGH.

PENERSAX. See MIDDLEBIE.

PENICUICK, a parish, containing the post-office village of Penicuick, and the villages of Howgate and Kirkhill, in the middle of the southern verge of Edinburghshire. It is bounded by Peebles-shire, and by the parishes of Kirknewton, Currie, Colinton, Glencross, and Lasswade. Its length south-eastward is nearly 10 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 5¼ miles; but its outline is irregular and much indented. The North Esk, coming in a little below its source, traces most of the south-western and part of the southern boundary; then runs north-eastward, with about two-thirds of the parish on its left; and, before taking leave, lingers on the boundary with Lasswade. Its immediate basin or glen is, over most of the way, not a little picturesque,—in some places highly romantic,—and, in two, deeply associated with the musings of genius. See articles HABBIE'S HOW and NEWHALL. The stream, though small, is very valuable for its water-power, and has received aid in this, for times of drought, by the formation of large reservoirs. The South Esk traces the boundary on the extreme south-east. Loganwater, or Glencross-burn, rises in the interior, not far from the south-west corner, and runs north-eastward to Glencross, along a romantic pastoral vale. About ten or twelve burns traverse the interior, or run along the boundaries, and pay their tiny tributes to one or other of the three principal streams. Bevelaw-burn, a tributary of the water of Leith, and the feeder of a reservoir for regulating the water-power of that river, forms for 2 miles the division with Currie. Springs, both numerous and copious, supply the parish with a profusion of the purest water, and at one time drew the attention of the Edinburgh Water company for the supply of the metropolis, and yielded only to the famous Crawley spring in Glencross. Some petrifying springs occur, and also some chalybeates,—the latter neglected. The north-western half of the parish is wholly occupied with part of the picturesque range of the Pentlands, sending up some summits about 1,600 feet above sea-level, but occasionally giving place to low ground along the course of the streams. The south-western division has a diversity of contour, partly gloomy and partly pleasant, comprising waste grounds, reclaimed moorlands, rich park-scenery, and part of the beautiful glen of the North Esk. About 8,350 acres in the parish are in tillage; about 1,000 are under wood; and about 11,650 are pastoral or waste. The soil of the arable lands is exceedingly various, comprising clay, gravel, sand, moss, and their numerous combinations. The rocks of the hills are of the eruptive kind, principally clay porphyry. The rocks of the other districts belong variously to the transition and the secondary classes, and are thickly overlaid in some places with diluvium. Coal abounds,

but is so much broken by trap veins that it has not been extensively worked. Limestone has long been much quarried. Sandstone of various qualities is plentiful. Iron ores occur in beds, veins, and small masses. A few garnets and pieces of heavy spar have been found. There are four principal landowners, and nine smaller ones. Much the largest of the four principal is Sir George Clerk, Bart. The value of the assessed property in 1843 was £6,070; the real rental in 1856, £15,068.

Penicuick house, the seat of Sir George Clerk, Bart., is situated on the left bank of the North Esk, 1¼ mile above the village of Penicuick. It was built in 1761, and afterwards surrounded with rich park embellishments, by Sir James Clerk, Bart. It stands on a flat in a curve of the river, with a picturesque glen behind carrying up the view to the ruins of Brunstane-castle, and the western extremity of the Pentlands,—a little plain in front, gemmed with pond and garden, and overhung by wooded ascents, and swells and eminences on each side, dissevered by ravines, and moulded into many curvatures of beauty. Westward, and above the level of the house, is a large piece of water well-stocked with fish. The ponds are notable as the scene of boatings in his boyhood, which kindled the enthusiasm of John Clerk of Eldin, the brother of Sir James, for nautical studies, and remotely led to the production of his work on Naval tactics. The house has, in front, a handsome portico supported by eight columns, and a flight of steps on each side, defended by balustrades; and it is surmounted by a row of vases, and roofed with lead. The offices, 280 feet distant, form a large square, with a rustic portico, and an elegant spire and clock; and, behind them, serving as a pigeon-house, is an exact model of the quondam celebrated Roman temple on the Carron, called by Buchanan "Templum Termini," but popularly denominated Arthur's Oven. On the opposite side of the river, at the end of an avenue on the top of the bank, and half-a-mile from the house, stands an obelisk, raised by Sir James Clerk to the memory of his friend and frequent inmate, Allan Ramsay. On a conic eminence directly in front of the house, and 3 furlongs distant, stands a round tower which is seen at a great distance. On another eminence close on the Esk, and midway between the house and the village of Penicuick, stands another tower, formerly called Terregles, the original seat of the ancient proprietor of the parish; and onward from it to the termination of the grounds at the village is a profusion of pleasant and striking scenes. About a furlong above the garden, on the margin of the Esk, is Hurly-cove, a subterranean passage 147 feet long, 7 high and 6 broad, with a dark cell in the middle in which are seats for 6 or 8 persons, the whole cut out of the solid rock in 1742. Directly opposite this, is another artificial sheet of water, stored with perch and trout. The interior of the house fully corresponds with such wealth and variety in the surrounding grounds. The rooms are spacious and splendidly embellished. Runciman owed both his celebrity as a painter, and the occasion of his death, to his acting a part in adorning them. Being, when young, one of the persons who painted them, he drew the notice of Sir James Clerk, then a chief patron of Scottish genius, and was sent by him to study the ornate departments of his art at Rome; and after he had reached the zenith of his fame, he was employed to decorate with his brush the large apartment called Ossian's hall, the ceilings of which are painted with designs from Ossian's Poems; and contracted his death-illness from being obliged to lie constantly on his back while executing the performance. In the house is an excellent collection of books, paintings, Roman antiquities, and miscellaneous curiosities, The Roman antiquities are chiefly from Antoninus' wall, and the camp at Netherby; and among the miscellanea is a buff coat which Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, wore at the battle of Killiecrankie, and through which, beneath the armpit, he received the fatal bullet. Newhall, which competes with Penicuick-house in interest, is separately described. In various parts of the parish are vestiges of ancient seats of population, variously fortalice, mansion, and small town or large village, all historical knowledge of which is lost. About ⅔ of a mile south of the village of Penicuick, on a peninsula between the glen of the North Esk and that of one of its tributaries, are the remains of old Ravensnook, once the property of Oliver Sinclair, brother to the laird of Roslin, and, under James V., commander-in-chief of the forces, who was defeated and made prisoner at the battle of Solway-moss. About 1½ mile above Penicuick-house, and on the same bank of the Esk, stands Brunstane-castle, an extensive ruin, said to have been inhabited by the predecessors of the Earl of Dumfries. Three miles north-west of the village, on the left bank of Loganwater, completely surrounded by the Pentlands, stands Logan-house, a ruin of remarkably thick walls and small narrow windows, and once a favourite hunting-seat of the Scottish kings. On the neighbouring grounds occurred the celebrated match between the hounds of the royal Bruce and those of Sir William Sinclair of Roslin, detailed by Sir Walter Scott in the Notes to the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel.' Upwards of 2 miles farther west stands Bevelaw-house, once also a royal hunting-box, but still entire and uninhabited.—On the summit of the pass over the Pentlands, alluded to in the article Newhall, and at an elevation of 1,500 feet above sea-level, are remains of a Roman Catholic station; the cross gone, but the pedestal remaining, with two deep erosions, obviously formed by the kneelings of multitudinous wayfarers across the dreary wild.

A large building, situated to the north of the village of Penicuick, and erected by government during the great continental war as a cavalry barracks, was converted in 1831 into an iron-foundry. A saw-mill was erected about 1835. Paper-making has long been carried on in a number of mills on the North Esk. In 1810 the older factories were converted by government into depôts for prisoners of war,—that of Valleyfield for 6,000, and that of Eskmills, then a cotton factory, for 1,500; and the cottages of the workmen were fitted up as barracks for the necessary military guards. The place became stirring and active, and was considerably enriched, but suffered damage in the moral tone of its people. The reversion of the mills, at the close of the war, from their warlike occupancy to the manufacture of paper, was felt to be an event of general joy, and was celebrated by a general illumination, and some other demonstrations. On a spot in the grounds of Valleyfield, where upwards of 300 of the prisoners of war were interred, stands a neat chaste monument, from a design by Hamilton, with the inscriptions, "Grata quies patriæ, sed et omnis terra sepulchrum," and "Certain inhabitants of this parish, desiring to remember that all men are brethren, caused this monument to be erected." The parish is traversed through Howgate by the old Dumfries turnpike; through Penicuick by the new Dumfries and the Peebles turnpike, and through Nine-mile-burn by the Biggar turnpike. It likewise has connexion, for a short distance, with the Peebles railway, and enjoys ready access to it at the stations of Penicuick and Leadburn. Population in 1831, 2,255; in 1851, 3,003. Houses, 403.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir George Clerk, Bart. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £16. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £40 fees, and £12 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1771, and has been repeatedly enlarged; and it contains 800 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 300; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £575 7s. 10½d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Howgate, built in 1856 to supersede one with 390 sittings, built in 1750. There is another Presbyterian church popularly designated of Penicuick, but really situated at Bridgend within the parish of Lasswade. There are seven non-parochial schools, a subscription library, a total abstinence society, and some other institutions. The present parish of Penicuick comprehends the greater part of the old parish of Penicuick, and the whole of the old parish of Mount Lothian. Part of Old Penicuick, jointly with part of the abolished parish of Pentland, was, in 1616, erected into the parish of Glencross. On the bisecting line which marked off the disjoined portion, anciently stood the chapel of St. Catherine's, erected by Sir William Sinclair, in consequence of his hunting-match with Bruce, and curiously storied in the Notes to the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel.' The ancient church of Penicuick was dedicated to St. Mungo, and long bore his name; and it was an independent parsonage. The parish of Mount Lothian consisted of the district on the south-east, lying inward from the South Esk. The church belonged, before the Reformation, to the monks of Holyrood, and was served by a vicar. In 1635 the church was transferred to the episcopate of Edinburgh; and, in 1638, the parish was suppressed. The name Penicuick, so very variously written in modern times, was, in early times, spelt Penicok, and is believed to have been derived from the Gaelic *Beinn-cuack*, or the British *Pen-y-coc*, both of which mean 'the Cuckoo's hill.'

The Village of Penicuick stands on the left bank of the North Esk, and on the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, 9 miles north-east of Linton, and 10 south of Edinburgh. A little suburb of it, on the right bank of the North Esk, is within the parish of Lasswade. The village consists chiefly of a single street, extending north-east and south-west. Its principal ornament is the parish church, situated at the north-east end; an elegant Grecian structure, with a tetrastyle Doric portico, inscribed in Hebrew characters with the word 'Bethel,' and surmounted by a stone cross. The shops and dwelling-houses have, in general, an air of neatness and comfort superior to those of most villages of its size; and a number of the newer houses are both spacious and elegant. The village is lighted with gas. It has an office of the Clydesdale Bank. Annual fairs are held on the third Friday of March, and on the first Friday of October. The village is a burgh of barony, and is also a station of the Edinburgh county police. Population, 907. Houses, 166.

PENIELHEUGH, a hill in the parish of Crailing: which see. The battle fought on Lilliard's Edge, in the contiguous parish, and usually designated of Ancrum, is sometimes called the battle of Penielheugh. See Ancrum.

PENKILL. See Dailly.

PENKILL (The). See Palkill (The).

PENKILN. See Kirkmadrine.

PENNAN, a fishing-village, with about half-a-dozen fishing-boats, in the western part of the parish of Aberdour, in Aberdeenshire. A brook of the same name enters the sea here, and once formed a small natural harbour, which has been destroyed. There is a parochial school at the village. Population, 168.

PENNERSAUGHS, an ancient parish, now comprehended in the parish of Middlebie, Dumfriesshire. It lies on the eastern bank of the river Mein, at the distance of a mile south-east of Ecclefechan.

PENNINGHAM, a parish in the extreme north-east of Wigtonshire. Its eastern margin contains the post-town of Newton-Stewart; and its north-western extremity adjoins the post-office station of Lochmabbery. It is bounded by Ayrshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, the head of Wigton-bay, and by the parishes of Wigton, Kirkinner, and Kirkcowan. Its length south-eastward is 15 miles; its greatest breadth is 6¼ miles; and its area is about 54 square miles. It forms a belt of very irregular and ever-varying breadth between the rivers Cree and Bladenoch, which respectively trace the whole of its eastern and western boundaries. Most of its surface is tumulated and moorish, nowhere mountainous, but prevailingly bleak; and, in a general view, is a long, dimpled, broken swell, inclining to the rivers. The moss of Cree is a flat, in the south-east extremity, of nearly 2,000 acres; it seems first to have been submarine, next a forest, and next a moss: it has, to a considerable extent, been reclaimed, and is undergoing steady invasion; and, wherever improved, it produces excellent crops. If the whole parochial area were divided or arranged into 58 parts, 1 would be found covered with wood, 3 disposed in meadow, 8 occupied by moss, water, and roads, 24 occasionally or regularly tilled, and 40 pastoral or waste. Among the moorlands, especially along the Cree, there are many fruitful and agreeable spots; and a large proportion of the uncultivated grounds would, with comparative ease, yield to agricultural improvement. Eleven lakes and lochlets, all tame and cheerless, but variously stored with fish, lie in the northern division; the most considerable are Lochs Mabbery and Dornal, both on the boundary with Ayrshire, and the former in the basin of the Bladenoch. Springs are pure and numerous; and one is a chalybeate. The parish has scarcely any native rock except greywacke, but is sprinkled all over with boulders, many of them of great size. Out of Newton-Stewart, the only things approximating to manufacture, are two grain mills. The mansions are Corsbie and Corvisel, in the vicinity of Newton-Stewart; Merton-hall, 2 miles to the west; and Penningham-house, 4 miles to the north, on the Cree. The chief landowners are the Earl of Galloway and Blair of Penningham. The ruin of Castle-Stewart—the ancient seat of the Stewarts of that ilk—stands 3 miles north-north-west of Newton-Stewart. The great mail-road between Dumfries and Portpatrick crosses the parish directly westward; a road follows the whole boundary-course of the Cree; and there are various subordinate roads. Population in 1831, 3,461; in 1851, 4,155. Houses, 660. Assessed property in 1843, £11,324 1s. 4d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Wigton, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Earl of Galloway. Stipend, £280 1s.; glebe, £22 17s. 2d. Unappropriated teinds, £401 12s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £35 fees. The parish church was built in 1840, and contains 1,200 sittings. There is a Free church, designated of Newton-Stewart, and serving for Penningham, but situated in Minnigaff. There is an United Presbyterian church, built in 1792, containing 400 sittings, and having an attendance of 200. There is a Reformed Presbyterian church, with an attendance of 120. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1831, and containing 177 sittings. There are eight non-parochial

schools, three of them aided by endowment. The ancient church of Penningham was dedicated to St. Ninian, the patron saint of Galloway, and had a bell with the inscription, 'Campana Santi Niniani Penigham, M.' When James IV. passed through the ancient hamlet or kirktown, now extinct, on his pilgrimage a-foot to Whithorn, in 1506–7, he gave a donation of nine shillings 'to an man that bore Sanct Ninian's bell.' The house of Clary or Clachary, still traceable, and the fruit-trees in whose garden still yield some produce, was anciently the chief residence of the bishops of Galloway, who were proprietors of the manor, and, for a long time, also of the church of Penningham. In the 16th century the church was annexed to the archdeaconry of Galloway; and during the period of Protestant episcopacy, the parson was archdeacon of the diocese, and first member of the bishop's chapter. The ruins of the old church still exist, 3 miles south of Newton-Stewart. There were anciently two chapels subordinate to the church; the one at the Cruives of Cree, 4 miles north of Newton-Stewart, built, in 1508, by John Kennedy of Blairquhan, endowed with an annual rent of £8 10s. from the barony of Alloway, and dedicated to St. Ninian; and the other 2½ miles farther north, of earlier erection, and called Kery or Keir chapel. Ruins of only the former exist.

PENNIWHIGATE (The), a brook flowing into Gala-water, at the village of Stow, near the south-eastern extremity of Edinburghshire.

PENNYCROSS. See Kilfinichen.

PENNYCUICK. See Penicuick.

PENNYGOWN. See Forsa (The).

PENNYMUIR. See Oxnam.

PENPONT, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in Upper Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. It is bounded on the west by Kirkcudbrightshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Sanquhar, Durisdeer, Morton, Keir, and Tynron. Its length south-eastward is 14 miles; its mean breadth is scarcely 2½ miles; and its area is about 32½ square miles. The surface, at the north-west extremity, is wildly but romantically upland, sending up summits which compete in all the elements of mountain landscape with any south of the Grampians; in the central district, it is still upland, but of softer feature and lessened elevation; and, in the south-west district, it passes through the gradations of towering hill, considerable eminence, and gentle swell, till it finally subsides into a belt of alluvial plain. Two-thirds or more of the whole area are arranged lengthwise into four generally steep ridges, and three deep and narrow glens, each of the latter watered by a very pure and plentiful stream. Skarr-water rises close on the boundary, in the extreme north-west, runs 10 miles in a long curvature, or nearly the segment of a circle, through the interior, traces for 5 miles the boundary with Tynron and Keir, and leaves the parish only 1½ mile before falling into the Nith. Its hill-screens over a great part of its course are so steep and high, tufted with copses below, and dotted over with sheep in the ascent, and its basin is so narrow and rocky, so rapid in gradient, and so embellished with trees and cultivation, as to be replete with picturesqueness and romance. Chanlock-burn, a streamlet of 5½ miles course, and entirely indigenous, strikes the Skarr at an acute angle 1¾ mile above the point where the latter begins to run along the boundary. The ridge which lies between them comes boldly and steeply down in the form of a grand mountain-wedge, to their point of confluence; and there it is feathered all over with trees, and confronts hill-screens on the opposite sides of the glens, arrayed in the richest green, and forms with them, as seen a little down the course of the united stream, one of the finest varieties of romantic landscape. In the bosom of the Skarr's left mountain flank, 2¼ miles above this point, rises almost perpendicularly from the glen, the naked stupendous crag of Glenquhargen, a mountain mass of nearly bare stone, amidst highlands where all else is green or russet, one of the greatest curiosities in the south of Scotland. See Glenquhargen. About 1¾ mile south-east of it appears the summit of Cairnkinna, crowning a gradual ascent, possessing an altitude of 2,086 feet above sea-level, and commanding a view of large parts of Nithsdale and Annandale, considerable portions of Ayrshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Clydesdale, and some blue and hazy summits in Cumberland. Park-burn, for 2½ miles above its confluence with the Nith, traces the boundary with Durisdeer, running cheerily through the pleasure-grounds of Drumlanrig-castle, and overlooked on the Durisdeer side by that magnificent ducal pile. The Nith, rich here in the beauty of its dress, forms for 2¼ miles after receiving the Park-burn, the boundary-line on the west. The general prospect down both this stream and the lower Skarr is extensive and enchanting, and presents a foreground of highly cultivated haughs and hanging plains, diversified by swells and soft eminences, thriving woods, and neat villas, with a singularly varied back-ground, now boldly and abruptly mountainous, and now retreating slowly upward from lowland to soaring summit. From a plain, the site of the church and manse, on the left bank of the Skarr, 30 feet above its level, three-fourths of a mile above the point where it leaves the parish, and a mile distant from the nearest part of the Nith, both rivers are distinctly seen for about 8 miles, first separate, and then united, their pools appearing at intervals as smooth sheets of water, and their haugh-ground converted, on occasion of a heavy freshet, into a little inland sea about a mile broad. Not far from this point of observation, a neat modern bridge spans the Skarr, between two steep rocks, on the site of a venerable hanging bridge, of very remote but unknown antiquity, of one large semicircular arch, completely mantled with ivy and woodbine, but removed in 1801. The banks of the stream are here high and skirted with wood, and the channel rocky and obstructed with loose blocks; and immediately above, the stream comes tumultuously along in cataracts, and receives at right angles on its Tynron side the waters of the Shinnel from between high and wooded banks.

Only about one-tenth of the parochial area is cultivated; and probably not more than one-eighth is capable of cultivation. Improvements of every sort upon the land have been conducted, and are still carried forward, with the greatest energy and success. Plantations are extensive. The magnificent new gardens of Drumlanrig-castle, which, together with the elegant cottage for the gardener, from a design by Mr. Burn, cost upwards of £10,000, and also part of the adjacent demesne, fling enchantment over the district lying on the Park-burn. Orchards and small gardens are objects of general care. The soil in the many arable spots among the hills is light, early, easily improveable, and very fertile. The herbage on the uplands is excellent. White and red sandstone abound in the lower district; whinstone is quarried as a building material from among the hills; lead ore exists, and is supposed to be abundant; coal is said to have been accidentally stumbled upon, but has not been formally searched for, and is not certainly known to exist. Dow-loch, which, as well as several springs,

has some mineral qualities, and which occupies the summit of a hill about a mile below Drumlanrig, was famed, in the days of superstition, for the alleged power of healing all sorts of diseases, and had a guardian demon or saint, to whom devotees left some part of their dress as an offering. Glenmannow-burn, an early and wild little tributary of the Skarr, through a bleak sheep-walk among the mountains, is associated with curious and stirring anecdotes of a sheep farmer, known only as Glenmannow, who lived in the latter half of last century, and performed wonderful feats of physical strength. About five-sixths of the parish belong to the Duke of Buccleuch, and the rest is divided among eight heritors. Assessed property in 1843, £9,396. Real rental in 1855, £6,836.

At the confluence of Park-burn with the Nith, are slight vestiges of what is called Tibber's-castle, an erection which is supposed to have been of Roman origin, and to have had its name in honour of Tiberias Cæsar. This castle was garrisoned by the English in the early part of the wars of the succession, and was taken by surprise by Sir William Wallace. The barony on which the castle stands, and a hill in its vicinity, also bear the name of Tibbers. A Roman causeway is traceable up the Skarr, and into Tynron; and there are vestiges of a Roman encampment. An ancient obelisk, about 10 feet high, fixed in a socket of two steps, stands on the estate of Bailford. It is covered with the traces of sculptures or inscriptions, now altogether unintelligible; but it does not figure either in record or in any distinct tradition. There are likewise in the parish two moats, and four very large cairns. For 4½ miles at the upper end, the parish has no road; for 5½ more it has only one along the Skarr; but in the remaining district, it is tolerably well-provided. Its southern margin is traversed by the road from Thornhill to Minniehive; and all its south-eastern district has near access to the Thornhill and Carron-bridge stations of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. The village of Penpont stands on the left bank of the Skarr, and on the road from Thornhill to Minniehive, 2 miles west-south-west of Thornhill, 5 north-east of Minniehive, and 15 north-west by north of Dumfries. It is a straggling, rural, pleasant place; and consists of three parts, Penpont-proper, Townhead of Penpont, and Briarbush. Its population is about 450. Hiring markets used to be held here three times a-year, but they have been discontinued. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,232; in 1851, 1,411. Houses, 241.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £256 9s. 4d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £601 1s. 6d. The parish church stands in the vicinity of the village of Penpont; and it was built in 1782, and contains 408 sittings. There is a Free church at Penpont, with an attendance of 760; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £300 8s. 6½d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Burnhead, built in 1800, and containing 700 sittings. There is a Reformed Presbyterian church at the village of Penpont, built in 1791, and containing about 500 sittings. There are two parochial schools; and the salary of the first master is £29 6s. 6½d., with £16 fees, and £12 other emoluments,—that of the second master, £22, with £9 fees. There are likewise two non-parochial schools. The parish was anciently a vicarage of the abbey of Holywood. The name Penpont is of doubtful origin, but may have arisen from the British *Pen-y-pont*, 'the head of the bridge,'—the site of the church and village being at the end of the ancient demolished bridge,—an erection which was seemingly Roman, and which probably succeeded an earlier and simpler one of the British Selgovæ.

PENSHIEL. See WHITTINGHAM.

PENSTON, a village and a barony in the parish of Gladsmuir, Haddingtonshire. The village stands on an eminence half-a-mile south of the nearest point of the Edinburgh and Berwick road, 3 miles east of Tranent, and 5 west of Haddington. It occupies the centre of one of the most extensively-worked coal districts in the county, and is inhabited chiefly by colliers. But it is a poor place, of mean and ruinous appearance. Population, 233. Houses, 53. At its west end stands the farm-house of Penston, with a neat set of offices. The barony of Penston, lying around the village, and at the south end of the parish, has belonged to the family of its present proprietor during about 5½ centuries. William de Baliol, son of Alexander Baliol, Lord-high-chamberlain of Scotland, and grand-nephew of John Baliol of Barnard-castle, the father of John Baliol, king of Scotland, was proprietor of Penston and Hoprig toward the close of the 13th century, and, in 1296, as lord of these baronies, swore fealty to Edward I. By marriage, as is said, with a daughter of Sir William Wallace, the Scottish patriot, he acquired the barony of Lamington in Lanarkshire, and assumed for himself as well as bequeathed to his descendants down to the present possessor, the name and designation of Bailie of Lamington, Hoprig, and Penston.

PENTECOX, a hamlet in the parish of Newton, Edinburghshire. Population, 41. Houses, 9.

PENTLAND, an ancient but suppressed parish, in the centre of Edinburghshire. It comprehended the manors of Pentland and Falford, with the northern portion of the Pentland-hills, including the vale of Logan or Glencross-water. The name Pentland was written in charters of the 12th century, and has continued to be written from that epoch onward, exactly as at present; yet it is of obscure and doubtful origin. From the circumstance that the northern division of the great Mid-Lothian hill-range was in the 13th and the 14th centuries called the Moor of Pentland, the author of 'Caledonia' has no doubt that the hills borrowed the name from the parish, and not the parish from the hills; and, from among various possible etymologies, he prefers as the etymon of the name the Old English *Pent*, signifying enclosed, which, with the word *land*, would mean the enclosed land, the enclosure on the moor. The parish-church stood at the village of Pentland, and has left some vestiges to greet the eye of the antiquarian. It seems to have been granted to the monks of Holyrood at the founding of their abbey, and was confirmed to them in 1240; but before the demise of Alexander III., it became an independent rectory, and, in the 14th and two following centuries, it was under the patronage of the Earls of Orkney and Barons of Roslin. The parish was suppressed after the Reformation; and the northern part annexed to Lasswade, while the southern, comprehending the barony of Falford, was united to the new parish of St. Catherine's, afterwards called Glencross. The small decayed village or hamlet of Pentland stands a little west of the Peebles and Dumfries road, while New Pentland stands on that road, each about 5½ miles south of Edinburgh. The latter is a station of the county police.

PENTLAND FRITH, the strait or sound betwixt continental Scotland and the Orkney islands, connecting the Atlantic and the German oceans. Its length is about 17 miles; and its breadth is from 6 to 8. But, at the middle, it expands, on the north side, into Scalpa Flow: and, if identified

with the lower and unsheltered part of the Orcadian mediterranean, or the part south of Flota, it attains an extreme breadth of 11 miles. On the coast of Caithness it terminates on the east, at Duncansby-head, and, on the west, at Dunnet-head; and, on the north, or Orkney side, it is terminated, on the east, by a headland of South Ronaldshay, and, on the west, by a headland of Hoy. The distance, or breadth of sea, between the eastern terminations, is 6 miles; and that between the western terminations, is 7. Nearly in the centre of the east end of the frith, but 2¼ miles east of a straight line between Duncansby-head and South Ronaldshay, lie the PENTLAND SKERRIES: see that article. Twelve miles north-west of Duncansby-head, and 1½ mile from the nearest point of the Caithness coast, lies the island of STROMA: which see. About 3½ miles north-north-east of this island, 2 miles west of the nearest point of South Ronaldshay, and looking right up the centre of Scalpa Flow, lies the island of SWONA: which also see. Two miles west-south-west of Stroma, and not far from the Caithness coast, are some very dangerous rocks, called the Merry Men of Mey, which are not always visible, and cause a dreadful agitation of the sea. See MEY. At the east end of the frith, outward from Duncansby-head, is another very rough and dangerous piece of sea, occasioned also by rocks alternately submerged and visible, called the Boars of Duncansby. Near the north side of Stroma is a perilous whirlpool, which whitens a considerable extent of circumjacent sea with its foam, and bears the name of the Swalchie of Stroma. Other constant whirlpools near Swona island are called the Wells of Swona; and tidal or occasional whirlpools and eddies are so numerous and shifting that they cannot wear a name. The poet Byron did not draw largely on his imagination when he talked of,—

"——— the Hebrides,
Where roars the Pentland with his whirling seas."

The Pentland frith is the most dangerous of the Scottish seas; yet must be traversed by all vessels passing from the east of Scotland to the Atlantic, or from the west to the German ocean, which cannot navigate the limited capacities of the Caledonian canal. Its perils have been delineated with powerful and emulating appeals to the sense of the wonderful and the terrific, by artists, poets, and historians; yet, though frankly acknowledged by even the most experienced mariners, they have been much exaggerated; and, by Orkney pilots and boatmen, who have long and carefully studied their humours, they are regarded as by no means formidable. The phenomena of the frith, amid the aids of lighthouses and high nautical skill, are rather subjects of sublime marine scenery than objects of terror to navigation. The tide varies in rate from 3 to 9 miles an hour, according to the height of its rise, and the consequent amount of its mass of waters. At full spring, it rises 8 feet, and on extraordinary occasions 14; and at neap, it rises from 3½ to 6. The flood comes northward along the west coast of Scotland, runs eastward through the frith, and then courses away southward along the eastern coast. But, in consequence of sudden contractions and expansions of the channel, and of the intervention or obstruction of headlands, islands, rocks, and shoals, counter currents are produced in the frith as rapid as the tide itself; and these, in their collisions with one another, or with the tide, or with sunken rocks, produce powerful eddies and stupendous spoutings which, when lashed and infuriated by gales, are menacing to even the largest vessels.

The stream along the coasts flows in a direction opposite to that of the central or main current. At spring-tides, says a notice of this phenomenon in the New Statistical Account of the parish of Dunnet, "it is high water at Scarfskerry at nine o'clock. Immediately as the water begins to fall upon the shore the current turns to the west; but the strength of the current is so great in the middle of the frith, that it continues to run east till about twelve. These contiguous currents, running with such a velocity from opposite directions, have a strange appearance from the land. With a gentle breeze of westerly wind about eight o'clock in the morning, the whole frith seems as smooth as a sheet of glass, from Dunnet-head to Hoyhead in Orkney. About nine the sea begins to rage for about 100 yards off the head, while all without continues smooth as before. This appearance gradually advances toward the frith, and along the shore to the east, though the effects are not much felt upon the shore till it reaches Scarfskerry-head, which is about three miles distant from Dunnet-head, as the land between these points forms a considerable bay. By two o'clock, the whole frith seems to rage. About three in the afternoon, it is low water on the shore, when all the former phenomena are reversed—the smooth water beginning to appear next the land, and advancing gradually till it reaches the middle of the frith." These contiguous and opposite currents, even in calm weather, are quite perplexing to mariners unacquainted with this peculiar sea, and sweep along to destruction any of their vessels which incautiously approach the land; but they are so well-known to the native sailors and boatmen of the flanking coasts, that they are taken advantage of to expedite sailing, and, in the event of threatened danger, to steer steadily toward some one harbour or sheltered creek. The greatest danger may be apprehended, not in a gale, but in a calm, especially during a fog. Persons unacquainted with the tides have been known to drift along at the rapid rate of nine miles in the hour, while they supposed themselves to be stationary; and, a number of years ago, while the crew of a large ship supposed themselves becalmed in the frith during a mist, their vessel came ashore, and was wrecked in Dunnet-bay.

PENTLAND HILLS, a beautiful range of heights, partly in Peebles-shire, and chiefly in Mid-Lothian. The range is geographically an isolated or slenderly connected continuation north-eastward of the broad congeries of mountains and hills which comes off from the central mass of the Southern Highlands, and occupies most of the area of Peebles-shire; and it extends about 12 miles from the interior and western boundary of the parish of Linton to points in the parishes of Colinton and Lasswade, about 4 miles south-west of Edinburgh. The hills do not form strictly a ridge; but, over most of their length, they are cut into spurs by the basins of streams, and near their middle, they are diagonally dissevered by the pastoral vale of Logan or Glencross-water. The summits at the north-east end, or in Colinton and Lasswade, rise, in several instances, about 1,600 feet above sea-level; and several which form a group about the middle, or in the parishes of Glencross and Penicuick, have an altitude of upwards of 1,700 feet; East-cairn-hill, the highest, rising 1,802 feet above the level of the sea. The hills, though of a bare, heathy, barren appearance are covered with fine pasture, and sustain numerous flocks of sheep; and they exhibit in the openings among their spurs and through their diagonal vale, various landscapes of very pleasing pastoral romance. Their outline also delights the eye; and, as seen respectively in the north-east and in the south-west, is said, in the one case, to re-

semble that of the Andes, and, in the other, to be a duplicate of that of the Malvern range in Worcestershire. From some of their copious springs of water, Edinburgh is supplied by pipes.

The Pentlands have geognostically no affinity to the Tweeddale heights, but, in most cases, consist entirely of porphyry,—chiefly of the claystone and the felspar varieties. Caerketan or Kirkyettan crags, on the boundary between Colinton and Lasswade, and elevated 1,580 feet above sea-level, are composed principally of a clayey felspar, strongly impregnated with black oxide of iron. This substance, but for its impregnation, would be highly useful to the potter; and, from its resemblance to the Chinese petunse or kaoline, out of which the best native china is made, it has obtained the name of Petunse Pentlandica. Some specimens of it are white, some of a flesh colour, and some of a cream colour, with small red spots. It occurs, in general, in amorphous blocks or masses; but it is found also —especially in other parts of the Pentlands—in veins about ¾ of an inch thick, and variously bent, and even lies dispersed among the porphyritic rock in nodules about the size of pease. Boulders of granite, gneiss, and other primitive rocks, lie on the very summits of the Pentlands; and belong to varieties whose nearest indigenous position is among the Grampians, at a distance of not less than 60 miles. Jaspers, some of which are of great beauty, are frequently picked up. Several rare minerals also occur.

PENTLAND (New). See Pentland.

PENTLAND SKERRIES, two islets and some adjacent rocks, a little seaward of the middle of the eastern entrance of the Pentland frith. The smaller islet lies 1¼ mile south by west of the larger, and is uninhabited. The larger islet lies 4½ miles east-north-east of Duncansby-head, and 3½ miles south by east of the Loather rock, on the nearest part of the Orkney coast; and is inhabited only by the keeper of a lighthouse. Owing to their relative position to the Pentland frith, and to their full exposure to its rapid tides and currents, and to the impetuous surges of the Northern sea, the Pentland Skerries were long imminently perilous to mariners, and presented a site of no common importance for a lighthouse. In 1794 one of these useful erections was built on the larger Skerry. It stands in north latitude 58° 41′, and in longitude west of Greenwich 2° 55′. It consists of two towers, and has a higher and a lower light. The north-west or highest light is elevated 170 feet, and the lower light 140 feet above high water. The two light-rooms, relatively to each other, bear S. S. W. and N. N. E., distant 100 feet. The bearings, as taken from the highest light-room by compass, are the western extremity of the Little Pentland Skerry S. by W., distant 1¼ mile; extremity of the foul ground of that Skerry S. E., distant 1½ mile; Duncansby-head in Caithness W. S. W., distant 14 miles; Noss-head S. W. by W., distant 4½ miles; north-west point of the island of Stroma, N. W. by W., distant 6½ miles; south-eastern extremity of the Loather rock on the Orkney shore N. by W., distant 3½ miles.

PENTON-LINNS. See Liddell (The).

PERCETON. See Dreghorn.

PERCHHALL-LOCH, a lake in the parish of Applegarth, Dumfries-shire. It was partially drained in 1814.

PERCY-HILL, one of the Cheviots, in the parish of Morebattle, Roxburghshire.

PERSIE, a chapel-district in the Grampian part of the eastern border of Perthshire. It comprehends the Highland district of Bendochy, the north-western portion of Alyth, the detached portions of Rattray and Caputh, a small portion of Kirkmichael, and parts of Blairgowrie and Kinloch parishes. It belongs in nearly equal proportions to the presbytery of Meigle, in the synod of Angus and Mearns, and to that of Dunkeld in the synod of Perth and Stirling; but the chapel is situated in Bendochy, which belongs to the former. Population about 1,000; of whom about 190 belong to Bendochy and about 300 to Alyth. The chapel was built about 75 years ago, at the cost of £150; and contains about 340 sittings.

PERT. See Logie-Pert.

PERTH, a cluster of parishes in the Perth proper district of Perthshire. It contains very nearly all the ancient royal burgh or city of Perth, but contains only the principal part of the present parliamentary burgh of Perth. It is bounded by Redgorton, Scone, Kinnoul, Kinfauns, Rhynd, Dunbarnie, Forteviot, Aberdalgie, and Tibbermore. Its length southward is about 4¼ miles; its greatest breadth is about 1¼ mile; and its area is about 3,410 imperial acres. The river Almond separates it from Redgorton; and the river Tay separates it from Scone, Kinnoul, and Kinfauns. It was all one parish till the year 1807, but was then divided, by authority of the court of teinds, into the four parishes of East Kirk, Middle Kirk, West Kirk, and St. Paul's. The East Kirk parish comprises part of the town of Perth and nearly all the rural districts; it contains the villages of Dovecotland, Tulloch, Craigie, Cherrybank, Pithheveliss, Craigend, and Friarton; and it measures 4¼ miles in length, with a variable and comparatively narrow breadth. The Middle Kirk parish lies wholly in the town of Perth, and measures 250 yards in extreme length, and 160 yards in extreme breadth. The West Kirk parish lies almost all in the town, and measures about ¼ a mile square. St. Paul's parish lies wholly in the town, and measures about a mile in extreme length, and about ¼ of a mile in extreme breadth. Population of the East Kirk parish in 1831, 7,188; in 1851, 8,590. Houses, 867. Population of the Middle Kirk parish in 1831, 5,238; in 1851, 4,933. Houses, 332. Population of the West Kirk parish in 1831, 4,406; in 1851, 5,619. Houses, 445. Population of St. Paul's parish in 1831, 3,184; in 1851, 3,090. Houses, 253.

The landward districts of the East Kirk parish possess much rural interest. Various hills of a ridgy character, but soft in outline, and of moderate elevation, occur in the south and the west. The highest is Moncrieff Hill: which see. The others vary in height from about 300 feet to a little upwards of 600. But though uncommanding in bulk or altitude, they contribute by the beauty of their contour and the richness of their dress some fine features to a singularly ornate landscape, and lift the eye over a large expanse of scenery unsurpassed in Scotland by the loveliness of its natural features, the opulence of its artificial decorations, and the number, variety, and harmony of its parts. The view in the interior of the parish, aided by the hill-screens of Kinnoul, is that of an ornamented cavity,—a gorgeous amphitheatre,—a magnificent nest, feathered all round with the softest elements of scenic luxury. But the view from the hill-tops, particularly from Moncrieff, where the eye surveys the clustering of all sorts of picturesque things in Kinnoul, and wanders over the far-stretching districts of Strathearn and Gowrie, is so exultant, so superb, that Pennant's laconic panegyric upon it can hardly become stale,—"It is the glory of Scotland." Both the heights on the boundaries, and numerous swells in the interior, subside by gentle gradients into a luxuriant stretch of plain, which extends along the Tay. Nearly

three-fourths of the whole parochial area is arable ground in a state of the highest cultivation; upwards of 700 acres are covered with wood; and the caps of some of the hills, as well as the two beautiful pendicles of level ground called Inches, in the immediate outskirts of the town, are disposed in pasture. The soil on the higher grounds is a rich loam; and, on the low or level grounds, it is a clayey alluvium lying upon gravel. The old red sandstone, dipping toward the north-west, lies beneath most of the parish; and was at one time quarried as building-stone, but was found too perishable. A vast bed of conglomerate occurs in the south-west. Greenstone, basalt, and other forms of trap, constitute the hills along the south; and the trap rock is quarried as road-metal. Boulders of granite and gneiss, which must have been borne hither from the Grampians, were at one time common, and are still not infrequent; but wherever they obstructed cultivation they have been removed. The Almond, during its brief connection with the parish, has lost all its high romance, and is tamely pretty. The Tay, as it sweeps along the boundary, is everywhere beautiful, replete with feature, and charmingly diversified; and, toward the lower part, it makes a bold curve from a southerly to an easterly direction, splits, just before the curve, into two streams round the beautiful islet of Moncrieff, and marches on thence in the united column of its waters, to stem the tides from the frith and to flank the Carse of Gowrie. The principal landowners are the Earl of Kinnoul, Lord Gray, Lord Elibank, Sir Thomas Moncrieff, Bart., John Nicol, Esq. of Few, the City of Perth, and the Glover Incorporation of Perth. The real rental in 1855 of the landward parts of the East Kirk parish was £6,314 14s. 5d.; of the property within the police boundaries of the city, £58,000; of the property within the boundaries of the parliamentary burgh, £65,000. The yearly value of the raw produce of the landward districts was estimated in 1837 at £14,687.

The four parishes of Perth are in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. The patron of them all is the town council of Perth. The stipend of the minister of the East Kirk is £266 9s. 5d.; of the minister of the Middle Kirk, £259 0s. 7d.; of the minister of the West Kirk, £250; of the minister of St. Paul's Kirk, £280. The churches of the East, the Middle, and the West parishes are parts of a very ancient edifice which will be described in our account of the city. The East church contains 1,314 sittings; the Middle church, 1,208; the West church, 929. St. Paul's church was built in 1806, and contains 884 sittings. There is a chapel of ease, called St. Leonard's church, which was built in 1835, at a cost of £2,450, and contains 980 sittings, and is under the patronage of its heads of families. There is likewise a chapel of ease called St. Stephen's church, or the Gaelic church, which was built in 1788 for the use of the Highland population, and contains 762 sittings, and is under the patronage of the male communicants. These two chapels were, for some time, quoad sacra parish churches by ecclesiastical authority; but they lost their status at the disruption, and have not re-acquired it. The Free churches are the Middle, with 830 sittings; the West, with 1,000 sittings; St. Leonard's, with 1,000; the Gaelic, with 630; and Kinnoul-street, with 250;—and the receipts in 1856 of the Free West were £1,112 18s. 4d.; of the Middle, £1,061 14s. 7d.; of St. Leonard's, £1,264 2s. 3½d.; of the Gaelic, £198 5s. 10½d.; and of the Kinnoul-street, £87 1s. 8½d. The United Presbyterian churches are the North, built in 1791, and containing 1,404 sittings; the South, built in 1740, and containing 932 sittings; the East, built upwards of 50 years ago, and containing 580 sittings; and the church in the village of Craigend, built in 1780, and containing 413 sittings. The other places of worship are an Original Secession church, built in 1821, and containing 500 sittings; an Independent chapel in Mill-street, built in 1824, and containing 800 sittings; an Independent chapel in Canal-crescent, containing 375 sittings; a Baptist chapel, built in 1831, and containing 300 sittings; a Methodist chapel, containing 400 sittings; an Episcopalian chapel, called St. John's, containing 550 sittings; an Episcopalian collegiate church, or cathedral, called St. Ninian's, not yet completed; a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1833, and containing 350 sittings; and two or three miscellaneous and minor places of worship.

The ecclesiastical statistics for Perth, given in the Census report for 1851, have reference to the parliamentary burgh, which excludes part of the East Kirk parish, but includes parts of the parishes of Tibbermore, Scone, and Kinnoul. According to these statistics, there were then in Perth 35 places of worship; of which 5 belonged to the Established church, 6 to the Free church, 7 to the United Presbyterian church, 1 to the Original Secession church, 3 to the Independents, 2 to the Old Scotch Independents, 3 to the Baptists, 2 to the Wesleyan Methodists, 1 to the Glassites, 2 to the Episcopalians, 2 to the Roman Catholics, and 1 to an isolated congregation. The number of sittings in 2 of the Established places of worship was 1,812; in 5 of the Free church places of worship, 3,578; in 5 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 3,690; in the Original Secession meeting-house, 500; in 2 of the Independent chapels, 1,194; in 1 of the Old Scotch Independent chapels, 80; in 1 of the Baptist chapels, 300; in 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist chapels, 360; in the Glassite chapel, 160; in 1 of the Episcopalian chapels, 550; in the two Roman Catholic chapels, 450; and in the meeting-place of the isolated congregation, 200. The maximum attendance, on the Census Sabbath, at 3 of the Established places of worship, was 2,435; at 5 of the Free church places of worship, 2,951; at 5 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 3,141; at the Original Secession meeting-house, 275; at 2 of the Independent chapels, 209; at 1 of the Old Scotch Independent chapels, 18; at 1 of the Baptist chapels, 286; at 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist chapels, 119; at the Glassite chapel, 136; at 1 of the Episcopalian chapels, 438; at the two Roman Catholic chapels, 433; and at the meeting-place of the isolated congregation, 25.

The schools of Perth have long been famous for their number, their excellence, and their adaptations. An attempt was made in 1697 to remove to Perth the university of St. Andrews; but, though well approved by some of the highest authorities in the kingdom, it failed. An academy was instituted in 1760, of high character, and continues to be conducted, in four departments, by a rector, an assistant, and three masters. A grammar-school, or high-school, was in existence before the Reformation, and has in recent times worked conjointly with the academy, in the several departments of an English school, conducted by a rector, an assistant, and a master. There are also a school of industry for destitute boys, instituted in 1841, and attended by about 50 boys; two infant schools for girls and for boys, attended by upwards of 240 children; a school of industry for females; a ragged-school farm; an endowed free school for the children of the poor; an endowed trades'-school; and one or two other schools, aided or upheld by extraneous support.



There are likewise, within the four Perth parishes, about 22 unendowed schools.

PERTH, a post and market-town, a river port, a royal and parliamentary burgh, an ancient city, the seat of a presbytery and a synod, the capital of Perthshire, the assize-town for the counties of Perth, Fife, and Forfar, and formerly the metropolis of Scotland, stands in north latitude 56° 23′ 40″, and longitude west of Greenwich 3° 6′ 20″. It is distant by road 15 miles south-south-east of Dunkeld, 17½ east-north-east of Crieff, 22 west-south-west of Dundee, 39 north-north-west of Edinburgh, and 61 north-east of Glasgow. But by railway it is distant 21¼ miles from Dundee, 45 from Edinburgh, and 62½ from Glasgow. Its site is an alluvial plain on the Tay, about 28 miles above the influx of that river to the sea. The main part of the town, or the city-proper, is all on the right bank of the river, all on low flat ground within the parishes of Perth; and its chief suburb is directly opposite on the left bank, on a narrow strip of low ground immediately flanked by hills, within the parish of Kinnoul. The town, as a whole, has a rich urban appearance, second in Scotland only to that of Edinburgh and Glasgow. It presents, in much of its interior, and over more than one-half of its outskirts, very pleasing arrays of architecture. It borrows much beauty from the broad current of the Tay moving majestically past, and from two great expanses of public meadow on the river's banks. It commands from many parts a far-away view of the summits of the Grampians, and yet is, on all sides except the immediate bed of the river, and at a brief distance, overlooked by hills which enclose it in the manner of an amphitheatre. The skirts of these hills, in some parts, are thickly gemmed with villas; the sides are, to a considerable extent, covered with wood or otherwise embellished; the ascents are finely diversified in natural feature; and many of the vantage grounds, both on side and summit, command gorgeous views of the city and its environs, together with great breadths of the beautiful country beyond. Some of the exterior views of the city, even from low situations in its immediate vicinity, particularly one from Moncrieff island, and another from the bridge across the Tay, are truly exquisite, and have but few rivals of their kind in the kingdom. But the prospects from some of the neighbouring hill-tops, especially the prospect from some points of Kinnoul hill and the prospect from the Wicks of Baiglie, on the shoulder of Moncrieff hill, have a panoramic extent combined with a surpassing richness which have rendered them pre-eminently famous among the lovers of landscape. The prospect from Baiglie too, besides being a grand panorama embracing some of the most scenic tracts in Scotland, comprises a near full view of the city and its environs. A common anecdote relates that the Roman legions, in their march of invasion, when they came in view of the city's site as seen from Baiglie, exclaimed, in reference to the Tay and the public meadows, "Behold the Tiber! behold the Campus Martius!" But Sir Walter Scott, under a just appreciation of the superior beauties of the spot, deals with the sinister compliment as it deserves, saying,—

> "Behold the Tiber! the vain Roman cried,
> Viewing the ample Tay from Baiglie's side.
> But where's the Scot that would the vaunt repay,
> And hail the puny Tiber for the Tay?"

The two public meadows or parks of Perth are called Inches. They take that name from their having formerly been insulated by the Tay; and they still extend close along its margin, the one adjacent to the south-eastern outskirts of the town, the other immediately northward from the bridge. They serve for the ventilation of the town, and for the promenading and sports of the inhabitants, and are so spacious and beautiful as instantly to attract the notice of a stranger, and entirely vindicate the taste which makes them figure prominently in every description of 'the fair city.' The South Inch is nearly a square of about 680 yards each way, but has been encroached upon by buildings along its margin, and by the public road to Edinburgh through its middle; and it was threatened with an alienation of a large part of its area for the purposes of the course and termini of the public railways, afterwards constructed in its neighbourhood. A noble avenue of stately trees adorns it on three sides; and, previous to 1801, when it began to be edificed on the north margin by the fine street-line of Marshall-place, went completely round it. Another sylvan avenue, nowhere excelled in Scotland for the beauty and arrangement of its trees, extends across it on the line of the Edinburgh road, which was opened about the year 1770. The houses of Marshall-place, a line of handsome villas called St. Leonard-bank, and the extensive, tasteful buildings of the railway termini, impart to the landscape of the Inch the ornamental aids of architecture. This fine expanse of ground, though now not half the extent of the North Inch, was, in former times, the more extensive of the two, and served both for military musterings, and for the practisings of archery required by the olden modes of warfare. Many feats of archery were performed upon it, and stones were set up, at the distance of 500 fathoms from one another, to mark the proper flight of an arrow. Adamson, in the 'Threnodie,' gives high credit to the citizens of his younger days for their dexterity as bowmen; and he appears inclined to draw a small share of the honour to his own account. Thus does he laud the benders of the yew:—

> "And for that art our skill was loudly blown,
> What time Perth's credit did stand with the best
> And bravest archers this land hath possest.
> We spar'd nor gains nor pains for to report
> To Perth the worship, by such noble sport;
> Witness the links of Leith, where Cowper, Grahame,
> And Stewart won the prize, and brought it home;
> And in these games did offer ten to three,
> There to contend; *Quorum pars magna fui.*"

The North Inch is much more open and more spacious than the South. It has, at various modern dates, received considerable additions; and it now comprises 98 imperial acres, extending in an oblong of about 1,400 yards by 330. A race-course, curved at the ends, straight along the sides, and measuring about 950 yards from end to end, is laid out upon it parallel to the river. Previous to about the year 1790, when the present line of road was formed considerably to the west, the Inch was traversed through the middle by the road to Dunkeld and Inverness. The Inch is now used for the open-air exercises of the inhabitants, and for reviews of the military; and, in ancient times, it seems to have been the favourite arena for judicial combats. In the reign of Robert Bruce, and under that monarch's eye, it was the scene of a combat between Hugh Harding and William de Saintlowe; and in the reign of Robert III., it witnessed a deadly encounter between chosen parties of the M'Phersons and the M'Kays, or of the clans Chattan and Quhele,—one of the most striking events of its class in the ancient history of Scotland. The Earl of Dunbar and the Earl of Crawford, having failed to effect an arrangement of a feud between the M'Phersons and the M'Kays, proposed that the quarrel should be settled by open combat. Accordingly, on an appointed day, the combatants, thirty of each clan, appeared on the North Inch, to decide, in presence of the King and Queen and a large body

of nobles, the truth or justice of their respective claims. Barriers had been erected on the ground, and the King and his party took their place on a platform to view the combat. According to some accounts, one of the M'Phersons fell sick; or according to Bower, one of them, panic-struck, slipped through the crowd, plunged into the Tay and swam across, and although pursued by thousands, effected his escape. As the combat could not proceed with the inequality of numbers thus occasioned, the King was about to break up the assembly when a diminutive and crooked man, Henry Wynd, a burgher of Perth, and an armourer by trade, sprang within the barriers, and thus addressed the assembly:—"Here am I! Will any one fee me to engage with these hirelings in this stage play? For half a merk will I try the game, provided, if I escape alive, I have my board of one of you so long as I live." This demand, or proposal, of *Gow Crom*—that is, Crooked Smith, as Henry was familiarly styled—was granted by the King and nobles. A murderous conflict then took place. The armourer bending his bow, and sending the first arrow among the opposite party, killed one of them. After a discharge of arrows, the combatants rushed upon one another, and a terrific scene ensued. The violent thrusts of the daggers, and the gashes inflicted by swords and battle-axes, hastened the work of butchery and death. Victory at last declared for the M'Phersons, but not until twenty-nine of the M'Kays had fallen; nineteen of the M'Phersons were killed, and the ten remaining were all grievously wounded. Henry Wynd, and the survivor of the clan M'Kay, escaped unhurt. This passage of history, or of arms, if so it may be called, is vividly exhibited in the 'Fair Maid of Perth;' and it is also told well and succinctly in Dr. Browne's 'History of the Highlands and Highland Clans.' Wyntoun says of the combatants—

> "All thei entrit in barreris,
> With bow and axe, knyf and swerd,
> To deal amang them their last werd."

The old part of Perth, or what existed previous to extensions which were commenced toward the end of last century, forms the central division, and occupies less than one-half of the area, of the present town. It extends west-south-westward in a direction at right angles with the course of the river, and measures about 600 yards by 450. Four straight, parallel, and completely edificed thoroughfares, called Mill, High, South, and Canal streets, traverse its area lengthwise, or outward from the river; and these are connected or crossed, at irregular and very widely different intervals, by shorter streets which are, variously old, new, and renovated. All these streets stood, at one time, upon a level so much lower than the present, that they were constantly liable to be inundated by the freshets of the river; and they have gradually, and by a long process of improvement, been raised to their present elevation. Their houses, too, till about 85 years ago, were generally of mean and antique construction, numerously faced with wood, and aggregately so piled and projecting as to render the thoroughfares mere lanes, malodorous, dingy, and dismal. Canal-street, in particular, was simply an unpaved, confined, dirty pathway along the edge of an open part of the aqueduct or fosse which anciently surrounded the city walls. Water-gate, running between High-street and South-street, near the river, still retains much of its ancient character; and several others of the thoroughfares continue to be more or less chequered with antique tenements. But, with these exceptions, the present town, both old and new, everywhere presents a modern, airy, substantial, and handsome appearance,—the majority of its thoroughfares vying with one another in the neatness of their general architecture, or the imposing character of their public buildings, or the *impressement* of their scenic vistas, to draw the attention and win the eulogium of the stranger. The High-street is broad and spacious. John-street, running between it and South-street, parallel to Water-gate, is an entirely renovated old thoroughfare; and, in its new form, with lines of elegant buildings, and fine shops on the site of the demolished mass of hideous and crazy edifices, was opened in 1801. George-street, leading from the end of the bridge to a point in High-street opposite Water-gate and John-street, was formed about the year 1770, and contains no house of earlier date. Princes-street, carrying out the Edinburgh road from South-street toward the Inch, was in one part built about the same time as George-street, and, in another, not till 30 years later. Charlotte-street, leading from the end of the bridge to the Dunkeld road, was not commenced till 1783. All the south wing of the town, consisting of King's-place, Marshall-place, Nelson, Scott, and James' streets, the southern half of Princes-street, besides some other thoroughfares—the whole arranged somewhat in the style of the New town of Edinburgh, and terminating in terraces—has been built since 1801. A suite of horticultural grounds, called the Spey gardens, and the northern line of the sylvan avenue which begirt the South Inch, occupied, up to that date, the whole of the area now covered by these thoroughfares and their buildings. The north wing of the town, though constructed much less upon the straight line and right angle principle than the south wing, possesses an arrangement which gives finer effect to its handsome and occasionally superb edifices, and which, in combination with the North Inch and the landscape beyond, produces several fascinating specimens of the urban picturesque. This division consists of Athole-place, the North-crescent, Athole-street, Rose-terrace, Stormont-street, Melville-street, Barossa-place, and some other lines of edifices; and, with unimportant exceptions, it has all, like the southern division, been built since the commencement of the present century. An extension of the town on the west, consisting principally of two considerable and several minor streets, is all likewise of modern origin. A splendid street, called Tay-street, extending about 750 yards along the margin of the river, from the bridge to the South Inch, was projected about the year 1837; and a suite of new streets, on entirely new ground, on the north side of the town, was projected and planned in 1853; but neither of these is yet commenced.

The stone bridge across the Tay, connecting the main body of the city with its Kinnoul suburb, is a noble structure, simple, yet elegant, and constructed from a design by the eminent engineer, Smeaton. It has 9 arches, and extends over a clear water-way of 590 feet. Its length is 880 feet; its breadth between the parapets is 22 feet, and is divided into 4 feet of pavement, and 18 of carriage-way. Proposals have repeatedly been made to widen it; but they have never obtained a concurrence of view among interested parties, and necessarily remain unexecuted. The bridge was founded in January, 1766, and finished in February, 1772, at the cost of £26,446. The town contributed £2,000 of this sum; the Crown gave £4,000, together with £700 yearly for 14 years, all payable from the rents of the annexed estates; and the Earl of Kinnoul contributed £500, and so strenuously made exertion for obtaining the other sums, that he must be viewed as the main constructor of the work. A large timber bridge is said, but not on good authority, to have

been thrown across the Tay at Perth by Agricola. A stone-bridge was, in 1329, erected by the magistrates opposite the foot of High-street; it was thrice, or in three successive parts, thrown down by floods, respectively in 1573, in 1582, and in 1589; it was afterwards temporarily repaired with timber; it was next, from 1599 till 1617, entirely rebuilt with stone, and rendered virtually a new bridge, with ten spacious arches; and it was finally, in 1621, just 4 years after its completion, irreparably demolished by a flood. Successive subscriptions for the restoration of the structure were headed by James VI., Charles I., Charles II., and other potent personages; but owing to the turbulence of the times, and to other causes, all previous to that of the Earl of Kinnoul proved abortive. From 1621 till 1771, communication across the river was maintained solely by a ferry. The bridge destroyed at the former of these dates is said by Mr. Cant, the annotator upon the 'Threnodie,' to have been built under the direction of Mr. Mylne, a celebrated architect, whose father, also an architect, was patronized by James III. Mr. Mylne was buried in the Greyfriars' cemetery, and is commemorated there by a tomb, bearing a long poetical inscription. Two sons of his were distinguished architects, the one in London, the other in Edinburgh; and the former constructed the London Blackfriars' bridge. In the town's charter granted by James VI., dated 15th March, 1600, the bridge of Perth is referred to as "a most precious jewel of our kingdom, and a work profitable and primely necessary to our whole kingdom and dominion, and for the suppression of rebels, and such as are viciously affected, most commodious; and also keeping the one-half of the kingdom with the other half thereof, in faith, obedience, duty, and office, towards us their kings, in our kingdom and dominion." The destruction of this bridge caused a great sensation, and was extensively regarded as a judicial visitation of divine providence. "The people," says Calderwood, "ascribed this wrack to iniquity committed in the town; for there was held the last General Assembly, and another in 1596, when the schism in the kirk began; and in 1606, here was held that parliament at which bishops were erected, and the lords rode first in their scarlett gowns."

A chief architectural attraction in Perth is a magnificent suite of county-buildings, erected in 1819, from a design by Mr. Smirke, at a cost of £32,000, and situated in Tay-street, at the foot of Canal and South streets. The principal building confronts the Tay, is constructed of fine polished sandstone, and has an elegant portico, whose pediment is supported by twelve massive fluted columns. A spacious entrance-hall opens from the portico; and a flight of steps leads thence to the gallery of the justiciary-hall. This gallery can accommodate about 1,000 persons; and the hall itself has the form of a large segment of a circle, and measures in the upper part 66 feet by 43½. The prisoners' box communicates by a descending flight of steps and a passage with the prison. The jury's and some of the witnesses' rooms are beneath the gallery; and the judges' rooms and others of the witnesses' rooms are behind the judges' bench. The county-hall occupies the south wing of the principal building, measures 68 feet by 40, and is elegantly painted and fitted up. It contains full length portraits of the fourth Duke of Athole, and of Lord Lynedoch, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and a portrait of Sir George Murray, by Pickersgill. A committee-room to the right of the entrance to the county-hall, measures 30 feet by 30; and a tea or card-room, in the upper story, measures 44½ feet by 30, and has a portrait of the celebrated Neil Gow, by Sir Henry Raeburn. The sheriff's court-room and the sheriff-clerk's office are in the north wing; the office of the collector of cess is above the north entrance; and, among other apartments, are arched fire-proof-rooms for the conservation of the city and county records.—Behind these county-buildings, and extending from them to Speygate, are the city and county prisons, surrounded by a high wall. The governor's house confronts the entrance-gate; and the felons' and the debtors' jails occupy respectively the northern and the southern areas, and contain 29 apartments. These buildings were erected in 1819, and were afterwards greatly improved.—On the south of the sylvan avenue of the South Inch stands the general prison for Scotland. The original of this was a depôt for French prisoners of war, erected in 1812, at the cost of £130,000, and capable of containing 7,000 men; and a remodeling of it was done in 1841, at a cost of about £28,000. The prison, as a whole, is an immense pile of building, adapted to the separate system of prison discipline. It is the only justiciary prison in Scotland, and is under the management of 21 directors, who have also the superintendence of all the other Scottish prisons. Male prisoners under sentence of not less than nine months' imprisonment, are received into it, for the undergoing of their punishment. A number of convicts, under sentence of penal servitude, are also received into it, for undergoing probationary imprisonment prior to removal to public works. The main prison contains accommodation for 535 prisoners. But there are two other departments,—the one for criminal lunatics, with accommodation for 35 males and 18 females,—the other, constructed in 1849, on the associated system of Parkhurst, with accommodation for 52 juveniles and 20 imbecile and epileptic prisoners.

The buildings of the railway termini near the South Inch have already been incidentally mentioned. They arrest the attention by both their extent and their elegance, and are remarkable as a focus in which the lines of railway from Glasgow, from Edinburgh, from Dundee, from Aberdeen, and from Dunkeld converge. Here, in other words, are conjoint stations or termini of the Scottish Central railway, of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, of the Dundee and Perth railway, and of the Scottish Midland Junction or North-eastern railway. The railway works, by their meeting here, have thus rendered Perth a centre of transit for the kingdom; and in their other connections with the city and its neighbourhood, they have given it a variety of new and interesting features. One of the chief of these is a tunnel through Moncrieff hill, on the line to Edinburgh; and another is an elegant wooden viaduct across the Tay, on the line to Dundee. This viaduct is comparatively of great length, describing the curve of the segment of a circle across the island of Moncrieff and the two broad arms of the river; and it is so constructed, by opening in the centre, as not to impede the navigation.—Below the county buildings, at the foot of Marshall-place, and overlooking the river, stands the water-reservoir, constructed in 1830, at a cost of about £13,600. This establishment, and all the machinery and appliances connected with it, were planned by Dr. Anderson, then rector of Perth academy, and elected, in 1837, to the chair of Natural Philosophy in the University of St. Andrews. The reservoir, as a mere edifice, is a fine ornament of the town; but specially draws attention by the ingenuity and greatness of its interior, and by its mechanism for affording an abundant supply of purified water. A filtering bed, 300 feet in length, is constructed in the gravel of the upper end of Moncrieff-island, and

secretes a large and constant volume of soft and limpid water from the Tay; a suction-pipe of great power, laid beneath the bed of the river, draws the water hence to a tank beneath the great reservoir; two steam-engines throw it up 55 feet to the great reservoir; and pipes conduct it from that grand receptacle in minute ramifications through the town. The gas-works, situated in Canal-street, vie in excellence with the water-works, and were planned in their design, and superintended in their execution, by the same scientific gentleman,—Dr. Anderson. They were constructed in 1824, and cost £19,000. The gas is purified according to a method, alike simple and ingenious, invented by Dr. Anderson, and is noted for its brilliancy. The company owning these works is called the Perth gas-light company; and there is also a Perth new gas-light company.—At the foot of the High-street, beside the old shore, are the city council-room and the police-office, —the latter formerly the chapel of the Virgin Mary, and the former erected in 1696, and originally much ornamented and gaudily furnished.—In the same street stands the Guild-hall; and in Parliament-close, off that street, stands the Free-masons'-hall, erected in 1818, on the site of the old parliament-house.—At the head of Athole-street, in the north-west extremity of the town, is a spacious suite of barracks, built in 1793, and originally designed for cavalry, but afterwards fitted up for infantry.

At the north end of George-street, near the bridge, is an elegant building, erected by subscription, in 1824, to commemorate the public services of Provost Marshall. It is circular in form, but has an Ionic portico, and is surmounted by a dome; and it contains halls for the public library, and for the museum of the Literary and Antiquarian society of Perthshire. The museum, besides comprising an extensive collection of curiosities, is enriched with several excellent paintings by old masters, presented by the Marquis of Breadalbane,—the most striking of which is a painting of Prometheus chained to the rock.—At the east end of High-street on the terrace of the river, near the city council-room, is a monument of Sir Walter Scott, consisting of a standing statue on a pedestal, erected in honour of the author of Waverley, with special reference to his "Fair Maid of Perth."—In another conspicuous situation is a statue of the poet Burns, sculptured by Anderson, and erected in 1854. The statue is above the life size, of "manly make," with the ordinary costume of Burns' period, unaided by any higher feature than the homely folds of the Scotch plaid. The right hand holds a scroll, and rests upon the breast; while the left holds a large bonnet, and hangs by the side.—In the centre of Rose-terrace, confronting the North Inch, are the public seminaries. They were built in 1807, from a design by Mr. Burn, at a cost of about £6,000; and are provided in the interior with ample accommodation, and embellished in the exterior with some fine pillars. Jointly with an adjoining building which is entered from Barossa-place, these edifices contain apartments for all the classes of both the academy and the high-school, the teachers of all of which are under the patronage of the town-council, and salaried from the burgh funds.—At the junction of Kinnoul-street and Athole-street stands the theatre, a neat little edifice, built in 1820, at the cost of £2,625.—On the west side of George-street is the exchange coffee-room, large and commodious.—In Prince's-street, near St. John's church, is a splendid edifice of three stories, with stone balcony, architectural window decorations, and beautiful cornice and balustrade, built in 1847, and occupied as one of the city banks.

King James VI.'s hospital, situated at the extremity of South-street, is a large, handsome, well arranged structure of three stories. Two charters, for founding the institution and endowing it with property, were given respectively before and after the King attained his majority; but, while making provision for "poor members of Christ's body residing in our burgh of Perth," they do not enjoin the erection of an almshouse. How the original hospital was built is not known; but it was demolished by Cromwell in 1652, to assist in the supply of materials for his citadel. The present edifice was erected by public subscriptions and collections in 1750; and stands near the site of the quondam Carthusian monastery. Till 1814, it was literally an almshouse, or place of retreat and residence to the poor; but since that date, it is all, excepting the hospital master's and the managers' rooms, let out for rent. The annual receipts of the charity amount to nearly £600, and are distributed among received paupers as out-pensioners.—The city and county infirmary, situated in County-place, at the head of South-street, is a graceful edifice, erected in 1837, from a design by Mr. W. M. Mackenzie, the city architect. It accommodates nearly 60 patients. The sum of about £5,000 belonged to it at the date of its foundation; and £600 and £400 were realized for it respectively by bequest of the first and donation of the second Marquis of Breadalbane.—The royal lunatic asylum, situated on the west side of Kinnoul-hill, is one of the best establishments of its class in the kingdom, and a remarkable work of individual benevolence. Upwards of £40,000 have been expended upon it; and the funds have arisen from a gift, by the late Mr. James Murray of Tursappie, a native of Perth, of large part of a princely fortune left to him by a relation who acquired it in India. The edifice was so far advanced, in 1827, as to be then opened for the reception of patients; but it was extensively enlarged in 1834. It exhibits a pleasing ornate specimen of Grecian Doric; and was built from a design by Mr. Burn of Edinburgh. It surmounts an eminence or swell on the face of the hill, about six minutes' walk from the end of Tay bridge; and commands a magnificent view of Perth, Strathtay, and the distant Grampians. The institution is incorporated by royal charter.—The dispensary of Perth was commenced in 1819, and adopted the self-supporting system in 1834. Immediately after the change, a second dispensary, in continuation of the old system, was commenced.

The most curious public edifice of Perth, the most ancient, the most largely connected with historical associations, and the most interesting to the eye of an architect, is the church of St. John's, originally called 'The Kirk of the Holy Cross of St. John the Baptist.' It stands in a large open area, on the west side of St. John's-street. The original edifice is believed to have been erected as early as the beginning of the 5th century,—probably before Ninian of Galloway had terminated his labours among the Southern Picts, as a missionary for the introduction of Christianity. The structure, as it existed in the 12th century, and the early part of the 13th, is proved by historical documents as well as by parts of its architecture which remain, to have been both magnificent and extensive. During about 100 years succeeding 1226, its being gifted to the monks of Dunfermline, its having to compete with the new fangled and seductive churches of the monasteries and its suffering the abrasion of the tumultuous movements of the successional war, all occasioned it to fall into disrepair, and nod toward ruin. Orders were given for its restoration by King Robert Bruce

but they were only partially executed, and became a dead letter at his death in 1329. At the beginning of the 15th century, the choir or east end had been re-edified,—the whole structure was in complete repair,—former altars, excepting the great one of the patron saint, had been removed,—and numerous new altars, including one to St. Ninian, began to be founded. The edifice, as it stands, is of very various dates, has undergone many modifications, and is divided into three parochial places of worship, the East, the West, and the Middle, churches. The length of the entire building is 207 feet. The East church is elegant and impressive in the interior; contains the tombstone of James I. and his queen, with outline figures of both of these royal personages; and has an eastern or altar Gothic window of stained glass, regarded as the most beautiful in any presbyterian place of worship in Scotland. The Middle church is situated to a great extent beneath the tower, and exhibits in its interior four enormous pillars supporting that vast superstructure. Part of the West church, then very ruinous, was taken down in 1828, and re-edificed according to a plan by Mr. Gillespie. The square tower is the principal remaining part of the original or early edifice; it is of so imposing a character as instantly to impart conviction of the object's ancient grandeur; and, with a curious and clumsy exception, it exists in its original form. The exception is a wooden erection of a pyramidal form, covered with lead, and rising from the summit of the tower, and designated in an act of the town-council, in 1675, "the pricket of the steeple." The entire height is 155 feet. Five bells of great and celebrated tone anciently hung in the tower; one of them—now the great bell—still repeats the strong and solemn vibrations which spread from it over the town before the Reformation; three other bells are of a comparatively modern date; and a set of music-bells chimes, in a variety of Scottish airs, a half-hourly division of time. In St. John's church, the reformer Knox preached the celebrated sermon which was followed by the demolition of the monasteries; and here Edward III. of England slew, in 1336, his brother, John, Earl of Cornwall. Edward, while standing before the high altar, was told by John that the latter had just completed a journey of desolation and rapine through the west of Scotland,—that, in particular, he had fired the church and priory of Lesmahago, and various other churches, while they were the retreat of persons who had fled from the disasters of the open country; and the King indignantly reproaching the Earl for his truculent and savage conduct, and receiving a disdainful reply, plunged a dagger into the body of the boasting devastator, and laid him dead at his feet.

St. Paul's church, situated in St. Paul's-square, at the west end of High-street, is an elegant edifice, with a fine spire.—St. Leonard's church, situated in King-street, at the head of Canal-street, is also a handsome building, from a design by Mr. W. M. Mackenzie.—St. John's Episcopal chapel is a fine edifice, built in 1851, on the site of a previous plain edifice in Prince's-street, near the South Inch.—St. Ninian's Episcopal church is an unfinished, cruciform, Gothic structure, comprising at present choir, transepts, and one bay of the nave, built in 1850, to serve as the cathedral of the diocese of St. Andrews, and also as a collegiate church and scholastic institution. It is situated near the North Inch.—The Independent chapel in Mill-street is a neat edifice with Gothic front.—The South United Presbyterian church is venerable as one of the four structures belonging to the fathers of the Secession, the members of the nascent "Associate Presbytery."—Several of the other churches of the city, particularly the Free churches, are interesting for their architecture or their associations.

The interesting extinct public erections of Perth are numerous. Military walls, of sufficient strength to resist vigorous sieges, surrounded the town from a very early date, till far in the last century. No one can tell when or by whom they were built,—though Adamson, in the 'Muses Threnodie,' says, by Agricola. They often suffered partial demolitions, restorations, and changes, from the ordinary progress of events, and the alternations of peace and war. Not a vestige of them now remains, except a small fragment at one spot on the north side. A fosse, or aqueduct, supplied with water from the Almond, and also boldly ascribed by Adamson to Agricola, went round the outer side of the walls; and though still existing, it has, since a year or two after the commencement of the present century, been arched over on the south and partly on the west, and has elsewhere been much narrowed.—The Castle of Perth, the original of which also has been ascribed to Agricola, stood without the walls, in the immediate vicinity of the Skinner-gate, and, previous to the erection of the Blackfriars monastery, was the usual Perth residence of the Scottish kings; but it has completely disappeared.—A citadel was, in 1652, built by Cromwell's army on the east side of the South Inch, and was designed to overawe the town. It was a stately and strong work; square, with a bastion at each corner, and surrounded with strong earthen ramparts, and a deep moat filled with water. Opposite to it the army built a pier for the loading and unloading of vessels. "The entry towards the town," says Cant, "had an iron gate. The commanding officer ordered great trees to be cut down in the King's hunting-park at Falkland, and brought to the citadel. The school-house was demolished. It contained 360 scholars, was three stories high, with room for the rector, doctors, and music-master. They demolished the high walls of the Greyfriars, carried away the stones, with nearly 300 tombstones, and 140 dwelling-houses, with the garden walls; also the hospital, a stately building. The stone-pillars and abutments of the bridge, besides many kilns and fishing-boats,—all were carried away to build the citadel. One hundred and forty families were turned out of their houses, and had starved if they had not been supplied by the town. The surface of the two Inches, which yielded 2,000 merks yearly for grass, was carried off to build the ramparts." The citadel, soon after the Restoration, was given by Charles II. to the town as some indemnification for their losses; it immediately after fell into disrepair, and was used as a quarry; it was, in 1666, sold for 4,702 merks, but under conditions which subsequently made the wreck of it public property; and it was finally removed piecemeal by grant or permission of the town-council. During some years previous to the erection of the barracks, a remnant of it was fitted up for cavalry, and contained stabling for 200 horses, a riding-house, a tavern, and other accommodations. So completely are the trenches filled and the ground levelled, that not a trace of the huge structure exists. Each of the four walls which formed the square of the citadel was 266 feet in length; and that on the north side ran parallel to the Greyfriars' burying-ground, from near the river to the site of Marshall-place; so that the ground on which the fort stood is now bisected by the public road to Edinburgh.

The Parliament-house stood on the north side of the High-street, a brief distance inward from the street; and still gives the name of Parliament-close to the avenue by which it is approached. During

the early years of the present century, it continued to retain distinct though very tarnished traces of ancient magnificence, but existed in a state of time-worn decay, and gave a cheerless shelter to a few poor families; and in 1818, it was razed to the ground. Meetings of the Scottish parliament were held usually in this building, and occasionally in the Blackfriars convent, till the reign of James II.; and then they and the courts of justice were formally removed to Edinburgh.—Earl Gowrie's palace, the scene of a mysterious event in the national history of Scotland, afterwards to be noticed, and known in the days of the city's pride as the Whitehall of Perth, projected its garden on the south to the city wall, presented fronts on other sides to the river, to South-street, and to the Water vennel, and occupied the ground which now forms the site of the County buildings. It was erected in 1520 by the Countess of Huntly. After the Earl of Gowrie's murder, it passed into the possession of the city; in 1746, it was presented to the Duke of Cumberland; afterwards, it was sold by the Duke to the government, and, till the commencement of the French war, was transmuted into an artillery barracks; in 1805, it was repurchased by the city; and, several years later, it was coolly doomed to destruction, its site granted for the County buildings, and its materiel sold for about £600. Numerous other palaces, or noble mansions, stood in the city, while it was the seat of the Scottish court. The chief of these were, the house of Lord-chancellor Hay, at the south end of Watergate, in the immediate vicinity of the Gowrie palace; that of the Earl of Errol, in the same street, and nearly opposite; that of the Earl of Athole on the west side of Speygate, nearly opposite the Gowrie palace; that of the bishop of Dunkeld, in the same vicinity, and with an entrance from South-street; that of Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, also in Speygate; and that of Lord John Murray, in Couvre-feu-street, a little north of the Old Glover hall. Excepting the front part of the last, all these houses have disappeared.—A strong building, called Spey tower, long used partly as a prison and partly for other purposes, stood near the Gowrie palace, on the line of the city wall, and was originally one of that wall's fortresses. Cardinal Bethune imprisoned in it the Protestant confessors, whom he procured to be condemned to death for their opposition to Popery; and he witnessed from it their execution. It stood the latest of the town's fortifications, and was taken down about the year 1806.—The ancient cross of the burgh stood in the middle of the High-street, between Kirkgate and Skinnergate, and was demolished by Cromwell to aid the supply of material for his citadel. A successor to it, of great elegance, was built in 1668 by Mr. Mylne, the King's master-architect, who contracted with the magistrates to render it a rival to the most beautiful in Scotland; and, by special permission of the Lord Lyon, it was afterwards emblazoned both with the royal arms and with those of the city. It had a flight of steps within, was 12 feet high, and terminated in a spacious terrace. Its embellishments of statuary and architecture may be surmised from the historical notice that, on the anniversary of the Restoration, in the year after its erection, "the treasurer was appointed to cover the terrass of the new crois with a carpet, and to prepare glasses and two gallons (Scottish) of French wine, to be run out of the mouths of lions, bears, griffins, and other heads with which the cross was ornamented." This fine structure was eventually discovered by the city authorities to be a mere worthless obstruction of the thoroughfare, and sold at public auction to a mason for the sum of five pounds.

The monasteries, monastic churches, and privileged chapels of Perth, in the times immediately preceding the Reformation, were both numerous and wealthy, and are notable for having borne the brunt of the first outburst of the church-destroying rage of the Reformers. The Blackfriars or Dominican convent was an extensive edifice,—probably a sumptuous one; and is frequently spoken of as a palace on account of its being an occasional residence of the Scottish kings. It stood on the north side of the town, and had attached to it the chapel in which some parliaments were held. In 1231, Alexander II. founded the establishment; and, in 1244, he bestowed upon it all the area of his garden, and a valuable supply of water from his mill-lead.—The Carthusian monastery or Charter-house stood at the west end of the town, and was founded in 1429 by James I. or his queen, for 13 monks and their servants. The chapel connected with it contained the tombs of James I., of his queen, and of Margaret, the queen-mother of James V.—The Whitefriars or Carmelite convent stood a little west of the town, and was designated 'the Prior and Convent of the Carmelite friars of Tulilum, near Perth.'—The Greyfriars or Franciscan convent was founded in 1460 by Lord Oliphant, and stood near the river, at the south-east corner of the town. The site of both the convent and its chapel became, in 1580, the common burying-ground for the citizens, and is the present Greyfriars' cemetery.—The nunnery of St. Leonard, to which were attached a chapel and an hospital, was founded in the 13th century, and stood a little south-west of the town. Lady Elizabeth Dunbar, the daughter of the Earl of March, and the privately espoused and afterwards rejected wife of Prince David, Duke of Rothesay, became, in 1411, the superior of the convent, and the governess of its hospital.—The Nunnery of St. Mary Magdalene, with a chapel attached to it, was of early but unascertained origin, and stood nearly a mile south of the town. Both this convent and the former were suppressed after the erection of the Carthusian monastery, and their lands and revenues given to that establishment.—Our Lady's chapel, or the chapel of St. Mary, is, with the exception of part of St. John's church, the only surviving ecclesiastical edifice of Popery in the city. The original chapel stood close by the old bridge at the foot of High-street, and, in 1210, when already an old building, it was destroyed by a great flood in the river. The succeeding structure was built, for sake of safety, a little farther from the river; and, after the Reformation, became partly transmuted into the old jail.—St. Ann's chapel, dedicated to the mother of the Virgin Mary, was of early but unknown foundation, had attached to it an hospital for the poor, and stood on the south side of St. John's church. Sir Walter Eviot was chaplain of it during a large part of the first thirty years of the 16th century.—The chapel of Our Lady of Loretto or Allareit, stood on the north side and near the head of South-street; but seems to have had little or none of the absurd and mischievous fame of the chapels of the fabled "sancta casa" in other towns.—The Rood chapel, or chapel of the Holy Cross, stood at the north side of the South street port.—St. Paul's chapel was founded in 14[illegible] by John Spens of Glen-Douglas, had connected with it an hospital for strangers and the poor, and stood at the north-west corner of the New-row.—St. James' and Thomas' chapel, dedicated to the Apostle James and to Thomas-à-Becket, stood on the south side of St. John's church. The original chapel became ruinous about the commencement of the 15th century; and a new one was then built. The chapel of St. Catherine was founded in 1523 by Sir Jo[illegible]

Tyrie, provost of the collegiate church of Methven, had connected with it an hospice for poor travellers, and stood "at the clay-pots," at the west end of the town.—St. Laurence chapel was founded by some Scottish king prior to Robert III., and stood on part of the ground belonging to Perth-castle. The Black friars received it from Robert III., as the price of masses to be said for the soul of his mother, Elizabeth More, whose body had been buried in the Blackfriars' chapel; and, after getting it into their possession, they allowed it to fall into decay.

Two or three objects of antiquity, not strictly classifiable with extinct buildings, yet possessing strong interest for antiquaries, remain to be noticed. The ground, covered by a house built about 70 years ago, on the south side and near the foot of High-street, is traditionally asserted to have been the site of a British temple, erected before the Christian era. When the ground was excavated for laying the foundation of the present house, two apartments were discovered each 26 feet by 14, with strongly-cemented walls 3½ feet thick; and the apartments were spanned or surmounted by two parallel arches The ground, up to the preparations which immediately preceded the excavation, was for ages occupied by a tenement called the House of the Green, to which tradition attached the fame of surmounting the supposed temple's site. Geoffrey, who wrote in the beginning of the 12th century, states as history what the tradition conveys as a report; and Hollinshed, who wrote in 1571, boldly traces the founding of the temple up to a prince of a goodly date before the incarnation of the Redeemer.—Three Roman iters, approaching from different quarters, led toward Perth, and possibly met within its area; and they are stoutly appealed to by parties who contend that the town was the Victoria of the Britons, and a fortified and castellated post of Agricola. One of these iters leads from Abernethy; another leads from Stirling through the famous Roman camp at Ardoch; and a third leads from Kinross, yet is properly the joint continuation of two iters coming up respectively from Aberdour and North Queensferry. At the excavating of the ground for founding St. Paul's church, where the height of the surface is about 23 feet above the ordinary level of the Tay, there was found, at the depth of 10 feet from the surface, a work of well-built ashler masonry, extending in a direction parallel to the river, and provided with iron rings and staples which seemed to indicate its having been a quay. In two different localities, and at different depths from the surface, willow-trees have at recent periods been discovered in their upright or growing position in the alluvium, surrounded with such vegetable matter as indicated that they stood, *in situ*, or in the very position and on the very level of their natural state. In numerous localities there have been found, in the making of excavations for the founding of houses, scissors, spurs, pieces of leather, and various other articles which demonstrate, what we stated in our general description of the town, that the level of the streets has, at periods subsequent to their thorough edificing, been very considerably raised. But very ancient coins, vases, urns, and other similar minor antiquities, which are rife in many much less pretending localities in Scotland, and which always afford presumptive, and sometimes certain, evidence of Roman or otherwise ancient allocation, are not among the boasts of Perth; but, on the contrary, the coins found have been both few in number, and aggregately very modern.—A common seal, but of unascertained impression and legend, is known to have been in the possession of the burgh so early as the reign of Alexander II., or first half of the 13th century. A subsequent seal, which was in use at the commencement of the 15th century, had, on one side, a representation of the beheading of John the Baptist, on the other, a representation of his enshrinement, attended by four priests,—and on both, the legend, "S. communitatis ville Sancti Johannis Baptiste de Berth." The modern seal shows the impression of an imperial eagle, its two heads looking in opposite directions, and its breast surmounted by a red escutcheon charged with the holy lamb passant, carrying the banner of St. Andrew; and has the legend, "Pro lege, rege, et grege."

A number of the chief existing institutions of Perth have already been noticed in our vidimus of the parochial statistics, and in connection with our account of the public buildings; and they need not be further mentioned. The missionary, Bible, and other religious associations are as numerous and various as might be expected in so important a place, with so many christian congregations; but they do not need to be enumerated. The institutions and societies for the diffusion of knowledge comprise the schools, the public news-room, the Perth library, instituted in 1786, and containing upwards of 8,000 volumes, five other public or circulating libraries, the literary and antiquarian society, the Perth Anderson institution, instituted in 1847, the highland horticultural society of Perthshire, the royal horticultural society of Perthshire, and the Perth patriotic society, holding extensive garden-ground, and letting it out in small plots to tenants. The charitable institutions, in addition to charity-schools, to the sanitary establishments, and to King James' hospital, comprise a number of friendly societies, a number of funds connected with the incorporated bodies, an indigent old men's society, a society for the relief of indigent old women, a ladies' house of refuge for destitute girls, a deaf and dumb society, and several other funds and associations. The clubs and institutions for purposes of amusement comprise the Perth races and hunt, the royal Perth golfing society, the Perth curling club, the St. John's curling club, the Perth cricket club, and the Perth highland friendly society. Four weekly newspapers are published in the town,—the Perthshire Courier, commenced in 1809, and issued on Thursday,—the Perthshire Advertiser, commenced in 1829, and also issued on Thursday,—the Perthshire Constitutional, commenced in 1835, and issued on Wednesday,—and the Northern Warder, commenced in 1845, and issued on Thursday. An annual periodical, under the title of 'the Perth and Perthshire Register,' containing lists of the nobility, constituency, and institutions of the town and county, is issued from the press of Mr. Morrison. This press, under the Messrs. Morrison, father and son, has long been extensively and nobly worked, and has been distinguished for the number and worth of its literary and religious productions,—and particularly for the Encyclopædia Perthensis, the largest work ever printed anywhere in Scotland, except in Edinburgh. A savings' bank, called "the savings' bank of the city and county of Perth," was established in December 1838, and has its head office in the city, and branch offices at Blairgowrie, Crieff, Cupar-Angus, Caputh, and Dunkeld. The depositors in it, in 1856, comprised 9,622 individuals, with a capital of £152,406 19s. 9d., 34 charitable institutions, with £1,657 1s. 5½d., and 22 friendly societies, with £1,657 9s. 4d. The banking offices in Perth are the head office of the Central Bank of Scotland, and branch offices of the Union Bank of Scotland, the Bank of Scotland, the Commercial Bank, the National Bank, the Royal Bank, the City of Glasgow Bank, and the British Linen Company's Bank.

Weekly markets are held on Wednesday and Friday; and annual fairs are held for sheep and wool, on the first Tuesday in July after Inverness wool fair,—for general business, on the first Friday of September,—for cattle, butter, and cheese, on the third Friday of October,—and for cattle and horses on the first Friday of March, April, and July, and on the second Friday of December.

The manufactures of Perth were, at an early period, extensive; and, though they have undergone great fluctuations, they are still important and diversified. Gloves were early and long a staple produce; they possessed much fame throughout the kingdom, and were produced for home use to the amount of between 2,000 and 3,000 pairs a-year; but they have entirely ceased to be made, and are now an article of import. The dressing of sheep and lamb skins was carried on, about the year 1795, to the extent of about 30,000 skins; and was at an earlier period so prominent an occupation as to have given the name of Skinner-street to one of the city thoroughfares; but it suffered serious declension from the ruin of the glove manufacture. The manufacture of cotton fabrics was introduced, in an enterprising manner, toward the end of last century; but it soon received a severe check, and was reduced to a limited range of operation. The making of umbrella gingham was established about the year 1806, and soon rose to be a steady staple trade, sending its produce to London, Manchester, and other large British towns. The weaving of pullicates, checks, and similar fabrics, as also that of imitation India shawls and scarfs, was introduced variously, as to time and extent, for the manufacturers of Glasgow. The number of hand-looms in the city in 1819, was about 2,400, and in 1838, 1,355; and of the latter number 663 were employed upon umbrella ginghams, 523 upon pullicates, checks, and similar fabrics, and 169 upon shawls and scarfs. The spinning of flax and tow yarns was commenced in a mill with 1,250 spindles about the year 1830. The manufacture of unions, or fabrics of mixed cotton and wool, was begun in 1844. Ship-building has been extensively carried on, in several yards, for upwards of 20 years; and the earliest iron steam vessel constructed on the east side of Scotland was built here in 1837. There is likewise extensive trade in iron-working, coach-building, rope-making, tanning, dyeing, distilling, brewing, flour-making, bleaching, sawing, ink-making, and various other departments.

Perth was anciently a place of great commerce. Alexander Neckham, an English writer, who was abbot of Exeter in 1215, and died in 1227, takes notice of the town in a Latin distich, quoted in Camden's Britannia, thus translated by Bishop Gibson:

"Great Tay through Perth, through town, through country flies,
Perth the whole kingdom with her wealth supplies."

Before 1286, and during many ages, the merchants of Perth conducted an extensive traffic with the Netherlands, and visited the Hanse towns in their own ships. An eulogium pronounced on Alexander III. by history, is, that he exerted such influence and maintained such measures as protected the ships of Perth, and all other Scottish trading vessels, from being embargoed in foreign ports, or preyed upon by pirates at sea. The German merchants, or Flemings, very early frequented the port of Perth; and many of them even settled in the town, received the privilege of burgess-ship, and introduced the manufacture of woollen and linen goods, and the staining and dyeing of cloth. The narrow-minded natives took alarm at the prosperity of these plodding artisans; a blundering and prejudiced legislature clamoured against them; and two monarchs—David I. and his grandson, William the Lion, greatly to the damage of the town's traffic—laid restrictions on their liberties and movements. The latter monarch, in particular, pronounced them disqualified to be burgesses, placed a virtual proscription on a large part of their industrious proceedings, and, at the same time, invidiously granted to the burgesses of Perth, 'that they might have their own merchant-guild, fullers and weavers excepted.' The modern prosperity of Perth commenced immediately after the rebellion of 1745. During the previous rebellion it had been made a place of arms to which the rebels retreated after the battle of Sheriffmuir; during 1745–6, it was the central point of rendezvous for the forces and friends of Prince Charles Edward; and afterwards it continued, for a considerable period, to be the place of resort for the whole disaffected party. The march and residence of armies made it a mart for every kind of commodity; the gatherings of gentlemen from all the points of a far-spreading territory stimulated its citizens to enterprise; and, while the season of stimulus and profusion lasted, adroit persons acquired fortunes, and spread among their neighbours the contagion of animated industry. The true position of Perth, as a convenient emporium for the centre of Scotland, began to be practically understood; and thenceforward, by the joint aid of its harbour and its landward communications, it has ever been a busy centre of supply to a very extensive and populous circumjacent country.

The original harbour of Perth adjoined the bridge at the east end of High-street, at the place now called the Old shore; but, in consequence of accumulations of gravel in the bed of the river, it was gradually removed, first to the South shore, opposite the Greyfriars' burying-ground, and next to the Lime shore, quite away from the contiguity of the town. But the navigable channel of the river, even below the Lime shore, at intervals even all the way to Newburgh, became greatly obstructed by sand banks, insomuch that sloops of 60 tons burden were the heaviest vessels which could come up to Perth, and even these not often, except when they had undergone the tedious process of lightening. Shipments from Perth to points beyond the frith, except in small vessels, and chiefly in the export of coals to London, almost entirely ceased; and the arrivals of every kind at the harbour very generally required the aid of lumpish lighting barges, peculiar to Perth, and known as Bridgend boats. The growing prosperity of Dundee, at the same time, aided by the advantageousness of its situation on the margin and near the mouth of the frith, threatened to absorb all the commerce of Perth which remained. But in 1830 and 1834 acts of parliament were obtained for enlarging the quays of Perth, constructing there a harbour and wet dock, connected by a canal, and deepening the channel of the river to such a degree as to admit vessels of 380 tons burden to come up to the harbour at spring-tides, and vessels of 130 tons burden at neap tides. The estimated cost of these improvements was £54,315; and they were to be carried on under the direction of 30 commissioners, and completed within 20 years of June 1834. A short piece of railway, to connect the harbour with the Scottish Central railway, was formed in 1852; and a new bill, to provide, among other matters, for the maintenance of the port and harbour, was obtained in 1856.

Perth was made a free port in 1840. Its limits, as a custom-house port, comprise the Tay downward from the bridge of Perth to Carncase-burn on the right side, and to Powgavie on the left. Its

principal creeks are Newburgh, Port-Allen, Carpow, Pitfour, and Powgavie. The customs' revenue, some time after the commencement of the present century, was so small that it sometimes did not pay local expenses; and, in the years 1834–5–6, though beginning to feel the effect of the improvements on the harbour, and to mount up before them, it was so low as respectively £3,702, £4,942, and £5,190. But in 1837 it was £6,270; in 1838, £8,760; in 1839, £11,893; in the average of 1840–1844, £12,676; and in the average of 1845–1849, £18,021. The shipping belonging to the port, in 1828, was not more than 4,000 tons; in 1837, was 5,467 tons; in the average of 1840–1844, was 9,654 tons; in the average of 1845–1849, was 8,177 tons; and in 1856, comprised 50 sailing vessels of aggregately 3,937 tons, and 5 steam vessels of aggregately 693 tons. The gross amount of local harbour dues levied in 1852 was £1,824; of which £1,722 was levied at the town of Perth. Merchants and sea-traders in the city, in addition to employing vessels of their own port, freight numerous vessels belonging to other ports, and have considerable connexion with the shipping trade of Dundee, and formerly held shares also in the whale-shipping companies of the frith of Tay. The principal imports at the city are Baltic and American timber, hides, bark, tar, madder, flax, linseed, clover seed, cheese, foreign spirits, coals, salt, lime, and bones; and the principal exports are manufactured goods, potatoes, corn, slates, Scottish timber, pit-props, rails, and oak-bark. Coals are imported to the amount of about 55,000 tons a-year; and potatoes exported to the amount of from 100,000 to 150,000 Scottish bolls. The trade of the port in 1855 comprised, in the foreign and colonial department, a tonnage of 1,018 inwards in British vessels, 2,474 inwards in foreign vessels, 97 outwards in British vessels; and in the coasting department, a tonnage of 21,134 inwards in British vessels, and 15,068 outwards in British vessels.

Perth owes much of its prosperity to the loveliness of its situation, the excellence of its schools, and the connexion of its diverging thoroughfares, and its means of communication, with a very large proportion of everything in Scotland which is most interesting to a tasteful tourist. Its relation to Dundee considerably resembles that of Edinburgh to Glasgow; and, like its metropolitan prototype, it possesses a polish, an intellectuality, a cultivated taste, a social refinement, and a calm easy gentility which can be appreciated by only a limited proportion of the rival town's inhabitants. Wealthy annuitants who desire a quiet home, or men with a competency who wish to live in a city retreat rich in the appliances which soothe the imagination and healthfully stimulate the judgment, must necessarily regard Perth with much favour; and they already form a sufficient proportion of its population to render it strictly in social character, what its aggregately tasteful and handsome architecture has rendered it physically, 'a genteel town.' A very large number of strangers, too, are attracted to it in brief visits during summer, and—excepting persons who have spent all their days in a brick-field, and can see no object in scenery to match that of a tall chimney-stalk—they never fail to be delighted, as the Romans were, with the superb landscape in which the 'Fair city' is embosomed; and numerous tourists of taste pour into the town, and make their passing donations to its maintenance, on their way to explore the regions of romance and beauty and sublimity among the magnificent head-waters and tributaries of the Tay.

Perth is usually deemed to have been erected into a royal burgh by a charter dated 10th October, 1210, and attributed to William the Lion, who, in a subsequent charter, is styled "the founder and instaurator of our said royal burgh of Perth, after the vastation and ruin thereof by the inundation of the said flood and river of Tay." The Commissioners on Municipal corporations, on inspecting this alleged earliest charter at their visit, found strong reasons for doubting its authenticity; but they name, and briefly describe, a long series of subsequent charters, which they pronounce authentic. These are a charter of rights of guildry and letters of enforcement by Robert I., the latter dated in the 12th year of his reign; a confirming charter, in the 36th year of David II.; a charter of feu-farm, in the 4th year of Robert II.; a charter, in the 5th year of Robert III., empowering to choose a sheriff; two charters, in the 8th year of Robert III., empowering to apprehend forestallers and confiscate goods; a charter of confirmation in the 10th year of Robert III.; a charter of monetic grants, in the 15th year of Robert III.; a charter conferring self-legislative power on the guildry, in the 16th year of Robert III.; a charter of confirmation relative to the lands of Tulilum and the common moor, in 1450, by Patrick, Lord Ruthven; a declaration in favour of the aldermen and sheriff of Perth, by the Exchequer-court of James IV., in 1474; an indenture, of 1494, by Lord Ruthven and his son, relative to certain mill-leads and water passages; two royal and parliamentary charters of confirmation, in the 3d and 21st years of James VI.; a decreet of the commissioners of burghs, in 1582, giving the commissioners of Perth precedence to those of Dundee; and a charter of confirmation of the whole rights and privileges of the burgh, granted by James VI., in 1600, the 34th year of his reign. This last is of great length, and is deemed the governing charter.

The public property of the town, according to the report of the Commissioners, consists of the lands of Nether Tulilum, Meikle Tulilum, and Unthank, Cow-causeway, and Soutarland; the North and South Inches, Sand Island, and Maggie's Park; ten tenements let to tenants; four parish churches; flour, meal, barley, oil and saw mills, kilns and granaries; fishings in the Tay; harbour-customs; the flesh, vegetable, and butter-markets, situated westward of St. John's church; the fish-market, on the north shore, at the foot of High-street; and two other items,—one of them valuable suites of sheds. Including the customs, the produce of which, at the time, was about £823 a-year, and after deducting debts, the total value of the property, in 1833, was estimated at £67,510 11s. 10d. The average corporation revenue, for seven years ending Michaelmas 1832, was £6,560 15s. 2¼d.; and the average expenditure, during the same period, was £6,732 8s. 1¼d. The revenue, in 1840, was £6,225, and in 1856, £5,602. Two objects of the new bill obtained in 1856 were the arrangement of the financial affairs of the city, and the extension of the municipal police boundaries. The town is governed by a lord provost, who is sheriff and coroner, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and nineteen common councillors. The police affairs are managed by the sheriff of the county, the sheriff-substitute of the eastern district of the county, the lord provost, the four bailies, and the treasurer ex-officiis, and by 21 other commissioners elected by the citizens in 7 wards. The exclusive privileges of the trades' incorporations were formerly important and rigid. These incorporations are the hammermen, the bakers, the glovers, the wrights, the tailors, the fleshers, the shoemakers, and the weavers. The city returns one member to parliament. Its boundaries, as a parliamentary

burgh, comprehend, on the east side of the river, a district of rather more than 2 miles in length, and nearly half-a-mile in mean breadth; and, on the west side, they extend nearly 1¼ mile south, the same distance north-west, and 1½ mile south-west of the county buildings or east end of South-street. Municipal constituency in 1856, 634; parliamentary constituency, 947. Population of the municipal burgh in 1851, 14,681. Houses, 1,170. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1831, 20,016; in 1851, 23,835. Houses, 1,991. Population, in 1851, of the part of the parliamentary burgh within the East church parish of Perth, 7,755; of the part within the parish of Scone, 49; of the part within the parish of Tibbermore, 26; of the part within the parish of Kinnoul, 2,363.

So much of history and of antiquarian notice has been interwoven with our description of the town, that our task, on these topics, is already half performed. The etymology of the name of Perth has been too hotly and often contested by philologists to be a manageable subject for our remarks. Even the origin of the town, or the question of its antiquity within so wide a range of difference as eleven centuries, is a topic on which we must forbear to state an opinion. Certain objects discovered during excavations and borings on the site of the town, and noticed in our concluding paragraph on the antiquities of the place, would require so elaborate a process of discussion in order to be judiciously dovetailed into history, that they must pass with us as mere objects of topographical notice. Documentary evidence, or rather the statements of historians respecting the early condition of Perth or its site, though sufficiently varied and bulky, are either very doubtful in character, or comparatively quite modern in date. Richard de Cirencester, Geoffrey de Monmouth, Fordun, Major, Hollinshed, Boethius, Buchanan, Adamson, and Cant, all touch the question of antiquity; but, in some instances, are laconic, in some are obscure, and in most, or perhaps all, are of no real authority. Richard de Cirencester, who, though he flourished so late as the 14th century, is usually quoted as a final authority—says that, of three towns of the Horestii, the British tribe who inhabited what forms the south-east division of the present Perthshire, the largest, called Victoria, stood on the Tay 20 miles from the exit of that river into the sea, and that this town was built, or—as his meaning seems to be—remodelled into a modern town, by Agricola. Hoffman, in a work written so late as in the 7th decade of the 17th century, gives computations of distances from Perth which are alleged to sanction such an interpretation of Richard's *twenty* miles above the Tay's embouchure as should make the distance *twenty-eight* miles, and place his Victoria on the site of Perth; for Hoffman states the distance to Dunkeld at 12 miles instead of 15,—to Stirling, at 23, instead of 32,—and to Edinburgh, at 32, instead of 43. Adamson, writing in 1620, and partly copying from Fordun, partly imbodying current tradition, relates the exclamation of Agricola's army, and adds:—"The Italians, many ages after, were in use to give to the Tay the name of New Tiber, and Fordun gave the name Tibermore, (now Tibbermuir,) to an extensive moor which lies west from the town of Perth. As the field at Rome was, by the early Romans, consecrated to Mars, so their descendants found, in the field adjoining the Tay, an old temple, which, say the British and Welch historians, was built many ages before by one of the British kings, and dedicated to Mars. The Romans performed worship here to that heathen deity, in hopes of their expeditions being favoured in the new country into which they were come. Agricola pitched his camp in the middle of that field, on the spot where Perth stands. He proposed to make it a winter camp, and afterwards built what he intended to be a colonial town. He fortified it with walls, and with a strong castle, and supplied the ditches with water by an aqueduct from the Almond. Also with much labour to his soldiers, and probably to the poor natives, a large wooden bridge was constructed over the river at Perth." Whatever may be thought respecting this pretty story as a whole, that part of it which traces the name of Tibbermuir or Tibbermore, to a supposed application of the name Tiber to the Tay, must be a mistake; for the word, as traced in the Gaelic, means, according to the orthography adopted, either 'the well in the muir,' or 'the great well.'

Boethius, and, after him, Hollinshed, Buchanan, and others, take up entirely different ground respecting the origin of the present Perth; and state that Old Perth or Bertha [see article BERTHA] was situated at the confluence of the Almond and the Tay, two miles farther north than the present town,—that it was swept away by a flood in 1210,—and that, in the same year, modern Perth was founded and built, and received from William the Lion a charter of erection into a royal burgh. But the assertion that Bertha and Perth were different places, is confronted by a passage in the earlier authority of the Scotochronicon of Fordun, which, if it does not quite disprove that Perth was a successor to Bertha, proves at least that, according to Fordun, Bertha and Perth were names of the same place. The charter of William the Lion, too, is triumphantly quoted as conclusive authority; and certainly the document which exists under that name purports to confirm privileges enjoyed by the burgh in the time of David I., who died in 1153, and otherwise uses language very distinctly assuming the existence in a prior age of a regular town on the site of Perth; but that document, as we already had occasion to notice, bears startling marks of being spurious. Other and earlier alleged charters have been appealed to, and are flourishingly mentioned in the following terms by Mr. Scott, in the Old Statistical Account:—"It is certain that the town had the name of Perth long before the year 1210. There are many hundreds of charters, from about the year 1106 to the year 1210, still extant. Any person who will take the trouble of looking into these charters, will find, that, whenever there was occasion to mention the town, its name was always written Perth, or Pertht, or, by way of contraction, Pert. It is also certain that tenements and streets in Perth are described in charters prior to the year 1210, the same as they afterwards were." But "hundreds of charters," "*many* hundreds of charters," "many hundreds of charters from about the year 1106 to the year 1210," or during only 104 years—conveying the idea of perhaps 30 or at least 7 or 8 charters for every year of the period—is language scarcely fitted to draw a very ready credence. The New Statistical Account, however, throws the "hundreds" away, and reduces the "many hundreds" to a simple and sober "many;" and, as an instance, it gives *one* which, if the reasoning respecting the date be correct—and we see no cause to doubt its being so—decidedly proves the existence of the modern Perth as a town at least ten years before the alleged substituting of a new city on a different spot for the older and destroyed Bertha. But we have probably said more than enough to satisfy the curiosity of most readers on a dry though interesting subject of inquiry; and must leave the question and the dates of Perth's antiquity to be fought out or settled, as

they best may, by local amateurs and professed antiquaries.

Previous to the accession of James II. Perth possessed, in many respects, the character of the capital of Scotland, or seat of the national government. The Kings were crowned at Scone, in the vicinity, had a stated residence in Perth, and so often made that residence their home that the town was esteemed the first in the kingdom. But when events came to prove that neither Perth, Scone, Stirling, nor Dunfermline could protect royalty against the treasonable plots of the turbulent nobility of the period, Edinburgh, in connexion with its castle, was constituted the Scottish metropolis. Yet, in spite of its apparent loss of rank, Perth did not cease to contest, and occasionally to win, the honour of being the capital till 1482, in the reign of James III. Several of the public writers of even subsequent periods, especially of the reign of James IV., designate it the city of Perth; and the charter of confirmation, granted by James VI. in 1600, speaks of it in the following very lofty terms:—"Our most renowned predecessors have not only beautified, but abundantly heaped on our said royal burgh of Perth greatest benefices and egregious gifts, liberties, privileges, and immunities, that almost all the donations, liberties, benefits, and privileges conferred on other royal burghs of our kingdom are referred to our said royal burgh of Perth." Even up to the present hour, Perth, though greatly outstripped in population and importance by six towns of Scotland, and sharply competed with by several others, continues to rank next to Edinburgh on the list of royal burghs. In connexion with its metropolitan character, Perth was the peculiar seat of the great national councils till the accession of James II., and the occasional seat of them till that of James IV., and the seat also, till 1465, of the provincial councils of the Scottish clergy,—or those councils which affected the Scottish department of the papal domination. No fewer than 14 parliaments were held in it between 1201 and 1459; and of a total number of 37 ecclesiastical councils of Scotland, held from the earliest times of Popish footing in the country till the era of the Reformation, no fewer than 16 were held, between 1201 and 1465, in Perth; and this circumstance is the more remarkable that the remaining 21 were distributed among 9 different towns,—Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Roxburgh, Linlithgow, Scone, Dundee, Carlisle, York, and Northampton.

Perth makes a prominent figure in the history of the wars of the succession, immediately subsequent to the demise of Alexander III. Edward I. of England, after the battle of Falkirk in 1298, while reducing all the fortresses of Scotland, fortified Perth as the capital of the kingdom, and as the chosen residence of his deputies. As he carried away with him to England "the sacred coronation stone" from Scone, and destroyed everywhere such documents as might impugn his claim of sovereignty over Scotland, he may be fairly supposed to have destroyed all the public records of Perth. Sir Aymer de Vallence, as Edward's deputy, took up his official abode in Perth; and, in 1306, he defeated Robert Bruce at Methven. In 1311, Bruce invested Perth with a powerful force, and pressed it, for a considerable time, with a vigorous siege; but not having sufficient engines for making a breach in the walls, or instruments for scaling them, he was compelled to withdraw. Scotland's patriot heroking, however, was not to be baffled; and, returning suitably provided with ladders and other tools, he silently approached at the head of a chosen band, on a dark night and when the soldiers within were luxuriating in the idea of the town's impregnability, and partly wading, partly swimming across the large moat on the exterior, he and his followers suddenly stood unchallenged on the walls, and, in a few minutes, were masters of the city. Bruce himself so literally headed this bold and perilous enterprise, that but one man among the emulous many preceded him, in either surmounting the walls or entering the town. His subsequent measures were as summary as his success was silent and sudden: he slew the garrison, razed the walls, and filled up the moat. In 1332, Edward Baliol, after the success at the battle of Dupplin, took possession of Perth, and was crowned at Scone. But when, immediately after his coronation, he went toward the Scottish border to open a communication with England, the town was left with only temporary fortifications, and with little other garrison than the attendants and vassals of the Earl of Fife; and, suddenly assailed by a party of the friends of David Bruce, it quickly yielded to their joint stratagem and force. The town, however, went soon back to the possession of minion royalty; and in 1335, it was skilfully and strongly fortified by Edward III. at the expense of six rich abbacies, provided with a gallant garrison, and placed under the governorship of Sir Thomas Ochtred. In 1339, Robert, the Lord-high-steward, who had just been made Regent, and afterwards became King, vigorously besieged the town,—vainly, for three months, lay before it, and performed deeds of valour, for its reduction,—was reinforced by Douglas, Lord Liddesdale, with a large supply of men and provisions from France,—pressed the siege for one month longer,—and then, adopting the expedient of digging mines and draining the moat, he led his troops on dry ground to the walls, beat down the besieged who opposed him, and accepted the surrender of the town on the condition of sparing the lives and respecting the property of the garrison. In 1437, James I. was murdered in the Blackfriars' monastery, by Walter, Earl of Athole, and his kinsmen, Robert Stewart and Robert Graham. The regicides were seized, tried, and ignominiously put to death; and the Earl and Robert Graham—the two most deeply implicated—were previously and publicly tortured in a manner too appalling to be recorded. In 1443, the town once more underwent siege and capture.

Perth made a great figure at the Reformation, receiving early the reformed doctrines, and undergoing a severe struggle with Romish officials. The record of one year, the year 1544, from the pages of its historian will indicate fully the character of the events:—"This was a busy year. Cardinal Bethune, in the last convention, having obtained an act in favour of the bishops and clergy, to persecute and punish heretics to death, came in January this year to Perth, with the Regent Hamilton, Earl of Arran, who was a weak man. Friar Spence accused Robert Lamb and his wife Helen Stark, William Anderson, James Ronald, James Hunter, and James Finlayson. Lamb and his wife were accused of interrupting Spence in a sermon, in which he taught that there was no salvation without intercession and prayers to the saints. They confessed the charge, declaring that it was the duty of every one who knows the truth to bear testimony to it, and not suffer people to be abused with false doctrine, as that was. Anderson, Finlayson, and Ronald, were indicted for nailing two ram's horns to St. Francis' head, putting a cow's rump to his tail, and eating a goose on All-Hallow even. Hunter, a butcher, simple and unlearned, was charged with haunting the company of the heretics. Helen Stark was further charged with refusing to pray to the Virgin Mary when in childbirth, and saying that she would

only pray to God in the name of Jesus Christ. They were all imprisoned in the Spey tower, being found guilty and condemned. Great intercession was made to the Regent for them, who promised that they should not be hurt. The citizens, who were in a tumult, relying on a promise of Arran, dispersed and went peaceably home. The Cardinal, who had the Regent in his power, had taken his measures. Determined to make an example of these heretics, he brought them forth next day to the gibbet, January 25th, being St. Paul's day, and feasted his eyes from the windows of the Spey tower with their execution. The men were hanged, and Helen Stark was drowned. Robert Lamb, at the foot of the ladder, made a pathetic exhortation to the people, beseeching them to fear God, and forsake the leaven of popish abominations. Helen Stark earnestly desired to die with her husband, but her request was refused; however, they permitted her to accompany him to the place of execution. In the way she exhorted him to constancy in the cause of Christ, and, as she parted with him, said, 'Husband, be glad, we have lived together many joyful days, and this day of our death we ought to esteem the most joyful of them all, for we shall have joy for ever; therefore I will not bid you good-night, for we shall shortly meet in the kingdom of heaven.' As soon as the men were executed, the woman was taken to a pool of water hard by, where having recommended her children to the charity of her neighbours, her sucking child being taken from her breast, and given to a nurse, she was drowned, and died with great courage and comfort." This atrocious murder of excellent persons, under the pretext of serving the cause of religion, exerted a powerful influence, along with the kindred martyrdom of George Wishart and Walter Mylne at St. Andrews, o render the character and superstitions of the popish priests an object of public execration, to fan the ignited elements of ecclesiastical, doctrinal, and moral reform, and to push up to a crisis the silent but powerful process of antagonism which was at work among a large portion of the people against the oppressions of the popish priests and monks.

On the 11th of May, 1559, seven days after his arrival in Scotland, John Knox appeared in Perth, made public confession of his faith, and immediately commenced his ministerial duty. "In a sermon delivered in the Old church," says Calderwood, "he declared what commandment God had given for the destruction of the monuments of idolatrie, and denounced the mass as an abomination. The service being closed, a priest opening a splendid tabernacle which stood above the altar, was about to celebrate mass, when a boy cried out, 'This is intolerable!' The priest gave him a blow. The boy lifted up a stone and throwing it at the priest, hit the tabernacle, and broke down an image; and immediately the multitude despatched the tabernacle and the other monuments in the kirk, before the tenth man in the town understood the matter, for the most part were gone to dinner. This being noised abroad, the rascal multitude assembled, and, finding nothing to do in the kirk, ran to Grey and Blackfriars; and, after they had destroyed the monuments of idolatrie, they began to seek some spoil." This insurrection—which must be regarded as an unpremeditated outburst of popular feeling, and which was publicly condemned by the preachers and all the chief leaders of the Reformation—did not pause till it hurled altars, images, crucifixes, and other similar paraphernalia to ruin, and laid the walls of several of the sumptuous monasteries nearly level with the ground. Mary, the Queen-Regent, who had already concentrated her French mercenaries at Stirling, was enraged when she heard of the tumult, and, resolving to inflict fell vengeance on the whole of the reforming party, she made a sudden levy of whatever Scottish forces could be gathered to her standard, and, at the head of them and of her French forces, marched toward Perth. She had, by wily and disingenuous promises, induced the Protestant leaders to dismiss their armed followers; and she hoped to surprise the town before any new or effective force could be collected to oppose her. But though her army were 7,000 strong, and led by the experienced French general, D'Oysel, they found themselves confronted by such a powerful host, whom the bruit of the Queen's proceedings and zeal for their religion and liberties had poured suddenly down from all quarters upon the town, that they dared not attempt their meditated enterprise, and could only stand embodied as a practical argument for a peaceful negotiation. Both armies having been disbanded by mutual stipulation, Mary peacefully entered the town on the 29th of May; yet she no sooner found herself in quiet possession, and knew the Protestant forces to be broken up and at a distance, than she flung her agreement by treaty to the winds, introduced French troops to the town, dismissed the magistracy, and restored the popish rites and the priestly domination. When she departed, the inhabitants again became insurgent, and invoked the Lords of the congregation to send soldiers to their aid. Lords Argyle and Ruthven and others marched in consequence to the town, and prepared regularly to invest it; they were plied, through the mediation of Lords Huntly and Erskine, with proposals from the Queen designed to divert them from their purpose; but they could no longer believe her word, or regard her terms in any other light than that of faithless artifice; and they stoutly began and conducted the siege, and, against the 26th of June, 1559, compelled the garrison to capitulate. The Queen endeavouring, after the loss of Perth, to seize on Stirling, 300 inhabitants of "the fair city" joined the standard of Argyle and other leaders, in an enterprise for her overthrow, and for the complete establishment of religious liberty; and so galled had they been by the combined tyranny of priests and Frenchmen, and so determined were they to succeed in their enterprise or perish in the attempt, that, to indicate their zeal and resolution, they wore ropes about their necks to be hung up with them in ignominious death if they should desert their colours. A picture of the march of this resolute body was long preserved in the city; and the circumstance of their substituting ropes for neckerchiefs is the subject of the frequent popular allusion to 'St. Johnstone tippets,'—the name St. Johnstone, as an abbreviation of St. John's-town, having often, in early periods, been popularly applied to the town.

In the year 1600, occurred, in Gowrie palace, the event which, under the name of the Gowrie conspiracy, has perplexed historians and been the subject of not fewer than 11 or 12 controversial treatises. John Ruthven, sixth Lord Ruthven and third Earl of Gowrie, succeeded to the family honours when 11 years of age, and was carefully trained up in the doctrines of the Reformation. When only a student at Edinburgh university, he was elected provost of Perth,—an office which had been filled by his immediate four predecessors in the line of ancestry; and, during six years—1594–1600—of his being absent on the continent prosecuting his studies, he was annually chosen to the office. In February 1600, when 22 years of age, he returned; and, on the one hand, was warmly received by those who had reposed such high confidence in him, but, on the other, was coldly

treated and coldly spoken of by the reigning monarch, James VI. In the month of August, he and his brother were murdered in Gowrie palace, under a belief or a pretext of their having attempted to murder the King. The current story is that James, menaced by them with assassination, called out of a window for help, and was rescued by his attendants rushing into the room. But, whether the Earl intended to assassinate the King, or the King intended to assassinate the Earl, or whether any attempt at assassination on either side was meditated, are points which have been keenly contested. Several contemporary writers strongly asserted that the Earl was guilty, and painted in the deepest colouring the supposed circumstances of his imputed crime, while multitudes, at the same period, regarded their whole story as monstrously fictitious. Lord Hailes, in republishing the account inculpating the Earl, and published "by authority" in 1600, preparatory to his further observations upon it, regarded it as not worthy of credit. Dr. Robertson appears to believe that the Earl wished to secure the King's person for political purposes. Adamson, in the 'Muses Threnodie,' asserts that the King was the guilty party, and that he wished to get rid of two popular characters, whose family had long been hostile to his measures; and Adamson has been joined in opinion numerously by Scotchmen in general, and almost uniformly by the citizens of Perth.

In 1623, three women, after being formally tried, and condemned in an assize of seven days' continuance, were strangled at the stake, and then burnt, for the imputed crime of witchcraft. The place where they and previous victims of superstitious and sanguinary ignorance suffered death, is said to have been a hollow in the North Inch. In 1617, James VI., while on his tour through Scotland, visited Perth, and, agreeably to previous secret instructions, tions, was received with absurd pageants and fulsome addresses. For example, the skinners were instructed to "provide for the sword dance, the baxters for the Egyptian dance, and the schoolmaster and the bairns gud dance to his majesty;" and "anent the speche that is to be maid to his majestie," said a preparatory missive from the secret council at Edinburgh, "zou sall inform him whome you are to trust with that matter, that first in name of the town he mak his majestie welcome, and then, in sensible and good language, he sal sette forth his majesties awin praise, by innumerable comfortis and blessings, quhilk this country has baid baith in kirk and policie under his majesties moist happie government,—and lait go far as modestie may permitt." In 1632, Charles I. visited this city, and was received and entertained in the same style of ineffable folly; but with the ludicrous addition, that two tailors personated the city and the Tay, and performed before the King what courtesy called a poetic comedy. In 1644, after the battle of Tippermuir, Perth was taken possession of by the Marquis of Montrose. In 1651, Cromwell, after his victory near Burntisland, marched directly to Perth, found its gates shut against him, and purposed to besiege it; but, in consequence of a noisy and imposing bustle being kept up by stratagem within the walls, he imagined that a powerful military force were prepared to offer vigorous resistance, and he offered advantageous terms of capitulation, and was peacefully admitted. In 1715 and in 1745, as we formerly noticed, Perth was the head-quarters of the insurgent Jacobites. On the anniversary of George II.'s birth-day, while the Prince and his Highland army were still at Holyrood, a mob rose in Perth, placed guards at all the town's gates, took possession of the main guard, rung the fire-bell, and drew about 200 persons to join their enterprise; and they then sent a message to the Jacobite governor, requesting him immediately to deliver up to them arms and ammunition, and to withdraw from the town. The governor refused; they again rang the fire-bell; and hostilities commenced about two o'clock in the morning, and continued about three hours. The people fired upon the council-house from the heads of the lanes, from windows, and from behind stairs; so that the party within could not look out without the greatest hazard. Four of the mob were wounded; and one of the governor's party, an Irish captain in the French service, was killed, and three or four were wounded. To prevent any similar outbreak, 190 of the Prince's followers were added to the previous garrison.

The plague visited Perth in the years 1512, 1585–7, 1608, and 1645. An old manuscript volume, quoted by Dr. Thompson in the New Statistical Account, says, respecting its visitation in the last of these years: "Three thousand of the inhabitants died of it during that time, besides many who died afterwards, it not ceasing for several years, though not raging with such violence. It almost depopulated Perth; many houses in different places being shut up, which afterwards, in back parts, went to ruin; and what houses stood to the streets uninfected, were inhabited by few. Several houses were infected in a great degree to the front, and even some streets were entirely forsaken, particularly one between the church and the Meal-vennel. And the inhabitants, being few in number, had no courage to carry on trade or manufacture, and buildings, for many years." The town has been subject also, from the earliest times, to inundations of the Tay. One of these occurred in the reign of William the Lion, so great and sudden that the King himself, with his family and court, made a narrow escape from the rising of the waters. Other inundations, occasioning damage and dismay, occurred in the years 1621, 1740, 1773, and 1814. Floodings large enough to cause much inconvenience occurred no fewer than four or five times within two months in 1853. The frequency of the floodings in late years was the occasion for planning an extension of the town on the north side in 1853; and it gave rise to a discussion in the town-council in the same year, as to the practicability of protecting the parts of the town most exposed to the inundations. An old Gaelic prophecy says that, "Great Tay of the waves shall sweep Perth bare;" and a Lowland rhyme, speaking of two streams which fall into the Tay about 5 miles from the town, makes a similar threat:—

"Says the Shochie to the Ordie,
Where shall we meet?
At the cross of Perth
When men are a' asleep."

Perth gives the title of Earl in the peerage of Scotland, to a branch of the family of Drummond; created Baron Drummond in 1488, and Earl of Perth in 1605. James, the fourth Earl, filled the office of Lord chancellor of Scotland in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.; and, attaching himself to the Jacobite cause after the Revolution, he was imprisoned in Stirling castle, but was released in 1693 on parole of going into exile and remaining there; and he joined the court of James II. at St. Germains, and was shortly afterwards elevated by that expatriated monarch to the nominal dignities of Duke of Perth and Marquis of Drummond. These titles were, at all subsequent periods till the extinction of the male succession, borne by the Earl and his heirs male, and fully accepted and honoured, at the court of France. The first Duke of Perth died at St. Germains, leaving four sons; and the eldest of these

succeeded him as Duke of Perth at the French court, and as Lord Drummond in the Scottish peerage. He was attainted of high treason in 1715; and the dignity of the earldom became dormant. He died in 1720, and was succeeded in the title of the Duke of Perth at the French court by his eldest son James. This third Duke of Perth attended Prince Charles Edward to Scotland in 1745, and died at sea in a French vessel of war, in May 1746. His only brother, John, who was a lieutenant-general in the army of Louis XV., succeeded him in title, was attainted the same year of high treason, and died the following year, unmarried, in Flanders. The male heirs of John, the second son of the fourth Earl, now came into the succession; and one of these, in 1781, put in a claim to the family honours and estates in Scotland, and was so far successful as to obtain a restoration of the estates, and to be created in 1797 Baron Perth in the peerage of England. His heir at his death, or only surviving child, was the Honourable Clementina Sarah Drummond, who afterwards married Lord Willoughby D'Eresby; and the Drummond peerage being restricted to heirs male, she did not inherit her father's title. A collateral line of ancestry had received at the French court the titles successively of Earl of Melfort and Duke of Melfort; and into this line now fell the succession to the Scottish Perth peerage. The first Duke of Melfort who inherited the succession was a Roman Catholic prelate, who resided principally at Rome, and died there in 1840. His nephew, George Drummond, born in 1807, was restored to the honours of Lord Drummond and Earl of Perth, in the peerage of Scotland, by act of parliament in 1853.

PERTH, ALMOND-VALLEY, AND METHVEN RAILWAY, a line of railway to connect the city of Perth, by way of Almond-valley, with the village of Methven. It will be practically a branch of the Scottish Midland junction railway, going off from that line at a point about 5 miles north of Perth. The bill for it was introduced to parliament in the summer of 1856. The report says that there is no peculiar engineering difficulty in its way; that there is no tunnel; that the gradients and curves are generally favourable, the steepest gradient being 1 in 80, and the smallest radius of a curve 17½ chains; and that the length of the line will be 5 miles 7$\frac{7}{10}$ furlongs. The estimated cost, inclusive of everything to completion, is £24,000.

PERTH AND DUNDEE RAILWAY. See DUNDEE AND PERTH RAILWAY.

PERTH AND DUNKELD RAILWAY, a line of railway connecting the cities of Perth and Dunkeld, in Perthshire. It goes off from the Scottish Midland Junction railway, at a point 6½ miles north of Perth, and proceeds up the right bank of the Tay north-north-westward to Birnam in the vicinity of Dunkeld. It has a station for Stanley at 7 miles from Perth, and one for Murthly at 10½ miles. Its total length from the Scottish Midland to Birnam is 8½ miles. The steepest gradient on it is 1 in 88; and there is a tunnel 1,050 feet long, and 18 feet wide. The estimated cost up to completion was £70,000. The railway was opened in 1855.

PERTHSHIRE, a large inland county in the centre of Scotland. It connects the northern Highlands with the southern Lowlands, and the Highlands of the west with the Lowlands on the east. A small section of it, consisting of the parishes of Culross and Tulliallan, and lying on the north side of the upper part of the frith of Forth, is separated from the main body by a belt of the counties of Clackmannan and Fife. This section is bounded, partly on the west and partly on the north, by Clackmannanshire; partly on the north, and wholly on the north-east and east, by Fifeshire; and wholly on the south and south-west, and partly on the west, by the frith of Forth, which divides it from Stirlingshire. It lies, at the nearest point, only 1¾ mile from the main body; and it measures in extreme length from east to west 6¼ miles, and in extreme breadth from north to south 4½ miles. The main body of the county is bounded on the north-west by Inverness-shire; on the north by Inverness-shire and Aberdeenshire; on the east by Forfarshire; on the south-west by Fifeshire and Kinross-shire; on the south by Clackmannanshire and Stirlingshire; on the south-west by Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire; and on the west by Argyleshire. Its outline is not very far from being a circle, upon a radius of about 30 miles, drawn from a centre, near the head of Glenalmond; but is irregular; and where it touches Fifeshire and Stirlingshire, particularly the former, it makes lengthy though not very deep recessions The boundaries are, to a great extent, natural, and very boldly defined; yet over considerable distances, they are quite artificial and not a little capricious. From a point in the south-west, within about 3 miles of the head of Loch-Fyne, to a point at the base of Mount-Blair, between Glenshee and Glenisla, a distance of at least 117 miles, all over the west and the north, and part of the east, the boundary-line consists, with inconsiderable exceptions, of vast central summit-ranges,—the watersheds of the most alpine and elongated mountain-chains of Scotland. The exceptions are at the points where the moor of Rannoch places Loch-Lydoch and the lochlet Lochanachly on the boundary with Argyleshire, and that at which a recession of the mountains conducts Loch-Ericht within the frontier of Badenoch. From Mount-Blair, the boundary-line follows, for 2 miles, the river Shee; it then, for 12 miles, alternately runs along secondary water-sheds, and the courses of nascent streams, till it falls upon the Isla, at the ruins of Airlie-castle; it now follows the Isla down to the confluence with it of the Dean,—then, for 3½ miles, ascends the latter stream,—and then, for 27 or 28 miles, wends tortuously, with whimsical deviations, and with hardly a mile of natural boundary, till it falls upon the frith of Tay at Invergowrie, 3 miles above Dundee. The boundary-line travels 11 miles up the frith of Tay, before recommencing on the south shore; and it thus occasions a deep incipient recession of the county from Fifeshire. After leaving the Tay, a little west of Mugdrum island, the line has a course of at least 36 miles before reaching the south-east extremity of the main body, at a point upon the South Devon, ⅔ of a mile south of Solsgirth; but it moves with such sinuosities, and so capriciously, over most of the way, following now the ridges and now the rills of the Ochils, that it cannot be succinctly described. From the south-east extremity, it recedes nearly 5 miles due north, up the South Devon, across the Devon, and along a generally artificial path; it then proceeds 17 miles chiefly westward and partly south-westward, across the Ochils and Strathallan, guided most of the way by a range of heights, by a tributary of the Allan, and by the Allan itself, till, deviating from that river, it falls upon the Forth just at the confluence with it of the Teith. Except for cutting off a few farms in the parish of Kippen, immediately west of the village of Kippen, and some others stretching from Gartmore through a hilly country toward Benlomond, —except for cutting off these, which belong to Perthshire, and lie on the south side of the river, the boundary-line now runs undeviatingly up the Forth, and its southern head-stream, the Duchray, till within 3⅜ miles of Benlomond: and it then, for 6 miles, passes



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along a ridge of heights; it next, for 6 miles, crosses Loch-Arclet, and the upper part of Loch-Katrine, and runs up the northern head-water of the Forth nearly to its source; and it finally, for 7 miles, walks along the heights round the head of Loch-Lomond, crosses Glenfalloch at a point less than a mile north of that great lake, and passes up a tributary of the Falloch, through Lochanlarig, on to Crochrechan, the point whence we commenced our delineation.

The county lies between 56° 4′ and 56° 57′ north latitude; and between 3° 4′ and 4° 50′ longitude west of Greenwich. Its extreme length from Invergowrie on the east, to the top of Benloy on the west, is 77 miles; and its extreme breadth, from the boundary of the east forest of Athole at the source of the Tilt on the north, to the frith of Forth at Culross on the south, is 68 miles. Its superficial extent, were its form quadrangular, would be 5,236 square miles; but, allowing for the rounding away of the angles, and for indentations, it may be estimated, in round numbers, at 5,000 square miles, or 4,068,640 English acres. These are the measurements of Dr. James Robertson, in his Agricultural View of Perthshire; but they are probably marred by considerable inaccuracies, and as regards the area, they profess to be mere approximations. Other measurements, given formerly in Oliver and Boyd's Almanack, and copied into graver works, but evidently falling within the truth, state the area at no more than 2,588 square miles, or 1,656,320 acres; and compute the distribution of it to be 500,000 cultivated acres, 550,000 uncultivated, and 606,320 unprofitable. The measurement commonly now given is 2,835 square miles, or 1,814,063 acres.

Perthshire was anciently divided into jurisdictions, or subordinate territories, which still retain their designations, but differ widely from the modern districts, which subdivide and facilitate administration. Monteith, in the south-west, was a stewartry, and, with the exception of the parish of Balquhidder, comprehended all the territory lying west of the Ochils, and drained by the Forth and its tributaries. Breadalbane was, with all its dependencies, a bailiary, or separate jurisdiction of its earls, and comprehended the western division of the county, from the north-west boundary down to the south screen of Glendochart. Strathearn was a stewartry, and comprehended Balquhidder, and all the country drained by the Earn and its tributaries. Methven was a separate regality, and comprehended a small territory round the site of the present village. Athole was also a separate, but, territorially, a very large regality; it was under the immediate jurisdiction of its dukes, who, at the same time, were hereditary sheriffs of whatever parts of the county were unrobbed of independency; and it comprehended all the north-western division of the present county, from the northern boundary down to the heights which overlook Dunkeld and Blairgowrie. The other ancient divisions, whose names continue to be in use, are Rannoch, a subdivision of Breadalbane, occupying its north-western or northern corner; Strathardle and Glenshee, subdivisions of Athole, along the courses respectively of the Ardle and the Shee; Stormont, a beautiful band of country of about 7 miles in breadth, extending from the Ericht and the Isla to the vicinity of Dunkeld; Gowrie, a district on the eastern frontier from Stormont to the frith of Tay; and Perth Proper, a portion of Strathtay and its screens from Stormont to the congress of Strathearn and the Carse of Gowrie. These divisions include the whole county except the detached district of Culross and Tulliallan.—Since the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, in 1748, the sheriff-depute exercises rule over all the county, and appoints two substitutes, the one of whom resides at Perth, and the other at Dunblane. By an act of parliament passed in 1795, extending the jurisdiction of justices-of-peace in determining causes for the recovery of small debts, the county is divided into the 10 districts of Perth, Dunkeld, Blairgowrie, Weem, Auchterarder, Culross, Crieff, Dunblane, Carse of Gowrie, and Cupar-Angus.

The county, in a general view, has a prevailingly south-eastern declination or exposure. While about the region of the Moor of Rannoch, it receives one or two inconsiderable streams from the west, it nowhere sends in that direction even a rill in return; and except at the Moor and at Loch-Ericht, it is stupendously walled up, along all the far-stretching west and the far-stretching north, by alpine ramparts, which form the grandest water-shed in Scotland, and an almost impervious barrier against any sort of intercommunication. The streams, and the general slope of the country, coming down from these soaring mountain enclosures, decline now southward and now eastward, but averagely toward the south-east. A band of country along the south, possessing a mean breadth of about 11 miles, but suffering vast deductions from the indentations of Fife and Kinross, and the interventions of Clackmannan and Stirling, is sectioned off from the rest of the county by a line of watershed, at first lofty, but afterwards of gentle elevation, which extends from Bencharra on the west to Coalridge hill among the Ochils on the east, and forms the south screen successively of Glenfalloch, Glendochart, Glenogle, Glenartney, and Strathearn. Excepting a nook on the south-west, of about 30 square miles, which is drained by the Falloch toward Loch-Lomond, the whole country north of this line is the vast, the varied, the beautifully intricate, and the exquisitely scenic, basin of the monarch river of Britain,—the majestic Tay and its noble tributaries. As the Earn sweeps away to the east on a line parallel to the southern watershed, and at but a brief distance from it, a mere ribbony belt of the basin declines toward the north, while incomparably the greater expanse of it follows in its dip the south-easterly declination of the Tay. All the band of country which is sectioned off from the Tay's basin belongs to the basin of the Forth; and nearly the whole of it takes its declination from the south-easterly course of the Teith and the upper Devon, and the southerly course of the Allan.

The climate of the county, however, is affected more by relative position than by interior declination. Situated in the zone where the Highlands melt down into the Lowlands, at nearly equal distances from the German ocean and the Atlantic, Perthshire possesses a medium heat between the temperatures respectively of the northern and the southern counties, and experiences all the varieties of climate which belong to both the eastern and the western coasts. Easterly winds bring rain and unsettled weather on Gowrie, Stormont, Glenshee, and Strathardle, while the weather is dry and serene in Breadalbane; westerly winds waft the clouds of the Atlantic over Monteith, Breadalbane, and Rannoch, while not a drop of rain falls on the east; and the two classes of winds so strive for the mastery in the interior, and are so disburdened of their loads by the attractive power of mountain ranges on the frontier, as very often to have little dominion, and small moistening influence about the region of Methven, Monzie, Dull, and Dunkeld. The climate of extensive localities is powerfully affected also by the peculiar configuration of the surfaces, and the mutual positions of adjacent mountain-ranges and intermediate valleys. The westerly winds, for example, which sail along the Grampians, almost due

east, till they arrive at the bold headland between Drummond-castle and the house of Braco, instead of continuing their course in the same direction over the flat country of Strathearn, for the most part cross south-east to the Ochils at Gleneagles, or north-east to the hills behind Crieff and Fowlis; and, in the same way, the westerly winds, guided by the mountain-ridge which separates Glenlochy from Glendochart, and terminates at the village of Killin, rarely continue their course eastward along the opening made by Loch-Tay and its vale, but for the most part assume either a northerly course toward the hills above Finlarig, or a southerly one toward those above Achmore. Northerly winds—which, in most parts of the island, blow with penetrating and chilly keenness—are powerfully mollified over a large part of Perthshire by the same heights which give it a southerly exposure,—the vast broad alpine range along the northern frontier, the Ochil hill-screen of the Carse of Gowrie, and the long ridge which separates from each other the basins of the Tay and the Forth. According to observations continued during five consecutive years, westerly winds have been found to prevail during from 165 to 220 days in the year; fair weather from 189 to 250 days; rain from 95 to 141; and frost from 11 to 66. The mean height of the barometer has been found, during three consecutive years, to range between 29·59, and 29·71; and the mean height of the thermometer between 41 and 42½. The annual quantity of rain during five years of observation, varied between 31·45 inches and 38·4. The climate, on the whole, is so mild, that, even in some valleys of the Grampians, barley has been reaped in good order nine weeks after being sown. These results were ascertained partly at Meigle, in the extreme east, and partly at Coldoch in Monteith, on the south-west.

The mountain-rampart which extends along the north is a main part, and contains some of the bulkiest forms, and some of the most towering summits, of that vast alpine range, the greatest in Scotland, which extends from Ben-Nevis on the west to Mount-Battock on the east, and thence forks off into diminished lines to the German ocean at Stonehaven and the mouth of the Dee; and so stern and resistful is it, that only at three points over its great extent,—at the heads respectively of the Shee, the Bruar, and the Garry,—have military roads been drilled through its high and terrific passes. The rampart which towers aloft along the west is a chief part of the continuous range which, second in importance only to the former, extends from the Moor of Rannoch away southward by the peaks of Arrochar to the extremity of the peninsula of Cowal. The Moor of Rannoch intervenes between the commencement of the one range and the transit of the other, and presents at the boundary on the north-west a dismal waste table-land or huge upland plain, lying about 1,000 feet above sea-level. From the two continuous ramparts along the boundaries, and from the inner edge of Rannoch Moor, ridges run direct into the interior, going off at right angles with the boundaries, southward from the north, south-eastward from Rannoch, and eastward from the west; and, in a general view, they are lofty, broad-based, or continuous masses, at their commencement,—they attenuate in breadth, and diminish in altitude, during their progress,—and they now thin out, or form concentrations, so as to merge two or even three ridges into one,—now make mutual recessions, so as to enclose ample expanses of lowland,—and now send off spurs, protuberances, and oblique elongations, so as to cover a district with an almost confused assemblage of heights. In a few instances, also, as in the marked and magnificent one of Schichallion, mountains tower solitarily up from the plains formed by the recesses of the ridges. All these heights, from the boundaries inwards, wear the general and unmeaning name of Grampians; and over the whole of their aggregately slow and sublimely undulating descent to the interior, they lie within the Highlands, and form, with their valleys and gorges, at once the strongest, the most varied, and in every respect the most distinctive and fascinating section of that vast and very diversified territory. Among their very numerous grand summits, Ben-Lawers lifts its peak 4,015 feet above sea-level; Ben-More, 3,903; Schichallion, 3,564; Beniglo, 3.724; Benledi, 3,009; Ben-Venue, 3,000; and Ben-Chonzie, in Strathearn, 2,922. The mountains are, in general, enormous lumpish piles, broad in their bases, and heavy in their features; yet, in many instances, they are steep in ascent, sharp in outline, very diversified in form, and both striking and peculiar in the erosions, protuberances, or deep fissures of their surface. Most of them exhibit bare and utterly weather-worn summits; and, in the region below the crowning one where the rock breaks the surface, they are generally covered with a moorish soil, superior to that of most upland tracts in England, and three or four times better than that of the eastern moorlands of Yorkshire. Their lower declivities, and, in some cases, even their middle zones, are very extensively covered with sward or with copses and plantations. The valleys which wind among them, though bearing a small proportion to the aggregate area, are, for the most part, both more extensive and more fertile than the valleys at the foot of the mountains which advance northward from Northumberland into Scotland, along the eastern border of Dumfries-shire. The contrast which the luxuriance and the warmth of these valleys exhibit to the barrenness and the coldness of the elevations which environ them, flings a charm upward to the chilliest part of the landscape, renders them extremely refreshing to the eye of a stranger, and dresses them into fine keeping with whatever woods may dangle upon the lower declivities.—About two-thirds of the whole county, from Loch-Ericht or the Moor of Rannoch south-eastward, is comprehended in the Grampian or Highland region. But as an approach is made to the low country, the mountains lose much of their sternness, the valleys considerably expand, summits are less generally bare, and declivities more frequently glide off into hanging plains; and eventually the Highlands, disclosing themselves through a long series of vastly magnificent portals, come exultingly out in dresses of opulence and beauty, which well befit the scene of their union with the Lowlands.

Nearly at right angles with the opening valleys, and with the terminating headlands of the ranges which separate them, runs from south-west to north-east across the whole of the county, what geographical nomenclature describes as Strathmore: see that article. Yet the notion of a great plain, lying along the base of the frontier rampart of the Highlands, applies better, or with less violence, to the whole extent, of what is geographically termed Strathmore, than to the section of it which lies within Perthshire. Our description of the low grounds here, or of the upper frontier of the Lowlands, within the county, must be more particular. The most southerly of all the Highland valleys suddenly expands and flattens down at Gartmore, 18 miles above Stirling, into a level strath, a broad band of carse ground; and this strath,—the luxuriant, wheat-bearing vale of the Forth,—after quite leaving the overshadowing flank of any spur of the Grampians, sweeps along all the

remaining part of the southern boundary of the county, so far as it lies upon the Forth. Strathallan, or the rich broad vale of the Allan, goes off from this plain in a north-eastward direction, at points opposite the parish of Stirling; and till it is closed up by the long low ridge from east to west, which separates the basin of the Forth from that of the Tay, it might very literally be understood as part of the largely defined Strathmore. STRATHEARN [which see] opens from among the Grampians on a line parallel with the vale of the Forth, and in a style of kindred suddenness and expansion; and, while the greatest of the openings which spread out in Lowland fulness after debouching from the Highlands, —while, also, extending due eastward all the way to the Tay, at a point very near the northern extremity of the boundary with Fifeshire,—it contributes not its length, but its breadth, to the continuation of the alleged great plain along the base of the Highland frontier. Another low ridge, similar to that which flanks the south side of Strathearn, at first mountainous and rugged, but afterwards gentle and undulating, now divides the feeders of the Earn from those of the Almond, and once more interrupts the strict continuousness of Strathmore. But beyond this ridge, or from Methven north-eastward to the boundary at Meigle, the undoubted Strathmore, a well-defined plain across the ribs and inlets of the Highlands, stretches along in richly cultivated luxuriance, and includes the low grounds of Methven, Perth-Proper, Stormont, and Upper Gowrie. The various plains and valleys which, as strung together thus, compose a broad band of Lowland frontier, are exceedingly various in the breadth of contribution which they make to the consecutive 'great strath;' and are better and more justly understood, if considered seriatim as the vale of the Forth, encroaching far on the Highlands, and coming out directly to the east; the vale of the Teith, coming down south-eastward, and losing itself in the former, very soon after becoming Lowland; the vale of the Allan, sweeping round south-westward and southward, invaded by Grampian detachments, and compelled by them to have comparatively unexpansive limits; the vale of the Earn, making an early conquest over the Highlands, and extending away eastward in a long broad march of freedom from mountain control; the vale of the Almond, breaking away from the choking grasp of the Grampians above Buchanty, spreading itself out in a sheet of verdure, around Methven, and extending strictly parallel to Strathearn; the vale of the Tay, coming down south-eastward and southward, in great magnificence of landscape, long maintaining dubiousness of character between Highland grandeur and Lowland amenity, and eventually sweeping along in undulations or other incessant changes of valley contour; the vale of the Lunan, the brilliant district of Stormont, with its chain of fine lochlets, its sheets of forest, and its expanse of tumulated plain, extending south-eastward parallel to the left bank of the Tay, from the vicinity of Dunkeld; and the vale of the Isla, coming down south-westward from the boundary, and blending the undoubted section of the Strathmore of Perthshire with the far-extending and distinctly marked Strathmore district of Forfarshire.

Along the south-east skirt or margin of this concatenation of vales extend the Ochil and the Sidlaw hills,—the former from the side of the strath of Forth, a little below Stirling, to the Tay at Abernethy,—the latter from Kinnoul-hill, 6 or 7 miles farther up the Tay, and on the opposite bank, to the eastern boundary of the county. See OCHILS and SIDLAWS. The Ochils have the whole of their water-shed or summit-range in Perthshire; they are sectioned off from it at their south-west end solely by the intrusions of the counties of Stirling, Clackmannan, and Fife; they rear aloft in it some of their grandest summits, and their most metalliferous masses; and in their far march north-eastward, they give but their skirts and their lower declivities to the shores of Fife and Kinross. The Sidlaws, till they pass the frontier, into the conterminous county, are wholly within Perthshire; they section off the rich district of the Carse of Gowrie from the broad plain of Strathmore; and they claim various detached and straggling hills, among the most noted of which is the celebrated Dunsinnan.—The Carse of Gowrie, between the Sidlaws and the frith of Tay, differs from every other part of the county, except part of Strathearn, and the band of carse lands along the Forth, in being nearly a dead level, singularly opulent in its soil, highly fructiferous over every square foot of its surface, and everywhere an arena of the most luxuriant cultivation.

The scenery of Perthshire, as can scarcely fail to be inferred from the general contour of the country, is surprisingly varied, and almost uniformly rich; and, in its gross amount, if estimated by the number of first-rate pictures or individualized groupings which it contains, is probably equal to one-third of that of all the rest of gorgeously scenic Scotland. In close landscapes, especially, or in those which concentrate a thousand attractions within the winding of a glen, or the recess of a hill-range, it is peculiarly rich. In extensiveness of view, too, combined with surpassing beauty, and with all those properties which produce the most exquisite thrills of delight, what can surpass the visions from the hills of Moncrieff and Dunmyat? Scenery occurs of every extent, from the largest panorama which can be intelligently surveyed, to the smallest miniature which can be compressed into a nook,—of every class, from the sublimely wild or romantic, to the softly champaign and beautiful,—and of every style, from the sternest or most nakedly magnificent, to the fullest of amenities and lusciousness and ornament. Though all such striking combinations of marine and mountain landscape are awanting as form the grand attraction of the western Highlands, they are very abundantly, and somewhat in their own style, compensated by large lacustrine, and sometimes isleted, sheets of water, screened by heights which, for alpine altitude, boldness of contour, and romance of dress, may challenge comparison with any in the west. Excepting only that of Loch-Lomond, nearly all the really fine lake-scenery of Scotland occurs in Perthshire; and without any exception whatever, the county's aggregate blendings of mountain, wood, and water, into pictures of magnificence and romance, are quite unmatched, as to either extent or effect, in any other district of Britain. Who that gazes upon the type of all glorious things which bursts upon the eye at Killin, or at the debouch from the Trosachs, will ever again speak in superlatives of the brilliantly pretty Derwent-water, or the calmly beautiful Windermere, or the sullenly pleasant Ulles-water, or any select sheet or point whatever of the Westmoreland lakes? Then, as to river scenery, where but in Perthshire shall be found such tumultuous assemblages of rocky eminences, all of whimsical and fantastic form, shagged over with trees and shrubs, and grouped in the very confusion of boskiness and romance, with wondrous overshadowing hill-screens, as occur at the Trosachs, at the head of Strathearn, and on the river Rannoch? or such closely approaching and sheer alpine descents, bringing down sheets

of forest from the clouds, and standing with their bases on the margin of rapids and cataracts, as in the glens of the Tummel and the Tilt? or such uninterrupted series of distinctive landscape, ever varying, in all styles, now close and now expanding, playfully and almost whimsically various, in the disposal of a profusion of wood at first Highland, afterwards and long debatably Highland and Lowland, and eventually subsiding into the most luscious ornate champaign, as occur along Strathtay? or such tremendous defiles, such protuberances of hill almost in contact with hill, lifting a passenger into mid-air, sending down walls of rock tufted with scanty shrubs, to a dark chasm below, and suspending objects in dreadful giddiness over an impetuous rush and a deafening roar of a wild stream careering in darkness below, as occur at the passes of Killiecrankie, Leney, Spittal of Glenshee, Coheilg, and Aberfoil? But to go on specifying even classes of singular and arresting landscape, especially classes of all that scenery which finely blends the grand and the beautiful, would be to write very far beyond our disposable limits.

The waters of Perthshire, both lakes and streams, are so fully noticed in their respective alphabetical places, that here we need only name and classify them. The lakes of the first class as to size are, Tay, Earn, and Rannoch, in Breadalbane; Ericht, on the boundary with Inverness-shire; and Katrine, in Monteith. The second class lakes are Lydoch, on the boundary with Argyleshire; Garry, between Rannoch and Athole; Tummel, in Athole; Vennachoir, Monteith, and Lubnaig, in Monteith; and Voil, in Balquhidder. Of numerous lakes of third class size, the most noticeable are Lyon and Dochart, in Breadalbane; Tilt, in Athole; Ard, Achray, and Chon, in Monteith; Doine, in Balquhidder; Turret, in Strathearn; Freuchie, in Glenqueich; and Ordie, Lows, Butterstone, Cluny, and Drumellie, in Stormont. The Forth, as we have seen, traces much of the southern boundary, and drains all the territory lying south of Strathearn. Its only noticeable tributaries on the side of Perthshire, are the Goodie, the Teith, the Allan, the Devon, and the South Devon. The Tay, as it drains all the country between the south screen of Strathearn and the northern boundary of the county, draws its waters in numerous and converging streams toward a great central channel. The Earn, its tributary along Strathearn, brings to it the Lednock, the Ruchil, the Turret, the Powaffray, the Machony, the Shaggy, the Ruthven, the May, and the Farg. The lake whence the main stream of the Tay issues, and that main stream itself, receive the Fillan, the Dochart, the Lochy, the Lyon, the Tummel, the Bran, the Isla, the Ordie, the Shochie, and the Almond; and of these the Lyon brings to it the Glenmore,—the Tummel brings the Gouir, the Ericht, the Rannoch, the Garry,—and, through the last, the Edendon, the Endor, the Feachory, the Erachkie, the Bruar, the Tarff, and the Tilt,—the Bran brings the Freuchie,—and the Isla brings the Shee, the Ardle, the Erochd, and the Lunan. Of various mineral waters in the county, the most celebrated for medicinal properties are the wells of Pitcaithly. In all the hilly districts, spring water is not only plenteous, but of the finest quality, descending from fountains in the face of rocks or mountains, in streams as pure as crystal; but in the level parts of Monteith, in the Carse of Gowrie, and in a few other localities of similar physical complexion, it is both scarce and of inferior quality. While, in consequence of the flatness of the districts, streams are rare, and springs are stinted, a dry season speedily carries off by evaporation all such water as exists, occasioning pestiferous exhalations from putrid ditches; and a wet season converts the whole surface into a miry expanse, renders every foot-print of man or beast a receptacle of water, and, but for the relief of the surface by drainage, would speedily occasion an appalling rifeness of agues, rheumatisms, and other intermittent diseases. Though the county is strictly inland, it stretches sufficiently far along the navigable parts of the Tay and the Forth to enable the inhabitants of Perth, of the Carse of Gowrie, and of the Culross and Tullialian district, to conduct a considerable sea-ward trade.

The prevailing rocks in all the Highlands of Perthshire are mica-slate, gneiss, clay-slate, chlorite slate, some varieties of hornblende-slate, with occasional beds of quartz, and some patches of granite. Mica-slate alone forms the entire mass of some of the monarch mountains, such as Ben-Lawers and Ben-Voirlich. A narrow tract of clay-slate may be traced north-eastward, along the lower edge of the Grampians, from boundary to boundary of the county, passing on in one uninterrupted sweep from Gareloch in Dumbartonshire, to Stonehaven in Kincardineshire. A bed of limestone extends from Leny, near Callander, north-eastward, quite to the extremity of the county, and passes on to Braemar. Greywacke, frequently running into sandstone, a coarse red conglomerate, and hornblende porphyry, compose most of those isolated hills which, in several localities, aggregate in crowds at the foot of the Grampians, and impart to the landscape an aspect of tangledness and picturesque confusion. A red sandstone, generally regarded as the old red, seems to lie beneath very nearly the whole of the largely defined Strathmore, occupying all the Lowlands between the Grampians on the one side and the Ochils and the Sidlaws on the other, and extending from the Forth to the boundary with Meigle. Sandstone, also pronounced to be the old red, but much more fossiliferous than the other, lies beneath the Carse of Gowrie. A diversified mixture of sedimentary rocks and erupted rocks, principally sandstone and greenstone, constitutes the main bulk of the Ochils and the Sidlaws. The rocks of the coal formation, including valuable seams of coal itself, underlie large part of the Culross district or detached section of the county, and even come up to the south-eastern skirts of the Ochils. The curious minerals or rare pebbles of many parts of the county, particularly in some of its mountains and hills, are such as to challenge wide attention from the scientific student; but the useful minerals, as compared either with the extent of the geological range or with the diversity of the curious minerals, are few and limited. Coal has long been extensively worked in the Culross district. Limestone, of various formations and qualities, suitable for manure or mortar, occurs in many parts of the county, even in the Highland districts of Rannoch, Glenlyon, the southern part of Breadalbane, and the eastern parts of Athole. Marble of superior quality and much beauty, variously of a fine green, a light gray, and a pure white colour, is found in Glentilt. Ironstone abounds, and is partly worked, in the coal region south-west of the Ochils. Large beds of fire-clay occur on the estate of Blair-castle and in the vicinity of Culross. Roofing slates, some of a purple colour, some of a deep blue, and some of a muddy brown complexion along the cutters, are extensively quarried in some of the Highland districts. Sandstone conglomerate, comprising a great variety of pebbles, firmly amassed in a brown cement, and so compact as to form a very durable building material, extends from the vicinity of Crieff in Strathearn through Monteith to the boundary with Stirlingshire. Sandstone, of very prime quality

for building, has long and extensively been quarried, both for home use and for exportation, at Longannat on the Forth, and at Kingoodie in the Carse of Gowrie. Copper occurs among the southern Ochils. Lead has been extensively mined at Tyndrum; and occurs also at Benledi, near Callander, and at Glenlyon in Breadalbane. Boulders of the sulphate of barytes, each about the size of an egg, occur in the bed of the Shaggy in Strathearn.

The soils of Perthshire are endlessly varied, and run much into one another, yet may be classified into clay, haugh, loam, till, sand or gravel, and moss or moor.—Along the Forth, from the bridge of Gartmore to the bridge of Allan, a tract of 18 miles, all the flat land is a deep stiff clay, of various degrees of fertility, the blue being generally more fertile than the yellow. In the Carse of Gowrie, all the flat land—which constitutes immensely the larger portion of the district—is a deep rich clay; and while the summits of the different swells, which run diagonally down the Carse toward the frith, are covered with a loam which is supposed to lie on iron ore, the skirts of the swells have a reddish-coloured soil, which possesses some affinity to clay, and which, owing to its having formerly been used for constructing the houses of the lower orders, bears the provincial name of mortar. From the bridge of Forteviot on the Earn, to the confluence of that river with the Tay, extends a tract of pale-brown clay, modified by some fresh water deposits, and by the effects of prolonged tillage. At Gogar and Menstrie, on the Devon, occurs a small tract altogether similar to this in Strathearn. In some places about Cupar Grange, there is a strong stiff mould, which appears to be a deep till transmuted by georgical improvement, and which has more affinity to clay than to any other description of soil. On the banks of the Isla, particularly about Bendochy, clay prevails over several pendicles of land; but, wherever it has been much overflown by the river, it has received large deposits of fine sediment, and has been mixed up with it into a soil of great fertility. About the town of Perth, in Strathtay below Dunkeld, and in various limited localities throughout the Lowlands of the county, are pendicles of rich soil more or less thoroughly argillaceous,—clay either in a comparatively native state, or partially transmuted by manures and by the deposits of streams.—Haugh soil, formed by the fresh water deposition of the finest and most attenuated particles of earth, necessarily varies in quality with its deepness and with the nature of the materials of which it is composed. Much haugh land occurs on the Earn, wherever the river occasionally flows beyond its ordinary channel,—on the Pows,—on the Allan,—on the Goodie,—on the Devon below Dollar,—in various parts of Balquhidder and Callander,—at Killin,—and in such portions of Glendochart, Glenfillan, Glenlochy, and other districts, as are frequently overflowed by their streams. On the Isla, where it holds a westerly course, the haughs are uncommonly rich and extensive; on various parts of the long course of the Tay, especially for some miles before it receives the Isla, they are considerable; and at the mouth of the Ericht, and at the west end of Loch-Tummel, they are of very noticeable extent.—Loam, or soil of any natural variety which has been worked up by long tillage and rich manuring into a fertile vegetable mould, is, in most situations, so greatly interspersed with other soils, that notices of its occurrence, unless they would be insufferably minute, must be very general. A fine bank of loamy soil, of considerable length, extends from Rednock-house to Blair-Drummond. A long tract of loam, interspersed in different places with till or clay, extends behind the haughs of Strathearn; and a stripe of fine loam stretches behind the haughs of the Wester Pow from Methven to Innerpeffrey. The same class of soil occurs often, though not in continuous tracts, around Kier, Muthill, Auchterarder, Dunning, and many other places. Loamy soil prevails in all the district between Dunkeld and Perth, especially southward from Auchtergaven; and it occupies a large area, but is various in colour and quality, throughout Strathmore Proper, or the vale of the Isla. A rich mould, loose and tender, which easily yields to the plough, covers nearly all the south-east face of the Sidlaws.

A strong soft till abounds on the declivities of most of the hills. A poor kind of till covers all the north-west face of the Ochils from Dunblane to Abernethy. A wet, unkindly till, skirts all the moor between the vales of the Teith and the Forth; and also covers a large extent of land on both sides of Monteith-loch. A cold, deep, spouty till occupies the north-west brow of the Sidlaws, and, in general, has a prevailing place on the northern shoulders of hills. A red kind of till, superior in quality to most, and capable of high cultivation, is found around Auchterarder and Dunning, and covers the face of a bank above the public road from Methven to Ferntown, and carpets many considerable patches of sloping land which lie upon rocks, easily pulverized by the alternate action of frost and thaw, and of rain and wind. A pale-coloured till, more barren and more difficult to be drained than the red, and the most reluctant of all the Perthshire soils to reward the labours of the husbandman, spreads over the face of most of the schistose hills which are porous with springs, and not very abrupt in descent, and may be observed on both sides of the Allan, at Kinbuck, in the glen of Condie, in the upper grounds of Culross and Tulliallan, in the hollows among the Sidlaws, in Glenshee, Glenquiech, Glenalmond, and less or more on the lower declivities of hills in all the glens of the Highlands. An uncommonly rich tilly soil, consisting chiefly of calcareous matter, occurs in some parts of the Highlands, superincumbent on limestone rock, whence it derives its excellence.—Light free soil, easily pulverized, and consisting principally of sand or gravel, is the most frequent in Perthshire. This soil prevails in all the valleys north of Alyth, Blairgowrie, and Dunkeld, and west of Crieff, Callander, and Gartmore, except where, at the confluence of streams, or in parts subject to inundation, haughs have been formed, or on the sloping face of hills where the soil is spouty, or on the confines of moors, where the soil is a mixture of peat earth; and it occurs in considerable tracts at the head of the Allan, along the Machony, at the foot of the Ruthven and the May, near Muthill, round the moor of Orchill, on both sides of the Almond, in Monzie, at Crieff, at Monivaird, from Doune to Callander, betwixt Cupar-Angus and Meigle, betwixt Scone and Cargill, north and west of Auchtergaven on one side of the Tay, and in the neighbourhood of Delvin on the other, on the ridge of high ground between the Pow and the Earn, and in parts of the parishes of Rattray, Blairgowrie, Muckart, and Glendevon. Land with this soil is, for the most part, altogether incapable of being constantly cropped with grain, but yields excellent green crops, and makes good returns in grass.—Mosses of various dimensions, various depths, and various degrees of firmness, corresponding to the time they have had for acquiring solidity, expand on some parts of almost every flat, and on not a few slopes of the higher hills. In the Highlands, they are so frequent that to enumerate them would be intolerably irksome. In the Lowlands, they may be viewed as concentrating all

their interest in the famous Flanders moss in the vale of the Forth, originally computed at 10,000 acres, but the scene of those novel, remarkable, and extensive georgical operations which have worked the localities of Blair-Drummond and Kincardine into supereminent fame among reclaimers of waste lands. Moorland, or a thin stratum of moss superincumbent on gravel or sand, occurs in the moor of Orchill, computed to be about 10,000 acres; the Sheriff moor, computed to be about two-thirds of that extent; the moor of Dollary, stretching eastward to the vicinity of Perth; the moor of Methven; the moor of Thorn, south of Dunkeld; the moor of Alyth, very extensive; the moor around Dunsinnan, both broad and long; and some moor on the high grounds of Culross, and at Dalganross, Doune, and Callander. But a large aggregate area of these lands has been the scene of spirited improvements, and now continues moorland only in name.

The agriculture of the county differs widely in different districts and upon different soils. That of some of the most sequestered tracts in the Highlands still has vestiges of the bad practices of a former age; but that of nearly all the Lowland tracts, as also that in many of the recesses among the glens, is in a highly improved and very flourishing condition. Vast tracts of moorlands, mosses, and other waste grounds, have, in recent years, been reclaimed; and great tracts of land long in tillage, and previously in tolerable order, have been greatly enriched. All the appliances of draining, special manuring, and improved rotation, have been brought well into play. The practices on the carse lands necessarily differ much from the practices on the loams, and these again from the practices on the light free soils and on the reclaimed mosses; but all are excellent. Improvement was early commenced also in the manner of enclosing, in the style of the farm-yard, in the character of the farm-buildings, and in other collateral matters; and it has steadily progressed. According to the statistics of agriculture, obtained in 1855 for the Board of Trade, by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the number of occupiers of land paying a yearly rent of £10 and upwards, exclusive of tenants of woods, owners of villas, feuars, householders, and the like, was 3,737; and the aggregate number of imperial acres cultivated by them was 260,829¼. The distribution of the lands, with reference to crops, was 22,201¾ acres under wheat, 19,318¾ under barley, 63,051¼ under oats, 113 under rye, 773¾ under bere, 3,603¾ under beans, 573¾ under pease, 919 under vetches, 31,351½ under turnips, 18,171½ under potatoes, 19½ under mangel-wurzel, 17¼ under carrots, 33¾ under cabbage, 65½ under flax, 191½ under turnip seed, 7¾ under other crops, 2,359½ in bare fallow, and 98,057¼ under grass and hay in the course of the rotation of the farm. The estimated gross produce of the chief crops was 560,594 bushels of wheat, 536,081 bushels of barley, 1,765,435 bushels of oats, 22,487 bushels of bere, 104,437 bushels of beans and pease, 392,678 tons of turnips, and 81,999 tons of potatoes. The estimated average produce per imperial acre was 25¼ bushels of wheat, 27¾ bushels of barley, 28 bushels of oats, 29 bushels and ¼ of a peck of bere, 25 bushels of pease and beans, 12 tons and 10½ cwt. of turnips, and 4 tons and 10½ cwt. of potatoes. The number of live stock comprised 10,863 farm horses above 3 years of age, 2,844 farm horses under 3 years of age, 1,879 other horses, 22,199 milch cows, 20,032 calves, 40,739 other bovine cattle, 248,927 sheep of all ages for breeding, 125,455 sheep of all ages for feeding, 170,465 lambs, and 9,039 swine. In the year 1854, the number of occupiers of land paying a yearly rent of less than £10 was 2,021; the aggregate number of imperial acres of arable land held by them was 4,953; and the aggregate of their live stock comprised 354 horses, 2,278 bovine cattle, 677 sheep, and 1,438 swine.

The pastures of Perthshire are almost as diversified as the pastures of all Scotland; and, viewed in the aggregate, they have fine adaptations to the rearing and feeding of a diversity of stock. The black cattle which graze on them are very various in breed. The cows proper to the county, and still, perhaps, more numerous than those of any other variety, are of a decidedly inferior breed, neither so well haired and shaped as the cows of the northern parts of Argyle, nor so lactiferous as those of the several counties in the south. The Angus and the Fife breeds prevail in the Carse of Gowrie, and in the vicinity of Perth and the bridge of Earn; the Argyleshire in Rannoch, Glenlyon, Glenlochy, Strathfillan, and some other places in the west; the Lanarkshire, or those from the lower ward of that county, much akin to the Galloway, in Monteith; and the Ayrshire and the Galloway diffusively in particular parishes or estates. Breeds of black cattle have likewise been introduced from Devonshire, from Lancashire, from Guernsey, from the East Indies, and from other places; but they have been so much blended with one another, and with previously introduced breeds, that their peculiarities are, in a great measure, lost. Yet the black cattle of the county, regarded in the aggregate, have undergone great improvement. The breeds of sheep also, and the methods of improving them, have been objects of great and skilful attention. The ancient stock were the whitefaced, few in number compared to the present flocks; and in the Highlands, they were, every night during winter and spring, housed in cots. About the year 1770, the blackfaced breed were introduced from the south; and even before the end of the century, they increased to a surprising amount in number, and existed in kinds and crosses too numerous to be understood by any person but a practised sheep-farmer. Goats, once numerous, and much in favour, were necessarily sacrificed to improvements in sheep husbandry and planting. Hogs are more numerously reared in Athole, Strathardle, Glenshee, and Glenisla, than in all the other districts of the county combined. Rabbits occur in warrens on four estates, and in a wild condition in the vicinity of Callander, and in various other parts of the county. Red-deer occur in vast numbers in the forest of Athole, and limitedly in that of Glenartney; fallow-deer occur only at Blair-Athole and at Taymouth; and the roe-buck and the doe are in many of the upland parts of the county,—in almost all of them which are not divested of wood. Common poultry are at every door, from the hen-house of the lord of the manor down to the meanest cottage; and turkeys and geese are reared in great numbers, and in great perfection, in almost every district. Dovecots are rare in the Highlands, but are frequent about Cupar and Perth, in the Carse of Gowrie, and in the lower parts of Strathearn and Monteith. Bees are an object of great attention and profit in the sheltered parts of the hilly country. Game of nearly every description abounds on the moors and the mountains, and among the forests.

Woods and forests anciently covered the greater part of Perthshire; but, during the feudal times, they were every where destroyed, except on the roughest grounds and on steep declivities. From about the year 1730 to 1735, the possessors of various estates saved what remained of the ancient woods, and began to make plantations on the most convenient or available lands. During the last 85 years plantations have rapidly increased, both in number

and in extent, and, in a few instances, have suddenly spread away athwart a territory in a sea of forest. In Stormont, in Athole, in Breadalbane, in Strathearn, in the Carse of Gowrie, in Strathallan, in Monteith, in the vicinity of Culross, almost in every corner of the county, plantations, consisting of varieties of forest trees, adapted to the several soils, wave in far-spreading umbrageousness on the landscape, and do honour to the spirit and judgment of the planters. The Scotch pine and the larch are the most common trees in these woods; but the oak, the ash, the elm, the plane, the beech, the birch, and even the lime and the laburnum, are also abundant. The oak prevails in the valleys of the Grampians, where the climate is genial, and the soil light and dry; the ash grows spontaneously by the side of every stream or lake; the alder delights in swamps and spouty ground; and the birch climbs boldly to the brow of every hill. One of the most remarkable instances of planting, an instance remarkable not only for Perthshire but for the empire, was that by the Duke of Athole noted in our article on Dunkeld. The total extent of woods reported in the agricultural returns of 1855 was 48,651¾ imperial acres. The orchards of the county also, particularly in the Carse of Gowrie, are numerous and extensive. The gardens likewise are notable for at once number, size, and beauty.

In 1854, the landed property of Perthshire, as exhibited on the old valuation roll, lay distributed among 696 proprietors; 266 of whom had a Scotch valuation not exceeding £50,—98 not exceeding £100,—103 not exceeding £200,—102 not exceeding £500,—49 not exceeding £1,000,—40 not exceeding £2,000,—29 not exceeding £5,000,—4 not exceeding £10,000,—and 5 upwards of £10,000. In 1856 the total number of proprietors of all kinds on the new valuation rolls was 5,064: and the number qualified to be commissioners of supply was 525. The valued rental of the county, according to the old Scotch valuation in 1674, was £339,892. The annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £555,532; in 1849, 706,878. The real rental, as ascertained under the new valuation act, in 1855 was £672,026; in 1856, £689,611. Arable farms, in the average sense of that word, exclusive of diminutive holdings called pendicles, range in extent from 30 to 500 acres; and those in the best districts, and under the best systems of husbandry, are commonly the largest. Many of the farms on the mutual confines of the low districts and the uplands, as also most within the Highland valleys, comprise small tracts of arable ground in connection with large tracts of hill pasture or moorland. Even in very sequestered situations, at or near the head of the most alpine glens, some small holdings of arable land, with the farmsteads in the centre, lie in connection with great extents of sheep-walk. In these regions, however, the farms, whatever may be their extent of tillage-ground, are, in the general view, wildly pastoral, and are reckoned more frequently by miles than by acres. The boundaries of estates and the enclosures of fields in the lowland districts are of the best description, combining utility with embellishment; but the boundaries of estates in the highland districts are principally brooks, the water-shed of mountains, and strong unmortared stone walls, provincially called dry-dykes. The miserable farm-houses of a former period, mean hovels without light or ventilation, were, many years ago, generally superseded by substantial, neat, slate-roofed two-storey houses. The average of the fiar prices from 1849 to 1855, both inclusive, was, first wheat, 51s. 8¾d.; second wheat, 44s. 5½d.; first barley, 28s. 3½d.; second barley, 23s. 10¾d.; first oats, 21s. 5¾d.; second oats, 19s. 2¼d.; pease, 33s. 1¾d.; rye, 28s. 5½d.; and oatmeal, 16s. 8½d.

Perthshire cannot be called, in any large sense, a manufacturing or commercial county. The linen manufacture has been long established, but it has never attained either steadiness or eminence, and it exists rather in humble subordination to that of Forfarshire than as an independent trade. The cotton manufacture sprang up toward the close of last century, and made promise of achieving wonders; but it has made fitful progress, and occasionally all but stood still. Its principal mills are at Deanston on the Teith, Stanley on the Tay, and Cromwell-park on the Almond; and the chief seats of the weaving population—employed for the most part by the manufacturers of Glasgow—are Auchterarder, Crieff, Dunblane, and other places in the south-east quadrant of the county. Paper-mills were established chiefly toward the end of last century, in six or seven places; but they have in some instances been abandoned, and in others only partially successful. Extensive bleachfields have long been maintained, and are prosperously conducted in Strathmore, and in several villages within four or five miles of Perth. Several flax spinning mills, one or two small fulling mills, seven or eight linseed oil mills, and a limited manufactory of shawls, blankets, and other woollen fabrics, exist in various localities, principally in Strathearn and Strathallan. A variety of manufactures have variously failed or flourished in the city of Perth, and a considerable aggregate of them still exists there. The manufacture of leather, though not a large trade in the county, has been long established and comparatively steady. A large surplus produce in cattle, sheep, grain, and potatoes, furnishes material for export trade, but cannot be called a manufacture. The principal commerce is carried on at Perth and Kincardine; but some exists also at small harbours in the Carse of Gowrie. Weekly markets and annual fairs are numerous enough throughout the county, and well-enough dispersed, to meet all the exigencies of internal trade. The roads of the county are abundant, well ramified, and in good condition. The road-trusts are divided into the eleven districts of Aberfeldy, Auchterarder, Blairgowrie, Carse of Gowrie, Cupar-Angus, Crieff, Culross, Dunblane, Dunkeld, Perth, and Weem. The southern part of the county is traversed by the Scottish Central railway, and has a branch thence to Crieff. An act has been obtained also for a branch from Dunblane to Callander; and a project is afoot for a line from Callander, by way of Lochearn-head, Glenogle, and Killin, to Oban in Argyleshire. The eastern parts of the county are traversed by the Perth fork of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, by the Dundee and Perth railway, and by the Scottish Midland Junction railway. A branch also has been formed from the last of these railways up the Tay to Dunkeld; a project has been talked of for an extension of this branch to Athole; and an act has been obtained for a branch up the Almond to Methven.

The royal burghs in Perthshire are Perth and Culross. The ancient cities are Perth, Dunkeld, and Dunblane. The burghs of barony are Auchterarder, Blairgowrie, Crieff, Kincardine, Abernethy, Longforgan, Alyth, and Craig of Maderty. The towns containing upwards of 2,000 inhabitants are Perth, Auchterarder, Blairgowrie, Crieff, Cupar-Angus, and Kincardine. The smaller towns and principal villages are Lowvalleyfield, Blairburn, Blairlogie, Kinbuck, Balhaddie, Buttergask, Greenloaning, Rottearn, Blackford, Kirklane, Woodlane, Norrieston, Thornhill, Buchany, Drumvaich, Bridge-of-Teith, Deanston, Doune, Shirgarton, Cauldhame,

Arnprior, Kepp, Gartmore, Ruskie, Tomachar, Aberfoyle, Callander, Kilmahog, Strathyre, Lochearnhead, Killin, Clifton, Sronfornan, Kenmore, Bridgend, Acharn, Blairmore, Dull, Aberfeldy, Caolvalloch, Balnasuin, Kirkton-of-Weem, Balwahanaid, Cragganester, Tombreck, Craggantoul, Strowan, Pitlochrie, Moulin, Kinnaird, Logierait, Ballenluig, Inver, Spittalfield, Caputh-Wester, Meikleour, Kincairnie, Fungarth, Craigie, Bankfoot, Waterloo, Cairniehill, Stanley, Herriotfield, Monzie, Chapelhill, Comrie, Dalginross, St. Fillan's, Ross, Muthill, South-Bridgend, Gilmerton, Fowlis-Wester, Buchanty, Methven, Aberbank, Scrogiehill, Pitcairngreen, Bridgeton, Cromwellpark, Airntully, Kirkmichael, Rattray, New-Rattray, Meigle, Washington, Balbrogie, Longleys, Collace, Kinrossie, Sancher, Burrelton, Woodside, Wolfhill, Guildtown, Caroline-place, Cairnbeddie, Scone, Dovecotland, Tulloch, Craigie, Cherrybank, Pitheveliss, Craigend, Friarton, Bridge-of-Earn, Kintillo, Aberdargie, Forgandenny, Gartwhinean, Blairingone, Pool, Dunning, Smithyhaugh, Borland-park, Clathy, Bellyclone, St. David, Forteviot, Ruthvenfield, Hillyland, Balbeggie, Cottown, Hawkstone, Rait, Kilspindie, Pitrodie, Errol, Leetown, Westown, Grange, Drums, Mains-of-Errol, Inchture, Baledgarno, Ballendean, Pitmiddie, Kinnaird, Craigdallie, Flawcraig, Nethermains, Kingoodie, Balbunno, Fowlis, and Dargie. The mansions of the county are exceedingly numerous; even those of the first class for elegance and opulence are numerous; and a few of the chief are all we can find space for naming. The noble mansions are Dunkeld-house and Blair-castle, the Duke of Athole; Taymouth-castle, the Marquis of Breadalbane; Doune-lodge, the Earl of Moray; Dupplin-castle, the Earl of Kinnoul; Elcho-castle, the Earl of Wemyss; Cluny-castle, the Earl of Airlie; Scone-palace and Logiealmond, the Earl of Mansfield; Gleneagles, the Earl of Camperdown; Strathallan-castle, Viscount Strathallan; Drummond-castle and Stobhall, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby; Kinfauns-castle, Lord Gray; Pitheavliss, Lord Elibank; Duncrub, Lord Rollo; Rossie-priory, Lord Kinnaird; Belmont-castle, Lord Wharncliffe; Freeland-house, Baroness Ruthven; and Aldie, Meikleour, and Tulliallan-House, Baroness Keith. The baronet mansions are Kilbride-castle, Sir James Campbell of Aberuchill; Pitfour-house, Sir John Stewart Richardson of Pitfour; Castle-Menzies, Foss-house, and Rannoch-lodge, Sir Robert Menzies of Menzies; Bamff-house, Sir James Ramsay of Bamff; Ochtertyre-house, Sir William Keith Murray of Ochtertyre; Grandtully-castle and Murthy-castle, Sir William Drummond Stewart of Grandtully; Moncrieffe-house, Sir Thomas Moncrieffe of Moncrieffe; Fingask-castle, Sir Patrick Murray Threipland of Fingask; Carr-house, General Sir Howard Douglas of Carr; Delvine, Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie of Delvine; and Dunira-house and Comrie-house, Sir David Dundas of Beachwood. A few of the other principal mansions are Invermay-house, A. H. M. Belshies, Esq.; Blair-Drummond-house, H. Home Drummond, Esq.; Kilgraston-house, J. Grant, Esq.; Glendoick-house, Laurence Craigie, Esq.; Methven-castle, William Smythe, Esq.; Dalguise-house, J. Stewart, Esq.; Auchlecks-house, R. Robertson, Esq.; Kinloch-house, George Kinloch, Esq.; Auchterarder-house, James Hunter, Esq.; Keir-house, William Stirling, Esq.; Megginch-castle, John M. Drummond, Esq.; Dunsinnan, John M. Nairne, Esq.; and Moness-house, Robert Stewart Fleming, Esq.

The antiquities of the city of Perth are interesting, but have been all noticed in our article on the city; and those in other parts of the county are so numerous that we must merely give a list of the principal ones, and refer to the articles on their respective localities for notices of their respective character and condition. Of ecclesiastical antiquities, the chief are the abbey of Culross; the church and the abbey of Scone, the scene of the middle-age coronations; the abbey of Inchaffray; the cathedral of Dunblane; the monastery, originally the Culdee establishment, of Abernethy; the abbey and cathedral of Dunkeld; the priory of Strathfillan; the cell or priory of the Isle of Loch-Tay, belonging to the abbey of Scone; the nunnery of Elcho in Rhynd; the abbey of Cupar-Angus; the collegiate church of Methven; the collegiate church of Tullybardine; and the monastery of Inchmahome. Of civil antiquities, the chief are Bertha, the ancient Perth; the Boot-hill and the extinct royal palace of Scone; the cylindrical tower of Abernethy; Huntingtower-castle, formerly Ruthven-castle, in Tibbermuir; the Castle of Macbeth, on Dunsinnan hill; Castle-Campbell, above the village of Dollar; Elcho-castle, in the parish of Rhynd; Doune-castle, in the vicinity of the town of Doune; the fortress of Loch-Tummel; some curious objects preserved in the Castle of Kinfauns; various large Roman camps, and, among them, the celebrated one at Ardoch, the largest in Scotland; three rocking-stones, respectively in the parishes of Dron, Kirkmichael, and Abernethy; vestiges of watch-towers in many places in Athole, Breadalbane, Glenlyon, and Monteith; a profusion of Druidical circles, and among them, a remarkable cluster in Kirkmichael; some curious monumental reminiscences, in Meigle churchyard, of those puzzles to the grave historian, Vanora, the British Helena, and King Arthur, the subject of a maze of fables; and various interesting, but very doubtful, memorials of Fingal and his heroes, in Glenalmond and other parts of Monzie. The most celebrated battle-fields in Perthshire are the fields of Luncarty, in the vicinity of the cognominal village, and the field of the notable battle of the Grampians at Ardoch, or in Stormont, or in Glenshee, or nobody knows where. The secondary and the minor antiquities, consisting of baronial halls and towers, moats, British hill-forts, Roman roads, the battle-fields of clans, cairns, coins, and the melée memorials of Damnii, Horestii, Albani, Caledonians, Picts, Scots, Saxons, Highland clansmen, and baronial serfs, would, were they enumerated, compose a list as long and churlish as half of the most crabbed names in the county's topographical nomenclature strung together in capricious random.

Perthshire, previous to the Reformation, and during the periods of the Stewart episcopacy, contained the seats and most of the territory of the two bishoprics of Dunkeld and Dunblane, and also contributed a quota of its parishes to the archdiocese of St. Andrews. Its ecclesiastical distribution, subsequently to the final establishment of Presbyterianism, has been variable, and, to a certain extent, whimsical. Changes have occurred, as to both its parishes and its presbyteries, more numerous, perhaps, than in any other county of Scotland, and, in several instances, of such a nature as to render any interesting history of them impossible. At present, it contains 69 entire quoad civilia parishes, and shares 5 others with Forfarshire, 3 with Stirlingshire, 2 with Kinross-shire, 1 with Fifeshire, and 1 with Fifeshire and Kinross-shire. But 7 of the total 81 are united parishes; and a number are partially absorbed into recently erected quoad sacra parishes. Thirteen parishes, one of which has a chapel of ease, constitute the presbytery of Dunkeld; nine parishes, three of which are parliamentary parishes, constitute the presbytery of Weem; twenty-four parishes, in some

of which are four chapels of ease, constitute the presbytery of Perth; thirteen parishes, in two of which are chapels of ease, constitute the presbytery of Auchterarder; eleven parishes, five of which have chapels of ease, constitute, along with one parish in Clackmannanshire, the presbytery of Dunblane These five presbyteries, along with the presbytery of Stirling, which lies wholly in Stirlingshire and Clackmannanshire, constitute the synod of Perth and Stirling. Seven parishes, two of which have chapels of ease, are in the presbytery of Meigle, and six are in the presbytery of Dundee, in the synod of Angus and Mearns. Three parishes, one of which has a chapel of ease, are in the presbytery of Kinross, and synod of Fife. In 1851, the number of places of worship reported by the census within Perthshire was 258; of which 89 belonged to the Established church, 71 to the Free church, 41 to the United Presbyterian church, 4 to the Original Secession church, 2 to the Relief church, 15 to the Episcopalians, 10 to the Independents, 1 to the Old Scotch Independents, 12 to the Baptists, 3 to the Methodists, 1 to the Glassites, 1 to the Evangelical Union, 6 to the Roman Catholics, 1 to the Mormonites, and 1 to an isolated congregation. The number of sittings in 49 of the Established places of worship was 29,735; in 56 of the Free church places of worship, 28,602; in 32 of the United Presbyterian meeting-houses, 16,361; in 3 of the Original Secession meeting-houses, 1,100; in the 2 Relief places of worship, 1,020; in 9 of the Episcopalian chapels, 1,631; in 6 of the Independent chapels, 2,564; in the Old Scotch Independent chapel, 80; in 6 of the Baptist chapels, 1,260; in 2 of the Methodist chapels, 710; in the Glassite chapel, 160; in the Evangelical Union chapel, 250; in 4 of the Roman Catholic chapels, 910; and in the meeting-house of the isolated congregation, 200. The maximum attendance on the Census Sabbath at 50 of the Established places of worship was 14,313; at 53 of the Free church places of worship, 17,096; at 34 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 8,415; at 3 of the Original Secession meeting-houses, 435; at 7 of the Episcopalian chapels, 550; at 7 of the Independent chapels, 853; at the Old Scotch Independent chapel, 18; at 5 of the Baptist chapels, 350; at 2 of the Methodist chapels, 219; at the Glassite chapel, 136; at the Evangelical Union chapel, 81; at 4 of the Roman Catholic chapels, 615; at the Mormonite place of meeting, 25; and at the meeting-house of the isolated congregation, 25. There were, in 1851, in Perthshire, 221 public day schools, attended by 9,954 males and 7,226 females,—86 private day schools, attended by 1,948 males and 2,015 females,—19 evening schools for adults, attended by 309 males and 155 females,—and 230 Sabbath Schools, attended by 7,550 males and 8,744 females.

Perthshire sends one member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency in 1856 was 3,245. The sheriff court of the county is held at Perth every Tuesday and Friday during session; the commissary court, every Friday during session; the sheriff small debt court, every Tuesday; the justice of peace small debt court, the first Monday of every month; and the quarter sessions, on the statutory days and by adjournment. The sheriff ordinary court, the commissary court, and the sheriff small debt court for the Dunblane district, are held at Dunblane on every Wednesday during session. The small debt sheriff circuit courts are held at Crieff on the first Saturday of January, April, July, and October; at Dunkeld, on the third Wednesday of April, August, and December; at Aberfeldy, on the third Thursday of April, August, and December; at Blairgowrie, on the second Wednesday of January, April, July, and October; at Cupar Angus, on the second Thursday of January, April, July, and October; at Kincardine, on the first Monday of February, May, August, and November; and at Callander, on the first Saturday of June and December. The number of committals for crime, in the year, within the county, was 151 in the average of 1836–1840, 128 in the average of 1841–1845, 129 in the average of 1846–1850, and 108 in the average of 1851–1855. The sums paid for expenses of criminal prosecutions in the years 1846–1852, ranged from £3,487 to £4,367. The total number of persons confined within the year ending 30th June 1855, in the jail at Perth was 956,—and in the jail at Dunblane, 105; the average duration of the confinement of each of the former was 32 days,—of each of the latter, 35 days; and the net cost of the confinement of each of the former, after deducting earnings, was £13 17s. 11d.,—of each of the latter, £25 7s. Forty-six parishes are assessed, and twenty-eight unassessed, for the poor. The number of registered poor in the year 1853–4 was 3,973; in 1854–5, 4,112. The number of casual poor in 1853–4, was 1,474; in 1854–5. 1,409. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1853–4 was £22,064; in 1854–5, £23,326. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1853–4 was £941; in 1854–5, £976. The assessment for prisons is 2s. 7d. per pound. Population of the county in 1801, 125,583; in 1811, 134,390; in 1821, 138,247; in 1831, 142,166; in 1841, 137,457; in 1851, 138,660. Males in 1851, 66,337; females, 72,323. Inhabited houses in 1851, 22,528; uninhabited, 852; building, 87.

PERTIQUE. See Partick.

PERTRACT. See Holywood.

PETCOX. See Stenton.

PETER (St.). See Lanark, Roxaldshay, and Stronsay.

PETERCULTER, a parish, containing the post-office station of Countesswells, on the southern border of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Kincardineshire, and by the parishes of Drumoak, Echt, Skene, Newhills, and Banchory-Devenick. Its outline is very irregular. Its length eastward is nearly 7 miles; and its average breadth does not exceed 5 miles. The river Dee traces much of its southern boundary, but cuts off the small farm of Inch, which was once an island; and the burns Leuchar, Culter, and Murtle divide most of the parish into districts. The general surface is a diversity of slopes, hollows, rocky hills, and marshy flats. The eastern district adjacent to the Dee has a small tract of flat haugh, rises thence in a gentle slope, and contains the mansions of Culter, Murtle, Binghill, Countesswells, and Bieldside, with their gardens, parks, and woods. The other districts are bleak and hilly, broken and moorish, with interspersions of mosses, reclaimed uplands, and fertile hollows. The total extent of arable land is about 5,686 imperial acres; of uncultivated land, about 2,404 acres; and of woodland, all planted, about 1,000 acres. The soil in the eastern district is sand and gravel, with a mixture of vegetable earth; and that in the arable parts of the other districts is variously a red earth on clay, a thin sandy soil on gravel and rock, and a mixture of black earth or reclaimed moss and clay. Granite rock has long been extensively quarried for exportation from Aberdeen; and immense loose blocks of it, as well as large projecting blocks, encumber many parts of the uncultivated lands. There are eight landowners. The estimated value of raw produce in 1840 was £23,693. Assessed property in 1857, £7,160. The only antiquities are a Druidical temple, a large sepulchral tumulus, and an almost effaced ancient camp, popularly called Norman dikes. There are on Leuchar burn a woollen factory, and on the Culter

a carding-mill and a large paper-mill. This last stands upon a fine haugh, overhung on two sides by a curved sweep of almost perpendicular and richly wooded hill, nearly 400 feet high, and flanked on the other two by grounds which, though not very high, are craggy, bold, and strongly featured. At both ends of the haugh are bridges, spanning the chasm from rock to rock, and carrying along the old and new lines of road down the Dee to Aberdeen. In the gorge of the burn, a strong artificial dike dams up a reservoir nearly 20 feet deep, and half-a-mile long; and, during a flood, or after heavy rains, tosses the superfluent waters over its brow in a fine cascade. The parish enjoys ready access to the Murtle, Milltimber, and Culter stations of the Deeside railway, at respectively 5½, 6½, and 8 miles from Aberdeen. Population in 1831, 1,223; in 1851, 1,351. Houses, 244.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Duff of Fetteresso. Stipend, £196; glebe, £11. Schoolmaster's salary, £28, with £14 fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and some other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1779, and contains 550 sittings. There is a Free church; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £143 0s. 9½d. There are three non-parochial schools. The name Peterculter is derived by some persons from two Gaelic words signifying 'the back of the country,' and by others from the Latin words signifying 'the worship of Peter.' A high steep bank in the vicinity of the church bears the name of Peter's Heugh.

PETERHEAD, a parish on the east coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. It contains the post-town of Peterhead, the post-office village of Boddam, and the fishing-villages of Ronheads, Buchanhaven, and Burnhaven. It is bounded by the German ocean, and by the parishes of St. Fergus, Longside, and Cruden. Its length southward is 5 miles; and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. The river Ugie traces its northern boundary to the sea. A sweep of hill, nowhere attaining an elevation of more than 282 feet above sea-level, and bearing the names of the hill of Cowsrieve, the Blackhill of Peterhead, the hill of Invernettie, and the Stirling-hill, commences on the flank of the Ugie, and forms a line of watershed round most of the western and the whole of the southern boundary to the coast. Its highest part was a frequent point of observation seaward during the war; and serves so well as a landmark that the fishermen on the coast long trusted entirely to its guidance, and did not use a compass. A conical height, called Meethill, possessing an altitude of probably 200 feet, and consisting of an argillaceous diluvium superincumbent on granite, lifts its isolated form on the lands of Invernettie. All the rest of the parochial surface is a slightly rolling plain, whose rising grounds are just sufficiently variegated and high to render the landscape cheerful, and produce numerous combinations of scenery. About a mile west of the town is the most remarkable of the hollows, called the How of Buchan, probably from being the lowest ground in that district, and being so circularly concave that, previous to the erection of some modern houses on its margin, a person at its bottom could see nothing but the ascent of its sides all round, and the overarching of the firmament above. The east end of Stirling-hill runs out in a narrow promontory into the sea, and forms the well-known Buchanness, the most easterly land in Scotland. Opposite the hill are two islets, the one green, the other rocky; the former once the site of a salt-pan, the latter now the site of the Buchanness lighthouse. The coast, from the boundary with Cruden to the entrance of the bay of Sandford on the north side of Buchanness, is a series of high mural cliffs, all consisting of plutonic rock, and torn or perforated with numerous fissures, chasms, and caves. The bay of Sandford, measuring 1¼ mile across the entrance, and ¾ of a mile from entrance to head, makes a fine semicircular sweep between Buchanness and Salthouse-head, and is fringed with a beautiful low beach of sand and pebbles. The bay of Peterhead, penetrating nearly a mile inland, and measuring quite a mile at the entrance, is bounded by Salthouse-head and the promontory of Keith-Inch, and has shores at first rocky but flat, and afterwards gravelly and low. Keith-Inch, the site of the town of Peterhead, is a small flat rocky peninsula, terminating in two tiny headlands, called the North and the South Heads. The prevailing rocks of the parish are granite and syenite, veined or alternated with quartz, compact felspar, gneiss, and primitive trap. Various very extensive quarries are worked, and they produce blocks of large size of finely polishable structure, and of high attractions for the market. The stones from some of the quarries are a gray or white granite, and those from others a syenite resembling that of Sienna in Egypt, whence this species of rock had its name. The soil of the arable lands is of great variety, from a sandy loam to a rich deep black earth, and a strong clay. About 8,270 acres are under cultivation; upwards of 500 are moorish and mossy, but are partly of value for the supply of fuel; about 120 are destitute of soil, and display the naked rock; and about 72 are covered with plantation. There are nearly thirty landed properties. The rent of the arable land varies from 5s. to £6. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1840 at £30,411. Assessed property in 1843, £22,410. Valuation of the part within the burgh boundaries in 1856, £13,480.

Old Crag, or Ravenscrag-castle, a fine old ruin of great thickness of wall, and not very greatly dilapidated, stands on the Ugie, and was, for a long period, the seat of a branch of the Marischal family. Boddam-castle, built centuries ago by the family of Keith, a branch of the Marischals, lifts its picturesque ruins from the brow of a narrow promontory a little south of Buchanness; two very deep fissures or chasms cutting down the high craggy rocks into mural precipices on the two sides, and often bringing up such impetuous onsets of the sea that the spray sails over the ruin. The Earls-Marischal resided chiefly in Inverugie-castle, on the St. Fergus bank of the Ugie, half-a-mile east of Ravenscrag; but they possessed the larger portion of the parish of Peterhead, and were the founders and superiors of the town. After their forfeiture, in 1715, most of the property was purchased by a fishing company; and, their affairs becoming embarrassed, it was sold, in 1728, to the Merchant Maiden hospital of Edinburgh. This institution is, in consequence, the superior of the town, as well as the proprietor of adjacent estates; and, in 1783, it purchased another part of the quondam Marischal property in the parish from the York Building company. The first purchase by the institution cost £3,420, and is now worth about £2,370 a-year; the second cost £3,886, and besides income from feus and town-dues, and freeholds sold for £727, is worth £475 a-year. The parishioners, owing to the influence over them of the Earls-Marischal, were noted Jacobites; and, when the Pretender landed at Peterhead, in 1715, they readily joined his standard. A number of small antiquities, of various kinds, and of considerable interest, have, in recent times, been dug up in the parish. Several pits, popularly called Picts' camps, but supposed to be vestiges of an encampment by the Norsemen, occur in a deep morass, on the north side

of the Den of Boddam. An ancient tumulus, generally regarded as a feudal moat or seat of ancient baronial jurisprudence, remained till a recent period on the top of Meethill about 1¼ mile from the town; but it was given to the inhabitants of Peterhead to be the site of a tower in honour of Earl Grey and the reform bill; and when the foundation for this was dug, a very curious ancient urn and some human remains were found. A spinning and carding-mill stands on the estate of Boddam; a brick-work has long been in operation about a mile south of the town; and two large grain-mills are situated respectively at Ravenscrag and Invernettie. See INVERNETTIE. Three great lines of road diverge from the town northward, westward, and southward. A great line of railway was early contemplated to place Peterhead in direct communication with Aberdeen on the one hand and the entire south coast of the Moray frith on the other; but the project of it sank amid the general crash of the railway mania. Other lines for the benefit of Peterhead have been subsequently proposed; and for some time past a sharp contest has been going on between two projects, the one of an independent line from Aberdeen along the coast by Peterhead to Fraserburgh, the other of a branch of the Great North of Scotland railway from Newhills inland to Fraserburgh, with a sub-branch to Peterhead. Population of the parish in 1831, 6,695; in 1851, 9,429. Houses, 1,268.

This parish is in the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £276 15s. 8d; glebe, £50. Unappropriated teinds, £388 18s. 10d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £80 fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and £20 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1803, and contains nearly 2,000 sittings. The Free church contains 1,146 sittings; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £368 1s. 6½d. The United Presbyterian church was built in 1800, and contains 500 sittings. The Episcopalian chapel was built in 1814, and contains 800 sittings. There are also an Independent chapel, with about 450 sittings, a Methodist place of meeting, with about 200 sittings, and a Roman Catholic place of worship, with about 50 attendants. There are, in addition to the parochial school, a town school, a Lancasterian school, two ladies' schools, and eight ordinary private schools. The parish was anciently called Peterugie, probably from the rocky headland near the mouth of the Ugie; and it began to be called Peterhead about the end of the 16th century.

PETERHEAD, a post and market town, a seaport, and a parliamentary burgh, on the coast of the parish of Peterhead, 18 miles south-east by south of Fraserburgh, 32 north-north-east of Aberdeen, 40 east-south-east of Banff, and 145 north-north-east of Edinburgh. Its site is a peninsula, 4½ furlongs in extreme breadth, and between 6 and 7 furlongs in length or projection, on the north side of Peterhead-bay, and about ¾ of a mile from the mouth of the Ugie. On the extremity of the peninsula stands a suburb called Keith-Inch, whose principal thoroughfare extends about 220 yards from south-west to north-east, and bears the name of Castle-street. The two harbours, afterwards to be described, now indent the peninsula at points directly opposite to each other, and leave between them an isthmus of less than 100 yards broad to connect Keith-Inch with the rest of the town. Immediately within the harbours, and along the shore of Peterhead-bay, stands Peterhead proper. Its principal thoroughfare, under the name of Broad-street, extends about 270 yards on a line with the isthmus between the harbours; and then, under the name of Marischal-street, inclines a little to the west, and is prolonged 300 yards, to a point not more than 60 yards from the shore of the bay. At this point it is joined, at acute angles, by partially edificed thoroughfares, which converge hither along the sides of the town; and, about 130 yards from its commencement at the harbours, it is crossed at right angles by Long-gate-street, which is 400 yards in length, and connects the sides of the town. Peterhead is thus somewhat triangular in outline; yet it has, both on its landward side, and especially in its interior, several short streets which preserve no uniformity with its main thoroughfares. One street, on a line with Long-gate-street, and continued from its north end, connects the town with the suburb of Ronheads, at 250 yards' distance; and another, on a line with Marischal-street, connects it with that of Kirktown, so near as to be simply a wing of the main body. The aggregate length of the streets is upwards of 4½ miles; and the superficial extent of ground which they cover is about 20 acres. Most of the houses are built of a beautiful granite, found in the vicinity; and many of them have fronts of ashlar either dressed with the pick, or axe-dressed, and closely jointed. The carriage ways are kept in good repair; and the side-paths are either paved with dressed granite, or fitted out with crib and pebbles. An ample supply of pure spring-water is furnished by pipes from a very copious spring upwards of 2½ miles distant; and gas is furnished for night-lighting, from works situated in Long-gate-street, and belonging to a joint-stock company formed in 1833. In general, the town may be summarily regarded as clean, dry, and well-aired; with spacious and open streets, and a prevailingly neat and even handsome appearance.

The town-house, situated in Broad-street, and built in 1788, is a neat edifice 60 feet long and 40 wide, surmounted by a handsome spire of granite 125 feet high. The building consists of a ground floor, fitted up as shops; a second floor, distributed into school-rooms; and a third floor, arranged into apartments for public business. The cross, erected in 1832, on occasion of the town being created a parliamentary burgh, is a Tuscan pillar of granite, crowned with the armorial bearings of the Earls-Marischal. Two public halls or buildings are occupied respectively as a reading-room and a billiard-room; and another public structure contains a suite of cold and hot baths. The parish church, situated at the entrance of the town, or west end of Kirktown, is a substantial edifice, pavilion-roofed, lighted by round arched windows, and ornamented by an attached spire, 118 feet high. The Episcopalian chapel, situated in Merchant-street, displays much taste, and has a front of Gothic architecture, executed in axe-dressed granite.

Peterhead has been called the Scarborough of the north of Scotland; and it resembles its prototype not alone in situation, but in being a twofold watering-place,—a resort both for sea-bathing and for the use of celebrious mineral water. Exertions have been both long and extensively made to accommodate bathers. One bath, constructed in 1799, measures 40 feet by 20; and another, constructed at a later date, measures 90 feet by 30, is hewn out of the solid rock, and, by means of a valve, is filled every tide with pure sea-water. The apparatus of the bathing-house, which adjoins, enable an invalid to take vapour, hot air, projecting, or shower baths, as he finds most suitable. The mineral water of Peterhead is said to have been in repute during nearly 250 years. Of six separate springs in which it wells up, one called the Wine-well, and situated

at the lower end of Wine-Well-street, on the south side of the town, is much the most famous. The water of this is so strongly impregnated with carbonic acid as to sparkle like champagne. A gallon of it, according to an analysis by Dr. Laing, contains 30¼ grains of muriate of iron, 3¼ grains of carbonate of iron, 7 grains of muriate of lime, 2 grains of sulphate of lime, 2 grains of siliceous earth, 13¼ grains of sulphate of soda, 7½ grains of muriate of soda, and 83½ cubic inches of carbonic acid. The water has been in repute chiefly for stomach and bowel complaints, nervous affections, and general debility; and has been advantageously used also in cases of scrofula, and by persons of leuco-phlegmatic habits. The celebrity of Peterhead, however, in all respects as a watering-place, in reference both to its mineral waters and to its bathing-grounds, has for a considerable time been on the decline.

The port of Peterhead, with its two harbours, is one of the most valuable ports on the east coast of Scotland. The peninsula indented by the harbours contests with Buchanness the distinction of being the most easterly land of Scotland; and is often the first land which can be reached by vessels arriving from the northern parts of continental Europe, or overtaken by storm in the German ocean. It has naturally a configuration favourable for the purposes of debarkation and shelter; and the artificial berthage at it is so well formed, so accessible and safe, that it can be entered in almost any circumstances, and affords complete protection from every wind. The earliest harbour of the town, the principal one till after the middle of last century, was situated between the site of the present north one, and the suburb of Ronheads; it was rude, small, and of little value; and the remains of it, under the name of Port-Hendry, are now used by fishing-boats. Another early harbour, of unknown date of formation, existed on the site of the present south harbour, but never was of much capacity, and seems to have been repeatedly abandoned and repaired. The present south harbour was begun to be formed in 1773, according to a plan by Mr. Smeaton. It covers an area of 6·6 imperial acres, and can accommodate from 100 to 120 vessels. Its south pier is concave toward the sea, so as to occasion waves which strike it to run along its centre, and there destroy each other, and fall back toward the sea; it also covers the west pier, which is nearly at right angles with it; and, in its turn, it receives aid from a jetty running parallel to it, eastward, out from the west pier, and protecting the interior of the harbour from such waves as the devices of the south pier fail entirely to repel. The north harbour was begun to be formed in 1818, according to a plan by Mr. Telford. It covers an area of 10·86 imperial acres, and is therefore more than one-half larger than the south one. It was originally unprotected on the north side by any pier; but, in 1837, it underwent improvements, comprising a pier on that side and other additions, which rendered it perfectly safe in all winds; and it has the additional advantage of offering accommodation to steam-vessels. The two harbours are entered from the sea in opposite directions, the south one from the south, and the north one from the north, and they originally had no communication with each other, so that each had the serious disadvantage of sometimes holding vessels wind-bound; but a canal was formed a few years ago to connect them, enabling a vessel to pass from one into the other, and is spanned by a cast-iron swing-bridge, which maintains the communication between Keith-Inch and Peterhead-proper. The harbours were formed at a cost of upwards of £85,000. The approach to both from the sea is naturally easy, and receives important aid from the lighthouse on Buchanness.

Peterhead was made an independent port in 1838. Its customhouse relations extend from the north bank of the Ythan northward and westward to the Powk-burn. The principal creeks belonging to it are Boddam, Fraserburgh, Pittullie or Sandhaven, and Rosehearty. The amount of harbour-dues levied in 1852 at Peterhead itself was £3,735, and at the creeks, £1,665. The amount of customs levied at the port in 1850 was £2,236. The number of vessels belonging to the port in 1837 was 82, of aggregately 11,022 tons; and the number belonging to it in 1856 was 57, of aggregately 11,452 tons. The trade at it throughout the year 1855 comprised, in the foreign and colonial department, a tonnage of 10,505 inwards in British vessels, 2,668 inwards in foreign vessels, 12,702 outwards in British vessels, and 2,898 outwards in foreign vessels; and in the coasting department, a tonnage of 32,140 inwards in British vessels, 177 inwards in foreign vessels, 24,967 outwards in British vessels, and 308 outwards in foreign vessels. The principal imports are timber, lime, wool, salt, flour, iron, soft goods, and groceries; and the principal exports are grain, meal, butter, cheese, eggs, pork, fish, oil, and granite. The whale fishery has, for a long period, been a principal department of trade,—more so than at almost any other port in Britain; and in spite of serious fluctuations, produced by the same causes which have extinguished this department at some other ports, and greatly depressed it in all, it still flourishes at Peterhead. The vessels fitted out here for the whale and seal fishing in 1853 were 27, carrying 7,355 tons. The herring fishery also is a large department; and the Peterhead district for this is exclusive of the coast around Fraserburgh and of every part of the Moray frith. In 1836 the Peterhead herring fishery employed 262 boats, and produced upwards of 40,000 barrels of herrings; and in 1855, it employed 842 boats, of aggregately 6,136 tons, manned by 2,328 men and boys, but employing altogether 7,713 persons, and produced 46,615½ barrels of herrings,—and the value of the boats, nets, and lines, was £45,109.

The manufactures of Peterhead are very limited. A distillery and a thread manufactory formerly figured in it, but have long been extinct. The manufacture of woollen cloth was at one time extensive, but fell into complete decline. A number of weavers are employed by the manufacturers of Aberdeen. The chief existing manufactories, either in the town or in the parish, are ship and boat-building yards, breweries, dye-works, a small carding and spinning-mill, a rope-work, and a brick-work. A weekly market is held on Friday. Annual fairs are held on the Tuesday after the 25th of May, and on the Tuesday after the 18th of November. The town has offices of the Commercial bank, the Union bank, the City of Glasgow bank, the Aberdeen Town and County bank, and the North of Scotland bank. A merchants' society was instituted in 1712; a trades' society, in 1728; a gardeners' society, in 1760; a weavers' society, in 1778; a Buchan farmers' society, at a date not known; and a Keith lodge of masons, in 1754;—and they all possess property in houses and money, and, besides attending to objects indicated by their respective titles, they act as benefit institutions. A scientific society, instituted in 1835, and called the Peterhead Association for Science, Literature, and the Arts, maintains occasional lectures, and has a museum. A public subscription library, of considerable extent and value, was formed by a reading society instituted in 1808; and a smaller public library was commenced in 1836, under

the name of the Peterhead mechanics' library. The town has also a public news-room and a variety of philanthropic and religious institutions.

Previous to the latter part of the 16th century, Peterhead, or rather Keith-Inch, or what stood on the site of that modern suburb, was only a trivial fishing-village. Along with the adjoining lands, which were of considerable value, it belonged to the abbey of Deer; and, in 1560, it passed with them, by grant of Queen Mary, to Robert Keith, son of the fourth Earl Marischal. Peterhead-proper was, in 1593, founded and erected into a burgh-of-barony by Earl George; and it subsequently followed the fortunes of the Marischal property, and came to hold feu of the governors of the Merchant Maiden hospital of Edinburgh. The feuars, originally but 14 in number, obtained from the Earl Marischal, along with the privileges of burgess-ship, considerable property in moss-lands, fisher-lands, commonage, and pasturage; and the successors of these feuars having, in 1774, made a new arrangement with the governors of the Merchant Maiden hospital, a dispute existed, at the date of the Report on Municipal Corporations, whether what remained of this property fell to be administered by the baron-bailie and a committee of the feuars, or by the magistrates appointed under the reform act. The sum of £100, bequeathed to the town, in 1825, by Mr. Rhind, was, on both sides, regarded as belonging to the new administration. The annual revenue from the disputed property, at the date referred to, was £267 15s. 7½d.; the revenue from petty customs belonging to the feuars was very small, and, in some cases, disputed; the expenditure for the year was £173 19s.; and the net amount of debt was £386 2s. 4½d. The preses of the governors of the hospital, the factor, and the treasurer of the same institution, the bailie or bailies of the burgh of barony, and a certain number of individuals chosen by the majority of the votes of the feuars and burgesses, are, by act of parliament, trustees of the harbour, declared a corporate body, under the designation of "the trustees of the harbour of Peterhead." Both the harbour act, and a police act for the burgh, are perpetual acts. The magistrates, under the reform act, are a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and 7 councillors; and they exercise jurisdiction within all the parliamentary burgh, the limits of which are considerably more extensive than those of the old burgh. Peterhead unites with Kintore, Inverury, Banff, Cullen, and Elgin, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1840, 241; in 1856, 235. Population in 1831, 5,112; in 1851, 7,298. Houses, 886.—The Chevalier St. George landed at Peterhead in his expedition of 1715, appearing in the dress of a sailor; and he did not throw off his incognito till he had proceeded two days' journey from the town. The site of the house in which he slept on the night after his debarkation, is still pointed out in a back street.

PETERHILL. See Birse.

PETERSHEUGH. See Peterculter.

PETER'S WELL (St.). See Mouswald.

PETERUGIE. See Longside and Peterhead.

PETTANS. See Newhills.

PETTIE. See Petty.

PETTINAIN, a parish in the upper ward of Lanarkshire. Its post-town is Lanark, 5½ miles to the west-north-west. It is bounded by Carstairs, Carnwath, Libberton, Covington, Carmichael, and Lanark. Its length north-eastward is about 3 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 2½ miles. The river Clyde describes about one-half of its outline, from the south-east round by the north to the west, generally running on the boundary-line, but cutting off small portions and placing these on its right bank. A considerable tract of haugh land adjoins the river, so low and level as to be covered with water at the time of freshets, and then having the appearance of a lake. The ground rises by a gentle acclivity, and with unequal surface from the haugh; and a ridge of hill extends across the south-west district, from the vicinity of the river into Covington, rising to an extreme altitude of about 500 feet above the level of the river's bed, and having three summits called Cairn-gryffe, Westraw-hill, and Swaites-hill. The rocks of the hill-ridge are porphyry and sandstone; the former an excellent road-metal, but the latter ill-suited to building purposes. The soil of the low grounds is variously recent alluvium, rich loam, sharp gravel, and poor sand. That of the higher grounds is generally of a moorish character, incumbent on till. About 2,320 acres are in tillage; about 740 are pastoral or waste; and about 92 are under wood. All the parish excepting about 300 acres belongs to Sir W. C. Anstruther, Bart., whose family inherited it from the last Earl of Hyndford. The estimated value of raw produce in 1838 was £6,605. Assessed property in 1843, £3,234 15s. 6d. The chief residence is Westraw-house, belonging to Sir W. C. Anstruther, originally a small edifice, but enlarged from time to time into a capacious mansion, and the favourite residence of the last Earl of Hyndford. A house now extinct at Clowburn is said to have been the first house in which tea was ever used in Scotland. On the high ground in the south of the parish are vestiges of an ancient camp, of irregular outline, comprehending about 6 acres. The parish is traversed by the Caledonian railway, and has near access to its stations of Carstairs, Carnwath, and Thankerton. Population in 1831, 461; in 1851, 428. Houses, 86.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Sir W. C. Anstruther, Bart. Stipend, £162; glebe, £27. Schoolmaster's salary, £32, with £17 fees, and some other emoluments. The parish church is believed to have been rebuilt or remodelled from a previous edifice about the end of the 17th century, and was repaired in 1820; and it contains 234 sittings. The name of the parish was anciently spelt Pedynane or Petynane, and was probably derived from the British Peithynan, signifying a glade or clear plat. David I. granted to his clerk Nicolas a carucate of land, with the usual right of pasturage, in the forest of Pedynane.

PETTY, a parish partly in Nairnshire, but chiefly in Inverness-shire. It contains the post-office village of Petty, the villages of Stuarton and Connage, and part of the village of Campbelton. It extends along the coast of the narrow or interior part of the Moray frith, from within 4 miles of Inverness to about a mile from Fort-George. It is bounded by the Moray frith, and by the parishes of Inverness, Croy, and Ardersier. Its length north-eastward is about 9 miles; and its breadth is between 2 and 3 miles. Its surface rises with very gentle undulations, and occasionally with steep and hillocky banks, from the coast, then subsides into a belt of quite level land, and finally makes a regular rise to Culloden-moor along the interior boundary; but it aggregately possesses so inconsiderable an altitude above sea-level, as to be no more than an agreeably diversified plain. The aspect finely combines the features of extensive cultivation, rills of water running among fields or falling over rocks, clumps of forest-trees at almost every farm-house, and large expanses of wood over what was once bleak and heathy moor. The central belt of level ground was formerly all moss, and supplied the town of

Inverness with rushes; but it has been extensively reclaimed, and rendered arable. The sea is shallow near the shore, and, at low water, retires to a great distance. About 5,275 acres in the parish are in tillage; about 1,269 are pasture, moss, or waste land; and about 1,574 are under wood. The soil towards the sea is variously a light loam or clayey sand; and that of the braes or inland border is of a stronger and more fertile quality. The predominant rock is the old red sandstone. The estimated value of raw produce in 1841 was £19,109. Assessed property in 1843, £4,700 2s. 6d. The Earl of Moray is the most extensive landowner, and there are three others. The mansions are Castle-Stuart, Gollanfield, and Flemington. The first of these stands on the estate of the Earl of Moray, and is a fine specimen of the baronial architecture of feudal times; it abounds in square and round projections, springing from corbels at the angles of the building; it seems to have been built early in the 17th century, and was once designed to be the modern family-seat; but, for many years, it has fallen into disrepair, or is kept in order only as a shooting-box. In a plantation are two small artificial mounds, which were the scenes of baronial courts and executions, and have Gaelic names which mean the Court-hill and the Gallows-hill. In various places are Druidical circles. The parish is traversed by the road from Inverness to Elgin, and by the Inverness and Nairn railway; and it has ready access to the latter at the stations of Culloden, Dalcross, and Fort-George. Population of the Nairnshire section in 1831, 83; in 1851, 77. Houses, 15. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 1,826; in 1851, 1,784. Houses, 332.

This parish is in the presbytery of Inverness, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Moray. Stipend, £246 14s. 2d.; glebe, £5. Unappropriated teinds, £161 5s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £4 fees, and £3 10s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1839, and is sufficiently commodious. There is a Free church with an attendance of about 750; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £156 12s. 9½d. There are two non-parochial schools. The present parish of Petty comprehends the ancient parishes of Petyn and Bracholy, united before the Reformation, and formerly belonging to the diocese of Moray. The original church of Petyn possibly dated high, and, at all events, was dedicated to Columba, the apostle of the Culdees. Dr. James Fraser, the well-known benefactor of King's college, Aberdeen, was a native of Petty; Lord-president Forbes was connected with the parish as a proprietor; and Sir James Mackintosh was the descendant of a family whose mortal remains, down to those of his own father, were interred on the site of the present parish church.

PETTYCUR, a harbour in the parish of Kinghorn, about ½ a mile south by west of the town of Kinghorn, on the south coast of Fifeshire. It is said to have obtained its name from the circumstance of a small body of French, *Petit corps*, having landed here in the time of Mary of Guise. The harbour is in good condition, has a good quay, and affords convenient landing at low states of the tide. It is, in a main degree, the harbour for the town of Kinghorn, and formerly was the chief ferry station for the steamers communicating between Fife and Edinburgh. But as Newhaven has been superseded by Granton on the south side of the ferry, so has Pettycur been superseded by Burntisland on the north side.

PETYN. See PETTY.

PHANTASSIE. See HADDINGTONSHIRE.

PHARAY (NORTH), an island in the parish of Stronsay and Eday, in the North Isles of Orkney. It is about 2 miles in length, extending north and south at the distance of about 1⅛ mile from the west coast of Eday; and a pastoral island, called the Holm of Pharay, is separated from its north end by only a narrow channel, and extends on a line with it about a mile to the north. Population in 1841, 67; in 1851, 69. Houses, 8.

PHARAY (SOUTH), an island in the parish of Walls and Flota, in the South Islands of Orkney. It is separated by only narrow channels from the south end of Cava, the east side of Hoy, and the north-west side of Flota. Its length is about 2 miles, and its breadth nearly 1 mile. It belongs to Heddle of Melsetter. Population in 1841, 55; in 1851, 52. Houses, 12.

PHESDO. See FORDOUN.

PHILIPBURN. See INNERWICK.

PHILIPHAUGH, a small plain in Selkirkshire, celebrated as the scene of the Marquis of Montrose's defeat in 1645 by General Leslie. Ettrick-water, immediately after being joined by the Yarrow, makes a gently curving sweep to the right, steals insinuatingly along the base of a lofty bank on whose summit, at one point, stands the town of Selkirk, and leaves upon its left bank a beautiful haugh, a level plain, which extends north-eastward from a copse-clad hill called the Harehead wood, to some high ground on the margin of the stream, a little below Selkirk. This plain is Philiphaugh; it is about 1½ mile in length, and ¼ of a mile in mean breadth; and being defended, on the one side, by the river with its bulwark-fashioned bank, and overhung, on the other, by a stretch of bold uplands, which intervene between the Yarrow and the Tweed, it possesses naturally, and on a grand scale, many of the securities and conveniences which were desiderated by the Romans in their camps. Montrose, after he had won six splendid victories over the Covenanters, was on his march southward to pour his conquering troops upon England, when Philiphaugh invited him to repose, and wooed him to destruction. Observing the advantageousness of the ground, he strengthened it with some trenches, and posted upon it his infantry, amounting to 1,200 or 1,500 men; and, seeing how near and accessibly to it stood the town of Selkirk, with its burghal accommodations, he there quartered his cavalry, and courted a night's freedom from a soldier's care. General Leslie, with his sturdy and high-spirited Covenanters, arrived at Melrose on the evening of Montrose's wrapping up himself and his little host in fancied security; and, favoured next morning by a thick mist, he reached Philiphaugh, and was in position for the onslaught, before being descried by a single scout. Montrose was apprized of danger only by the yell which followed the tiger's leaping upon his prey; he knew nothing of Leslie's vicinity till the rattle of musketry announced his activity in the encampment; and when he reached the scene of conflict, he beheld his army dispersed and fleeing in irretrievable panic and confusion. After making a bold stand, a desperate but unavailing attempt, to recover his lost fortunes of the hour, he cut his way through a body of Leslie's troops, fled up Yarrow and over the wild and lofty mountain-path of Minchmoor, and stopped not till he arrived at Traquair, 16 miles from the scene of action. His defeat at Philiphaugh occurred on the 15th of September, 1645, and produced at once conclusive advantages to the Covenanters, and ruin to the wild policy and the hapless cause of Charles I. in Scotland. Upwards of a mile south-west of the present farm-stead of Philiphaugh, and overhanging the Yarrow immediately above its confluence with the Ettrick, there are still traces of an entrenchment thrown up by Montrose. Two miles farther up the Yarrow,

close to the ruin of Newark-castle, is a field called Slain-man's-lee, in which tradition says the Covenanters, a day or two after the fight, put many of their prisoners to death. In Selkirk the house is still standing which was occupied by Montrose on the night of his ill-judged security.

PHILIPSTON, a village in the parish of Abercorn, Linlithgowshire. It stands on the west side of the parish, 2¼ miles north-west of Winchburgh. Population, 140. Houses, 24.

PHILLANS (St.). See Forgan.

PHILORTH. See Fraserburgh.

PHYSGILL. See Glasserton.

PIBBLE. See Pebble.

PICKET-LAW, a hill in the parish of Eaglesham, Renfrewshire. Here are three reservoirs, of the size and appearance of lakes, for the supply of water-power to mills.

PICTAVIA, the ancient kingdom of the Picts. It had not any known permanent limits, but may be regarded generally as having comprised the continental parts of North Britain north of the Forth. The seats of its court, or metropolitan towns, were very various, and comprised at least Forteviot, Abernethy, and Inverness. The Picts appear to have been simply a portion of the ancient Britons under a new name. Of the twenty-one distinct tribes which inhabited North Britain, at the time of the Roman invasion, the most powerful was that of the Caledonii, or Caledonians, who inhabited the whole of the interior country, from the ridge of mountains which separates Inverness and Perth on the south, to the range of hills that formed the forest of Balnagowan in Ross on the north, comprehending all the middle parts of Inverness and of Ross; but in process of time the whole population of North Britain were designated by the generic appellation of Caledonians, though occasionally distinguished by some classic writers, proceeding on fanciful notions, by the various names of Mætæ, Dicaledones, Vecturiones, and Picti. At the time of the Roman abdication, those who had come to be designated Picts, in contradistinction to the Romanized or southern Caledonians, were under the sway of a chieftain, named Drust, the son of Erp, who, for his prowess in his various expeditions against the Roman provincials, has been honoured by the Irish annalists, with the name of 'Drust of the hundred battles.' History, however, has said very little concerning him; nor does it do more than merely name his successors, eleven in number, till the year 556. Bridei, who mounted the throne in that year, is the earliest Pictish king who throws much light upon the history of his country; and he makes a prominent figure, not alone by warlike exploits, but by his adoption of Christianity, and by his giving sanction and aid to the operations of the Culdee missionaries. His chief contests were with the Scoto-Irish or Dalriads, whom he defeated in 577. Two intestine conflicts afterwards occurred among the Picts themselves; the one at Lindores in 621, under King Cineoch, the third in descent from Bridei,—the other at Ludo Feirn in 663, under Talorgan, the fourth in descent from Cineoch. A great battle was fought at Dun-Nechtan, now called Dunachen, in the year 685, between the Picts, under their King Bridei III., and the Saxons, under the Northumbrian Egfrid. The Saxon king, it is said, attacked the Picts without provocation, and against the advice of his court. Crossing the Forth from Lothian—the Bernicia of that age—he entered Strathearn and penetrated through the defiles of the Pictish kingdom, leaving fire and desolation in his train. His career was stopped at Dun-Nechtan, 'the hill-fort of Nechtan;' and by a neighbouring lake long known by the name of Nechtan's mere, did he and his Saxons fall before Bridei and his exasperated Picts. The Picts were, however, finally defeated by the Saxons, in 710, under Beorfryth, in Manaufield, when Bridei, the Pictish king, was killed. Various contests for power among the Pictish princes now sprang up, and gave rise to a civil war. Ungus, honoured by the Irish annalists with the title of Great, and Elpin, at the head of their respective partisans, tried their strength at Moncrib, in Strathearn, in the year 727, when the latter was defeated. The conflict was renewed at Duncrei, when victory declared a second time against Elpin, who was obliged to flee from the hostility of Ungus. Nechtan next tried his strength with Ungus, in 728, at Moncur, in the Carse of Gowrie; but he was defeated, and many of his followers perished. Ungus, who was certainly by far the most powerful and able of the Pictish monarchs, died in 761. A doubtful victory was gained, in 767, by Ciniod, the Pictish king, over Aodh-fin, the Scottish king. In 839 the Vikingr, or pirate kings of the northern seas, made a descent on the Pictish territory, and, in a great battle, slew Uen the Pictish king, his only brother Bran, and many of the Pictish chiefs. This event hastened the downfall of the Pictish monarchy; and as the Picts were unable to resist the arms of Kenneth, the Scottish king, he carried into execution, in the year 843, a project he had long entertained, of uniting the Scots and Picts, and placing both crowns on his head.

PICTSWORKDITCH (The). See Catrail (The).

PIDOURIN-WATER. See Douglas (The).

PIERWALL, or Pierowall, a bay and a village on the north-east coast of the island of Westray, in Orkney. The bay is a remarkably fine natural harbour, about ⅔ of a mile wide at the entrance, but wider within, and of nearly a circular outline. It is completely land-locked, affording shelter from every wind; and it has a sandy bottom, forming excellent anchoring-ground; but it is comparatively shallow, so as to be unsuited for any vessels of upwards of 200 tons burden. The village stands at the head of the bay, and has an inn.

PIKETHOWE. See Lymycleuch-Burn.

PILGRIM'S HILL. See Linlithgow.

PILMORE. See Haddingtonshire.

PILNOUR WATER. See Palnure (The).

PILORTH. See Fraserburgh.

PILTANTON BURN, a rivulet of Wigtonshire. It rises and runs 3½ miles south-eastward in Leswalt; divides, for 2½ miles in the same direction, Portpatrick on its right bank from Inch on its left; runs 4¾ miles eastward between Inch on the north, and Stoneykirk and Old Luce on the south; and then traverses Old Luce 2½ miles east-south-eastward, to the head of Luce-bay, there to form, jointly with Luce-water, a small estuary. It thus has, exclusive of windings, an entire course of upwards of 12 miles.

PINIEL. See Penielheugh.

PINKIE, a barony, and a celebrated battle-field, in the parish of Inveresk, and immediately east of the town of Musselburgh, in Edinburghshire. The barony was originally of small extent, little more than 30 acres, but has been extended by the modern purchase of contiguous lands. It is the property of Sir Archibald Hope of Craighall, Bart. The mansion of it, Pinkie-house, is a large structure of various dates. It was designed to be a magnificent Gothic quadrangle, but never was completed. The oldest part of it was a country seat of the abbots of Dunfermline, the superiors of the regality of Musselburgh, and afterwards was inhabited by the first Earl of Dunfermline, who died in it in 1622.

The battle of Pinkie arose out of an invasion of Scotland, in 1547, during the infancy of Queen Mary, by Protector Somerset. News having arrived that an English army of 12,000 foot and 2,000 horse was at Newcastle on its march to Scotland, a Scottish army of 30,000 men was hastily mustered to take post on Edmonston-Edge, 2½ miles south-west of Musselburgh, to stop the invaders and protect the capital. Protector Somerset, on coming up, was supported by a fleet of 30 ships of war, and 30 transports laden with ammunition and provisions, lying in the frith opposite the mouth of the Esk; and he drew up his army on Falside Brae, 1½ mile east of Musselburgh, and extended his right over the grounds of Walliford and Drummore, toward the sea. The Scottish position being too strong to admit of his assailing it, he kept firmly on his post, and awaited an attack. A body of the Scotch horse, 1,500 strong, rushed down upon him on the 9th of September, at Edgebucklin Brae, at the east end of Musselburgh links, and threw away a great part of their strength in a useless skirmish; and all the rest of the Scottish army, under delusive notions on the part of their leaders, left their strong position next day, and defiled along the old bridge of Musselburgh, to close with the English on the east bank of the Esk. As they passed the bridge, and marched up the hill of Inveresk on the west side of the church, they were galled by cannon-shot from the English galleys in the bay, and lost the Master of Graham, eldest son of the first Earl of Montrose, and many of his followers. Descending eastward down a slope, they began to be sheltered from the shot, and passing through the How Mi e, which lies at the foot of the slope, and was then a morass, though now drained and cultivated, they saw the English army and the battle-field immediately before them, on a gently hanging plain which recedes from the How to the base of Carberry-hill and Falside Brae. The conflict which followed was tremendous, but had too many details, and is too well-known, to admit or to need consecutive narration. After four hours sternly debated and general conflict, during which the Scots won achievements, but could not profit by them for want of sufficient horse, and the English could make no impression with their cavalry upon hedges of pointed spears which enclosed the antagonist foot battalions, the van of the Scots was somewhat driven in by a concentrated attack, and a body of Highlanders, who had forgotten their duty amid their covetousness, and were gathering plunder from the bodies of the slain, mistook the retrograde movement for flight, flung down their arms, took to their heels, infected the Lowlanders with their panic, and drew the whole army after them in an indiscriminate race. The Scots ran toward the coast, toward Dalkeith, and toward Edinburgh; and in each direction they were hotly pursued by the English, and hewn down in vast numbers. "With blode and slaughter of ye enemie," says Patten, "this chase was continued v miles in length westward fro the place of their standinge, which was in ye fallow feldes of Undreske, untille Edinborowe parke, and well nigh to the gates of the toune itself, and unto Lyeth; and in breadth nie iii mile from the fryth sandes up unto Daketh southwarde: in all whiche space the dead bodies lay as thik as a man may meette cattell grasing in a full plenished pasture. The ryvere ran al red with blode; soo that in the same chase wear counted, as well by sum of our men that sumwhat diligently did maike it, as by sum of them take prisoners that very much did lament it, to have been slayne above xiii thousande. In all thys cumpas of grounde, what with weapons, armes, handes, legges, heddes, blode, and dead bodyes, their flight mought have easily been tracted to every of their iii refuges." Another account—quite sufficiently exaggerated—states the loss of the Scots in killed at 10,000, and that of the English at not 200.

PINKIE-BURN. See Inveresk.

PINNACLE-HILL. See Kelso.

PIPER-DAM, a reedy marsh, much frequented by wild water-fowl, formerly a lake, drained about 80 years ago for the sake of its marl, in the parish of Fowlis-Easter, Perthshire.

PIPERHALL, a hamlet in the parish of Kingarth, in the island of Bute. Population, 29.

PIPER'S-GRAVE. See Heriot.

PIPER'S-HEUGH. See Stevenston.

PIRN. See Innerleithen.

PITALPIE. See Liff and Benvie.

PITBEADLAY, a hill about 500 feet high, in the west of the parish of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire.

PITCADIE. See Kinghorn.

PITCAIRLY. See Newburgh.

PITCAIRN, or Pitcairngreen, a village in the parish of Redgorton, Perthshire. It stands on the left bank of the Almond, 3 miles above that river's confluence with the Tay, and 4½ west-north-west of Perth. It was commenced toward the close of last century on the estate of the late Lord Lynedoch, which now belongs to the Earl of Mansfield. It is advantageously situated for water-power, and is the subject of a poem by Mrs. Cowley, in which she predicts that it will one day rival Manchester; but it has long ceased to give promise of reaching any high destiny. Its inhabitants, together with those of the neighbouring villages of Cromwellpark and Bridgeton of Pitcairn, are employed chiefly at the bleaching works of Pitcairnfield, and at the factory and bleaching works of Cromwellpark. There are a Free church at Pitcairngreen, and an United Presbyterian church at Bridgeton of Pitcairn. Population of Pitcairngreen, 279. Houses, 52. Population of the three connected villages, about 600.

PITCAIRN (New), or Newton-of-Pitcairn, a village in the parish of Dunning, ½ a mile south of the town of Dunning, in Perthshire. In its vicinity is the mansion of Pitcairns. Population of the village, 319. Houses, 51.

PITCAITHLY, a locality noted for its medicinal wells, in the parish of Dunbarnie, Perthshire. It is situated in a sequestered nook of the lower district of Strathearn, amid pleasant scenery, about a mile south-west of the village of Bridge-of-Earn, and 4½ miles from Perth. The wells have been noted for their medicinal properties from time immemorial, but were first described by Dr. Donald Munro, in a paper which was printed in the Philosophical Transactions for 1772. They are five in number, called the East, the West, the Spout, the Dunbarnie, and the South-park wells; and they have all the same properties, differing from one another only in the quantity or proportions of the ingredients held in solution. Their waters are esteemed useful in scrofulous, herpetic, and scorbutic complaints, and in cases of dyspepsy and general debility. According to analysis by Dr Thompson of Glasgow, an imperial gallon of one of the wells contains 155·28 grains of chloride of calcium, 90·12 grains of common salt, 3·44 grains of chloride of magnesium, and 12·13 grains of sulphate of lime, while an imperial gallon of another contains 168·58 grains of chloride of calcium, 117,84 grains of common salt, 4·16 grains of chloride of magnesium, and 25·92 grains of sulphate of lime. A large lodging-house stands beside the wells for the accommodation of visitors. Taste, or caprice, however, has adopted the village of Bridge-of-Earn as the favourite seat of all the loungers, and of the great majority

of persons really in quest of health: and it is daily supplied for their use with quantities of the waters of the spas.

PITCAPLE, an estate and a post-office station in the parish of Chapel-of-Garioch, Aberdeenshire. Here also is a station of the Great North of Scotland railway, 1¾ miles north-west of Inverury. See CHAPEL-OF-GARIOCH.

PITCON. See DALRY, Ayrshire.

PITCULLY. See LEUCHARS.

PITCUR. See KETTINS.

PITEADIE. See KINGHORN.

PITFERRANE. See DUNFERMLINE.

PITFICHIE-CASTLE. See MONYMUSK.

PITFODDELS. See BLAIR.

PITFOUR. See DEER.

PITFOUR-CASTLE. See MADOES (ST.).

PITGAIR. See GAMRIE.

PITKERRO. See DUNDEE.

PITLESSIE, a post-office village in the parish of Cults, Fifeshire. It stands on the road from Cupar to Kirkcaldy, a short way from the right bank of the Eden, 2 miles east-north-east of Kettle, and 4 south-west of Cupar. It is much associated with the memory of Sir David Wilkie, who was a native of Cults. Here are a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, a parish school, a Free church school, and a public library,—the last recently established, and called the Wilkie library. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday of May, and on the third Wednesday of October, both old style. Population, 490. Houses, 105.

PITLETHIE. See LEUCHARS.

PITLIVER. See DUNFERMLINE.

PITLOCHRY, a post-office village in the parish of Moulin, Perthshire. It stands on the left bank of the Tummel, on the road from Perth to Inverness, 1 mile south of the village of Moulin, and 12½ miles north-north-west of Dunkeld. It is well situated for provincial trade, and it conducts a prosperous business with a large extent of surrounding country. It has two inns, several mills, and a number of shops. It has also four insurance agencies, a savings' bank, and offices of the Union bank, the Central bank, and the Commercial bank. It is likewise the seat of an excise district. Fairs are held in it, for sheep, on the Friday after the second Wednesday of August; and for cattle and horses, on the Saturday before the first Wednesday of May, and on the third Wednesday, old style, of October. The village has also two schools, a gas-work, public water-pipes, and a curling club. Public conveyances pass through it, from places to the north, in communication with Dunkeld railway. Population, 291. Houses, 77.

PITLOCHRY-BURN, a small pastoral affluent of the Isla, in the parish of Glenisla, Forfarshire.

PITLOUR. See STRATHMIGLO.

PITLYALL. See LUNDIE.

PITMACHIE. See OYNE.

PITMAIN, a locality with an inn, in Badenoch, Inverness-shire. It stands on the road from Inverness to Perth, a little west of Kingussie, and midway between Aviemore and Dalwhinnie.

PITMEDDEN. See UDNY.

PITMIDDIE, a village in the parish of Kinnaird, Perthshire. Population, 99. Houses, 26.

PITMILLY. See KINGSBARNS.

PITMILLY-BURN. See DUNINO.

PITMUDIE, a hamlet in the parish of Lintrathen, Forfarshire. Population, 15. Houses, 4.

PITMUIES. See KIRKDEN.

PITNAPIES, a village in the parish of Newtyle, Forfarshire. Its population is rural, holding small pendicles of land.

PITNEISK, a post-office station subordinate to Forres in Morayshire.

PITORMIE. See DAIRSIE.

PITRAW. See FOSSOWAY.

PITREAVIE. See DUNFERMLINE.

PITRODIE, a village in the parish of Errol, Perthshire. Here is an United Presbyterian church. In the neighbourhood is a glen, called the glen of Pitrodie, in which Sir William Wallace is said to have sometimes concealed himself. Population of the village, 92. Houses, 16.

PITSCANDLIE. See RESCOBIE.

PITSCOTTIE, an estate in the parish of Ceres, Fifeshire. Here are two flax spinning-mills, which were built in 1827. A well-known history of Scotland was written by Lindsay of Pitscottie.

PITSLIGO, a parish on the north coast of Buchan, Aberdeen-shire. It contains the post-office station of Pitsligo, the post-office village of Rosehearty, and the fishing stations of Pittullie and Sandhaven. It is bounded by the Moray frith, and by the parishes of Fraserburgh, Tyrie, and Aberdour. Its length eastward, along the coast, is 4 miles; and its greatest breadth is 2½ miles. The eastern half of the coast is partly sand and partly rock, loose and flat; and the western half consists of high bold rocks, torn with large numerous fissures. The interior rises gently from the coast to about the middle of the parish, and has there an elevation of about 300 feet above the level of the sea; and it then declines toward the inner boundary. Only about 20 acres are under wood; and all the rest, with small exception, is in tillage. The soil is very diversified, ranging from clay or loam to light mould or reclaimed moss, not only throughout the parish at large, but almost on every farm. There are four landowners. The average rent of the arable land is about 21s. per acre. Assessed property in 1855, £5,424. Pitsligo-castle, formerly the seat of the Lords Pitsligo—a title in the Forbes family attainted in 1746—is the ruin of a strongly constructed edifice, surrounded with extensive and still cultivated gardens. Pittullie-castle, likewise a ruin, appears to have been built by the Saltouns, but was afterwards possessed and enlarged by the Comyns. Both ruins are on the coast. The parish is traversed by the road from Fraserburgh to Banff. Population in 1831, 1,439; in 1851, 1,801. Houses, 349.

This parish is in the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £191 4s. 4d.; glebe, £17 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £35 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1634, and repaired in 1836, and contains 504 sittings. Its spire and its aisle are much admired. There is a Free church of Pitsligo; and the amount raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £111 12s. 6d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Rosehearty, built in 1799, and containing 350 sittings. There are six non-parochial schools. The territory of Pitsligo was anciently a part of the parish of Aberdour, and was constituted a separate parish in 1633. Its first minister was Mr. Andrew Cant, a distinguished Covenanter, whom the Spectator so ridiculed as to render his name permanently a popular designation for hypocritical talk.

PITSLIGO (NEW), a quoad sacra parish and a small post-town, in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. The parish was, by authority of the General Assembly, disjoined from Tyrie in 1799, and was enlarged by the same authority, with additions from Tyrie, Strichen, New Deer, and Aberdour, in 1835; and it was reconstituted by the court of teinds in 1853. Its length is 6 miles;

and its greatest breadth is 5 miles. Its present church is a very handsome edifice with a belfry, built in 1853, and containing about 1,000 sittings. There is a Free church preaching-station, with a neat church. There is also a Scottish Episcopalian chapel, which was built in 1835, and contains 160 sittings. The town of New Pitsligo stands on the road from Peterhead to Banff, 6 miles north of New Deer, 11 south-west of Fraserburgh, and 18 west-north-west of Peterhead. It is situated on the slope of the hill of Tirlundie, and has two main streets, lined with rows of neat houses. One of the streets is fully a mile long. The environs are flecked with wood, and have a pleasant appearance. The town was founded about the year 1790; but a farm hamlet, called Cavoch, previously occupied its site. There are in the town three public schools, a public library, a savings' bank, and a branch of the Union bank. The town has also two inns, a gas company, and a horticultural society. Annual fairs are held in February, May, August, and October. Communication is enjoyed by public coach with Banff, Peterhead, and Aberdeen. Population of the parish, about 1,900; of the town, about 1,600.

PITTAIRTHY. See Dunino.

PITTENCRIEFF. See Cupar-Fife and Dunfermline.

PITTENWEEM, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, on the south-east coast of Fifeshire. It is bounded by the frith of Forth, and by the parishes of Abercrombie, Carnbee, and Anstruther-Wester. Its length eastward is about 1½ mile; and its breadth is about ½ a mile. Its surface is flat. Its soil is, in general, a very fertile black loam. Its rocks belong to the coal formation, and comprise mountain limestone and workable seams of coal. The value of assessed property in 1856 was £4,786 11s. 2d. Population in 1831, 1,317; in 1851, 1,473. Houses, 268.

This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, Baird of Elie. Stipend, £166 1s. 10d.; glebe, about £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d. The parish church is a very ancient building, supposed to have been part of an old priory. There is a Free church preaching-station; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £42 11s. 6d. There is an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of about 500. There is also an Episcopalian chapel, with an attendance of about 60. There are four non-parochial schools.

The Town of Pittenweem is a seaport and a royal burgh. It stands on the coast of Pittenweem parish, on the road from Elie to Crail, 1 mile west-south-west of Anstruther, and 10½ miles south-south-east of St. Andrews. It consists of a street running east and west, with the parish church in the middle of it, a street fronting the harbour, a newer street running parallel to these on a line with the county road, and several intersecting lanes running north and south. The houses, both in the old and in the new parts of the town, are substantial and neat; some of the shops are excellent; and the whole place looks cleanly, comfortable, and respectable. There are grain mills belonging to the town; and formerly there were no fewer than thirty breweries, though now there is not one. The harbour has a south-west entrance, and consists of an outer harbour and an inner basin. It has been much improved of late, and is perhaps the safest and most commodious harbour anywhere between Fifeness and Kirkcaldy. It is a creek of the port of Kirkcaldy; and the amount of local dues levied at it is about £300 a-year. A number of sloops and schooners belong to it. Much business is done in the exporting of potatoes and grain. The imports also are considerable; the value of salt alone amounting to about £1,860 a-year. The exporting of coals was at one time extensive, and it is thought might be advantageously resumed, as the seams of coal in the vicinity are thick and of excellent quality. Pittenweem is also an extensive fishing-station. The value of the boats and fishing-gear belonging to it was estimated in 1856 at £5,623. The average yearly value of herrings caught in 1856 and some previous years was £11,974; and of white fish, £3,500. The town has a branch of the Western bank of Scotland.

Pittenweem owed its origin and ancient prosperity partly to its position on the coast, and partly to the presence of a priory of canons regular. That priory seems to have been founded in the 12th century; and it belonged to the priory of St. Andrews. It had many lands, and the churches of Rhind, Anstruther-Wester, and others. John Rowle, prior of Pittenweem, was a Lord-of-session. In March 1542, he had been one of the lords for discussing of domes; in March 1544, he was one of the Lords-of-the-articles; and in 1550, he accompanied the Regent Moray to France. In 1583, William Stewart, a captain in the King's guard, descended from Alan Stewart of Darnley, obtained a charter of the priory and lands of Pittenweem; and in 1606, his son, Frederick Stewart, got them erected into a temporal lordship, with the title of Baron Pittenweem; but this person disponed the superiority to the Earl of Kellie, and died without issue. His title, therefore, became extinct at his death, and has never since been claimed; and the superiority of the lands was surrendered by the Earl of Kellie to the Crown. Considerable parts of the buildings of the priory are still standing and in use,—part as the parish church, part as the Episcopalian manse; and the walls of the precincts are still standing. The priory formerly communicated, by a subterranean passage and stone stairs, with a large cave, containing a well of excellent water, near the sea-beach; and the stairs of the communication, as well as the cave, are still to be seen. The town was, for some time, a burgh of barony, holding of its priors; but, in 1542, it was constituted a royal burgh; and it afterwards received several charters, all of which were confirmed by act of parliament in 1633. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 7 common councillors. The corporation revenue in 1839 was £466; in 1856, £984. Pittenweem unites with Kilrenny, Crail, Anstruther-Wester, Anstruther-Easter, Cupar, and St. Andrews, in sending a member to parliament. Its limits as a parliamentary burgh are identical with its limits as a municipal burgh. Constituency in 1856, 46. Population in 1841, 1,320; in 1851, 1,450. Houses, 264.

PITTHEVELISS, a village and a mansion in the East church parish of Perth. Population of the village, 77. Houses, 20.

PITTOCHRY, a village in the parish of Moulin, Perthshire.

PITTRICHIE. See Udny.

PITTRODIE. See Oyne.

PITTULLIE, a fishing village in the parish of Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire. It stands 2 miles east of Rosehearty and 3 west of Fraserburgh. A good harbour was formed here by the government commissioners for the herring fisheries. The local dues levied here and at Sandhaven amount to about £42 a-year. Population, about 200.

PLADDA, a small low green island in the frith of Clyde, Buteshire. It lies about 5 furlongs south of the south-eastern extremity of Arran. A lighthouse was erected on it in 1790, and a new, higher,

and more elegant one, in 1826. The former lighthouse was allowed to remain, so that the entire structure forms a double lighthouse, showing two fixed lights, the one above the other. The higher light has an elevation of 130 feet, the lower an elevation of 77 feet, above the level of high water; and they are respectively visible at the distance of 15 and of 12 miles, from north-east by east, round by the south, to north-west by west. The bearings from the lighthouse, as taken by compass, are, the entrance of Campbeltown-bay W. N. W., ¾ N. distant 18 miles; island of Sanda W., distant 20 miles; Ailsa Craig, S. W. by S., distant 15 miles; entrance to Loch-Ryan, S. S. W., distant 25 miles; and the Heads of Ayr, S. S. E., distant 16 miles. The strait between Pladda and Arran is called the sound of Pladda; and it has a chain of rock, nearly right across, with depths of from only 2 to 4 feet of water, so that it is unnavigable by any sea-borne vessels.

PLATANE. See Kirriemuir.

PLEA-BRAE. See Maxton.

PLEAN, a post-office village, on the south-east border of the parish of St. Ninian's, about midway between Stirling and Camelon, in Stirlingshire. Here are a chapel of ease, a Free church, and a large hospital for old men. The village and a small tract around it were temporarily a quoad sacra parish, constituted by ecclesiastical authority, and containing in 1841 a population of 872.

PLEASANCE, a village in the parish of Dalserf, Lanarkshire. Population, about 300.

PLEASANCE, Edinburghshire. See Edinburgh.

PLENDERLEITH. See Oxnam.

PLOCTON, a post-office village, in the parish of Lochalsh, on the west coast of Ross-shire. It is situated in the corner of the Scottish continent which lies adjacent to the north-eastern extremity of Skye. Here are a government church and a Free church, the former having the status of a quoad sacra parish church. The village is a burgh of regality. Population of the quoad sacra parish in 1841, 502. Houses, 94.

PLORA BURN, a brook flowing from Minchmoor northward to the Tweed, on the eastern border of Peebles-shire.

PLOTLOCK. See Hamilton.

PLUNTON CASTLE. See Borgue.

PLUSCARDINE ABBEY, an ancient monastic edifice in the parish of Elgin, about 6 miles west of the town of Elgin, Morayshire. It stands amidst ornamented grounds, in a beautiful secluded vale. Its precincts comprised several acres enclosed by a lofty stone wall, a considerable part of which is still standing. Its church was cruciform, and stood nearly in the centre of the enclosed area; but its nave never was finished, and what remains is in a ruinous condition. Its character is closely similar to that of the church of Melrose abbey; but its size is less, and its decorations are much fewer and plainer. Its proportions are harmonious; its building material—a beautiful and firm sandstone, found in the vicinity—has well resisted the erosion of the elements; and, though the grandeur which awes, and the magnificence which thrills, are both awanting, a simplicity and a symmetry address themselves in fine blending to the eye, and incite calm emotions of pleasure. The church retains some of its beautiful windows, and some traces of the frescoes which adorned its walls. On one side stands the chapter-house, an octagonal structure, supported by a central arch, and resembling, in its style of architecture, the chapter-house of Elgin. On the south of the church are the buildings which formed the domicile of the monks. These consist of two stories; the lower, divided into the kitchen and the refectory,—an apartment of about 100 feet long; and the upper, containing the dormitory, 114 feet long, and the prior's chamber, provided with a dais, as a place of honour, and with a recess or stronghold in which were preserved the rolls and public documents of the monastery. The refectory is now fitted up as a place of worship; and some other parts of the building are modernized into a residence.

Pluscardine abbey was founded in 1230, by Alexander II., for Cistertian monks, and was dedicated to St. Andrew, under the designation of Vallis Sancti Andreæ. The establishment, for a time, was subject to the bishop of Moray; but afterwards, it claimed independence for its prior. A cell of it, or subordinate establishment, stood at Grangehill. The property of the priory comprehended the valley of Pluscardine, the lands of Grangehill and Durris, the baronies of Farnen and Urquhart, the churches of Pluscardine, Bellie, Urquhart, Durris, and Duloons, some mills in the vicinity of Elgin and Forres, some fisheries, and perhaps the Palmer Cross bridge across the Lossie; and, in 1563, as shown by Shaw, it yielded an annual revenue of £525 10s. 1½d. Scottish in money; 1 chalder and 1½ boll of wheat; 51 chalders and 5 bolls of meal, malt, and bear; 5 chalders and 15 bolls of oats; 9 chalders and 11 bolls of dry multures, and 30 lasts of salmon; besides grassum, customs, poultry, and some other items. The property now belongs to the Earl of Fife.

POGBIE. See Fala and Haddingtonshire.

POLANDER. See Inverury.

POLBEATH-BURN, a brook running southward on the boundary between the parishes of London and Kilmarnock in Ayrshire. Several beds of excellent limestone lie in its basin, and have long been worked.

POLGAVIE, or Powgavie, a small seaport in the parish of Inchture, on the north shore of the frith of Tay, Perthshire. It is situated 3 miles east of Errol, and 8 west-south-west of Dundee. The amount of local dues levied at it is about £35 a-year.

POLGREE WATER, a rivulet running, in the parish of Kilbirnie, south-eastward to the Garnock, in Ayrshire.

POLHARROW BURN. See Kells.

POLKILL (The). See Palkill Water.

POLLEWE, a quoad sacra parish and a post-office village, within the quoad civilia parish of Gairloch, on the west coast of Ross-shire. The parish was constituted by the ecclesiastical authorities in 1838, and reconstituted by the court of teinds in 1851. Its length is 20 miles; and its greatest breadth is 12 miles. Its church is a government one, built in 1828, and containing 350 sittings. There is also a Free church, with an attendance of about 1,000; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £194 13s. 11½d. Population of the parish in 1841, 2,529. Houses, 478.—The village of Pollewe stands at the head of Loch-Ewe, 5 miles north-north-east of Gairloch, and at one of the western terminations of the military road from Dingwall through the centre of Ross-shire. It is a chief point of communication across the Minch with the Outer Hebrides.

POLLOCK. See Eastwood and Mearns.

POLLOCK AND GOVAN RAILWAY, a railway formed to connect the rich mineral fields around Rutherglen with the south side of Glasgow harbour, in Lanarkshire. It was authorized by acts of parliament in 1830 and 1831, and was originally constructed of a total length of about 3 miles, solely for mineral traffic; but it became incorporated with the Clydesdale Junction railway, and through that with the system of the Caledonian railway, and has

undergone much change and ramification. See CLYDESDALE JUNCTION RAILWAY.

POLLOCKSHAWS, a post-town and burgh of barony, in the parish of Eastwood, Renfrewshire. It stands on the road from Glasgow to Barrhead, 2½ miles south-south-west of Glasgow, and 6 east-south-east of Paisley. It has also a station on the Glasgow and Barrhead railway. Its site is in a fine valley, at the confluence of Auldhouse-burn with the White Cart. Its environs are very beautiful, comprising a rich tract of country in high cultivation, pleasantly variegated with wood, and much interspersed with farm-steads, villas, and mansions. The estate on which the town stands is Nether-Pollock, often anciently called Pollock without the prefix of Nether; and that, together with the word *shaw*, 'a grove,' forms the name Pollockshaws; but the common popular name of the place is simply the Shaws. The town comprises several streets; and, though irregularly aligned, has a tidy and thriving appearance. A manner of animation and bustle among its inhabitants contrasts strikingly with the dullness and languor which prevail in most towns of similar extent. Manufacturing industry, in various departments, is spiritedly carried on; and a disposition for smart thinking and free discussion seems to pervade a large part of the population. A stone bridge of two arches over the Cart has stood here since at least the year 1654, and was, a number of years ago, repaired and widened. There is a town-house surmounted by a tower. The parish church of Eastwood, situated on a rising-ground at the south-west end of the town, is a plain quadrangular edifice. The Auldhouse chapel of ease, built in the town in 1840, is a neat structure with a spire. There are also in the town two Free churches, an United Presbyterian church, an Original Secession church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. In the churchyard of Eastwood, about a mile from the town, is an elegant monumental structure, recently erected to the memory of the historian Wodrow.

In 1742, a printfield, one of the earliest in Scotland, was established at Pollockshaws; and shortly afterwards, bleaching and hand-loom weaving, for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley, came to be extensively prosecuted. A tannery of chamois leather, the first of the kind in Scotland, was commenced before 1782, but was eventually discontinued. The site of it came to be occupied by a glue manufactory, yet still bears the name of the Skin-mill-yard. A cotton-mill was erected toward the end of last century, and became the first mill in Scotland to be lighted with gas. Calico printing was for some time extensively carried on, but of late years has been, in a great measure, if not altogether, relinquished. Turkey-red dyeing was for some time prosecuted in one establishment, but was given up about the year 1837. The principal centres of industry at present are extensive establishments for cotton-spinning, power-loom-weaving, and fancy-dyeing; and such of the inhabitants as are not employed in these are principally hand-loom weavers, miners, and agricultural labourers. The town has an office of the Clydesdale Bank, an office of the City of Glasgow Bank, and four insurance agencies. Communication is maintained with Glasgow, several times a-day, both by railway and by omnibus. There are in the town a burgh school, an industrial school, several other schools, a mechanics' institution, a public library, a trades' friendly society, a tract and destitute sick society, and a clerical association for religious and missionary purposes.

Pollockshaws was erected into a burgh of barony by charter from the Crown in 1813. Its government is vested in a provost, a bailie, a treasurer, and six common councillors, with a town-clerk and a dean of guild. The magistrates and council are elected by very extensive suffrage, every inhabitant who pays a yearly rent of £4 having a vote. The yearly income from the burgh property is about £35. Sheriff small debt courts are held on the second Friday of February, April, June, August, October, and December; and justice of peace courts are held on the first Tuesday of every month. About forty justices of peace are resident in the town and its neighbourhood. Population of the town in 1831, 4,627; in 1851, 6,086. Houses, 387.

POLLOCKSHIELDS, a fashionable, suburban, post-office village, in the parish of Govan, Lanarkshire. It stands on the western verge of the county, about ¾ of a mile west of Port-Eglinton in Gorbals. It extends along a country road, amid rural environs, a few yards south of the Glasgow and Johnstone canal and Glasgow and Paisley railway, and nearly parallel to them. It is of quite recent erection, and consists almost wholly of villas and ornate cottages, along both sides of the road. Each of the tenements has its own enclosure, with parterres or bits of lawn; nearly all are elegant or pretentious in their architecture, displaying prominent features, sometimes elaborate ones, of the most admired orders of architecture; and yet scarcely any two are alike in style, while some are so ambitious as to display a blending of styles. The place is sometimes popularly called the Shields.

POLMADIE, a locality, where coal is extensively mined, in the part of the parish of Govan belonging to Renfrewshire.

POLMAISE. See NINIAN'S (ST.).

POLMONT, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Polmont and Redding, also the village of Bennetston, in the extreme east of Stirlingshire. It is bounded by the frith of Forth, by Linlithgowshire, and by the parishes of Muiravonside, Slamannan, Falkirk, and Bothkennar. Its length north-north-eastward is 6 miles; its greatest breadth is about 2½ miles; and its area is about 7½ square miles. The river Avon traces the northern part of the eastern boundary, over all the contact with Linlithgowshire; the Grange burn traces nearly the whole of the western boundary; another burn traverses the interior to the Avon; and another runs for 2¾ miles along the south-eastern boundary. Several mineral springs exist, strongly impregnated with iron. The coast is low and flat, and opens at low water on an extensive stretch of sea-bed, coated over with silt. The tract inward from the coast, forming the northern district of the parish, is also low and flat, all carse land, too valuable to bear anything but grain, and protected by a strong embankment from invasion by the tide. The tract inward thence, forming the southern district, is all dryfield, with undulated surface, rising gradually till it attains an extreme altitude of about 553 feet, and commanding thence a very extensive and most beautiful prospect. Sandstone, coal, and ironstone abound, and are very extensively worked. So many as about 1,000 persons or upwards are employed in the mines and quarries. Fire clay is plentiful; and there are two works for making tiles and bricks. About 100 acres in the parish are under wood; about 530 are uncultivated; and all the rest of the surface is in tillage. The estimated value of the raw agricultural produce in 1841, was £20,035. Assessed property in 1843, £14,144 4s. Three principal landowners are non-resident; but a number of other proprietors, some of them having also large incomes from other sources, are resident. Among the mansions may be mentioned Polmont-park, Polmont-house, Polmont bank, Parkhill, Clarkston, and Millfield; and most of ther-

are modern. Antoninus' wall was formerly the chief antiquity; but all remains of it here have disappeared. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Falkirk, by the Union canal, by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and by the commencing part of the line of railway connecting the Edinburgh and Glasgow with the Scottish Central; and it contains the junction station of these, at a point 17¾ miles from Edinburgh. The village of Polmont stands on the Edinburgh and Falkirk road, 3¼ miles east of Falkirk; but it is a place of small size and little note. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,210; in 1851, 3,764. Houses, 723.

This parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £270 14s. 5d.; glebe, £12. Unappropriated teinds, £595 9s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £70 fees, and £5 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1741, and contains 607 sittings. There is a Free church; and the amount raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £165 2s. 6d. There are five non-parochial schools, and a parochial library. Polmont was anciently included in the parish of Falkirk, and was constituted a separate parish in 1724. The name Polmont, however, is of considerable antiquity, for it gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Hamilton; and it probably was derived from a Celtic word, signifying 'the pool of the moor,' in allusion to the ancient state of the carse district and the dryfield district, the former overlaid with water, the latter in a moorish condition.

POLMOOD-BURN, a brook running north-eastward to the Tweed, in the parish of Tweedsmuir, Peebles-shire.

POLNACKIE. See Palnackie.

POLNFOON. See Eaglesham.

POLNISH. See Ardnamurchan.

POLROAG, a cove, with good anchorage but narrow entrance, adapted to only small craft, off Loch Carroy, on the Duirinish coast of the island of Skye.

POLTALLOCH. See Kilchrenan and Duntroon.

POLTARVE. See Kilfinichen.

POLTIEL (Loch), a bay penetrating the land 2 miles, and affording good anchorage in ordinary weather, on the coast of Duirinish, in the island of Skye.

POLTON-STREET, a village in the parish of Cockpen, Edinburghshire. Population, 59. Houses, 19.

POLWARTH, a parish, containing a village of its own name, nearly in the centre of Berwickshire. Its post-town is Dunse. It is bounded by Langton, Fogo, Greenlaw, and Longformacus. Its length eastward is about 3 miles; its greatest breadth is about 2 miles; and its area is about 4¾ square miles. Its surface is on the mutual border of the Lammermoor district and the Merse. About one-third, from the western extremity eastward, is moorish or pastoral, and moderately upland; and it has several hill-summits, the chief of which is Kyles-hill, a porphyritic eminence on the border, rising to the altitude of 1,110 feet above the level of the sea. The rest of the surface is undulating, with a general declination to the east. The only streams are some small tributaries of the Blackadder, which runs parallel with the whole south-east boundary, at about ¼ a mile's distance. The predominant rocks are various kinds of sandstones. The soil on the upland is moorish, and elsewhere is sandy, but chiefly argillaceous, and generally on a retentive subsoil. About 1,300 acres are arable; upwards of 1,000 are moor; 260 are rich cultivated pasture; estimated value of raw produce in 1856, was £4,300. 400 are under wood; and 12 or 13 are moss. The Real rental in 1856, £2,524 3s. 5d. The only landowner is Sir H. H. Campbell, Bart.; and a prominent feature in the landscape is Marchmont-house, his residence. This mansion was built by the last Earl of Marchmont, whose previous seat, Redbraes-castle, stood about 200 yards to the east. The parish is traversed by the road from Greenlaw to Dunse. Population in 1831, 288; in 1851, 331. Houses, 65.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Sir H. H Campbell, Bart. Stipend, £201 14s.; glebe, £22. Unappropriated teinds, £178 6s. Schoolmaster's salary, £30 16s., with £17 10s. fees, and £15 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1703, but superseded a very ancient building, some vestiges of which still remain. The parish was anciently a rectory. Sir Patrick Hume, a distinguished statesman and patriot in the latter part of the 17th century, was created successively Baron Polwarth and Earl of Marchmont; but these titles became dormant at the death of the third Earl in 1794. The title of Baron Polwarth was adjudged by the house of peers to Hugh Scott of Harden in 1835; but the other title, though claims to it have been urged and tried, continues to be dormant.

The Village of Polwarth stands on the road between Greenlaw and Dunse, about 3½ miles from the former, and 4 from the latter. Its former houses were sprinkled irregularly, among old trees, over a space of ground called Polwarth-green; but when these became ruinous, the new ones were built in a way of better arrangement and convenience. A custom prevailed for upwards of three hundred years, down to the commencement of the present century, of celebrating every marriage by a dance round two aged thorn-trees which stood near the centre of the green. A tune was early composed in honour and aid of the custom, and called 'Polwarth on the green;' and, at various times, songs were made in adaptation to it,—among others, a well-known one by Allan Ramsay, beginning

> "At Polwarth on the green,
> If you'll meet me the morn."

POMONA, or Mainland, the chief and much the largest of the Orkney islands. It occupies a somewhat central position in the Orcadian archipelago; but, on the whole, is situated southward of that centre, and immediately north of Scalpa-Flow. Its coasts are so very deeply, variously, and frequently indented by the sea, that an idea cannot easily be conveyed of its outline, or a close estimate made of its extent. The western and main part of it may, in a general view, be regarded as an ellipsoid, whose longer axis extends north and south, and measures 16 miles, and whose shorter axis, at right angles with the former, measures 11 miles; and its eastern part extends nearly due east, or east by south, from the southern extremity of the ellipsoid, and measures 11½ miles in length, and from 1½ to 7½ in breadth. But the entire island has probably not more than 150 square miles of area. Safe harbours and places of anchorage occur at brief intervals round the whole coast; and are particularly good at Stromness, Kirkwall, Deer-sound, Holm-sound, and Cairston. That of Stromness especially excels, in combined safety and commodiousness, most harbours in all the north of Scotland. The western coasts are, in general, bold and precipitous, and often rise up in mural cliffs, which are shivered into detached pinnacles and masses, or perforated by caverns and natural arches. When a storm approaches from the west, a sudden rolling of large

and sullen waves usually announces it several hours before it arrives; and, when it comes in contact with the country, it hurls enormous stones against the cliffs, and makes such a bellowing in the caverns as may be heard at the distance of 18 miles. Several fresh-water lakes, among which are those of Stennis, Orphir, Birsay, Skaill, and Aikerness, occur in the interior, and send off streams which abound in various species of trout, and have considerable power for the driving of machinery. But as no spot is further than 4½ miles from the sea, and by far the larger part of the area is not more than 2 miles, rivers, and all their luxuries of salmon, scenery, and varied vale, are necessarily unknown. The western district, though nowhere mountainous or wildly upland, has a considerable extent of hill and moor; and presents a much larger aggregate of waste land than might be anticipated from the comparative softness of its features. Among the hills, however, are some large fertile valleys, possessing the double advantage of a sheltered position and a loamy soil.

PONIEL WATER. See Douglas (The).

POOL, a village in the parish of Muckart, Perthshire. It stands on the road from Clackmannan to Perth, 2½ miles west of Crook-of-Devon. Population, 179. Houses, 49.

POOL-EWE. See Pollewe.

POOLTANTON. See Piltanton.

PORT. See Monteith (Port of).

PORT-ALLAN, a creek and small landing-place at the mouth of a burn which divides the parishes of Sorbie and Whithorn, in Wigtonshire.

PORT-ALLEN, or Pow-of-Errol, a small harbour in the frith of Tay, 1¼ mile south of the village of Errol, in Perthshire. It was formerly the scene of considerable rural commerce, but is now in a dilapidated state.

PORT-ASKAIG. See Askaig (Port).

PORT-BANNATYNE, a post-office village, 2½ miles north-north-west of Rothesay, in the island of Bute. It consists chiefly of an edificed terrace in the form of the segment of a circle round the head of Kaimes-bay; and looks out upon all the brilliance and beauty of the east end of the Kyles. The village has some good houses, presents a clean and tidy aspect, and is a choice summer-retreat of strangers for sea-bathing. Its stated inhabitants are maintained chiefly by herring-fishing, and possess about 25 boats. Population, 326. Houses, 81. See Kaimes-Castle and Bute (North).

PORT-CHARLOTTE, a post-office village in the parish of Kilchoman, in Islay, Argyleshire. It stands on the west coast of Lochindaal, opposite Laggan-point, and 16 miles south-west of Port-Askaig. It has an inn, a distillery, and an Independent chapel. Population about 400.

PORT-CORKRIE, a small bay on the west coast of the parish of Kirkmaiden, 5½ miles north-west of the Mull of Galloway, in Wigtonshire.

PORT-CUMMING. See Cummingston.

PORT-DOWNIE, the basin at the west end of the Union canal, in the parish of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. Across the locks, in its vicinity, below Port-Downie mill, is a magnificent viaduct of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway.

PORT-DUNDAS, a suburb of the north side of the city of Glasgow, in Lanarkshire. See Glasgow, and Forth and Clyde Canal.

PORT-EASY, a post-office fishing village, in the parish of Rathven, Banffshire. It stands nearly 2 miles east of Buckie, and has a population of about 500. It was known as a fishing station in 1727, but had then only 5 houses. About 30 large fishing-boats now belong to it.

PORT-EDGAR, a small harbour on the frith of Forth, in the parish of Dalmeny, Linlithgowshire. It is situated ¾ of a mile west of Queensferry, and 2 miles east of Hopetoun-house, and is noted as the place at which George IV. embarked, in 1822, for England.

PORT-EGLINTON, the Glasgow terminus of the Glasgow and Johnstone canal.

PORT-ELLON, or Port-Ellinor, a post-office village and small sea-port, on the south-east coast of Islay, 11 miles south-east of Bowmore, and directly opposite the island of Gigha. It is substantially built, and has a neat inn, and a very large distillery. The village was commenced in 1824, and, in that year, had only one erection; but now it numbers between 150 and 200 houses. A bay, at the head of which it stands, affords safe anchorage; and a commodious quay, on a rocky promontory near the middle of the bay, was constructed in 1826, and improved in 1832, by Campbell of Islay. The harbour has the important benefit also of a lighthouse; and is visited by the steamers which maintain a communication between Islay and Glasgow. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in fishing and agriculture. The village received its name in compliment to Lady Ellinor Campbell of Islay. Population, 904. Houses, 184.

PORT-ELPHINSTON, a village on the northern border of the parish of Kintore, in Aberdeenshire. It stands adjacent to the town of Inverury, and is included within the parliamentary boundaries of that burgh. It was formerly important from being situated at the head of the Aberdeen canal; and being still a convenient centre of trade, it has an extensive goods' station for the Great North of Scotland railway. Here also are very extensive grain mills and two saw-mills. The village has a numerously attended subscription school, and a prosperous new public library. Population, about 300.

PORTERSTOWN. See Keir.

PORT-FLOAT. See Float-Bay.

PORT-GILL. See Gill-Bay.

PORT-GLASGOW, a parish, containing a royal burgh of its own name, on the north coast of Renfrewshire. It is bounded by the frith of Clyde, and by the parishes of Kilmalcolm and Greenock. Its length and its breadth are each about a mile. A tract about 300 yards broad along the coast is low and flat; and the part of this not occupied by the town has long been disposed in gardens. The surface behind the flat tract rises steeply in two successive ridges of hill to an altitude of about 400 feet, and extends thence in a tableau of nearly the same altitude to the southern boundary. The face of the steep ascent is covered with wood and verdure, and presents a beautiful appearance to persons sailing along the Clyde; and the crown of it commands an extensive prospect, composed of nearly the same features as the prospect seen from the heights behind Greenock, and combining nearly all the elements of scenic brilliance in a manner equalled by few places in Britain. The soil of the low tract adjacent to the Clyde is very fertile, but that of the tableau is cold and barren. The bed of the Clyde opposite the parish is about 2 miles broad, and the greater part of it is dry at low water. The only noticeable edifice out of the town is Newark-castle, which we have described in our article on Newark. The Glasgow and Greenock railway traverses all the low tract of the parish; and is carried, in one part of it, across the beach on an extensive viaduct; and passes, in another part, through the southern wing of the town. Population of the parish in 1831, 5,192; in 1851, 7,017. Houses, 423. As-

assessed property in 1843, £12,550. Real rental of the part within the burgh in 1856, £17,717.

This parish is in the presbytery of Greenock, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Town-council of Glasgow. Stipend, £200, without a glebe or any allowance for house and garden. The parish church was built in 1823, at a cost of £3,000, and contains 1,200 sittings. There is also a quoad sacra parish church, called the church of Newark, and serving for the eastern burghal part of the quoad civilia parish. See NEWARK. There is a Free church, with 950 sittings; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £830 19s. 6¾d. There are also a United Presbyterian church, with 750 sittings; a Reformed Presbyterian church, with 300 sittings; an Episcopalian chapel, of commodious size; and a Roman Catholic chapel, with 300 sittings. The principal schools are the town school, with English, writing, mathematics, Latin, and French departments; the Free church school, with English, writing, and Latin departments; and the new academy, with English and Latin departments. All the tract now forming the parish of Port-Glasgow was formerly included in the parish of Kilmalcolm; and it was constituted a separate parish in 1695.

PORT-GLASGOW, a post-town, a sea-port, and a parliamentary burgh, stands on the low level tract of the parish of Port-Glasgow, contiguous to the frith of Clyde, 2¼ miles east-south-east of Greenock, and 20 west-north-west of Glasgow. It presents an aspect of much neatness and regularity. Its streets are straight, spacious, and well-edificed; and most of them are disposed in lines parallel to one another, or at right angles. The houses, for the most part, are lofty, symmetrical, and uniform; and they have a light appearance either from the character of their masonry, or from being white-washed. The town-house, together with court-hall and prison, forms a fine range of buildings, with a tetrastyle Doric portico, surmounted by a handsome spire, rising to the height of 150 feet. The custom-house is commodious. The parish church is a plain quadrangular pile, with a tasteful interior. The Episcopalian chapel is an elegant edifice, built in 1856, at a cost of nearly £4,000, and endowed with a further sum of £10,000, by Miss Stewart. The entire appearance of the town, either as seen from the Clyde, or as seen interiorly, is much superior to that of most Scottish towns of its size. The environs also are beautiful, and contain some elegant villas with pleasure grounds.

The harbours of Port-Glasgow are of easy access, very capacious, and completely sheltered. Two harbours on the west are substantially built, and have ample quays and sheds, together with a graving dock, originally built in 1762, and improved in recent years at a great expense. Quays also front the Clyde for the accommodation of steamers; and the fair-way there, though much narrowed by the vicinity of skerrics, is well indicated by buoys and beacons. An expanse on the east, which was originally a bay, called the bay of Newark, and which naturally possessed much adaptation to harbour purposes, was converted in 1834 and following years into a wet dock of 12 acres in area, at the cost of about £40,000. Along the shore and still further east are ponds and spacious enclosures for receiving timber. The ship harbours are advantageously situated with reference to the deep water way of the frith; and the wet dock has capacity to keep the largest ship-going vessels always afloat.

Port-Glasgow is an independent port. Its custom-house relation extends, on the south side of the Clyde, from the Greenock whale-fishery buildings eastward to a place called Blantyre, at Bishopton-house; and on the north side of the Clyde, from the point of the hill of Ardmore eastward to the west end of the hill of Dumbuck. Its only considerable creek is Dumbarton. The local dues levied at it in 1852, exclusive of those levied at Dumbarton, amounted to £2,846. The customs' duties levied at it, in the average of the years 1840–1844, amounted to £99,317; and in the average of the years 1845–1849, to £141,178. The tonnage belonging to it, in the average of the years 1840–1844, was 12,918; in the average of the years 1845–1849, 12,860; and in the year 1856, 4,449 in 49 sailing vessels, and 1,801 in 12 steam-vessels. The trade of the port in the year 1855, with the small exception of 267 tons inwards, was all done in British vessels; and it comprised, in the coasting department, a tonnage of 5,371 inwards and 4,143 outwards, —and, in the foreign and colonial department, a tonnage of 38,543 inwards and 40,937 outwards. The coasting trade was at one time extensive; but the great bulk of it was absorbed by Glasgow after the deepening of the Clyde. More than one-half of the present trade, exclusive of the coasting department, is with British North America; about a fourth is with the West Indies; and the remainder is with the United States, the Mediterranean, and the East Indies. A very prominent article of import, for a long period, has been North American timber, the quantity of it in the year ranging from 16,000 to 30,000 tons. The articles of export, and the declared value of them, in the year 1851, were coals, £3,193; cottons, £4,005; linens, £7,545; silks, £53, woollen, £2,192; fish, £36; haberdashery and millinery, £3,162; hardwares and cutlery, £500; iron and steel, £11,647; machinery and mill-work, £233; all other articles, £23,244.

There are in Port-Glasgow extensive manufactures of ropes and sail-cloth, works for making chain-cables, foundries for iron goods and anchors, a sugar-refinery, and building-yards for large sailing-vessels and steamers. The town has offices of the Royal Bank, the Union Bank, and the City of Glasgow Bank, nine insurance agencies, and six shipping business agencies. A weekly market is held on Friday, and an annual fair on the third Tuesday of July. The principal inns are the Black Bull and the Buck's Head. Very frequent daily communication is enjoyed by railway trains in transit between Greenock and Glasgow. There are in the town a public library, a female benevolent society, and some other institutions.

Port-Glasgow was originally intended to be the sea-port of Glasgow. The authorities of that city, in the latter part of the 17th century, desiderating the extension of their commerce, and not dreaming of such an elaborate process as the deepening of the Clyde, resolved to form a harbour at some convenient point on the upper frith; and with this view, in 1668, they purchased 22 acres of the ground then lying unedificed on the bay of Newark, and now occupied by the town of Port-Glasgow. A charter was obtained from the Crown erecting the place into a free port and a burgh of barony. Rapid progress was made. In 1710, Port-Glasgow was constituted the principal custom-house port of the Clyde, and soon afterward, the town expanded beyond its own proper limits, and came into contact with the village of Newark, then belonging as a burgh of barony to Hamilton of Wishaw. Port-Glasgow thus became two burghs of barony, subject to two different superiors. In order to remedy this inconvenience, and at the same time to improve the place, there was passed, in 1775, an act of parliament, which gave it a municipality consisting of 13 councillors, therein called trustees, including two bailies, and which, at the same time, made provision for supplying the

town with fresh water, for paving, cleaning, and watching the streets, for erecting public markets, and for repairing the quays. These powers were enlarged by a statute passed in 1803, which also provided for the erection of a new court-house, a jail, and other public buildings. By the burgh reform act of 1833, the number of the council was reduced to 9, consisting of a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 ordinary members. The jurisdiction is exercised by the magistrates directly; and in civil cases, it is unlimited in point of extent. A justice of peace court also is held on every alternate Monday; and there are fourteen justices of peace resident in the town and its neighbourhood. In 1833, the property of the burgh had a value of £31,841; the debt amounted to £26,925; the revenue was £1,889; and the expenditure was £2,520. Since that time the revenue has gradually increased, insomuch that in 1841 it was £2,917, and in 1856, £3,418. Port-Glasgow unites with Dumbarton, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Kilmarnock, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1856, 212. Population in 1841, 6,973; in 1851, 6,986. Houses, 418.

PORT-GORDON, a post-office village and small seaport in the parish of Rathven, Banffshire. It stands 2½ miles south-west of Buckie, and 3½ east-south-east of the mouth of the Spey. A small brook divides it into two parts,—Port-Gordon proper on the east, and Port-Tannachie on the west. The place has a tolerably good harbour, and is a creek of the port of Banff. The amount of local dues levied at it is about £290 a-year. It does considerable business in exporting grain, and in importing salt and coals; and it has a fishery which employs about 7 large boats and 10 small ones. Population, 457.

PORT-GOWER, a neat fishing-village in the parish of Loth, on the east coast of Sutherlandshire. It stands on the road from Inverness to Wick, 2½ miles south-west of Helmsdale. It is the site of the parish school-house, and has a comfortable and agreeably situated inn. Most of the villagers are active fishermen; and others cultivate pendicles of land. Population, 236. Houses, 40.

PORT-HOPETOUN, the basin at the Edinburgh end of the Union canal. See EDINBURGH.

PORTINCROSS. See KILBRIDE (WEST).

PORTKALE. See PORT-PATRICK.

PORT-KINGSTON. See KINGSTON-PORT.

PORT-KNOCKIE, a post-office village and large fishing-station at the northern extremity of the parish of Rathven, Banffshire. It stands 1¼ mile east of Findochtie, 1¾ mile west-north-west of Cullen, and 4½ miles north-east of Buckie. It was commenced in 1677. It has about 70 large boats and 27 small ones employed in fishing. A chapel of ease, called Seafield-church, was built here by subscription about the year 1840, and contains 450 sittings. A school-house also was built here, and endowed with £10 a-year, by the Earl of Seafield. The village, though politically within the parish of Rathven, is ecclesiastically within the parish of Cullen, but was itself, together with a district around it, temporarily a quoad sacra parish. The population of this in 1841 was 1,085, and the population of the village itself is about 800.

PORTLETHEN, a fishing-village in the parish of Banchory-Devenick, Kincardineshire. It stands 1¼ mile south-south-west of Findon, and 8 miles north-north-east of Stonehaven; and it has a station on the Aberdeen railway, 8 miles from Aberdeen. Here is an Establishment place of worship, which contains 460 sittings, and was constituted a quoad sacra parish church by the court of teinds in July 1856. Population, 265. Houses, 51.

PORTLICH, a village on the coast of the parish of Kilmuir-Easter, Ross-shire. Its inhabitants in former times were almost all fishers, but most of those of the present day are employed in various kinds of trades. Population, 96. Houses, 24.

PORT-LOGAN, a post-office village and small seaport on the west coast of the parish of Kirkmaiden, in Wigtonshire. It stands at the head of Portnessock bay, 14 miles south of Stranraer. It is a creek of the port of Stranraer; and the amount of local dues levied at it is about £30 a-year. Its quay affords safe harbourage, but can be reached only at some states of the tide. Logan-house, in the vicinity, is an interesting old mansion. Population of the village, about 180.

PORTMAHOMACK, a post-office village and small seaport within Tarbet-ness, in the parish of Tarbet, Ross-shire. It stands on the north side of the long narrow peninsula which forms the south screen of the outer part of the Dornoch frith; and is south-west by west of Tarbet-ness, 11 miles east-north-east of Tain, and 15 miles north-east by north of Cromarty. It is a creek of the port of Inverness; and the amount of local dues levied at it amounts to about £55 a-year. It has a pier 350 feet long in a direct line, and 70 feet more in deflected line, erected at the expense of £3,168. Considerable trade is done in the exportation of farm produce; and a herring fishery is carried on to an extent which employs nearly 100 boats. Population, 479. Houses, 112.

PORT-MARY BAY, a creek in the parish of Rerwick, Kirkcudbrightshire, 5 miles east of the entrance of Kirkcudbright-bay, 6 miles south-east of the town of Kirkcudbright, and 1½ mile south of Dundrennan abbey. It was Queen Mary's place of embarkation on her flight to England. The vale leading to it from the abbey, her place of temporary refuge after the fight of Langside, is sequestered and beautiful. The margin of the creek is overhung by rugged and precipitous cliffs, which impart to the scene an aspect of wildness and solemnity.

PORTMOAK, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kinnesswood and the village of Scotlandwell, on the east side of Kinross-shire. It lies between Lochleven and Fifeshire; and is bounded by the parishes of Cleish, Kinross, Orwell, Strathmiglo, Falkland, Leslie, Kinglassie, Auchterderran, and Ballingray. A farm belonging to it, and measuring about 140 acres, lies isolated within Kinglassie. The main body consists of two distinct and almost dissevered parts. The larger section lies all on the east side of Loch-Leven, is bounded along the south by the river Leven, and measures, in extreme length, from north-north-west to south-south-east, 5 miles, and in extreme breadth 3½ miles. The smaller section lies principally along the south side of Loch-Leven, is connected with the former section by a neck of only 3 furlongs at the mouth of the river Leven, and measures, in extreme length, from west-north-west to east-south-east, 5 miles, and in mean breadth about 6 or 7 furlongs. The superficial extent of the whole parish is about 6,404 Scottish acres. West Lomond-hill occupies a large part of the area in the north-east; it rises in beautiful undulations on the north-north-east, and breaks precipitously down at the opposite end; it extends in a ridge whose summit-line is from 1½ mile to 2¼ miles distant from the east side of Loch-Leven; and it attains an extreme altitude of about 1,030 feet above sea-level, and, over a large part of its fine braes, is subject to the plough. Benartie-hill, very similar in configuration to the former height, and not much inferior to it in elevation, draws its summit-line along

the southern boundary, parallel to the south side of Loch-Leven, and at a distance of from 4½ to 10 furlongs. The part of the parish not occupied by these heights and their skirts, consists of narrow hanging plains at their base. The whole surface is a rich landscape of braes, crags, fine meadows, fertile fields, and thriving plantations, reflecting their beautiful features from the mirror of Loch-Leven. Nearly all the good screen-scenery of that fine lake, in fact, lies within Portmoak. See LEVEN (LOCH). Between two-thirds and three-fourths of the whole area are arable; about 300 acres are under plantation, and probably the same number are in meadow; and what remains is nearly all hill-pasture. The soil of most of the arable grounds is light, early, and exceedingly fertile. Limestone occurs in great abundance, and is quarried and burnt to the amount of about 4,000 tons of carbonate in the year. Sandstone abounds, but is not quarried. Ironstone of excellent quality and also coal, were recently begun to be worked. Copious springs of pure water are numerous on the Loch-Leven side of West Lomond; and in one place, near the village of Scotland-well, three, which are situated within 400 yards of one another, emit as much water as, with a suitable fall, would drive a mill. There are three principal landowners. The estimated value of raw produce in 1839 was £30,126. Assessed property in 1843, £8,468 4s. 3d. The parish is traversed by the branch railway and the eastward roads from Kinross. Population in 1831, 1,554; in 1851, 1,550. Houses, 338.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kinross, and synod of Fife. Patron, Sir Grahame Montgomery, Bart. Stipend, £264 11s. 4d.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £87 17s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £25 fees. The parish church was built in 1840, and contains 850 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 300; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £105 11s. 9d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Balgedie, with an attendance of about 350. There are 3 non-parochial schools and 2 small public libraries. Andrew Winton the chronicler, John Douglas the first protestant Archbishop of St. Andrews, and Michael Bruce the poet, were natives of Portmoak; and the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine one of the founders of the Secession, was its minister during a number of the years of his connexion with the Established church. A neat monument to the memory of Michael Bruce was erected in 1842 in the churchyard of Portmoak.

PORT-MONTEITH. See MONTEITH (PORT OF).

PORTMONTGOMERY. See PORTPATRICK.

PORTMORE. See EDDLESTONE and KIRKCOLM.

PORTMURRAY. See PORTPATRICK.

PORTNACROISH. See BALLACHULISH.

PORTNACULTER (River of), the former name of the Dornoch frith, on the boundary between Sutherlandshire and Ross-shire.

PORTNACURRACH. See IONA.

PORTNAFEARNIN. See COLONSAY.

PORTNAHAVEN, a fishing-village, and a quoad sacra parish, at the south-west extremity of Islay. The village is picturesquely situated in a sheltered and rocky nook of a tempestuous bay at the point of the peninsula of the Rinns, 24 miles south-west of Port-Askaig. It consists of about 60 slated houses; and is protected by an island across the entrance of the bay from the fierce winds and surges which beat in from the west. On this island—around which mariners are menaced with dangers inferior only to those of the passage round the north of the continent—a lighthouse was erected in 1825. It stands in N. lat. 55° 24′; W. long. 6° 29′; and is elevated 150 feet above high water.—The quoad sacra parish was first detached by the church courts from the parish of Kilchoman, and then reconstituted in 1849 by the court of teinds. The parish church is a parliamentary one, with the usual appurtenances of a parliamentary church. There is also a Free church preaching-station; and the amount raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £24 5s. 8d. There is an endowed school. Population of the quoad sacra parish in 1841, 1,271. Houses, 242.

PORTNAMURLOCH. See OSCAR'S BAY.

PORTNAUL. See INCHINNAN.

PORTNESSOCK, a bay, 1½ mile broad at the entrance, and extending 1 mile inland, on the west coast of Kirkmaiden, Wigtonshire. It is 9 miles distant from the Mull of Galloway. See PORT-LOGAN.

PORT-NOCKIE. See PORT-KNOCKIE.

PORTOBELLO, a post-town and parliamentary burgh, partly in the parish of South Leith, but chiefly in the parish of Duddingston, Edinburghshire. It stands on the coast of the frith of Forth, and on the road from Edinburgh to Berwick, 2½ miles west-north-west of Musselburgh, 2½ south-east by east of Leith, and 3 east of Edinburgh. Previous to 1762 its site and the lands around it were a moorish furzy waste, called the Figgate-whins, of no value whatever for any agricultural purpose, and differing from a desert chiefly by the presence of one human dwelling. But in that year, they were let to a tenant at a rent equal to about £11 sterling, and a few months afterwards, sold to Baron Muir for about £1,500. Parts of them now began to be feued out at £3 per acre; and so early as 1804, some portions were sub-feued at a perpetual rent of £40 per acre. Even the solitary human abode which sat amid their original waste, and was destined to give its name to the town, had a comparatively recent origin, and still stands on the south-west side of High-street nearly opposite Regent-street, an object of peculiar interest to the towns-people, and of curiosity to strangers. The building is an humble cottage; it was used as an hostelry for foot-travellers on a road which led out from the Fishwives' causeway, across the whins toward Musselburgh; and, according to tradition, it was built by a sailor, or marine, who had served under Admiral Vernon, in the South American expedition of 1739, and was called by him Porto-Bello, in memory of his having acted a part in the capture of the town of that name in America. In 1765, Mr. William Jamieson, the feuar under Baron Muir, discovered near the Figgate-burn, a valuable bed of clay; and he erected on the banks of the stream, first a brick and tile work, and afterwards an earthenware manufactory. These public works gave rise to a small village, and co-operated with other and subsequent works to swell the village into a small town. About the beginning of the century, the beauty of the beach, the fineness of its sands, and its general eligibility as a bathing-place, began to draw the attention of the citizens of Edinburgh; and thenceforth many neat dwelling-houses and numerous villas began to be built for the accommodation of summer visitors, converting the town into a fashionable watering-place.

Portobello is but partially compact; for some of its street-lines are not completely edificed, and at least two in the plan of it have not yet a house. The whole, including both real and projected, forms a belt along the margin of the beach 7 furlongs in length by from 200 to 350 yards in breadth, with one large and several smaller projections from the landward side into the interior. The principal street forms the edge of the belt, and extends from north-west to south-east; bearing, over its north-

west end, the name of High-street, and over the remaining part the name of Abercorn-street. The two parts of the thoroughfare, though each straight in itself, are a quarter-point or two from being on a line with each other; and both are spacious, and extend along the Edinburgh and Berwick road. The Figgate-burn intersects the town near the north-west end; the only parts on the Leith side of the stream being a kind of street of no great length along the Fishwives' causeway, and an area of about 400 square yards disposed in partially edificed thoroughfares. The principal street-line south-east of the burn sends off at brief intervals, and generally at right angles, alleys and streets to the beach. These are 12 or 13 in number; those on the north-west are narrow, and belong to the early periods of the town's existence; and those in the middle district, and toward the south-east, become increasingly elegant, and at the same time increasingly unedificed, or streets *in futurum*, as the distance recedes from the burn. The principal—mentioning them in regular order—bear the names of Tower, Bath, Regent, Wellington, Melville, Pitt, John, James, and Hamilton streets. The centre of the town, or what in old times would have been called the cross, is a point at which the principal thoroughfare is divided into its two parts, and whence Bath-street goes off to the sea, and a spacious beautiful street called Brighton-street runs 400 yards to the south-west. Brighton-street is crossed near its head by an elegant imitation of the frequent street-refinements of Edinburgh,—a crescent bearing the name of Brighton, and presenting its front or concavity toward the sea. So formidable an array of street-lines, disposed over so great a space, would seem to indicate no small magnitude of town, and a very considerable amount of population. But much of its area is open ground, much is occupied by garden-plots or villa enclosures, and much is rather a sprinkling of houses separately produced by individual taste or caprice, than a collection of edifices upon any preconcerted plan. Yet most of the newer parts, or parts built since about the year 1815, are comparatively regular both in their street-lines and in their houses, and promise to combine with future extensions to render Portobello one of the neatest, or even one of the most elegant, second-rate provincial towns in Great Britain. The extensive brick-work which figured so prominently in the origination of the town, has contributed much to disfigure it by tempting the construction of many of the houses with bricks. But, over by much the greater part of the area, the building material is the same beautiful light-coloured sandstone which gives so pervading a charm to the architecture of the metropolis; and, as the brick edifices decay, it will probably be used for the houses which succeed them, and be allowed the universal adoption it deserves.

The public buildings of the town hardly correspond, in either numbers or elegance, with its importance. The most curious is a ruinous tower which overlooks the beach, and is situated a little south-east of the foot of Tower-street. This is a fantastic pile, built by an eccentric gentleman, who was one of the earliest subfeuars under Mr. Jamieson. Antique carved stones appear in the cornices and the windows, and are alleged to have belonged partly to the cross of Edinburgh, and partly to the dilapidated ecclesiastical piles of St. Andrews. An excellent suite of hot and cold salt-water baths was erected in 1806, at the cost of £4,000; and overlooks the beach between the foot of Bath-street and that of Regent-street. An edifice at the head of Bath street was once an assembly-room, but is now an inn. A proposal is at present a-foot for erecting a large elegant public hall. The places of worship—which are, an Establishment church, a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, an Episcopalian chapel, a Congregational chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel—are all substantial buildings, several of them neat; and the Episcopalian chapel, situated in an open space south of Abercorn-street, shows well for having a good site. Lodgings of every variety, and accommodations of all sorts usual at such places, exist for the use of sea-bathers, and all classes of summer residents and visitors. Many of the private houses are the homes of capitalists and annuitants who have adopted Portobello as their constant retreat, and who people it in sufficient numbers to give its resident or unshifting population a tone of selectness and elegance. In winter, the town is far from having the forsaken aspect which pervades a mere sea-bathing station; and in summer, it has an animation and a gaiety superior to any other sea-bathing station on the east coast of Scotland. Its nearness to Edinburgh, its facilities of communication with all Mid-Lothian, the beauty of its environs, the near neighbourhood to it of many pleasant promenades, and the breadth and brilliance of the scenery around it, from Arthur's seat to North Berwick-law and to Fifeshire, combine with its interior advantages to render it a place of no common attraction. The sea-beach contiguous to it also is remarkably fine bathing-ground, comprising sands smoother than a pavement, nearly half-a-mile broad at low water, and provided at all times with wheeled bathing-machines. In 1822, George IV. reviewed on these sands a large body of yeomen-cavalry and such of the Highland clans as had assembled to welcome his visit to Scotland.

Portobello, in spite of its name, is no sea-port, and neither has, nor probably ever will have, any seaward trade. A small harbour was constructed at the mouth of the Figgate-burn, by Mr. Jamieson, soon after his discovery of the clay-bed; but it never was of much use except for boats, and is now ruinous; nor could another harbour, such as might admit vessels of small burden, be constructed without heavy expense. The manufactories of the town, however, are of some importance, and comprise extensive potteries, brick and tile works, glass works, the workshops of artizans, and a paper-mill. The town has a branch of the Royal Bank. The North British railway passes through the landward outskirts, and has a station at the head of Brighton-street, affording frequent daily communication. Omnibuses also ply from the centre of the town to Edinburgh many times a-day; and others are in transit to and from Musselburgh. In 1839, a valuable oyster-bed was discovered direct out from the sands. The town is governed by a provost, two bailies, and six councillors. Its police affairs are regulated by an act passed in 1850. There are a gas-work and water-works, and measures are in progress toward a thorough drainage. But the town has no public property or corporate revenue. It unites with Leith and Musselburgh in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1856, 306. Annual value of real property in 1856–7, £17,452. Population in 1831, 3,170; in 1851, 3,497. Houses, 581. Population of the Duddingston section in 1851, 3,435. Houses, 568.

PORT-OF-ALLAN. See ALLAN (PORT OF).

PORT-OF-MONTEITH. See MONTEITH (PORT OF).

PORT-PATRICK, a parish, containing the post-town of Portpatrick, and part of the post-office village of Lochans, on the west coast of Wigtonshire. It is bounded by the Irish channel, and by the parishes of Leswalt, Inch, and Stoneykirk. Its length

westward is 4½ miles; its greatest breadth is 4 miles; and its area is about 16 square miles. The coast for about a mile on the north extends nearly due north and south, but elsewhere wends to the south-east. Over its whole extent, it is bold, rocky, and dangerous to navigation, presenting a line of natural rampart, interrupted only by four or five little bays, and comprising a series of cliffs and shelving rocks pierced with caves, torn with fissures, or notched with protuberances, and rising, in many instances, to the altitude of from 100 to 130 feet. The little bays have the capacity of mere creeks, yet possess pleasant features, and, in a certain degree, or in given winds, afford safe entrance and shelter to vessels. Killantringan bay touches, or partly forms, the northern boundary; Portkale and Portmurray, the next bay and a twin one, are 1¾ mile to the south; and Port-Patrick and Castle bays are respectively 1¾ and 1 mile from the southern boundary. Portmurray, though separated from Portkale by only a slender promontory, has a beach entirely different,—its composition being of the fine soft sand of freestone, while that of the others' beach is the grit and small boulders of primitive rock. A glen which comes down to the head of Portmurray, and brings to the sea the silvery waters of a brook, is pronounced by the writer of the New Statistical Account, "the most picturesque in Galloway;" its stream making "a very pretty wild waterfall," and its sides being traversed by walks which are "very tastefully cut, and connect the two bays with the present mansion-house of Dunskey, situated about a mile distant on the height." The interior of the parish is all elevated, and attains its greatest altitude about 3 miles from the coast. The surface is either hilly or irregularly undulated, exhibiting scarcely any level ground except in a few small tracts of peat moss. Most of the slopes are gradual, but a few are too steep to permit the traction of the plough, and many, especially the loftier ones, are flecked or jagged with bare rock. Most of the hills are tabular, but a few are cupolar or conical. The loftier ones are called the fells of the farms to which they severally belong; and the loftiest of all, Cairnpat, is the highest ground in the Rhinns of Galloway, and commands a very extensive and diversified prospect. See CAIRNPAT. The prevailing rocks are greywacke, greywacke slate, and alum slate; the first of which is quarried as a building material. The soil is almost everywhere moorish or mossy; and, where cultivated, it has become a brown mould, or a blackish moss, streaked or interworked with a marly clay, taken up by the plough from the subsoil. Mosses abound, and, even on the hill tops, are frequently 6 or 7 feet deep. Nearly two-thirds of the whole area are in a higher or lower sense arable; about one-third is waste or pastoral; and about 300 acres are under plantation. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1838 was £9,250. Assessed property in 1843, £3,184 18s. 2d. The principal antiquity is Dunskey castle, the ancient seat of the family of Blair, but now a ruin. It stands on the brink of a giddy precipice, at the head of Castle bay; it was anciently secured, on the land side, by a ditch and drawbridge; and, previous to the invention of artillery, it must have been impregnable. In its vicinity are a streamlet and a cave which were long esteemed, even down to a comparatively recent period, to possess some magic properties of healing. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,239; in 1851, 1,963. Houses, 280.

This parish is in the presbytery of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway. Patron, Blair of Dunskey. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £30. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with about £25 fees. The parish church was built in 1842, and contains 800 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 220; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £101 4s. 8½d. There are several non-parochial schools, and a parochial library. St. Patrick is alleged, in one of the monstrous legends of the dark ages, to have crossed from Ireland to the haven of Port-Patrick in a single stride; and he was adopted by the ancient Christian or Roman Catholic natives as the tutelary of the place. Hence the name Port-Patrick. A chapel dedicated to St. Patrick, and called Chapel-Patrick, formerly stood either on the site of the original parish church or near it. The barony of Portree, within which were the village and haven of Port-Patrick, belonged anciently to the family of Adair of Kilhilt; and, at the end of James VI.'s reign, it passed to Hugh Montgomery, Viscount of Airds, in the county of Down; and, for a considerable period, it remained in his family. Lord Montgomery speedily obtained the erection of the village into a burgh-of-barony, and imposed on it the name of Port-Montgomery, —a name which it for some time wore. Hitherto all the lands which constitute the present parish had belonged to the parish of Inch, and were called the Black Quarter of Inch. But, in 1628, a charter, granted by Charles I., detached them—consisting of Portree, Kilhilt, and Sorbies—from that parish,—erected them into a separate parochial jurisdiction, —ordained that a church which was then in the course of erection in the burgh-of-barony should be the parish-church,—and constituted the church a rectory under the patronage of the lord of the manor; and another charter, which was dated two years later, and which suppressed the abbey of Saulseat, granted as endowment for the new parish the unappropriated revenues of the parish churches of Saulseat and Kirkmaiden, which had belonged to the abbey.

The TOWN of PORT-PATRICK is a small seaport, situated near the middle of the coast of the parish of Port-Patrick, 6½ miles south-west of Stranraer, 34¼ west of Wigton, 56½ south-south-west of Ayr, 75 west-south-west of Dumfries, 90½ south-south-west of Glasgow, and 131¼ south-west of Edinburgh. It stands directly opposite the Irish port of Donaghadee, at the distance of only 21 miles; and the navigation across is free from every obstruction of ground, or particular exposure to winds. The site of the town is peculiar. A curve of high ground, composed of soil-clad hills in the landward parts and of bold naked cliffs toward the sea, sweeps so completely round it, or sends the cliffy ends so far past it in abutments upon the sea, that not a peep of the outer world can be obtained, except right forward across the channel to the coast of Ireland. The declivities of the semicircle or amphitheatre are, at the sides of the little enclosed bay, steep and impracticable; and, even behind the town, except where a streamlet has cleft them into a cleugh and ploughed down a path for the highway, they are sufficiently rapid to give the whole enclosed space the appearance of a large quarry, or the half of a huge bowl. Neither by land nor northward or southward by the sea, is the town seen till it is almost entered; and from either position, especially from the latter, it has an aspect of dreariness and of remarkable seclusion which make a stranger from either the gay city, or the broad and bounding landscape, recoil from the idea of its ever becoming his home. Yet, though the nest in which it sits is almost as bare of embellishment as the bald head of a hill of the hardest primitive rock, it basks in a south-westerly exposure, and during high winds from most points of the compass, is enviably snug Most of the houses are of recent date; and all are

built of the greywacke of the adjacent rocks. The newest and principal street is about 350 yards in length; it commences near the centre of the basin at the harbour, runs up toward the gorge or incision in the hill-screen, and carries out the road to Stranraer; and it has on its south side, the manse, the church, and the burying-ground. The street next in importance is bisected by the former nearly in the middle, has a slight curvature in its direction, and overlooks the harbour. Some smaller streets lie behind these.

The harbour of Port-Patrick lies open to winds which blow about eight months in the year, and is exposed to a swell, which sometimes rolls into it with great violence. It was long a mere natural inlet, without any projecting elbow or sheltered recess; and the vessels which frequented it required to be of flat-bottomed construction, and were drawn a-ground and re-launched at every voyage. But a pier of a kind then thought to be one of the finest in Britain, was built at it; and before 1790 a reflecting lighthouse was erected to correspond with one previously existing on the opposite coast at Donaghadee. In 1821 an artificial harbour on a grand scale was begun to be constructed. Its form is nearly that of a horse-shoe; the sides running out into piers, which slightly curve toward each other, and according to the plan have jetties near their extremities, and approach there within 180 feet of each other. On one side of the enclosed basin the old pier of 1774 projects inward on a line nearer the land than the centre of the basin; and on the other side is a large rock or skerry rising above the surface of the water, and partially protecting the space within from the wind and swell at the entrance. The harbour is thus divided into an outer and an inner harbour; and the passage from the former to the latter, between the old pier and the skerry, has a width of 105 feet. The dimensions of the entire harbour, outer and inner, are about 710 feet by 495 feet. The depth of the outer harbour is from 4 feet to 20 feet at low water spring tides; and that of the inner harbour is on the average about 6½ feet; but that over a bank in the passage between them is only 2½ feet at low water spring tides. The parapets of the new piers are formed of large blocks of grey limestone from Wales; and that of the southern one terminates in a semicircular sweep, within which rises a handsome lighthouse of the same material, and 46 feet high. The construction of the works was carried on till they were nearly complete, with the exception of the north pier-head and jetty; and it was then relinquished in consequence of doubts and discussions respecting the suitableness of Port-Patrick as a packet-station to Ireland. But in 1843 some improvements were added; and in August 1856, a minute was issued by the government to the effect that, if railways shall be formed to connect Port-Patrick with Glasgow and Dumfries, and to connect Donaghadee with Belfast, and if a steamboat service suitable for passengers and mails shall be established by commercial adventure, without any other public aid than a reasonable charge for carrying the mails, the government will complete previous improvements or form such new ones, both at Port-Patrick and at Donaghadee, as may be necessary to render the harbours entirely safe and good. The amount already expended on the harbour-works of Port-Patrick since 1821 is about £200,000.

Port-Patrick, both as a seaport and as a town, owes nearly all its importance to its commanding the shortest communication from Britain to Ireland. A weekly mail across the channel was established at it in 1662; some trade with Ireland resulted from the formation of the pier in 1774; and a great increase of business arose from the constructing of the new harbour and the employment of steamers. It now for some time was an important mart for the exchange of linens, horses, cattle, and lime from Ireland, for the cotton goods of Glasgow and Manchester, and for the coals of Ayrshire. Something was done also in ship-building, and in the small trades dependent on the general business of the port. But the establishment of the direct mail communication between the Clyde and Belfast did Port-Patrick severe damage, reducing it suddenly to insignificance; and now its best circumstance is the simple hope of becoming once more the throughlet of the speediest communication between all Scotland and the north of Ireland. A line of electric telegraph, from Port-Patrick to Donaghadee, was laid across the channel on the 23d of May, 1853. A branch of the City of Glasgow bank was established in the town in 1857. Port-Patrick was at one time noted for irregular marriages, serving in a small way for fugitive lovers from Ireland as Gretna has so largely done for those from the west of England. A dreadful shipwreck of a Glasgow and Liverpool steamer, the Orion, occurred, a few years ago, in fine weather, with the effect of the loss of many lives, about ¼ of a mile north of Port-Patrick. The town of Port-Patrick was erected, in the first half of the 17th century, into a burgh-of-barony; but its charter has been little more than a dead letter. Population in 1841, 996; in 1851, 1,038. Houses, 124.

PORTRACKFORD. See DUMFRIES.

PORTRAMSAY. See LISMORE.

PORTREE, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, in the Skye district of Inverness-shire. It comprehends the islands of Rasay and Rona, and a large district on the east coast of Skye. Its greatest length, measured from north-north-west to south-south-east along Skye, is nearly 18 miles, but measured from north to south along Rona and Rasay, is 20 miles; its greatest breadth, including the ferry to Rasay, is about 12 miles; and its superficial extent has been estimated at 41,900 acres. The islands of Rasay and Rona will be separately described. The coast of Skye district is bounded by the sound of Rasay, and by the parishes of Strath, Bracadale, and Snizort. It is a very slender oblong, quite serrated in its outline on the east by frequent indentations of the sea, and possessing a mean breadth of not more than 3 miles. The principal bays are Loch-Portree, 5½ miles from the northern extremity; Loch-Sligichan, 7 miles farther south; and Loch-Inord, at the southern extremity; and each of these is from 2½ to 3¼ miles in length. The coast, at the head of the lochs, and in a few other places, is low, and terminates in a sandy, silty, or clayey beach; but, in general, it is bold and picturesque; and, occasionally, it becomes soaring, stupendously mural, and not a little sublime. The cliffs, toward the mouth of Loch-Portree, in particular, are singularly imposing, and form the commencement of a most magnificent range of coast-scenery, which stretches along all the north of the parish, and away to near the extremity of Snizort. The cliffs on the north side of the loch exhibit one specimen which closely resembles Salisbury-crags at Edinburgh; but they, at the same time, present much variety of form, and rise emulously aloft, cliff behind cliff, crag beyond crag, stupendous in height and impressive in their grandeur. A very steep declivity of about ¼ of a mile in length on the sides of these vast rocks overhangs precipices which fall sheer down to the sea, and is powdered over with blocks and masses which have fallen from the cliffs above; yet, on account of the excellence of its pasture, and in spite of

AYR



LOCH RYAN



KIRKCUDBRIGHT



PORT PATRICK



DUMFRIES



ANNAN



an occasional loss by a fall from its seaward edge, is every summer used as grazing ground for milk cows. At the head of Loch-Portree rises the monarch-mountain of the parish, called Ait-Suidhe-Thuin, or Fingal's sitting-place; because, according to tradition, that hero was accustomed, from a green hillock on its summit, to survey and direct the chase. It rises at first with an easy and gentle ascent, but becomes steep as it approaches the top; it attains an altitude of more than 2,000 feet above sea-level, and commands a view of nearly all the west coast of Ross-shire, of the greater part of the Skye and Long-Island groups of the Hebrides, and of multitudinous and picturesque forkings and disseverments of the Deucaledonian sea; and, over all its surface, with the exception of brown and rocky acclivities toward its summit, it is either finely pastoral or covered with crops, and is distributed into a variety of farms. On the east side of Loch-Portree rises Bendeanavaig, 'the hill of defence,' nearly equal to the former mountain in altitude, and capped, like it, with a green hillock. This height is so remarkable in form as to be a sure landmark to mariners; it is perforated in its seaward base with caverns, which the tides wash, and where wild pigeons and sea-fowl nestle; and, athwart its rapid declivities, which overhang the sea, are numerous conical rocks, green or heathy on their tops, and interspersed with pastoral hollows and ravines. A range of hills of various heights and forms runs from north to south along the whole interior boundary of the parish; and another range, quite parallel to it, and broken only by the principal inlets of the sea, runs from end to end along the coast. These ranges enclose between them a long glen, or concatenated series of vales, traversed by streams which run at right angles to the head of the lochs; and with very unimportant exceptions, they are covered with rich verdure from base to summit, and abounding in rills and rivulets, each with its tiny dell or ravine, they combine, with the windings of the long glen, the sweeps of the marine lochs, and the variety and grandeur of the coast, to exhibit a profusion of picturesque landscape. Wood, however, is exceedingly scarce, and does not seem to thrive either as coppice or as plantation. Of several fresh-water lakes, the most considerable are Loch-Fad and Loch-Leathen, each probably about two miles in circumference, and both stored with fish, very highly situated, and quite romantic in their scenery. A streamlet from Loch-Leathen falls sheer over an extraordinarily high precipice, and forms a cascade which, though but a toy in bulk of water, appears, as seen from the sea below, to be singularly beautiful and grand. A very hard granite is quarried for mill-stones; sandstone is quarried as building material; limestone abounds; and coal exists, but in too thin and limited seams to be profitably worked. The soil is principally a wet gravel, occasionally a spouty moss; and everywhere it is naturally infertile. The arable land bears a pitiful proportion to the pastures and moorlands. The only landowners are Lord Macdonald and Macleod of Rasay. Many of the inhabitants are dependent mainly on the herring-fishery. The principal antiquities are two circular dunes, which look to be very old, and the ruins of a Roman Catholic chapel, surrounded by a deserted burying-ground. Population in 1831, 3,441; in 1851, 3,557. Houses, 611. Assessed property in 1843, £3,195 9s. 3d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Skye, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £157 13s. 4d.; glebe, £11. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £5 fees, and £4 other emoluments. The parish church was built about the year 1820, and contains about 800 sittings. There is a mission under the committee of the royal bounty for Rasay and Rona. There is a Free church of Portree, with an attendance of about 300; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £261 18s. 11d. There is also a Free church of Rasay; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £61 8s. 3d. There is likewise at Portree an United Presbyterian mission. There is a Free church school at Portree; but the means of education generally are much below the wants of the population. The territory comprised in the parish was anciently included in Snizort and Kilmuir, and was made a separate erection in 1726.

The Town of Portree is a post-town, a sea-port, and the capital of the Skye group of the Hebrides. It stands at the head of Loch-Portree, a little inward from the shore, on the face of a steep wooded acclivity, 25 miles from Broadford, 28 from Dunvegan, 80 from Tobermory, 110 from Oban, and variously 110, 113½, 131½, by different routes, from Inverness. Its name means in Gaelic 'the King's harbour,' and by some is supposed to have originated so far back as the 13th century, when Haco, King of Norway, sailed into the loch with the remains of his wrecked fleet after the battle of Largs, but by others is believed to have arisen only in the reign of James V., when that monarch lay some time at anchor in the loch, on his voyage round Scotland. A high octagonal tower erected, in 1834, on the tongue of a rocky promontory which intrudes upon the loch, commands a fine prospect. The enclosures and thriving plantations around the residence of Lord Macdonald's commissioner, in the immediate vicinity of the town, are a pleasant feature. The town is of small size, such as would entitle it almost anywhere else to be called merely a village; but it acquires dignity from its position as the metropolis of Skye, and has of late years increased much in intrinsic importance. The parish church is a neat and pleasant structure, overlooking the sea. The jail is a sufficient edifice, and attached to it is a court-room, in which a sheriff's court, both for ordinary causes and for small debts, is held every Friday during session. There are also an elegant comfortable inn, an office of the National bank, an office of the North of Scotland bank, a national security savings' bank, and three insurance agencies. Fairs are held on the last Tuesday of May, and on the third Tuesday of August. Communication is maintained twice a-week by steamer with Stornoway and Glasgow. The loch in front of the town is a fine natural harbour, completely landlocked, capacious enough to accommodate several hundred sail, and possessing good anchorage on a fast clayey bottom. The quay, at the head of it, has no great depth of water at ebb-tide, but is washed by a very high flood-tide. The principal exports are cattle, sheep, wool, herrings, pickled salmon, and dried cod and ling.

PORTSBURGH. See Edinburgh.

PORT-SEATON, a conjoint village with Cockenzie, on the coast of the parish of Tranent in Haddingtonshire. It forms the eastern part of the conjoint village. It has its name from the ancient predominance of the noble family of Seaton in its neighbourhood. It had twelve salt-pans so long ago as the former part of the 17th century; and it now shares in the fisheries and small commerce of Cockenzie, and has a linseed-oil and rape-cake manufactory. Population, 270. See Cockenzie and Seaton.

PORT-SKERRY, a small bay, and a fishing village, in the parish of Reay, Sutherlandshire. The bay is the estuary of the river Halladale; and the village stands at the head of it, 15 miles west-south-west of Thurso, and 16 east by north of the entrance

of the Kyle of Tongue. Here are considerable herring and salmon fisheries Population, 371.

PORT-SONNOCHAN. See Awe (Loch).

PORTSOY, a market and post-town, a sea-port, and a burgh-of-barony, in the parish of Fordyce, Banffshire. It stands on a point of land, on the west side of the little estuary of the rivulet Durn, 5½ miles east of Cullen, 8 west of Banff, 18 east-north-east of Fochabers, 80 east-north-east of Inverness, and 178 north of Edinburgh. The town is irregularly built, but has interesting features, and commands attention for both its antiquity and its trade. Its most conspicuous building is a neat Episcopalian chapel, built in 1841; but it contains also a chapel of ease, a Free church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a Congregational chapel, and a subscription school. The town is famous for a very beautiful marble, and several other rare and curious minerals, found in its vicinity, and exported from its harbour. The marble, properly not limestone but serpentine, occurs in large veins, and is commonly known as Portsoy marble. It is a beautiful mixture of red, green, and white, and is wrought into teacups, vases, and various small ornaments; but is too hard and brittle to be wrought into chimney-pieces. The other principal minerals are some singular specimens of micaceous schist; a species of asbestos, of a greenish colour, which has been wrought into incombustible cloth; and a remarkable granite of a flesh colour, which is not known to occur elsewhere in the world, except in Arabia. This granite contains a large proportion of felspar, and shows a brilliancy like the Labrador spar; when viewed in a particular light, it shows a purple and bluish tint; and when polished, it exhibits figures resembling in outline the Arabic alphabetic characters.

The harbour of Portsoy is small but safe, and accommodates vessels of upwards of 200 tons burden. A new harbour, one of the safest and most commodious on the coast, was built, in the years 1825–8, at great expense, by the Earl of Seafield, but was destroyed by storms in January, 1839. Portsoy is a creek of the port of Banff. The amount of local dues levied at it in 1852 was £335. Upwards of 20 vessels, of aggregately about 1,890 tons, belong to it; and about ten or eleven foreign vessels, chiefly from the Baltic, annually visit it. The chief imports are coals coastwise and bones from the Baltic; and the chief exports are grain and herrings. The herring fishery employs about ten boats and forty men belonging to the town, besides many more belonging to the adjacent districts. The principal manufactories are a small rope-work, a bone-mill, and a saw-mill. There were formerly a small distillery and manufactures of thread, fine linen, and woollen, together with flax-dressing and bleaching; but these are now extinct. The town has offices of the Union bank and the North of Scotland bank. Public communication is enjoyed by coaches in transit between Banff and Cullen. A railway from the Grange station of the Great North of Scotland railway to Portsoy and Banff was contracted for in the end of December 1856. It will be about 18 miles in length, and is estimated to cost £3,200 per mile, exclusive of the cost of the rail-iron. Portsoy was made a burgh of barony by charter from Queen Mary in 1550, and received a ratification of its charter from parliament in 1581. Its superior is the Earl of Seafield. It has no burgh property or revenue. Population in 1841, 1,720; in 1851, 2,062. Houses, 431.

PORT-TANNACHIE. See Port-Gordon.

PORTUISGEN. See Kilfinichen.

PORT-WHAPPLE, a small bay in the parish of Sorbie, Wigtonshire.

PORT-WILLIAM, a post-office village and small sea-port, in the parish of Mochrum, Wigtonshire. It stands on the east coast of Luce-bay, and on the road from Isle-of-Whithorn to Stranraer, 7 miles west-north-west of Whithorn, 11 south-west of Wigton, and 24 south-east of Stranraer. It was erected about the year 1770, by Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, in honour of whom it is named. It consists chiefly of a terrace-line of cottages, well built, slated, and fronting the sea, and has a neat appearance. In 1788, a small barrack-house was erected for the accommodation of military, and of custom-house officers occasionally sent for the suppression of smuggling. The harbour, though small, is safe, and sufficiently commodious. On all sides but the south, it is well-shelt red by the land; on the south, it is defended by an artificial rampart or strong wall; and it easily admits vessels of 200 tons burden. About a dozen vessels belong to it of aggregately about 750 tons burden. The local dues levied at it amount to about £120 in the year. The principal trade consists in the exportation of agricultural produce to England. The village has an United Presbyterian church, with about 300 sittings. Population, 634. Houses, 90.

PORT-WYMSS, a village in the neighbourhood of Portnahaven, parish of Kilchoman, island of Islay, Argyleshire. It is of recent origin, and is partly a fishing, partly an agricultural village.

PORT-YARROCK, a small bay in the parish of Whithorn, 1½ mile north of Isle-of-Whithorn, Wigtonshire.

POSSIL, the seat of Sir Archibald Alison, Bart, in the Barony parish of Glasgow, Lanarkshire. It stands near the road from Glasgow to Baldernock, about a mile north-east of the outskirts of the city. It is a large but plain edifice; and the grounds around it are finely wooded, and, in spite of their nearness to the city, have a quiet secluded aspect.

POT (The), a small brook running to the Cromarty frith, on the boundary between the parishes of Nigg and Logie-Easter, in Ross-shire.

POT (The), Dumfries-shire. See Wamphray.

POTARCH (Bridge of). See Birse.

POTTECH (Loch), an arm of the sea on the west coast of the island of Skye.

POUNDLAND. See Colmonell.

POW, the name of numerous sluggish or slow-running streams in Scotland. *Pul* in Cambro-British, and *Pol* in Gaelic, signify 'a ditch, a stagnating stream, a marshy place;' and, in the Anglicised or softened form of *Pow*, they are so generally used to designate stagnant burns and sleepy rivulets, that almost every marshy or flat district in the kingdom has its Pow. A few of the larger Pows may be noticed. A Pow, called the Pow of Cummertrees, traverses the western side of the Howe of Annandale, from near the northern extremity of Dalton, through that parish, and the parishes of Ruthwell and Cummertrees, to the Solway frith, 2⅜ miles west of the estuary of the Annan. It has 8 miles length of course, and generally a southerly direction; and it is joined on its left bank by an overflow or feeder from the Annan, which appears, in common with the lower part of the Pow, to occupy the ancient channel of that river.—A Pow in Forfarshire aspires to be called Pow-water, and imposes names on various objects on its banks, such as Pow-side, Pow-mill, and Pow-bridge; it rises in numerous head-waters in Monrithmont-moor, principally in the parish of Guthrie; and drains the parishes of Guthrie, Kinnell, and Farnell, 7½ miles north-eastward to the South Esk, 1½ mile above Montrose basin.—A Pow in Perthshire, noted in some doggerel song well known in the district, rises in some mosses below Methven, and along an artificial canal or ditch, formed

to drain off its stagnant and marsh-making waters, pursues a sluggish course of about 11 miles to the Earn, near Innerpeffray.—A Pow in Kirkcudbrightshire, rises, under the name of Glaister's-burn, in Kirkgunzeon, circles round the north end of the Criffel range of hills, traverses one lake, and draws off the superfluent waters of another, on the limits of Newabbey, is joined near its mouth by Newabbey Pow, which is navigable by small vessels, and, 15 miles from its source, falls into the estuary of the Nith, 7 miles below Dumfries.—A Pow in the carse grounds of Stirlingshire, which, like the Forfarshire Pow, gives name to various seats and other objects on its banks, rises near Bannockburn-house in St. Ninian's, and flows 8 miles eastward to the Forth, at a point 1½ mile east of the village of Airth.—Another Pow in the carse grounds of the Forth drains part of the parish of Kippen, and bears the name of the Pow of Glinns.—A Pow in the low grounds of Kyle in Ayrshire, rises in 3 or 4 headwaters, and enters the frith of Clyde 3¾ miles north of the mouth of the river Ayr.—Other Pows are too unimportant to bear separate notice.

POWELSHIEL. See Haddingtonshire.

POWFOOT, or Queensberry, a small watering-place in the parish of Cummertrees, Dumfries-shire. It is situated on the Solway frith, at the mouth of the Pow-of-Cummertrees, 3½ miles west-south-west of Annan. Population, 72. Houses, 18.

POWGAVIE. See Polgavie.

POWK-BURN. See Peterhead.

POW-OF-ERROL. See Port-Allen.

POW-MILL. See Pow.

POWMILLION, a rivulet of the parishes of East Kilbride and Avondale, in Lanarkshire. It rises in the neighbourhood of Claddens and Dykehead in East Kilbride, and flows in a south-easterly direction, chiefly on the boundary with Avondale, and within the interior of that parish, through the town of Strathaven, to the Avon.

POWNESS. See Muirkirk.

POWSAIL. See Drummelzier.

POW-SIDE. See Pow.

POWTRAIL (The), a head stream of the Clyde, in the parish of Crawford, Lanarkshire. It rises at Scawed-law on the boundary with Dumfries-shire, and runs about 9 miles north-north-eastward to a confluence with the Daer at a point about 1½ mile above the latter's influx to the Clyde.

POW-WATER. See Pow.

POYNTZFIELD, an estate and a post-office station, in the parish of Resolis, Ross-shire.

PREMNAY, a parish, containing the village of Auchleven, in the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire. Its post-town is Insch, adjacent to its northern boundary. It is bounded by the parishes of Insch, Oyne, Keig, and Leslie. Its extreme length northward is 4 miles; and its breadth is generally about 1½ mile, but expands a little north of the middle to 2½ miles. The mountain Bennochie, to the extent of about 4,000 acres of its west end, is within the southern border. It is nearly all unarable, and, except scantily on the skirts, has little or no wood. The rest of the surface is considerably diversified with little hills, whose tops are waste or pastoral, but whose shoulders and skirts are subject to the plough. The rivulet Gadie, running north-eastward, cuts the parish into nearly equal parts; and the rivulet Shevock, running eastward, traces about a mile of the northern boundary. Red granite, of a kind easily worked and well suited for all sorts of building purposes, abounds in Bennochie, and in a bleak lumpish hill, called Tillymuick, which flanks the south side of the Gadie. A bed of serpentine occurs about 200 yards west of the parish church. Limestone has been found in two places, but not under circumstances of much use to the farmer. The soil on the skirts of Bennochie and Tillymuick is poor; on the banks of the Gadie, is various, but generally very rich; in several places, is a strong clay; and on some of the small hills in the north, is a sandy loam both early and fertile. About 3,200 imperial acres are arable. There are four landowners, all non-resident. There are two old mansions, Licklyhead and Overhall. The parish is intersected by two public roads, which cross each other near its centre; and it has near access to the Buchanstone and Insch stations of the Great North of Scotland railway. Population in 1831, 625; in 1851, 793. Houses, 148. Assessed property in 1856, £3,500.

This parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Hay of Rannes and Leith-hall. Stipend, £158 19s. 4d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary, £27, with about £12 fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and £1 11s. 8d. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1792, and enlarged in 1828, and contains 360 sittings. There is a Free church for Leslie and Premnay. There are in the parish three grain mills and a small woollen factory.

PRESS, a locality with an inn, formerly a stage inn, in the parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire. It is situated on the old eastern road from Edinburgh to Newcastle, 15 miles south-east of Dunbar, and 12 north-west of Berwick.

PRESSMENNAN LOCH. See Stenton.

PRESSTELLOCH. See Luss.

PRESTON, a village in the parish of Prestonpans, Haddingtonshire. It stands ½ a mile south of the town of Prestonpans, 1½ mile north-west of Tranent, and 8 miles east of Edinburgh. It has its name from being a *priest's town* of the monks of Newbattle; it either had its origin, or acquired much of its importance, from their grounds of Preston-grange which lay around it; and it figures prominently in traditional tales respecting their character and their mercantile achievements. See Newbattle. Both its relation to the monks, and its position on the great road of a former period, in the focus of interesting movements, occasioned it to be frequently visited by the Scottish princes, and to be often, if tradition may be believed, the scene of revels which indicated more opulence than good principle. It was formerly noted also for a fair, held on the second Thursday of October, and called St. Jerome's fair. The chapmen, or travelling merchants of the Lothians, had, at a period when their craft was one of no small importance to the country, formed themselves into a regular society; and they annually attended this fair to elect their office-bearers for the following year. In a garden at the side of the road, near the the east end of the village, stands an ancient cross to which they laid claim,—a stone pillar about 15 feet high, surmounting a small octagonal erection about 9 feet in height. The villagers, affecting to be successors of the chapmen, annually in July held a rustic fete around the solitary cross, in commemoration of the ancient scenes of importance in which it conspicuously figured. The village is now in a state of great decay, with a forsaken, cheerless, and desolate appearance. Population, 57. Houses, 13.

North of the village stands, in a ruinous condition, a venerable tower which Sir Walter Scott supposed to have been originally a fortalice of the Earls of Home, when they bore almost a princely sway over the south-east of Scotland, and which, for a long time after the close of the 14th century, when the

circumjacent barony came by marriage into the possession of the Hamiltons of Fingalton and Ross, was the seat of that family, the principal one of their name, and afterwards called Hamiltons of Preston. The seat or castle, of which the ruined tower is but a vestige, was burned by the Earl of Hertford in 1544, by Cromwell in 1650, and by accident in 1663, and was then abandoned. Preston-house was built as a successor, and still stands near the south-west turn of the road which leads through the village. The Hamiltons ceased to be connected with it, and appear to have sold the barony a little before the Revolution; but they are represented by Sir William Hamilton, Bart., and they live illustriously in history as staunch partisans of the cause of civil and ecclesiastical liberty. They afforded marked protection to Mr. John Davidson, the eminent confessor and 'Scottish worthy;' and, in the stirring times of the ecclesiastico-civil war, Robert Hamilton, the brother of Sir William of Preston, led the Presbyterians in the actions of Drumclog and Bothwellbridge. James Schaw, whose family succeeded the Hamiltons in the property, and who died in 1784, bequeathed Preston-house to be fitted up as an hospital for the maintenance and education of poor boys, and the lands and barony of Preston, with the proceeds of other property, for the support of the establishment. Schaw's hospital, or the house under its new and charitable destiny, was opened in 1789; it at first admitted only 15 boys, but afterwards afforded space for 24; it gives a preference to four names in the order of Schaw, Macneil, Cunningham, and Stewart; and it admits boys at from 4 to 7 years of age, and may retain them till 14. A new house, in the old English style, of some exterior neatness and great interior accommodation, was built in 1831, on the north-east of the village. Nineteen trustees superintend the institution; and, when boys leave it, they bind them as apprentices, or dispose of them according to their discretion, for the youngsters' benefit.—In 1753, under authority of an act of parliament obtained for the purpose, a house with a small garden was purchased in Preston, and fitted up as a workhouse, to be supported by an impost of twopence Scottish on each Scottish pint of ale brewed or sold in the parish; but, after a few years' trial, it was abandoned, and made to yield its rental as an augment to the ordinary parochial funds for the poor. In the vicinity of Preston was fought the action of 1745, which usually bears its name. See PRESTONPANS.—Preston gave the title of Viscount to the Baron Grahams of Esk; a title which became extinct in 1739, at the death of Charles, the third Viscount.

PRESTON, a small village in the parish of Cranston, 5 miles east-south-east of Dalkeith, Edinburghshire. The splendid mansion of Preston-hall stands on the right bank of the Tyne, less than half-a-mile to the west.

PRESTON, a post-office station in the parish of Kirkbean, 3 miles south of the village of Kirkbean, Kirkcudbrightshire. A considerable village once stood here; and an ancient stone cross still exists—to attest the ancient importance of the place.

PRESTON, an ancient parish, now united to the parish of Bunkle, in Berwickshire. The church is demolished; but the churchyard is still in use. It is nearly 2 miles south-west of the village of Bunkle, and 2½ north of Dunse. See BUNKLE.

PRESTON-BURN. See KIRKBEAN.

PRESTONFIELD. See DUDDINGSTON.

PRESTON GRANGE. See PRESTON, Haddingtonshire, and PRESTONPANS.

PRESTON-HALL. See CRANSTON.

PRESTONHAUGH. See PRESTONKIRK.

PRESTONHOLM, a village in the parish of Cockpen, Edinburghshire. It is situated on the South Esk, and formerly had a flax-mill. Population, 210. Houses, 32.

PRESTON-ISLAND. See TORRYBURN.

PRESTONKIRK, a parish a little north-east of the centre of Haddingtonshire. It contains the post-office station of Prestonkirk, the post-office village of East Linton, and the villages of New Linton and Old Preston. It is bounded by North-Berwick, Whitekirk, Dunbar, Stenton, Whittingham, Morham, Haddington, and Athelstaneford. Its length northward is about 7 miles; its breadth for 2½ miles in the north does not average a mile, but expands in the centre to about 4 miles; and its area is about 15 square miles. A grand natural feature on its southern border is TRAPRAIN-LAW, which see. A little north of this hill is a curious irregular glen, of considerable depth and very narrow, rich in soil and traversed by a brook. The rest of the surface exhibits little variety, having neither hills nor vales of any considerable extent. The river Tyne runs north-eastward through nearly the centre of the parish. The predominant rocks are claystone, clinkstone, and limestone. About 200 acres are constantly in pasture; a very small number more are under wood; and all the rest of the area is in tillage. The estimated value of raw produce in 1835 was £33,450. Assessed property in 1843, £16,255 16s. 10d. There are six landowners. The mansions are Smeaton-house, the seat of Sir T. B. Hepburn, Bart., and Beanston, an abandoned quondam seat of the Earl of Wemyss. The principal antiquity is HAILES-CASTLE, which see. A stone, 10 feet high, on the road-side, a little west of Linton, is said to mark the grave of a Saxon commander. Stone coffins have been turned up in several places by the plough. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Berwick, and by the North British railway; and it has a station on the latter at Linton. Population in 1831, 1,765; in 1851, 1,894. Houses, 327.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunbar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Dalrymple of Hailes. Stipend, £348 2s. 2d.; glebe, £27 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £831 2s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £30 fees, and £50 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1770, and enlarged in 1824, and contains about 800 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 350; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £293 14s. 9½d. There is also an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of about 255. There are a sessional female school and two or three other schools. Originally, and so early as the 12th century, the parish was called Linton; during some time before the Reformation, it was called indifferently Linton and Haugh; after the Reformation, it was called Prestonhaugh; at a later period, it got its present name of Prestonkirk; in legal documents, it is still designated 'Prestonhaugh, otherwise called Prestonkirk;' and, in popular usage, it is very frequently called Preston. Baldred, who flourished in the latter part of the 6th century and the beginning of the 7th, was long the tutelary of the parish, and is said to have dignified it by his residence, and founded its earliest church. Preston, the site of the church, was one of three villages which contended for his body after his decease. His statue long lay in the burying-ground, and was intended to be built into the church-wall, but was broken in pieces by an unromantic mason. The predecessor of the present church was very ancient, and is mentioned in records of about a millennium old as 'ecclesia sancti Baldridi.' A

spring of the purest water in the vicinity is called St. Baldred's Well; and a pool or eddy in the Tyne is known as St. Baldred's Whirl. The Earls of Dunbar were anciently the patrons; and when Earl Patrick formed his collegiate establishment in the church of Dunbar, he made the church of Prestonkirk—or Linton, as it was then called—one of the prebends. On the farm of Markle stand the ruins of an ancient monastery, considerable in extent, but unrefined in architecture, of whose history little is known. The lands belonging to this establishment were nearly all alienated from it in 1606, and attached to the chapel-royal of Stirling. Among eminent natives or residents of the parish may be mentioned George Rennie of Phantassie, a distinguished agriculturist,—John Rennie, the famous civil engineer,—Robert Brown, the projector and original conductor of the Farmer's Magazine, —and Andrew Meikle, the inventor and improver of some agricultural machinery.

PRESTONMILL, a village in the parish of Kirkbean, Kirkcudbrightshire. Population, 76. Houses, 13.

PRESTON (Old), a village in the parish of Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire.

PRESTONPANS, a small parish on the west coast of Haddingtonshire. It contains the post-town of Prestonpans, the villages of Dolphinston and Preston, and the harbour of Morison's haven. It is bounded by Edinburghshire, the frith of Forth, and the parish of Tranent. Its length north-eastward, or along the coast, is about 2½ miles; its breadth, for the most part, varies from 6 to 10 furlongs; and its area is about 1,429 acres. One or two small knolls occur to the south-west of the village of Preston; but all the rest of the surface is either flat, or falls off with a very gentle declination to the sea. The beach is low and sandy, with a bulwark of low reefs much shattered and water-worn along its margin; and it commands a picturesque prospect of the frith of Forth and the southern parts of Fifeshire. Ravenshaugh-burn runs along the boundary with Edinburghshire. Coal was wrought in this parish as early perhaps as in any district in Scotland, and continues still to be largely worked. Ironstone and fire-clay also occur, and are turned to profitable account in connexion with the mining operations. The prevailing soil is loam, partly heavy on a clay bottom, partly light on a sandy or gravelly bottom. Upwards of 1,000 acres in the parish are under cultivation. There are ten principal landowners The chief mansions are Prestongrange, the seat of Sir G. G. Suttie, Bart., and Drummore, the seat of Lieutenant-Colonel William Aitchison. Among eminent men who have been connected with the parish may be mentioned, the Rev. John Davidson, one of Scotland's worthies, and long the minister of the parish, some notices of whom occur in M'Crie's Life of Melville, and in numerous older historical works; Alexander Hume, the grammarian, who was for 10 years the parochial schoolmaster, and some notices of whom also occur in M'Crie's Life of Melville; the Hon. James Erskine of Grange, brother to the Earl of Marr, and Lord-justice-clerk in the reign of Queen Anne, who, in 1734, resigned his judgeship that he might oppose Sir Robert Walpole in parliament; Hew Dalrymple, who, under the title of Lord Drummore, acted a distinguished part as a member of the college-of-justice; and William Grant of Prestongrange, who, as Lord Advocate, in 1746, performed with general approbation the difficult task of conducting the prosecutions against the defeated Jacobites, and who afterwards was a senator of the college-of justice, and one of the Lords commissioners of Justiciary. The parish is traversed by the roads from Edinburgh to Dunbar and North Berwick; and it has near access to the Tranent station of the North British railway. Population in 1831, 2,322; in 1851, 2,123. Houses, 284. Assessed property in 1855, £8,053 7s.

This parish is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir G. G. Suttie, Bart. Stipend, £326 11s. 1d.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated teinds, £83 2s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £100 fees. The parish church was built in 1774, and contains 900 sittings. There is a Free church with an attendance of 220; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £202. There are two non-parochial schools. The original name of the parish was Aldhammer; but this early gave way to Prieststown, which was gradually abbreviated into Preston; and that, after the erection of salt-works, and some changes in the parochial tenure, was, in its turn, superseded by successively Salt-Preston and Prestonpans. The ancient church was situated at Preston, and was a vicarage of the monks of Holyrood; and, in 1544, it was burned, in common with the town and castle of Preston, by the Earl of Hertford, and not afterwards repaired. The inhabitants of the two baronies, the east and the west, or Preston and Prestongrange, into which the parish was distributed, seem to have tacitly attached themselves to Tranent; but were quite unduly provided for, and could obtain access in but limited numbers to the interior of the church. Mr. John Davidson, the confessor, at length built, at his own expense, a church and a manse in the village of Prestonpans, to which a glebe, garden, and stipend were attached, by George Hamilton of Preston; and the same worthy minister founded there a school for the teaching of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and endowed it with all his property, free, moveable, and heritable. In consideration of what was thus done, the General Assembly, in 1595, declared Prestonpans to be a parish quoad sacra, and the parliament of Perth, in 1606, "erected the said newly built kirk into a parish kirk, which was to be called the parish-kirk of Preston."

The Town of Prestonpans is a burgh of barony. It stands along the shore of the frith of Forth, on the Edinburgh and North Berwick road, 2½ miles east of Musselburgh, 8 east of Edinburgh, 9¾ west of Haddington, and 14 south-west of North Berwick. It is supposed to have become a seat of population for the manufacturing of salt, so early as the 12th century. The monks of Newbattle, who pushed out their trading enterprises in all directions from their property of Preston-grange, appear to have adopted and cherished Prestonpans as the scene of their salt-making operations; and they probably secured it a rude but abounding prosperity so long as it was under their influence. Even for generations after the Reformation it continued to thrive, and to be a flourishing seat of various sorts of the hardier orders of manufacture. But in recent times, chiefly in consequence of the repeal of the duty upon salt, the town has lost its old sources of support, and has fallen into decay. Its deserted salt-works, some of them contiguous to it, others along the coast, form a remarkable rueful feature in the landscape. The masonry in these buildings looks as if it had withstood the buffetings of ages; the wood also is comparatively fresh and uninjured; and yet the whole aspect is ruinous and ghastly. Numbers of the doors still show brass excise padlocks, bearing the now almost forgotten initials, 'G. R.' The town itself also has a miserable appearance. It consists principally of a single street about a mile in length,

wriggling along the beach. A rill runs across the roadway, cutting off from the west end of the street an ugly suburb called Cuittle or Cuthill. The houses of the town have a mean, blackened, worn-out appearance; scarcely any two of them stand in a line; and the whole are so collocated that the town might be described as "zig-zag at both ends and crooked in the middle." The parish church stands on a rising-ground above the town, and forms a sufficiently pleasant feature; but the steeple attached to it belonged to a former church, which occupied the same site, and is remarkable fully more for its ugliness than for its antiquity.

Prestonpans, and the villages adjacent to it, used to supply all the east of Scotland with salt. This part of the coast, owing to the absence of large rivers, is very favourably situated for the production of salt; and being in the immediate vicinity of very extensive coal-fields, it possessed great facilities for carrying on a large and lucrative salt-trade. Ten salt-pans belonged to the town, and were capable of producing between 800 and 900 bushels of salt per week; and there were others in the neighbourhood of aggregately similar extent. In the five years preceding 1792, the annual average amount of salt delivered in the Prestonpans collection was 83,471 bushels, about half of which was produced by the town's own pans, while the rest was produced by pans in the vicinity. A race of females, known as salt-wives, and second in notoriety only to the fish-wives of Fisherrow and Newhaven, used to carry the salt in creels for sale in Edinburgh and other towns. A manufactory of sulphate of soda, and of sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acids, once employed upwards of 50 men, but has for a considerable time been abandoned. Extensive potteries were commenced about the middle of last century, and long employed about 40 men and upwards of 50 boys; but after the close of the first quarter of the present century, they first degenerated into a small manufactory of brown and white ware, and then became extinct. Two brick and tile works long sent forth a steady produce of roofing-tiles over the country, with the effect of adding greatly to the dingy appearance of the houses; but they afterwards declined or became extinct, so as to be represented by only one small manufactory of drain tiles. A brewery has been long at work, and has enjoyed large fame for the good quality of its ales. A soap-work is the most recent of the town's considerable manufactories; and this produced 918,620 pounds of hard soap in 1850, and 874,910 pounds in 1851. But a chief employment and traffic of the town are the fishing and exporting of oysters. The largest and fattest of the oysters were formerly taken nearest the shore, and have long been in high esteem among oyster-eaters under the name of Pan-door or Pandore oysters,—a name whimsically given them from the oyster-bed lying off the doors of the salt-pans. The oyster-beds of Prestonpans, or 'scalps' as they are called, extend about 6 miles into the frith, and rather more than 3 miles from east to west; and in the latter part of last century, they yielded a daily produce to dredgers of from 400 to 600 oysters in the day, which were sent not only to Scottish markets, but to Newcastle, Hull, and London; but they appear to be now much less prolific than they formerly were. As the oysters spawn in May, and are in a sickly state till August, the proper dredging season begins on the first day of September and ends on the last day of April. The fishermen, while employed in dredging them, sing a peculiar air, which is said to be of Norwegian origin, and has a very peculiar and striking effect when borne over the waters by fitful gusts of wind. At the east end of the town close to the beach, is situated the colliery of Preston-links; which, at a depth of only 20 fathoms, extends in one direction upwards of 100 fathoms under the sea. The commerce of the town, through its port of Morison's haven, a little west of Cuthill, was great in the days of its manufacturing prosperity and the extensive working of the neighbouring collieries; but it has grievously declined. The harbour was once a custom-house port, whose range included all creeks and landing-places between the mouth of the Figgate-burn at Portobello, and the mouth of the Tyne near Dunbar; and it had the right of levying customs and the various sorts of dues to the same extent as those exigible at Leith. The charter of erection into a burgh-of-barony was given, in 1617, in favour of Sir John Hamilton of Preston; but it had reference, not strictly to the town of Prestonpans, but to the whole of the east or Preston barony of the parish; and it is of very little practical consequence. Sir Walter Scott resided for some time, in 1777, at Prestonpans, and must have acquired then his minute knowledge of the localities which he afterwards turned to so good account in his novel of 'Waverley.' Population of the town in 1841, 1,659; in 1851, 1,640. Houses, 205.

The battle which was fought on the 21st September, 1745, between the rebel forces under Prince Charles Edward, and the royal forces under Sir John Cope, occurred principally within the parish of Tranent, and is sometimes called the battle of Preston, sometimes the battle of Gladsmuir, but is more commonly known under the name of the battle of Prestonpans. Sir John Cope landed his troops and stores at Dunbar on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of September; and, desirous of making all speed to engage the rebel army who were then in possession of Edinburgh, he marched from Dunbar on the 19th, and took post in battle order on the 20th in the eastern vicinity of Prestonpans, his right extending toward the sea at Port-Seaton, and his left toward the village of Preston. Scarcely had he made his dispositions when the whole of the Highland army appeared descending the heights in the direction of Tranent. On approaching Tranent, the Highlanders were received by the King's troops with a vehement shout of defiance, which the Highlanders answered in a similar strain. About two o'clock in the afternoon the Highland army halted on an eminence called Birsley-Brae, about half-a-mile to the west of Tranent, and formed in order of battle about a mile from the royal forces. In the expectation that the Highlanders were advancing by the usual route through Musselburgh, Cope had taken up the position we have described, with his front to the west; but as soon as he observed the Highlanders on the heights upon his left, he changed his front to the south. This change of position, while it secured Cope better from attack, was not so well-calculated for safety as the first position was in the event of a defeat. On his right was the east wall of a park belonging to Erskine of Grange, which extended a considerable way from north to south; and still farther to the right was the village of Preston. The village of Seaton was on his left, and the village of Cockenzie and the sea in his rear. Almost immediately in front was a deep ditch filled with water, and a strong thick hedge. Farther removed from the front, and between the two armies, was a morass, the ends of which had been drained, and were intersected by numerous cuts; and on the more firm ground at the ends were several small enclosures, with hedges, dry stone-walls, and willow trees. As the Highlanders were in excellent spirits, and eager to close immediately with the

enemy, Charles felt very desirous to comply with their wishes; but he soon ascertained that the passage across the morass would be extremely dangerous, if not altogether impracticable.

While his lieutenant-general was, in consequence of this information, planning a different mode of attack, the Prince himself was moving with a great part of his army towards Dolphinston on Cope's right. Halting opposite Preston-tower, he seemed to threaten that flank of the English general, who, thereupon, returned to his original position with his front to Preston, and his right towards the sea. Lord George Murray, considering that the only practicable mode of attacking Cope was by advancing from the east, now led off part of the army through the village of Tranent, and sent notice to the Prince to follow him with the remainder as quickly as possible. After the Highland army had halted on the fields to the east of Tranent, a council of war was held, at which it was resolved to attack the enemy at break of day. A few piquets were placed around the bivouack, and the Highlanders, having wrapped themselves up in their plaids, lay down upon the ground to repose for the night. When Cope observed Charles returning towards Tranent, he resumed his former position with his front to the south; and thus, in the course of a few hours, he was obliged, by the unrestrained evolutions of the Highlanders, to shift his ground no fewer than four times. He now began to perceive that his situation was not so favourable as he had imagined, and that while the insurgents could move about at discretion, select their ground, and choose their time and mode of attack, he was cramped in his own movements and could act only on the defensive. To secure his army from surprise during the night, he placed advanced piquets of horse and foot along the side of the morass, extending nearly as far east as the village of Seaton. He, at the same time, sent his baggage and military chest down to Cockenzie; and as the night—that of Friday the 20th of September—was very cold, he ordered fires to be kindled along the front of his line, to keep his men warm.

In point of numbers, the army of Cope was rather inferior to that of Charles; but many of the Highlanders were badly armed, and some of them were without arms. The royal forces amounted altogether to about 2,300 men; but the number in the field was diminished to 2,100 by the separation of the baggage-guard which was sent to Cockenzie. The order of battle finally formed by Cope along the north side of the morass was as follows:—He drew up his foot in one line, in the centre of which were eight companies of Lascelles' regiment, and two of Guise's. On the right were five companies of Lee's regiment, and on the left the regiment of Murray, with a number of recruits for different regiments at home and abroad. Two squadrons of Gardiner's dragoons formed the right wing, and a similar number of Hamilton's composed the left. The remaining squadron of each regiment was placed in the rear of its companions as a reserve. On the left of the army, near the waggon-road from Tranent to Cockenzie, were placed the artillery, consisting of six or seven pieces of cannon and four cohorns under the orders of Lieutenant-colonel Whiteford, and guarded by a company of Lee's regiment, commanded by Captain Cochrane. Besides the regular troops there were some volunteers, consisting principally of small parties of the neighbouring tenantry, headed by their respective landlords.

The Highland army commenced its movement in the morning of the 21st early enough to allow the whole of it to pass through the morass before dawn. It was divided into two successive columns, with an interval between. The Duke of Perth led the first column; and two persons intimately acquainted with the morass went before him to show the way. A little in advance of the van also was a select party of 60 men doubly armed, under the command of Macdonald of Glenalladale, major of the regiment of Clanranald, whose appointed duty it was to seize the enemy's baggage. The army proceeded in an easterly direction till near the farm of Ringan-head; and then, turning to the left, they marched in a northerly direction through a small valley which intersects the farm. During the march the utmost silence was observed, not even a whisper being heard; and lest the trampling of horses might discover their advance, the few that were in the army were left behind. The ford or path across the morass was so narrow that the column—which marched three men abreast—had scarcely sufficient standing room; and the ground along it was so soft that many of the men were almost at every step up to the knees in mud. The path in question—which was about 200 paces to the west of the stone bridge afterwards built across Seaton mill-dam—led to a small wooden-bridge thrown over the large ditch which ran through the morass from east to west. This bridge, and the continuation of the path on the north of it, were a little to the east of Cope's left. From ignorance of the existence of this bridge, —from oversight, or from a supposition that the marsh was not passable in that quarter,—Cope had placed no guards in that direction; so that the Highland army, whose march across could here have been effectually stopped by a handful of men, passed the bridge and cleared the marsh without interruption.

Hitherto the darkness had concealed the march of the Highlanders; but the morning was now about to dawn, and at the time the order to halt was given, some of Cope's piquets, stationed on his left, for the first time heard the tramp of the Highlanders. The Highlanders heard distinctly these advanced guards repeatedly call out, "Who is there?" No answer having been returned, the piquets gave the alarm, and the cry of "Cannons, cannons! Get ready the cannons, cannoniers!" resounded on Cope's left wing. Charles instantly gave directions for attacking Cope before he should have time to change his position by opposing his front to that of the Highland army. As arranged at the council-of-war on the preceding evening, the army was drawn up in two lines. The first comprised a right wing, commanded by the Duke of Perth, and consisting of the regiments of Clanranald, Keppoch, Glengarry, and Glencoe, under their respective chiefs, and a left wing commanded by Lord George Murray, and consisting of the Camerons of Lochiel under their own chief, and the Stewarts of Appin under Stewart of Ardshiel. The second line, which was to serve as a reserve, consisted of the Athole-men, the Robertsons of Strowan, and the Maclauchlans. This body was placed under the command of Lord Nairne. As soon as Cope received intelligence of the advance of the Highlanders, he gave orders to change his front to the east. Some confusion took place in carrying these orders into execution, from the advanced guards belonging to the foot not being able to find out the regiments to which they belonged, and who, in consequence, stationed themselves on the right of Lee's five companies, and thereby prevented the two squadrons of Gardiner's dragoons, which had been posted on the right of the line, from forming properly. For want of room, the squadron under Colonel Gardiner drew up behind that commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Whitney. In all other re-

spects the disposition of each regiment was the same; but the artillery, which before the change had been on the left, and close to that wing, was now on the right somewhat farther from the line, and in front of Whitney's squadron.

There was now nothing to prevent the armies from coming into collision; and if Cope had had the choice, he could not have selected ground more favourable for the operations of cavalry than that which lay between the two armies. It was a level cultivated field of considerable extent, without bush or tree, and had just been cleared of its crop of grain. But the celerity with which the Highlanders commenced the attack prevented Cope from availing himself of this local advantage. The beams of the rising sun were just beginning to illuminate the horizon; but the mist which still hovered over the corn-fields prevented the two armies from seeing each other. As the Highlanders had advanced considerably beyond the main ditch, Lord George Murray was apprehensive that Cope might turn the left flank; and to guard against such a contingency, he desired Lochiel, who was on the extreme left, to order his men in advancing to incline to the left. Lord George then ordered the left wing to advance, and sent an aide-de-camp to the Duke of Perth to request him to put the right in motion. The Highlanders moved with such rapidity that their ranks broke; to recover which, they halted once or twice before closing with the enemy. When Cope, at day-break, observed the first line of the Highland army formed in order of battle, at the distance of 200 paces from his position, he mistook it for bushes; but before it had advanced half-way, the rays of the rising sun bursting through the retiring mist showed the armies to each other.

> "Day opened in the orient sky
> With wintry aspect, dull and drear;
> On every leaf, while glitteringly
> The rimy hoar-frost did appear.
> The ocean was unseen, though near;
> And hazy shadows seem'd to draw,
> In azure, with their mimic floods,
> A line above the Seaton woods,
> And round North Berwick Law."

As the right wing of the Highlanders marched straight forward without attending to the oblique movement of the Camerons to the left, a gap took place in the centre of the line. An attempt was made to fill it up with a second line, which was about fifty paces behind the first; but before this could be accomplished, the left wing, being the first to move, had advanced beyond the right of the line, and was now engaged with the enemy. By inclining to the left, the Camerons gained half the ground originally between them and the main ditch; but this movement brought them up directly opposite to Cope's cannon. On approaching the cannon the Highlanders fired a few shots at the artillery guard, which alarmed the gunners to such a degree that they fled, carrying the powder-flasks along with them. To check the advance of the Highlanders, Colonel Whiteford fired off five of the field-pieces with his own hand; but though their left seemed to recoil, they instantly resumed the rapid pace they had set out with. The artillery guard next fired a volley with as little effect. Observing the squadron of dragoons under Lieutenant-colonel Whitney advancing to charge them, the Camerons set up a loud shout, rushed past the cannon, and, after discharging a few shots at the dragoons, which killed several men, and wounded the lieutenant-colonel, flew upon them sword in hand. When assailed, the squadron was reeling to and fro from the fire; and the Highlanders following an order they had received, to strike at the noses of the horses without minding the riders, completed the disorder. In a moment the dragoons wheeled about, rode over the artillery guard, and fled followed by the guard. The Highlanders continuing to push forward without stopping to take prisoners, Colonel Gardiner was ordered to advance with his squadron, and charge the enemy. He accordingly went forward, encouraging his men to stand firm; but this squadron, before it had advanced many paces, experienced a similar reception with its companion, and followed the example which the other had just set. After the flight of the dragoons, the Highlanders advanced upon the infantry, who opened a fire from right to left, which went down the line as far as Murray's regiment. They received this volley with a loud huzza, and throwing away their muskets, drew their swords and rushed upon the foot before they had time to reload their pieces. Confounded by the flight of the dragoons, and the furious onset of the Highlanders, the astonished infantry threw down their arms and took to their heels. Hamilton's dragoons, who were stationed on Cope's left, displayed even greater pusillanimity than their companions; for no sooner did they observe the squadrons on the right give way, than they turned their backs and fled without firing a single shot or drawing a sword. Murray's regiment being thus left alone on the field, fired upon the Macdonalds who were advancing, and also fled. Thus, within a very few minutes after the action had commenced, the whole army of Cope was put to flight. With the exception of their fire, not the slightest resistance was made by horse or foot, and not a single bayonet was stained with blood. Such were the impetuosity and rapidity with which the first line of the Highlanders broke through Cope's ranks, that they left numbers of his men in their rear, who attempted to rally behind them; but on seeing the second line coming up, they endeavoured to make their escape. Though the second line was not more than 50 paces behind the first, and was always running as fast as it could to overtake the first line, and near enough never to lose sight of it, yet such was the rapidity with which the battle was gained, that, according to the Chevalier Johnstone, who stood by the side of the Prince in the second line, he could see no other enemy on the field of battle than those who were lying on the ground killed and wounded.

Unfortunately for the royal infantry, the walls of the enclosures about the village of Preston, which, from the position they took up on the preceding evening, formed their great security on their right, now that these park-walls were in their rear, operated as a barrier to their flight. Having disencumbered themselves of their arms to facilitate their escape, they had deprived themselves of their only means of defence; and, driven as they were upon the walls of the enclosures, they would have all perished under the swords of the Highlanders, had not Charles and his officers strenuously exerted themselves to preserve the lives of their discomfited foes. The impetuosity of the attack, however, and the sudden flight of the royal army, allowed little leisure for the exercise of humanity; and before the carnage ceased several hundreds had fallen under the claymores of the Highlanders, and the ruthless scythes of the Macgregors. Armed with these deadly weapons, which were sharpened and fixed to poles from seven to eight feet long, to supply the place of other arms, this party mowed down the affrighted enemy, cut off the legs of the horses, and severed, it is said, the bodies of their riders in twain. Of the infantry of the royal army, only about 170 escaped. From a report made by their own sergeants and corporals, by order of Lord

George Murray, between 1,600 and 1,700 prisoners, foot and cavalry, fell into the hands of the Highlanders, including about 70 officers. In this number were comprehended the baggage-guard stationed at Cockenzie, which amounted to 300 men, who, on learning the fate of the main body and the loss of their cannon, surrendered to the Camerons. The cannon and all the baggage of the royal army, together with the military chest, containing £4,000, fell into the hands of the victors. The greater part of the dragoons escaped by the two roads at the extremities of the park-wall, one of which passed by Colonel Gardiner's house in the rear of their right, and the other on their left, to the north of Prestonhouse. In retiring towards these outlets, the dragoons, at the entreaties of their officers, halted once or twice, and faced about to meet the enemy; but as soon as the Highlanders came up and fired at them, they wheeled about and fled. Cope, who was by no means deficient in personal courage, assisted by the Earls of Home and Loudon, collected about 450 of the panic-struck dragoons on the west side of the village of Preston, and attempted to lead them back to the charge; but no entreaties could induce these cowards to advance, and the whistling of a few bullets, discharged by some Highlanders near the village, so alarmed them that they instantly scampered off in a southerly direction, screening their heads behind their horses' necks to avoid the bullets of the Highlanders. The general had no alternative but to gallop off with his men. He that night reached Coldstream, a town about 40 miles from the field of battle, and entered Berwick next day.

Among six of Cope's officers who were killed was Colonel Gardiner, a veteran soldier who had served under the Duke of Marlborough, and whose character combined a strong religious feeling with the most undaunted courage. He had been decidedly opposed to the defensive system of Cope on the preceding evening, and had counselled the general not to lose a moment in attacking the Highlanders; but his advice was disregarded. Anticipating the fate which awaited him, he spent the greater part of the night in devotion, and resolved at all hazards to perform his duty. He was wounded at the first onset at the head of his dragoons; but disdaining to follow them in their retreat, he joined a small body of foot, which attempted to rally near the wall of his own garden, and while fighting at their head was cut down by the murderous Lochaber axe of a Macgregor, within a few yards of his own house. He was carried to the manse of Tranent in almost a lifeless state, where he expired within a few hours, and was interred in the north-west corner of the church of Tranent. Captain Brymer of Lee's regiment, who appears to have participated in Gardiner's opinion as to attacking the Highlanders, met a similar fate. The loss on the side of the Highlanders was trifling. Four officers, and between 30 and 40 privates, were killed; and 5 or 6 officers, and between 70 and 80 privates, wounded. After the termination of the fight, the field of battle presented an appalling spectacle, rarely exhibited in the most bloody conflicts. As almost all the slain were cut down by the broadsword and the scythe, the ground was strewed with legs, arms, hands, noses, and mutilated bodies, while, from the deep gashes inflicted by these dreadful weapons, the ground was literally soaked with gore.

"Alas! that British might should wield
Destruction o'er a British plain,
That hands, ordain'd to bear the shield,
Should bring the poison'd lance, to drain
The life-blood from a brother's vein,
And steep paternal fields in gore!—
Yet, Preston, such thy fray began;
Thy marsh-collected waters ran
Empurpled to the shore."

PRESTWICK, an ancient parish and a small post-town on the coast of Kyle, in Ayrshire. The parish is now united to Monkton, which see. The town stands on the road from Ayr to Irvine, 1 mile south of Monkton, 2½ miles north of Ayr, 8½ south of Irvine, and 9 south-west of Kilmarnock. It has a station on the Glasgow and South-western railway. It is a place of much antiquity, and was very early a burgh of barony; and it has privileges of a curious character, somewhat similar to those of the remarkable old neighbouring burgh of Newton-upon-Ayr. A charter, confirming and renewing its privileges, was granted by James VI. as administrator in law for his eldest son, then a minor, Henry, Duke of Rothesay. The charter is date 19th June, 1600, and expressly says that Prestwick was known to have been a free burgh-of-barony beyond the memory of man, for the space of 617 years before the date of renewal. The burgh has power to elect annually a provost, 2 bailies, and councillors, to grant franchises for several trades, and to hold a market weekly, and a fair on the sixth of November. The freemen, or barons as they are called, are 36 in number. The burgh-lands belonging to them as an incorporation extend in a broad stripe along the Pow-burn to a line 1½ mile nearer Ayr, and comprehend about 1,000 acres. The lands are distributed into lots among the freemen, and do not remain in perpetuity, but are drawn for in a new distribution every 19 years. Freemen cannot sell their lots or shares, or the baronial rights which belong to them, without the consent of the corporation; and females succeed equally with males to the inheritance of the freeholds. A freeman may, for an offence, be sent to prison, but not locked up; and, if he come out without being liberated by the judicial sentence of the magistrates, he forfeits all his corporation privileges and property. Some of these strange peculiarities, however, have fallen wholly into disuse. The town has an ancient market-cross, and a handsome modern town-house, with a Gothic spire. Population in 1838, 760; in 1851, 1,200. But this last figure appears to include the inhabitants of part of Prestwick-Toll, and all others on the Prestwick baronial lands.

PRESTWICK-TOLL, or New Prestwick, a village in the parish of Prestwick, ¼ of a mile south of the town of Prestwick, partly within and partly beyond the boundary of the Prestwick baronial lands, in Ayrshire. Population, about 330.

PRICKENEY-HILL. See Nith (The).

PRIESTHILL, a locality famous in the history of the Covenanters, in the parish of Muirkirk, a few miles north-east of the town of Muirkirk, in Ayrshire. It lies in the midst of a wild solitude, environed by hills covered with heath, which give it the appearance of a spacious amphitheatre. A green sloping bank faces the south, with a mountain-stream silently winding along its bottom. Here, to the east, stood the hospitable mansion of the celebrated John Brown, which was ever open to the benighted stranger, and often a happy asylum to the persecuted saint. Nothing but its vestiges now remain. The grave of this good man is about 40 yards to the west. It is covered with a large massy stone. Around its margin there is a prose description, which encloses an acrostic in the centre. A little farther to the west, tradition points to the spot where this good man calmly uttered his departing prayer, fondly embraced his wife and children, and with

holy resignation breathed his last on the 1st of May, 1685, shot by the bloody Graham of Claverhouse.

PRIESTINCH, a green bog and a trapean hill, on the southern border of the parish of Abercorn, in Linlithgowshire. The hill is environed on three sides by the bog; it has precipitous rocky sides, but is of small altitude; and its summit is nearly flat, of an oval outline, and appears to have been rudely fortified in ancient times.

PRIEST-ISLAND, an islet at the entrance of Loch-Broom, belonging to the parish of Lochbroom, on the west coast of Cromartyshire.

PRIESTON. See Kilbarchan.

PRIEST'S BURN. See Abdie.

PRIEST'S LAW. See Whittingham.

PRIEST'S POINT. See Ard (Loch).

PRIESTWICK. See Prestwick.

PRIMROSE. See Carrington.

PRIMSIDE-LOCH. See Yetholm.

PRINLAWS. See Leslie, Fifeshire.

PRINTONIAN. See Eccles.

PRIOR-ACRES. See Andrews (St.).

PROAIG-BAY, a small bay near the middle of the east coast of Islay, immediately south of the southern end of the sound of Islay, in Argyleshire.

PROCRIBE-BURN. See Muirkirk.

PROSEN (The), a small river, a tributary of the South Esk, in Forfarshire. It rises between the heights of Mair and South Craig, at the north-west extremity of the Grampian section of the parish of Kirriemuir, and traverses that district 11 miles south-eastward. It then, running in the same direction, divides, for 4¾ miles, Cortachie on its right bank from Kingoldrum and the Strathmore section of Kirriemuir on its left, and falls into the South Esk a mile above the mouth of the Carity, at Inverquharity. It is fed by many rills and rivulets, the chief of which are Glenoig, Lednathy, and Glenlogy burns. Till it debouches not far above its mouth into the open country of Strathmore, it is pent deeply up among the Binchinnan mountains, and, along with its numerous small tributaries, drains a narrow mountain-basin to which it gives the name of Glenprosen, and the rim of which, all round, except where the Prosen makes its exit, forms a lofty water-shed.

PROVAN MILL, a hamlet in the Barony parish of Glasgow, about 2½ miles north-east of the city of Glasgow, in Lanarkshire.

PTOROTON. See Moray (Province of).

PULTENEYTOWN, a modern, large, and thriving suburb of the royal burgh of Wick, Caithnessshire. In every respect except antiquity, chartered rights, and local associations of idea, it is now entitled to be regarded as the town, and Wick as the suburb. The harbour of the parliamentary burgh, the seat of most of its manufactures, the centre of its fisheries and its trade, the finest arrangements of its street architecture, and the homes of much the larger section of its population, are all in Pulteneytown; yet as usage and prescription still popularly assign the whole to Wick, they will be most appropriately noticed in the article on the royal burgh. See Wick. In 1808, the Society in London for extending the British fisheries, purchased, out of the entailed estate of Hempriggs, a large space of barren and heathy ground on the south side of the bay and river of Wick, and feued it on a regular plan, of subordination to neatness of appearance, and to the purposes of the herring-fishery. A defined number of buildings were erected solely in adaptation to the fishery; and all buildings whatever were required to be substantial, and in keeping with prescribed street-arrangements. Two harbours, which communicate with each other, were constructed; and various other measures were adopted both to promote the direct object of the society, and to fling over their grounds the aspects of village comfort and embellishment. The result is, that a town of considerable extent, of great regularity, of some beauty, and of much prosperity, has sprung up; that all the circumjacent lands are enclosed and cultivated; and that an example of well-directed and energetic public-spirit has been given, the influence of which is beneficially and very sensibly felt over all the extreme north-east of Scotland.

PYKED-STANE. See Hell's Cleugh.

Q

QUAAS. See Dryfesdale.

QUAICH. See Quiech and Glenquiech.

QUAIR (The), a rivulet of between 6 and 7 miles in length of course, from the south-western extremity of the parish of Traquair to the Tweed at the northern boundary of that parish, Peebles-shire. The source is on the east side of Blackcleugh-head; and the embouchure is immediately below Traquair-house, and directly opposite the village of Innerleithen. The direction for about a mile a short way above the village of Traquair is east-south-easterly; but everywhere else, except windings, it is north-eastward or north-north-eastward. The chief tributaries are the united waters of Newhall and Shilling-law burns, a little below the village, and the stream of Glengaber or Finland burn at Traquair mill,—each of them nearly equal to itself in length and volume. Though the Quair is short, it pays a considerable tribute to the Tweed; and, as a trouting-stream, and an enlivener of landscape, it has strong attractions for the "wellars" at Innerleithen.

QUAIR-CASTLE. See Lanark.

QUARFF, an ancient parish in the mainland of Shetland. It extends from sea to sea, between the parish of Lerwick on the north and that of Dunrossness on the south. Its post-town is Lerwick, about 9 miles to the north-north-east. Most of its inhabited part is a valley about ½ a mile broad, and about 2 miles long, extending across the country between high hill flanks, and having connected with it a breadth of about a mile on each side of uncultivated pasture ground. This parish and that of Burra have long been united quoad civilia to the parish of Bressay; but Quarff, along with Burra, was constituted a quoad sacra parish by the General Assembly in 1833, and has recently been reconstituted by the

Court of Teinds. Its church is a government one with the usual appurtenances of government churches, and contains 360 sittings. There is likewise an Establishment church in Burra, with 280 sittings. There are also within the quoad sacra parish a Free church preaching station, a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, an Independent chapel, and a Baptist chapel.

QUARRELKNOW. See ABERNETHY.

QUARRELTON, a mining village in the south-west of the Abbey parish of Paisley, Renfrewshire. It stands on the road from Paisley to Beith, adjacent to Thorn, and nearly a mile south of Johnstone. Here one of the most extraordinary masses of coal in the kingdom has long been wrought. It consists of five contiguous strata. The thickness of the whole, measured at right angles to the surface of the strata, is upwards of 50 feet; but as in some places the seam forms a considerable angle with the horizon, the thickness of the whole in those places, measured vertically, is about 15 fathoms. In consequence of the great depth, it is wrought in floors or stories. It is difficult to convey a clear idea of the manner in which this singular mass of coal lies. In a field of about 15 acres, it is found to dip in several different directions. At least, conceiving a nearly circular area of these contents, the coal from the north, the east, and the south quarters of that circle dips pretty uniformly toward the centre. This, however, is in some measure interrupted by several hitches, at one of which the mass of coal is suddenly thrown up about 50 feet, at another about 30. These hitches interrupt not only the direction but also the degree of dip. On one side of the first-mentioned hitch, it is about one foot in three; on the other, only one in six. The concomitant strata are chiefly whinstone; while, at the other coal-works in this county, the accompanying minerals are freestone, ironstone, limestone, &c., but never whinstone. The Quarrelton coal is of excellent quality. Some of it is of the burning kind, but the great part is of the close burning nature, similar to Newcastle coal, and breaks into small pieces. It abounds with inflammable air, and is liable to spontaneous ignition. Some time before the year 1776, it caught fire below, and burnt for several years; and part of the roof having given way, the ground sunk, for nearly an acre, about 2 feet lower. The village of Quarrelton is pleasantly situated, and well supplied with good water. Almost all its inhabitants are colliers. Population, 271. Houses, 30.

QUARRELWOOD. See KIRKMAHOE.

QUARROLSHORE, the former name of the village of Carronshore, in Stirlingshire.

QUARRY-HILL. See MELROSE.

QUARTER, a mining locality in the south of the parish of Hamilton, about 3 miles from the town of Hamilton, in Lanarkshire. Here are extensive coal works. Here also are recently erected iron-works. A railway connects the locality with the Hamilton branch of the Caledonian railway system; and a project was formed in the autumn of 1856 for the survey of a railway hence to Strathaven.

QUEENISH, a small village, built about the beginning of the present century, on the estate of Mr. Maclean of Cadbole, in the island of Mull.

QUEENSBERRY, a mountain in the parish of Moseburn, Dumfries-shire. It sends down its east base into the parish of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, and lifts its summit but a brief distance south of the extreme angle of the deep indentation which is made into Dumfries-shire by Lanarkshire. Its altitude is 2,140 feet above sea-level. Its fine, majestic, sombre form constitutes a bold feature in many of the rich scenic views of the county. It has its name from the Anglo-Saxon *berg*, 'a hill,' softened into 'berry;' and, situated amid a congeries of noble heights, but queening it over them like a sovereign among courtiers, it is prosaically as well as poetically the 'queen-hill' of a large and superb district. It gave the titles successively of Earl, Marquis, and Duke, to the noble family of Douglas, which became extinct, in the direct line, in 1810, at the death of William, the fourth Duke. At that period, the noble family of Scott, Dukes of Buccleuch, succeeded to the dukedom and the principal part of the estates; and Sir Charles Douglas, Bart. of Kilhead, succeeded as Marquis and Earl of Queensberry, Viscount of Drumlanrig, and Baron Douglas of Hawick and Tibberis, in the peerage of Scotland.

QUEENSBERRY-BAY. See CUMMERTREES and POWFOOT.

QUEENSFERRY, a small parish, containing part of a post-town of its own name, on the coast of Linlithgowshire. It is bounded on the north by the frith of Forth, and on all other sides by the parish of Dalmeny. Even the boundaries of the parliamentary burgh of Queensferry enclose a mere stripe along the beach, of only a mile in extreme length, and not more than about 250 yards in mean breadth, extending from an old quarry on the east to Echland burn on the west. But the parish of Queensferry, which is co-extensive with the royal burgh of Queensferry, comprehends not above one-half of this area, and excludes parts of both ends of the town. As a territory it is in no part landward; and, in description, it becomes identified with the burgh. A chapel-of-ease was anciently built here by Dundas of Dundas, and still figures as an antiquity of the town. But the little district was separated from Dalmeny, and erected into a parish, only in 1636. It is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Town-council. Stipend, £171 8s. 6d.; glebe, £25, with an allowance for a manse. Schoolmaster's salary, £29 4s. 6d., with about £30 fees. The parish church is a plain building, neatly repaired in 1821, and contains about 400 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of about 260. There are three private schools.

The TOWN of QUEENSFERRY is an important ferry station, a small seaport, and a royal and parliamentary burgh. It partly comprises the parish of Queensferry, and is partly situated in the parish of Dalmeny. It stands on the south coast of the frith of Forth, 9 miles east by south of Borrowstounness, 9 east by north of Linlithgow, and 9 west-north-west of Edinburgh. Its site is a belt of low ground at a point opposite the peninsula of North Queensferry, and the intermediate island of Inchgarvey, where the frith is suddenly and briefly, but very greatly, contracted in breadth. The ground behind the town rises abruptly; and immediately at the summit, or even on the slope of the steep bank, becomes open agricultural country. The town comes first into notice as the station at which Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore, passed the Forth in her numerous excursions between Edinburgh and Dunfermline; and it received in honour of her both its present name, and some early Latin designations of similar import. Malcolm IV., the great-grandson of Margaret, made the monks of Dunfermline a grant of the right of ferry at the place, and of a small piece of ground within the limits of the present royalty,—a grant which probably led almost immediately to the erection of the town; and, in 1164, he granted also to the monks of Scone a free passage, at 'Portum Reginæ,' for the abbot, the monks, and their men. In 1294, Pope Gregory confirmed to the abbey of Dunfermline "dimidium passagii sanctæ Margaritæ Reginæ."

In a charter of general confirmation of regality jurisdictions by David II. to the monks of Dunfermline, "Passagium" figures as a burgh-of-regality along with "Dunfermlyne, Kirkaldy, and Musselbrugh." The place, as a burgh-of-regality, was again granted to the monks by Robert I., regranted by Robert III., and confirmed in 1450 by James IV. A new charter was granted, in 1636, by Charles I., confirming the preceding royal grants, but at the same time confirming a charter by Robert, commendator of Dunfermline. As this is the latest extant charter, and the record of the Great seal for the period is defective, no evidence exists as to the precise year when the town was erected into a royal burgh. Yet proof is decisive that the erection took place between 1638 and 1642, that it was violently opposed by the corporation of Linlithgow, and that it was not effected without degrading concessions to that body. In 1639, a commissioner from it appears for the first time to have sat in parliament; and, in the parliament of the following year, he recorded a protest that he had produced his commission for Queensferry as a royal burgh, and that "he had ridden, sitten, and voyced in this parliament as the rest of commissioners of burghs;" and he was confronted by a counter-protest on the part of the burgh of Linlithgow, that he "had neither riddin, sittin, nor voyced in parliament for the Queensferry." In 1641, the same act of parliament which erected the place into a separate parish, freed it from the galling opposition of Linlithgow, and definitively recognised it as a royal burgh.

Queensferry, in spite of its antiquity and seemingly historical importance, has always been of small extent, and has a mean appearance; nor has it ever been enriched by much commerce, or dignified by great events. Its principal street is various in width, but generally narrow, and wends very irregularly to a total length of about 650 yards, partly along the shore and partly into the interior. A street of about 200 yards goes off from this at right angles, with a terrace along the road leading to Kirkliston. Three short alleys lead down to the harbour, and a fourth leads to the parish schoolhouse. These streets and lanes compose the whole town; and they form a mean tout ensemble. The old chapel, with a stone roof, stands at the west end, not very greatly dilapidated; the modern church stands behind the main street; and the town-house, with its ancient spire, stands near the centre of the town. The harbour is formed by two piers of different dates, which are so constructed as to enclose a pentagonal dock or basin, with an opening between their extremities toward the south. The work was constructed at a cost of £1,551, furnished chiefly by subscription, and was completed in 1818; but it has the disadvantage of being difficult of entry during any one of a large range of westerly winds. Not the harbour of the town, however, but a pier provided with a lighthouse at the little village of Newhall, situated from 300 to 600 yards to the east of the lower end of the town, is the place of the ferry across the Forth; and this ferry is now the main thing whence the town acquires any importance, or by which it is generally known. The Ha's, which figures so prominently in the opening scenes of Sir Walter Scott's Antiquary, is an inn at Newhall. The ferry is under the direction of trustees, who, in terms of parliamentary enactment, regulate fares, hours of sailing, and kindred matters; and it is, in all respects, on a very efficient footing.

In the 17th century, about 20 vessels, most of them large brigs, belonged to Queensferry, and some trade in ship-building was carried on. But now no vessel belongs to the port, nor is any one built at it; and the commerce of the place consists principally of a coasting trade in coals, manures, and barley inward, and in stones and potatoes outward. Herring fishing is a chief employment during the winter months; and there are connected with it about a dozen boats belonging to the town, and from 50 to 100 from other places. The far-sea fishery also employs a few of the larger boats in the summer months. Net-making employs a few hands. Soap-making was at one time extensively carried on, but has dwindled away. A distillery is in active operation. A fair is held in August, but is a matter more of amusement than of business. The town is well supplied with water from an artificial reservoir, formed in 1819, at the expense of the Earl of Roseberry. The town is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 6 councillors. The magistrates have jurisdiction only within the royalty,—not in the extremities of the town. The corporation revenue amounted in 1856 to £158. The annual value of real property in the same year was £862. The burgh unites with Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, Culross, and Stirling, in sending a member to parliament. Municipal constituency in 1856, 18; parliamentary constituency, 33. Population of the royal burgh, in 1831, 684; in 1851, 720. Houses, 87. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 1,195. Houses, 142. On the 6th of September 1842, Queen Victoria embarked at Queensferry on board the Queen Margaret steamer for North Queensferry, on her way to Perthshire.

QUEENSFERRY (North), a village and ferry station, ecclesiastically in the parish of Inverkeithing, but politically in the parish of Dunfermline, in Fifeshire. It stands at the extremity of the Ferryhill peninsula, on the north coast of the frith of Forth, directly opposite Queensferry, and 2 miles south of Inverkeithing. It is inhabited principally by the boatmen, and is a favourite summer resort for sea-bathing. It formerly had a large and elegant inn. Its piers are excellent; and a project was discussed some years ago for extending its pier accommodation for the use of ships taking refuge at it in storms. A sort of natural dock or basin, of large capacity, exists immediately to the west of it, completely sheltered by the Ferryhill peninsula, and affording the best natural refuge on the east coast of Britain between Yarmouth roads and the Moray frith. This basin is called the Hope, and so many as 100 vessels at a time have taken shelter in it in storms from which there was no refuge in any part of the frith eastward of it to the ocean. A visionary project was at one time entertained of attempting to form a tunnel beneath the frith to the Linlithgowshire coast from a point a little above North Queensferry; another project was afterwards entertained of attempting to form a chain bridge, with Inchgarvie for an intermediate step; and several projects have been discussed, in recent years, of forming a railway communication by the route of the Queensferries, with connection here by the largest and most rapid kind of ferry steamer. The ferry at this place anciently belonged to the abbots of Dunfermline, and afterwards passed to the proprietors of the neighbouring lands, but became vested about 40 years ago by act of parliament in trustees. A battery was constructed at North Queensferry after the visit of Paul Jones to the frith, but is now dismantled. Population of the village, 461. Houses, 92.

QUEEN'S HILL. See Dundrennan.

QUEENSIDE. See Lochwinnoch.

QUEICH (The), a rivulet of Inverness-shire; also a rivulet of Perthshire; also a rivulet of Aberdeenshire. See Glenqueich.

QUEICH (North), a rivulet of Kinross-shire. It rises among the Ochils in the north-west corner of the parish of Orwell, and runs south-eastward to Loch-Leven, a little below Milnathort. See Orwell.

QUEICH (South), a rivulet partly of Perthshire, but chiefly of Kinross-shire. It rises among the Ochils, 1½ mile north-west of the source of the North Queich, and within the limits of Perthshire; it begins a little below its origin to trace for nearly 4 miles the boundary-line between the two counties; and it then runs 4½ miles south-eastward, chiefly through Kinross parish, to Loch-Leven, at the town of Kinross.

QUENDAL VOE, a bay in the parish of Dunrossness, Shetland. It opens near the southern extremity of the mainland, 2¼ miles west-north-west of Sumburgh-head, and penetrates about 2 miles north-eastward into the land, with a mean breadth of about 1 mile. It is partially covered in the offing by an island called Cross-island, and is esteemed a good natural harbour. At its head stands a mansion called Quendal-house.

QUIEN (Loch), a lake of 69 acres in area, on the mutual border of the parishes of Kingarth and Rothesay, in the island of Bute.

QUINZIE-BURN. See Kilsyth.

QUIRAING. See Kilmuir.

QUIVOX (St.), a parish, containing the Wallacetown and Content suburbs of Ayr, also the post-office village of Whitelets, in Ayrshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Monkton and Prestwick, Tarbolton, Ayr, and Newton-upon-Ayr. Its length westward is 5 miles; and its greatest breadth is 3 miles. Its southern boundary is traced by the river Ayr. Its surface in the west and centre is low and level, but in the east is somewhat swollen and tumulated. Some parts of the banks of the river Ayr are steep, and covered with natural wood and plantation. The soil in the west is sandy, in the centre is light and gravelly on an irretentive subsoil, and, in the east border, is a stiff clay. The whole area, except what is covered by town and detached houses, and about 250 acres covered with wood, is arable. The rocks are all of the coal formation. Three coal mines and several quarries of excellent sandstone are worked. The estimated value of raw produce in 1837 was £93,598,—of which £3,405 was for the produce of the mines and quarries. Assessed property in 1843, £10,973 19s. 8d. There are five landowners; and two of them are resident. The mansions of Auchincruive and Craigie are spacious edifices, finely situated on the banks of the Ayr; and the gardens and grounds of the former are highly ornate and draw much notice from strangers. Several small earthen ovens, supposed to be Roman, were discovered about 20 years ago at Content. The parish is traversed by the roads from Ayr to Galston and Mauchline, and has ready access to all the public communications by railway, coach, and steamer, from Ayr and Newton-upon-Ayr. Population in 1831, 5,289; in 1851, 7,147. Houses, 708.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Oswald of Auchincruive. Stipend, £294 0s. 10d.; glebe, £8. Unappropriated teinds, £316 18s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with 8 bolls of meal, £15 fees, and about £15 other emoluments. The parish church stands near the centre of the parish, but about 3 miles distant from the great bulk of the population; and it was built before the Reformation, and repaired and enlarged in 1834, and contains nearly 400 sittings. A chapel of ease was built at Wallacetown by subscription in 1845, and contains nearly 900 sittings; and it is under the patronage of its own communicants. There is a Free church at Wallacetown; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £118 15s. 3½d. There are also in Wallacetown an United Presbyterian church, a Reformed Presbyterian church, an Original Secession church, a small Independent chapel, a small Episcopalian chapel, and a handsome Roman Catholic chapel. There are seven non-parochial schools. The ancient parish church was originally, and for centuries, called Sanchar, the antique form of the modernized Sanquhar, from the Gaelic *sean cear*, 'the old fort.' In 1212 it was a rectory; between 1229 and 1238 it belonged to the short-lived Gilbertine convent, which the second Walter, the Stewart, established at Dalmulin; and from 1238 till the Reformation, it belonged to the monks of Paisley. Though Sanchar continued to be the name of the several estates which were portions of the ancient territory or manor, the church, at the Reformation, looks out under the designation of St. Kevoc. This name is supposed to have been derived from a female personage of some local note, who lived in the reign of Malcolm II., and it has been changed successively into St. Kevocke's, St. Evox, St. Queevox, and St. Quivox.

QUOICH. See Queich.

QUOICH (Loch), a lake in the centre of the western half of Inverness-shire. The vale which it occupies bears the name of Glenlochquoich or Glenqueich. The lake is about 6 miles in length, and probably not quite half-a-mile in mean breadth; it extends from west to east, and sends off its superfluent waters eastward to Loch-Garry, at a distance from it of 9 or 10 miles. Though altogether Highland, and not remarkable in its scenery, it is yet a fine sheet of water. The public road from Invergarry in the Great Glen to Loch-Hourn and Glenelg, wends along its north bank.

QUOTHQUAN, an ancient parish, united in 1660 to the parish of Libberton, in the Upper ward of Lanarkshire. The name Quothquan signifies the beautiful hill, and was transferred to the parish from Quothquan-law, a hill of about 600 feet of altitude above the level of the Clyde, and covered with verdure to its summit. A large rough stone on this hill is popularly called Wallace's chair; and tradition says that Sir William Wallace sat here holding conferences with his followers previous to the battle of Biggar. See Libberton.

QUOYAFIRTH. See Northmaven.

QUYTEFIELD. See Inverkeillor.

R

RAASAY. See Rasay.

RABBIT ISLANDS, three islets of sandy soil, occupied by swarms of rabbits, at the mouth of the Kyle of Tongue, in Sutherlandshire.

RACHANMILL, a post-office station on the northern border of the parish of Glenholm, Peeblesshire. It is subordinate to Biggar, and is situated 5 miles south-east of that town. In its vicinity are Rachan-house and Rachan-hill, the former a delightful mansion embosomed in wood, the latter a lovely verdant isolated height, declining suddenly to the Tweed.

RACWICK. See Hoy.

RADERNIE, a scattered village in the parish of Cameron, Fifeshire. Limestone has long been extensively worked here.

RAE (Loch), a lake in the parish of Kinloch, Perthshire.

RAEBERRY-CASTLE. See Kirkcudbright.

RAEBURN. See Eskdalemuir.

RAEBURNFOOT. See Dumfries-shire.

RAECLEUGH, a pastoral tract of land in the parish of Moffat, but situated within the southern border of Lanarkshire.

RAECLEUGHHEAD. See Langton.

RAEHILLS. See Johnstone, Dumfries-shire.

RAEMORE. See Caputh.

RAESGILL, a ravine and a mining locality, abounding in limestone, in the parish of Carluke, Lanarkshire.

RAFFLES. See Mouswald.

RAFFORD, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the west of Morayshire. It is bounded by Forres, Kinloss, Alves, Elgin, Dallas, Edenkillie, and Dyke and Moy. Its length north-eastward is about 8 miles; and its breadth varies from 3 to 5 miles. The river Findhorn traces its western boundary; and the Loch of Romach, which is about a mile in length, and has a romantic character, lies on its southern boundary. The outline of the parish is very irregular, being deeply indented by a narrow stripe of the parish of Forres, and at the same time sending out a projection to a point within 3 furlongs of the town of Forres. The surface is much diversified. The northern district is low, flat, and fertile; the central district has the appearance of a large undulating valley, chequered by fine farms, lakes, wood, and moorland; and the southern district presents the rough, rocky, moorish, upland character of Highland scenery. Many spots command a most brilliant view of the screens, shores, and waters of the Moray frith, from Banffshire to Caithness. The principal rocks are gneiss and sandstone. The soil is variously a light and shifting sand, a black and shallow mould, lying upon rock, a deep rich clay, and a rough brown gravel on an almost impenetrable subsoil. A great extent of moor and moss land has been reclaimed within the last 45 years; and some of it is now very productive. About 3,550 acres are in tillage; about 2,942 are pastoral or waste; and about 3,695 are under wood. The estimated value of raw produce in 1842 was £12,685. Assessed property in 1843, £3,978 17s. 2d. The landowners are Tulloch of Burgie, Sir A. P. Gordon-Cumming, Bart., the Earl of Moray, and Grant Duff of Eden. Burgie-castle is a large beautiful structure, comprising a square tower of six stories built in 1602, and a connected mansion founded about a century later. Altyre-house, together with the burn and the ancient parish of Altyre, have been noticed in our article on Altyre. Blervie-castle was anciently the seat of a branch of the once powerful family of the Dunbars; but the principal part of it was taken down to build the present house of Blervie, and all that remains is a tower of five stories and the staircase. The parish is traversed by the road from Forres to Grantown. The village of Rafford is a small place, 3 miles south-east of Forres. Population of the parish in 1851, 992; in 1851, 1,020. Houses, 203.

This parish is in the presbytery of Forres, and synod of Moray. Patron, Brodie of Lethen. Stipend, £233 2s. 2d.; glebe, £6. Unappropriated teinds, £72 0s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £16 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church is a handsome Gothic structure, built in 1826, after a design by Gillespie Graham, and contains 600 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 450; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £164 9s. 11½d. There are three non-parochial schools. Two cattle-fairs are held, the one in the beginning of April, the other in the beginning of November. The ancient parish of Rafford comprehended part of what is now the parish of Kinloss; and the present parish of Rafford comprehends also the ancient parish of Altyre. In the times of episcopacy, Rafford was the seat of the sub-chantor of Moray.

RAIGMORE. See Daviot and Dunlichity.

RAILSBURGH. See Nesting.

RAIT, a post-office village in the parish of Kilspindie, Perthshire. A few of its inhabitants are weavers of linen for the manufacturers of Dundee. Population, 184. Houses, 41.

RAIT CASTLE. See Nairn.

RAITH. See Abbotshall.

RAIT'S-BURN, a brook tributary to the Spey in the parish of Alvie, Inverness-shire. Adjacent to it is a cave which formerly had a capacity of 145 cubic yards, and was a hiding place and stronghold of a strong body of bandits.

RALIA, a hamlet in the parish of Kingussie, Inverness-shire. Population, 32. Houses, 10.

RALSTON. See Paisley.

RALSTON-NEWTON. See Newton-Ralston.

RAMES. See Kinnethmont.

RAMSAY. See Lismore.

RAMSAYCLEUGH, a post-office station subordinate to Selkirk.

RANDERSTON. See Kingsbarns.

RANDOLPH FIELD. See Ninians (St.).

RANFURLIE. See Kilbarchan.

RANGEY, a lake in the parish of Latheron, Caithness-shire. On the east side of it are remains of a small ancient fortification, which appears to have been surrounded by a ditch communicating with a lake.

RANKEILOUR. See Monimail.

RANKLE-BURN, a rivulet, a tributary of the Ettrick, in Selkirkshire. It rises within ¼ of a mile

of Moodlaw-loch, where the counties of Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Dumfries meet, and flows 7 miles northward and north-north-westward to the Ettrick, opposite Tushielaw-tower. For 2 miles near its source, it divides Ettrick parish from Roberton; and for half-a-mile about the middle of its course, it divides Ettrick from Yarrow. It is throughout a deeply sequestered and wildly pastoral stream. The glen which it traverses is one of the most still and savage in the Lowlands, yet is not devoid of interesting associations, nor wants the power of appealing strongly to the imagination and the taste. See articles Buccleuch and Ettrick.

RANNICH. See Edenkillie.

RANNICHIE. See Nigg, Ross-shire.

RANNOCH, a quoad sacra parish, and an extensive Highland district, in the north-west extremity of Perthshire. The whole extent is 28 miles from east to west, by 16 from north to south; but the inhabited portion is only a stripe from east to west of 16 miles by 2. The parish comprehends the larger and northern part of the enormous quoad civilia parish of Fortingal, and the large detached part of Logierait which lies in the centre of Fortingal. It was constituted by the General Assembly in 1829, and re-constituted by the Court of Teinds in 1845. The church is a government one, situated at the east end of Loch-Rannoch, built in 1829, at a cost of £750, and containing 560 sittings. The stipend and appurtenances are the same as those of other government churches. A chapel of ease or sub-parochial church, containing nearly 300 sittings, is situated at the west end of Loch-Rannoch. See Kinloch-Rannoch.

The district of Rannoch has Lochaber on the north-west, Badenoch on the north, Blair-Athole on the east, Breadalbane or the Glenlyon and Fortingal sections of that district on the south, and Glenorchy and Appin on the west. All the northern part is filled with a section of the broad lofty range of the central Grampians,—that range which runs from sea to sea between Ben-Nevis and the coast of Kincardineshire; all the western part is filled with the boggy wilderness of the Moor of Rannoch, which intervenes between the great central mountain-range of Scotland and the commencement of the range which runs down at right angles from it to the Clyde at the Kyles of Bute; and a stripe along the border of the southern part consists of the northern declivities and spurs of the water-shedding range, which forms the left screen of the long, pent-up, romantic vale of Glenlyon. Not a pass exists round the far-stretching sweep of the north-west and north; and even into Glenlyon direct access is practicable only by one difficult mountain-road, about the middle of the south. All the upland region is wild and indomitable, towering up in naked summits, or stretching abroad in tableaux of moor and bog, or occasionally cloven down, in the lower declivities, into narrow glens or small verdant openings. The moor on the west is the largest and the dreariest tract of its class in Scotland, an open, monotonous, silent, black expanse of desert, a vast region of bog and morass, with a few dreary pools, and one long dreary lake, some ditchy naked lines of dark water-course, and a distant environing mountain-screen, whose coarse dark features are in rueful sympathy with the humours of the sable sea of moss. See Lydoch (Loch).

The long inhabited stripe of Rannoch, however, though much inferior in scenery to other and similar Highland glens, largely compensates by its beauty and picturesqueness for the repulsive wildness of the moor. At the west end it is entered from the moor by the closing in of the hills upon the course of the river Gauir; from the mouth of that river to a point 12 miles eastward, it has gentle or rapid slopes coming down upon the watery pavement of Loch-Rannoch; and from the east end of the lake onward, it consists of the glen of the Tummel, overhung and shut up by the vast solitary mountain-mass of Shichallion. Most of it is thus the framework of Loch-Rannoch; and, with a large forest of native fir which runs far up the height along the south, and is broken with glades and gemmed with mansions and farm-steads,—with some decrepit yet picturesque remains of a native birch-forest straggling upon the declivities along the south,—with the side back-ground of the bold mountain-heights climbing tier upon tier till they become wreathed in clouds,—and with the snowy peaks of Glencoe and Glenetive looking up in the far west at the distance of 40 miles, and suggesting what an ocean of wilderness lies between, the landscape is at once interesting and impressive. Two hamlets, Kinloch-Rannoch and George-town, stand respectively at the east and at the west end of the lake, and are the sites of the two places of worship. Roads go up both sides of the Tummel and the lake, keeping close upon the water; but they unite and become one at George-town, before setting out on the moor toward Glencoe. See Fortingal.

RANNOCH-BURN. See Maybole.

RANNOCH (Loch), a lake in the district of Rannoch, Perthshire. It extends from west to east with a length of about 12 miles, and a breadth of about 9 furlongs. The greater part of it, especially in the east end, is believed to have a depth of from 60 to 85 fathoms. Its west end freezes so well in hard frost that people can cross it on the ice; but its whole surface does not seem to be frozen oftener on the average, than once in 30 or 40 years. In its upper end are two small islands. The eastern one of these is the larger one and wholly artificial, resting upon large beams of wood, fixed to one another. This island, in the old times of the clans, was used sometimes as a place of retreat from danger, and at other times as a place of confinement for malcontents or rebels. A subaqueous road leads to it from the south side, very narrow, always covered with 3 or 4 feet of water, and having on both sides a great depth of water.

RANNOCH (The), that part of the northern great head-water of the Tay, or of what, in a large sense, is called the Tummel, which runs between the foot of Loch-Rannoch and the head of Loch-Tummel, Perthshire. The stream is 9½ miles in length; has some bold, though not large sinuosities; runs prevailingly due east; and has on its right bank, Fortingal and Dull, and on its left a detached part of Logierait, Fortingal, Blair-Athole, and a wing of Dull. As it contains all the waters of the Gauir and of minor streams drained into Loch-Rannoch, it possesses the volume of a second-rate Scottish river. Its course is rapid and occasionally impetuous; and its scenery, though considerably inferior to that of the Tummel, possesses much Highland picturesqueness and romance. Its banks, for some distance below Loch-Rannoch, while greatly more open than those of the southern Teith between Lochs Katrine and Achray, have confused aggregations of little rocky eminences, overhung with shrub and tree, which, with bold and lofty mountains overlooking them, present some similarity to the Trosachs. At Mount Alexander, 4 miles below Loch-Rannoch, the river forces its way through a narrow romantic pass under the north side of Shichallion, and has on each side climbing forests, which go up the broken base of the acclivities. "The whole of this stretch," says Dr. M'Culloch, "is ex-

ceedingly rich in that mixture of wood and rock which is so characteristic of this skirt of Shichallion; and the various wider landscapes which are found about this place, yield to few in extent of scope, and in splendour of romantic and ornamented mountain character." "As you follow down the banks of the river," says another writer, "as it flows from the Rannoch to the Tummel, you see such an assemblage of wildness and rude grandeur, as beggars all description, and fills the mind with the most sublime conceptions."

RANZA (Loch), a bay and a post-office hamlet on the north-west coast of Arran, 1½ mile from the northern extremity of the island, 5 miles south-south-east of Skipness-point in Kintyre, and 7½ miles south-west of Inch-Marnoch, off Bute. The bay is about a mile in length, and 3 furlongs in mean breadth. On the south side, near its head, a commodious natural harbour of great security and much depth is formed by the projection of a small low peninsula. During the season of the herring-fishery, the bay is frequented by from 200 to 300 boats. Loch-Ranza castle, once a royal hunting seat, stands on the peninsula. It is now a roofless ruin, tolerably entire in the walls, consisting of two square towers, united by connecting walls, and more ornamented than the majority of old Highland strongholds. There are in the hamlet a Free church and a parochial school.

RANZA (The). See Glenranza.

RAPLOCH, a village in the parish of Stirling, Stirlingshire. It is overhung immediately on the south-west by Stirling-castle, or stretches from the base of the rock to within a few yards of the Forth; it is distant ⅔ of a mile from Stirling bridge; and it is comprehended within the parliamentary boundaries of the burgh. Dougald Graham, long town-bellman of Glasgow, and the author of nearly all the chapbooks which circulated among the lower classes during the past century, was born about the year 1724, at Raploch, and died in the year 1789. He joined the Pretender in 1745; and the most extensive of all his works was a metrical 'History of the Rebellion,' which was a great favourite with Sir Walter Scott, and which seems to have been an early production, having on the title-page,—

> "Composed by the poet D. Graham;
> In Stirlingshire he lives at hame."

He was also author of two well-known songs of considerable merit,—'Turnimspike,' and 'John Hielandman's Remarks on Glasgow.' Population of the village, 317.

RAPNESS, a headland and a small bay in the south-east of the island of Westray, in Orkney. The bay has a southern exposure, and is totally unsheltered from southerly winds.

RASAY, an island belonging to the parish of Portree, in the Skye district of Inverness-shire. It lies between the island of Skye and the Ross-shire district of Applecross. It forms a long belt of land, stretching due north and south, and separated by the sound of Rasay from the Skye district of Trotternish, or sub-districts of Snizort or Portree. Its distance from Skye varies between a mile and nearly 5 miles; and its distance from Ross-shire varies between 6½ and 9½ miles. On a line with it due northward extends Rona, distant at the nearest point about a mile; and at its north-west corner lies Fladda, separated from it only during flood-half tide, and by a very narrow channel. Rasay measures about 14 miles in length, about 2 miles in mean breadth, and about 28 square miles in superficial extent. It may be viewed as consisting of two continuous hilly ridges; the one on the north composed principally of gneiss, the one on the south composed of porphyritic rocks superincumbent on red and white sandstone. The northern division extends to the vicinity of Brochel-castle, or occupies all the area for about 5½ miles from the northern extremity; and it presents those naked, rounded, evenly-disposed, and cheerless rocky eminences which characterize so many of the dull low islands of the outer Hebridean archipelago. The southern division possesses a mean elevation of probably 1,000 feet; and as seen from the south-east, it presents the outline of a high table-land, sending up the single flat-topped eminence of Duncan-hill to about 1,500 feet above sea-level; but, in reality, it descends by a general slope toward low shores on the west, and for the most part, breaks sheer down on the east in a long range of mural cliffs picturesquely intermixed with fine verdant slopes. In the interior, narrow though the district be, are many irregular eminences, and long narrow ridges parallel to the sides of the island, so divided by deep vales, that a tourist's path in traversing them resembles that of a vessel alternately descending and surmounting the long ridgy waves of a deeply-rolling sea. All the west and the north of the island have a most uninteresting aspect, rocky, heathy, and coarsely pastoral. But the east side of the southern district is diversified with arable lands and copse-woods, with towering rocks and formidable cliffs, with farmsteads in the hollows and some human dwellings on the giddy heights. "On this side," says Dr. M'Culloch, "scenes of considerable grandeur occur, generally marked by great breadth and simplicity of manner, and by powerful effect; at times, however, verging to an artificial character, in the architectural regularity of the flat sandstone cliffs, which are frequently split into columnar and conical forms, rising like towers above the deep dark sea that washes their bases. The houses perched on these summits seem more like the retreats of the birds that hover round them than the habitations of human beings; the eye from below scarcely distinguishing them, far less their inhabitants. The grandeur of these long-extended walls of rock is often varied by the enormous fractures and dislocations which have at different times taken place; masses of immense bulk having been occasionally separated so as to form a second ridge below them; while, in other places, huge piles of ruin cover their slopes with fragments advancing far into the sea, and strewing the shore with rocks."

The chief antiquity of Rasay is Brochel-castle; a curiosity of much attraction to many a tourist. It stands in a little bay, on the east coast, at a point where the cliffs have diminished to a moderate altitude. Its site is a conglomerate rock of two ledges or stages, whose upper part is quite isolated from the neighbouring heights, and whose composition a not very scientific writer describes as "different kinds of burnt stone, lime, and shell, that have all the appearance of being jumbled together, some time or other, by a volcanic eruption." On the lower ledge of the rock, and rising from its very edge, stands a small building of two low stories and a narrow interior court; and on the summit of the rock, and occupying all its area, stand another small building and two triangular and loop-holed recesses,—the building disposed in two low stories of each a single apartment, and in surmounting battlements, and a warder's room. The only access is up an approach which has been cut on the side next to the sea, and which is so steep that it can be climbed only on all-fours, or at least with the aid of the hands; the entrance is by a narrow steep-roofed passage between the lower building and the base of

the upper stage of the rock; and, altogether, the combination of strong natural position and artificial fortalice is so complete as to exhibit the very beau-ideal of adaptation to security and defence in the ages preceding the invention of gunpowder. The last occupant of the castle is said to have been a person of extraordinary personal strength and valour, who was one of the predecessors of the present laird of Rasay, and lived in the times of James VI., and who, on account of his remarkable powerful appearance, was called Eoin Garbh.—'John the athletic.' At the Kirktown of the island stand the ruins of an ancient Roman Catholic chapel, surrounded with a plantation of trees. The mansion of Macleod of Rasay, the landowner of the island, is a splendid edifice, in modern style of architecture, with a superb front; and was built of the native sandstone of the southern district. Natural wood was formerly extensive, and planted wood now occupies a considerable space. Communication is enjoyed by means of steamers in transit between Portree and the Clyde. Population in 1841, 647; in 1851, 540. Houses, 94. See PORTREE.

RASAY, a small inhabited island belonging to the parish of Glenelg, in Inverness-shire. Population, in 1841, 18; in 1851, 13. Houses 2.

RATHEN, a parish on the coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. It contains the post-office village of Inverallochy, and the villages of Cairnbulg and Charleston. It is bounded by the German ocean, and by the parishes of Lonmay, Strichen, Tyrie, and Fraserburgh. Its length south-westward, or measured from the coast direct inland, is about 7 miles; and its breadth expands near the south-west end to 4 miles, but averages everywhere else about 1½ mile. The coast, partly flat and sandy, and partly consisting of low rocks, commences 2 miles south of Fraserburgh, runs out into a headland called Cairnbulg-point, and altogether has an extent of 2¾ miles. The rivulet of Rathen or Philorth drains nearly the whole parish; and, before falling into the sea, runs nearly 3 miles on the boundary with Fraserburgh. MORMOND-HILL [which see] is partly within the south-west limits; and both its declivities, and the summits and sides of other high grounds in its vicinity, are bleak and barren; but the lands along the Philorth are low, and, in general, tolerably productive. The woodlands, the hill-pastures, and the arable grounds, are, in the proportion to each other, of 2, 27, and 94. Limestone is plentiful; and, on the estate of Auchiries, it is worked, and is of excellent quality. Cairnbulg-castle, now in ruins, has walls of great thickness, and appears to have been a place of considerable strength. It was the family seat of the predecessors of Lord Saltoun; and till sold, in 1613, by Sir Alexander Fraser to Fraser of Durris, it bore the name of Philorth, which was then transferred to another mansion in the family which still bears it, and is the seat of Lord Saltoun. Inverallochy-castle, also a ruin, has been noticed in our article on Inverallochy. Mormond-house is a modern mansion, embosomed in wood. There are ten landowners. The parish is traversed by the roads from Fraserburgh to Peterhead and Aberdeen. Population in 1831, 2,100; in 1851, 2,368. Houses, 488. Assessed property in 1843, £5,653.

This parish is in the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Lord Saltoun. Stipend, £169 14s. 4d.; glebe, £9. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 3½d., with about £28 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church is old, and was repaired in 1767, and contains 684 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Inverallochy. There is a Free church of Rathen, with an attendance of 240; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £91 0s. 7d. There is a second parochial school. The ancient parish of Rathen comprehended, not only all the modern parish of Rathen, but also a part of the parish of Fraserburgh, and the greater part of the parish of Strichen. Its church and teinds were appropriated to the cathedral of Aberdeen.

RATHILLET. See KILMANY.

RATHO, a parish in the north-west division of Edinburghshire. It contains the post-office village of Ratho, and the village of Bonnington. It is bounded by Kirkliston, Corstorphine, Currie, and Kirknewton. A slender oval, stretching east-north-eastward, and measuring at the axes 4¾ and 2¼ miles, constitutes the body of the parish; and a projection, 2½ miles in length and about a mile in mean breadth, goes off south-south-westward from near its middle. The total area is about 10 square miles. The surface of the eastern half of the main body is a slightly variegated level; and, of the western half, is a congeries of broad-based hillocks, or low table-land, with gentle swells, rising from 300 to 400 feet above sea-level. As the position is midway between the Pentland hills and the frith of Forth, and about 8 or 9 miles west of Edinburgh, magnificent views are obtained, from the little heights, of the scenery of the Lothians, the Forth, Fifeshire, the Ochil-hills, and the frontier Grampians. The surface of the southern or projecting district rises slowly from a low line of connection with the main body to near the southern boundary; and it there shoots abruptly up in the two bold isolated heights of Dalmahoy crag and Kaimes hill, 660 and 680 feet above sea-level. These heights form a conspicuous and picturesque feature of the general Lothian landscape; and, like Salisbury crags, the rocks of Edinburgh and Stirling castle, and various eminences at the north-east end of the Lennox hills, they break down in cliffs, or stoop precipitously to the west. The general aspect of the parish, from the diversity of its contour and the richness of its embellishments, possesses much beauty, and presents many fine close scenes. About five-sixths of the whole area is either in tillage or in an arable condition; and the remaining sixth is distributed, in not very unequal parts, into plantation-ground and pasture. The soil is, in general, a light loam, with a preponderance of sand; but, toward the eastern border, it passes, in a great degree, into clay. Trap rock prevails in the hills, and has been extensively quarried. Sandstone occurs and is worked. Claystone, of the kind popularly called calmstone, has been worked upon the property of Ratho-hall. Coal is said to have been mined long ago at Bonnington, but cannot now be found. The parish is traversed by the Union canal, and bounded along the east by Gogar burn. The only noticeable antiquities are vestiges of two camps, both probably Danish, the one on Kaimes-hill, the other on South Platt-hill, a commanding little summit on the west. The most considerable mansion is Dalmahoy-house, the seat of the Earl of Morton. See DALMAHOY. Other principal mansions are Ratho-house, a splendid Grecian edifice; Hatton-house, a fine old baronial building, some of it very ancient; Bonnington-house, built in 1622; Norton-house, of recent erection; Millburn-tower, built by the late Sir R. Liston; and three or four others. There are 18 landowners. About 4,978 acres in the parish are under cultivation; about 444 are constantly in pasture; and about 396 are under wood. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1839 at £28,146. Assessed property in 1843, £9,471 9s. 6d. Real rental in 1856, £18,048. The parish is traversed by the south road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway;

and it has a station on the latter, 8½ miles from Edinburgh. Population in 1831, 1,313; in 1851, 1,718. Houses, 327.

This parish is in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, the trustees of Dr. Davidson. Stipend, £306 0s. 11d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated teinds, £36 2s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £45 fees, and £6 other emoluments. The parish church is a somewhat cruciform building, partly old and partly modern, and contains about 800 sittings. There is a Free church for Ratho and Kirknewton, with an attendance of about 200; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £188 12s. 0½d. There are two non-parochial schools. The ancient church of Ratho—the British *Rath-au*, 'a cleared spot,' 'a bare place,' 'a plain,'—was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and in the immediate neighbourhood of the present church there is a fountain still called the Lady's well. The parish was a rectory till 1429, and it then became a prebend of the collegiate church of Corstorphine. In 1315 the barony and patronage of Ratho were, along with much other property, granted by Robert I. to the Steward of Scotland, as the dowry of the Princess Marjory; on the accession of Robert II. to the throne, they became part of the property of the King's eldest son, as Prince of Scotland; and, in 1404, they were, with the other estates, erected into a principality for the Prince, with regal jurisdiction. Among eminent persons connected with the parish were Dr. William Wilkie, 'the Scottish Homer,' one of its ministers in the last century; Sir William Liston, the British ambassador at seven foreign courts; and Sir William Fettes, a resident and heritor, whose vast property was bequeathed for the establishment in Edinburgh of the great Fettes institution.

The Village of Ratho stands in the centre of the main body of the parish of Ratho, adjacent to the Union canal, on the road from Mid-Calder to Edinburgh, 2½ miles south-south-east of Kirkliston, 4 east-north-east of Mid-Calder, and 8 west-south-west of Edinburgh. Its site is on the slope or eastern declivity of the gentle uplands of the west. It consists of a single two-sided street, coming down the declivity from west to east, and bending northward, near the end, to terminate upon the Union canal. Most of its houses are neat and recently erected cottages, walled with whinstone, lintelled with sandstone, and roofed either with tiles or with slate; and wearing, in common with the roadway, a tidy appearance. It was anciently a place of considerable note, but fell into great decay, and has in recent times been revived, extended, and much improved. In a poem by Joseph Mitchell, who published two large octavo volumes of miscellaneous poetry in 1724, and who is known as 'the poet of Ratho,' it figures as having at one time risen to splendour, and then at another time sunk to desolation, till "Ratho looked like Troy a field of corn." It has now a small public library and some social institutions; and it has derived benefit from the opening of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. Population, 689. Houses, 130.

RATHVEN, a parish on the coast of Banffshire. It contains the post-office villages of Buckie, Port-Gordon, Porteasy, and Portknockie, and the villages of Findochtie, New Tannachie, and Rathven. It is bounded by the Moray frith, and by the parishes of Cullen, Deskford, Keith, and Bellie. Its length south-westward, in the direction of the coast line, is 10 miles; its breadth varies from 3 to 5 miles; and its area is about 42½ square miles. The surface comprises some low-lying ground of good quality and considerable breadth along the shore, but is elsewhere of an upland character, with considerable diversity in the height, contour, and connections of its hills. The Benhill, in the south-east, is the highest ground, lifting its summit 945 feet above the level of the sea, and serves as a landmark to the fishermen so far out to sea as 15 leagues from the coast. This hill was richly planted to the very summit about the middle of last century, and is now provided with a carriage road circuitously to the top, formed at the expense of the late Earl of Seafield; and it commands a very extensive, brilliant, panoramic view. Two other principal hills, called Maud and Adie, stand on a line with the Benhill to the west, so as to form a range with it; but they have less altitude, and are covered all over with heath. The soil of the parish is very various; in one corner a light and extremely rich loam superincumbent on clay; in another corner, a thin yet fertile loam on a red soft earth; in some places, a light sand; in other places, a stiff clay; and almost everywhere, except in the sandy districts, a soil powdered all over and profusely intermixed with small water-worn stones. About 8,433 imperial acres are in tillage; about 437 are meadow and grass land; about 12,748 are in hill pasture or waste; and about 4,822 are under wood. Limestone, sandstone, and slate abound, and are quarried. A beautiful whitish sand, affirmed to be almost equal in fineness to any in Holland, occurs in great quantity near Litchieston. Three medicinal wells formerly attracted some notice. The principal landowners are the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Seafield, Lieut. Col. Sir William Gordon, Bart., Gordon of Cluny, Gordon of Cairn-field, and Stuart of Tannachie. The principal residences are Letterfourie, Cairnfield, Tannachie, Buckie-lodge, Burnside, and Presholm. There are in the parish 4 corn-mills, a flour and barley mill, and a mill for carding wool; and there was formerly a distillery at Gollochay. A large heap of stones, called the King's cairn, situated on an eminence near Woodside, is pointed out by tradition as the grave of King Indulphus of Scotland, who is said to have been slain in the vicinity after obtaining a complete victory over the Danes. Abercromby places this victory in the year 961; Buchanan, in 967. Not far distant is a great number of small cairns, alleged to be the burial-places of the Danes who fell in the engagement. Numerous cairns occur also on the farm of Westerside. Two ruins, called Green and Tronach castles, crown two hills which screen the sides of the harbour of Portknockie. The parish is traversed near the coast by the road from Fraserburgh to Fochabers. Population in 1831, 6,484; in 1851, 7,518. Houses, 1,464. Assessed property in 1843, £9,538 14s. 3d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Fordyce, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Hay of Rannes and Leithhall. Stipend, £228 1s. 5d.; glebe, £12. Unappropriated teinds, £881 8s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £32 1s. 7d., with about £23 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1794, and contains 1,000 sittings. There is a quoad sacra parish church, called the Enzie church, in the western district, built in 1785, and containing 400 sittings. There are two chapels of ease; the one at Portknockie, called Seafield church, and under the patronage of the Earl of Seafield,—the other at Easter Buckie, called Buckie church, and under the patronage of its own male heads of families. There are two Free churches, respectively at Buckie and at Enzie; and the sum raised in connexion with the former in 1856 was £204 1s. 7d.,—in connexion with the latter, £126 18s. 5½d. There are two Episcopalian chapels, respectively at

Buckie and at Arradoul; the former originally a Methodist chapel, and containing 200 sittings,—the latter built about the year 1788, and containing 210 sittings. There are likewise two Roman Catholic chapels, respectively at Buckie and Presholm; the former fitted up in 1841, and containing 400 sittings,—the latter built in 1788, and containing 800 sittings. There are in the parish 6 endowed schools, exclusive of the parish school, also eight private schools. There are in the village of Rathven a public library and a bead-house, the latter founded about the year 1226, and not long ago repaired, and affording maintenance to 6 bead men. The village of Rathven is a small place in the coast district, about 1½ mile north-east of Buckie. A fair for cattle, sheep, and dairy produce, is held here on the Friday in July before Glass. Dr. Alexander Geddes, the distinguished author, who died in 1802, was a native of Rathven.

RATSHILL. See Broughton.

RATTER. See Dunnet and Olrick.

RATTRAY, the name of various localities in the maritime parish of Crimond, Buchan, Aberdeenshire. An extinct town of the name is said to have been a burgh: see Crimond. A fishing-village of the name is situated 10 miles north by west of Peterhead, and about the same distance south-east of Fraserburgh. Rattray-house stands embosomed in wood 1½ mile south of the village. Rattray-head is a low dangerous promontory, running about 1½ mile out from the prevailing line of the coast, and situated about 10 miles south-east of Kinnaird-head. Rattray-bridges are peculiarly dangerous marine ground about ⅔ of a mile east-north-east of the extreme point of the promontory.

RATTRAY, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the Strathmore district of Perthshire. It comprises a main body and a detached district. The main body is bounded by Alyth, the detached part of Blairgowrie, Bendochy, and the main body of Blairgowrie; and it is separated from the last of these, or in the south and west, by the river Ericht. Its length southward is 5½ miles; and its mean breadth is about 1¾ mile. The detached district is called Easter Bleaton, and lies 3½ miles north-north-west of the main body. It is bounded by Forfarshire, Alyth, and Kirkmichael; measures 1½ mile by 1 mile; and forms part of the ascending ranges of the frontier Grampians. The main body, for 1¼ mile from the southern boundary, is flat, or very gently ascending; and, over the rest of the area, consists of the lowest and slowly graduated heights which, several miles beyond the northern bounday, attain a Grampian elevation. The fine southern exposure, combined with the bield afforded by the vast mountain-rampart in the comparatively near distance, renders the situation pleasant and the climate very healthy. The lands in the south have a dry and pretty fertile soil, and are all arable; and those in the north are disposed chiefly in pasture. The Ericht, over most of its 6½ miles' connexion with the parish, is alternately a picturesque and a romantic stream; it is overhung by a profusion of copsewood, chiefly small oaks; and above Craighall, its banks are sheer precipices of rock, upwards of 200 feet high, crowned with plantation, and parapeted with wall, to prevent cattle and strangers from falling over. There are seven principal landowners, and a number of small feuars. The principal residence is Craighall, the seat of the far-descended family of Rattray. It crowns a peninsulated rock whose sides go sheer down 114 feet to the Ericht. It is accessible only in front, from the south; and on that side it was anciently defended by a ditch and two round towers with openings for archery or missiles. It is in substance an ancient edifice of unknown date, but was greatly altered about the year 1832, by the late Baron Clerk Rattray. On an oblong moundish height, called the castle-hill, south-east of the village, are vestiges of the ancient castle of Rattray, a very large building, the original residence of the Rattray family. On the farm of Standing-stanes, which has its name from the circumstance, are remains of a Druidical temple. The parish is traversed eastward through the village by the road from Dunkeld to Kirriemuir, and has near access to several stations of the Scottish Midland railway, particularly the station of Blairgowrie. Population in 1831, 1,362; in 1851, 2,336. Houses, 362. Assessed property in 1843, £5.229 9s. 6d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Earl of Kinnoul. Stipend, £157 9s. 2d.; glebe, £25. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £15 fees, and about £4 10s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1821, and contains 620 sittings. The inhabitants of Easter Bleaton attend the chapel of Persie in Bendochy. There is a Free church of Rattray, with an attendance of 550; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £162 2s. 9½d. There is also an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of 400.

The Village of Rattray is situated on the south-west border of the parish of Rattray, ⅝ of a mile east of Blairgowrie, 4½ miles south-west of Alyth, 4½ north-west of Coupar-Angus, and 10½ east-north-east of Dunkeld. It is, in a strict sense, two villages, Old and New Rattray, almost contiguous. Old Rattray is situated on the southern declivity of a hill, and built in a straggling manner; and New Rattray occupies both sides of the road toward Blairgowrie, and extends almost to the Ericht. The former has much increased since the end of last century; the latter has entirely sprung into existence within that period; and both owe their prosperity, in a great degree, to the water-power of the Ericht, and the erection upon it of flax-spinning-mills. The mills in the vicinity, and within the parish, are 7 in number; they vary in mechanical force from 6 to 20 horse-power; and employ about 240 persons. The inhabitants not employed by the mills are, in general, weavers of coarse linen fabrics for the manufacturers of Dundee. Cattle fairs are held on the first Friday of April and August. The village has a curling club, and it shares generally in the business affairs of Blairgowrie. Population, about 1,000.

RAVELRIG. See Currie.

RAVENSCRAG. See Peterhead.

RAVENSCRAIG. See Dysart.

RAVENSHAUGH. See Musselburgh.

RAVENSHEUGH. See Dysart.

RAVENSNEUK. See Penicuick.

RAVEN'S ROCK. See Craiganfiliach.

RAVENSTON. See Glasserton.

RAVENSTRUTHER, a village in the parish of Carstairs, Lanarkshire. It stands near the Caledonian railway, about a mile north-west of the Carstairs station. Population, 104. Houses, 26.

RAWS, a post-office station, subordinate to Craigellachie, in Moray.

RAWYARDS, a post-office station, subordinate to Airdrie, in Lanarkshire.

RAYNE, a parish on the north border of the district of Garioch, in Aberdeenshire. It contains the village of Meiklewarthill, and the post-office village of Old Rayne. It is bounded by Auchterless, Fyvie, Daviot, Chapel of Garioch, Oyne, and Culsalmond. Its length is about 3½ miles; its breadth also is about

3¼ miles; and its area is about 11 square miles. The river Urie runs for about 2 miles on the southern boundary. The hill of Rothmaise, situated on the northern border, has an altitude of about 850 feet above sea-level, and is covered with heath and coarse grass. Not far from this height a large tract of peat-moss stretches quite across the parish from east to west. The rest of the surface is slightly undulated, or occasionally rises into gentle eminences. The soil of the best arable grounds is a rich loam on a bottom of clay; and that of inferior grounds is a shallower and more gravelly loam, on a rocky or tilly subsoil. About four-fifths of the whole parochial area are in tillage; and upwards of 350 acres are under wood. There are six landowners. The mansions are Freefield, Rothmaise, and Warthill. Assessed property in 1857, £6,855. There are in the parish three meal-mills. The chief antiquities are a supposed iter, two Druidical temples, and some cairns. The parish is traversed by the road from Old Meldrum to Huntly, and has near access to the Oyne station of the Great North of Scotland railway. Population in 1831, 1,484; in 1851, 1,550. Houses, 313.

This parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £225 2s.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 3½d., with £32 10s. fees, a share of the Dick bequest, and £5 15s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1789, and contains 700 sittings. There is a Free church which takes the designation of Rayne, but is situated within Fyvie; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £358 15s. 3d.

RAYNE (Old), a post-office village in the parish of Rayne, Aberdeenshire. It stands on the Urie, 9 miles north-west of Inverury, 12 south-east of Huntly, and 24 north-west of Aberdeen. It was anciently a residence of the bishop of Aberdeen; and, not long ago, possessed the remains of his house. Fairs for cattle and horses are held here on the Thursday before the 26th of May, on the Wednesday after the first Tuesday of August, old style, on the day in October after Turriff, and on the 4th Tuesday of November, old style. Population, 112.

REAFIRTH, a post-office station, subordinate to Lerwick, in Shetland.

REASTER. See Dunnet.

REAWICKNESS, a headland projecting into the north side of the bay of Scalloway, on the west coast of Shetland.

REAY, a parish on the north coast of the counties of Caithness and Sutherland. It contains the post-office village of Reay, the post-office station of Melvich, and the seaport village of Portskerry. It is cut lengthwise into two nearly equal parts by the boundary line between the two counties. It is bounded by the North Sea, and by the parishes of Thurso, Halkirk, Kildonan, and Farr. Its length northward is 18 miles; and its breadth is 9 miles. Its western or Sutherland district is watered from end to end, along the centre, by the river Halladale, and takes from that stream the name of Strath-Halladale; and it presents, over all its length, the appearance of a narrow valley, screened by heights which vary in bulk from mountain to hill, and are not amassed into continuous ranges. A water-shedding line divides the whole of Strath-Halladale from the eastern or Caithness district. Heights, variously mountainous and hilly, occupy all the latter district, except along the coast; but they possess no scenic interest or distinctive character. Ben-Radh, whose steepest side is computed to be upwards of a mile from base to summit, and which is probably the most considerable elevation, lifts its summit within 2¼ miles of the sea, and 1½ mile within the frontier-line of Caithness. A band of territory along the coast, and a narrow belt along the Halladale, are almost the only low or flat grounds. The coast is, in general, bold and rocky; and at Borrowston, it has several small caves, and a beautiful turf-clad natural arch, spanning a chasm of nearly 50 feet deep, and washed by the tide. Its principal bays are Port-Skerry, at the mouth of the Halladale, and Sandside-bay, about 1¼ mile long and ⅔ of a mile broad, situated 2½ miles east of the boundary-line between the counties. A large extent of sandy links, abounding in sea-shells, stretches round Sandside-bay, and is carpeted with excellent pasture. The principal headland is Fresgo-head, near Sandside. Sea-ware is thrown by storms in great heaps into the bays and creeks. The river Forss has a course of 12 miles northward in the east, the first half of the distance in the interior, the second half on the boundary; and, in common with the Halladale, it abounds in trout and salmon. Loch-Cailm, upwards of 3 miles in circumference, feeds one of this river's tributaries; and Loch-Shurery, 1¼ mile long, is formed by an expansion of the Forss. Lochs Seirach and Tormaid, each about ⅔ of a mile long, send off a streamlet of 5 miles' length of northerly run to the head of Sandside-bay. Loch-Sleitill, in Strath-Halladale, is noted for its large red trouts. A mineral spring at Helshetter claims to be little inferior to the celebrated wells of Strathpeffer. The mountain rocks of the parish are massive and schistose sandstones, limestone, gneiss, granite, syenite, hornblende, and quartz. Both the sandstone and the limestone are extensively quarried. Shell-marl has been dug up in large quantities at Dunreay and Brawbin. Iron ore is found in different places; and a vein of lead ore occurs near Reay, but not in circumstances and quantity to encourage mining. The soil of the arable lands in the Caithness district is generally fertile; but that of Strath-Halladale is, to a great extent, shallow, barren, and fitter for pasture than for cultivation. The aggregate amount of land in tillage does not exceed 2,200 acres. Some small birch coppices in Strath-Halladale, and a few trees around Sandside-house, are the only woods. There are five chief landowners. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £4,137 7s. 6d. The chief mansions are Sandside-house, Isald-house, and Big-house. The last of these was formerly the seat of an ancient branch of the family of Mackay, but is now the property of the Duke of Sutherland. Some rude but extensive fortifications occur on the hills of Shebster and Benfrectan. Doun-Reay-house, the ancient seat of the Mackays of Reay, exists in ruin, 2 miles north-north-east of Sandside-bay. The ancient owners of this mansion and of the estates around it derived from them, in 1628, the title of Barons Reay in the peerage of Scotland; and, in consequence, gave the name of Lord Reay's country to their extensive possessions in the west: see next article. The village of Reay, or New Reay, containing about 110 inhabitants, stands at the head of Sandside-bay, 12 miles west-south-west of Thurso, and the same distance east of Strathy. Old Reay is traceable only by a far-descending tradition; and it is said to have been a burgh of regality, and to have accidentally proved its quondam existence by the discovery, about the middle of last century, of parts of several houses which had been overwhelmed and inhumed. A market cross at the present village claims to have belonged to the traditionary burgh. The parish has a road up Strath-Halladale, and is traversed along the coast by the road from Thurso to Tongue. Population of the Sutherland section in 1831, 1,013; in 1851, 1,073. Houses,

203. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 2,881; in 1851, 2,506. Houses, 517.

This parish is in the presbytery of Caithness, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £236 5s. 5d.; glebe, £8. Unappropriated teinds, £27 9s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £12 fees, and £4 4s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1739, and contains 632 sittings. There is a mission chapel, under the committee of the Royal Bounty, for Strath-Halladale jointly with two districts in the parishes of Halkirk and Watten. There is a Free church of Reay, with an attendance of about 700; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £156 14s. 9d. There are four non-parochial schools, all aided or upheld by extraneous support. There are ruins of ancient chapels at Lybster and at Shebster.

REAY'S COUNTRY (Lord), a large district in the north-west of Sutherlandshire. It extends from the sea on the west to Torrisdale or Borgie river on the east; comprehends the parishes of Durness, Tongue, and Edderachillis; and has a superficial extent of 800 square miles. It acquired its name from being the property of the Lords Reay, the noble family of Mackay; and is called in Gaelic 'the Land of the Mackays.'

REDABBEYSTEAD. See Newstead.

REDBRAES. See Polwarth.

RED-BURN, a brook running on the boundary between the parishes of Irvine and Kilwinning in Ayrshire.

RED-BURN, a brook running through the parish of Blantyre to the Clyde, a little below Bothwell-bridge, in Lanarkshire.

RED-BURN, a brook running northward to Bonny water, on the mutual border of the parish of Cumbernauld in Dumbartonshire, and the parish of Falkirk in Stirlingshire. It traverses a deep ravine, which is spanned by a viaduct of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, comprising 8 arches, each 50 feet wide, and nearly 90 feet high.

RED-BURN, a small tributary of the Lossie, in the parish of Dallas, in Morayshire.

RED-BURN, a rivulet running into the bay of Uig, in the island of Lewis, Ross-shire.

RED-CASTLE. See Abernethy in Morayshire, Inverkeilor, Killearnan, and Highlands (The).

REDCOLL. See Gladsmuir.

REDDEN, a hamlet 1¾ mile north-east of the village of Sprouston, in the parish of Sprouston, Roxburghshire. It was formerly a place of some importance, and figures in the old Border history as a town.

REDDEN-BURN, a brook rising in the parish of Sprouston in Roxburghshire, and running eastward into Northumberland. It is frequently mentioned in old Border history in connection with meetings of commissioners for settling Border disputes.

REDDING, a post-office village in the parish of Polmont, Stirlingshire. It stands in the centre of a very productive coal district, in the vicinity of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, between the line of the Falkirk and Linlithgow road and the line of the Union canal, 1¼ mile south-west of the village of Polmont, and 2½ miles east-south-east of Falkirk. It is inhabited principally by colliers. An extensive tract, called Redding-moor, belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, lies in the vicinity of the village, and remained till about 25 years ago all in a state of undivided commonage; but portions of it, under permission of the superior, have been enclosed and cultivated by the colliers, at their spare hours, and chiefly with the spade. Population, 694. Houses, 137.

REDGORTON, a parish in the Almond and Tay districts of Perthshire. It contains the post-town of Stanley, the post-office station of Redgorton, and the villages of Pitcairn, Luncarty, Cromwell-park, and Bridgeton. It comprises a detached district and a main body. The detached district lies 2½ miles north-west of the most westerly point of the main body; is surrounded by Auchtergaven and Logie-Almond; and forms a stripe of 3¼ miles by 6 furlongs, stretching from the south-east to the north-west. It consists of the barony of Mullion. It lies at the foot of the Grampians, and runs up the shoulder of one of them to the top. It is, for the most part, pasture, moorland, or heathy waste, and contains but few and small pendicles of arable land; and it is drained along the boundary with Auchtergaven by the Shochie, and along the boundary with Logie-Almond by Crachie-burn, down to its confluence with the Shochie. The main body of the parish is bounded by Auchtergaven, Kinclaven, St. Martin's, Scone, Tibbermore, Methven, and Monedie. It comprises the peninsula between the Tay and the Almond, to the extent of 4¼ miles up the former of these rivers, and of 4⅜ miles up the latter; and it has a variable breadth of from ½ a mile, to 1⅝ mile, and a computed area of 10½ square miles. Its surface is richly diversified; hilly, but nowhere lofty or abrupt; low, and but slightly above river-level along the streams, yet speedily passing into hanging plains, undulations, or hilly swells; everywhere soft and pleasing in outline, and, at almost every step, disclosing some agreeable variation. Around some of the high grounds is hung one of those panoramas for which the county is so famed; on the east, the palace and park and pleasant lands of Scone; on the south-east, the fertile strath of Tay, with its majestic stream, now seen among openings of wood, and now hid by its body-guard of forest; in the same direction, the bridge and city of Perth, and a semicircular sweep of the Sidlaw and Ochil hills, cloven down at Kinnoul and Moncrieff, and overlooked in the distance by the Fife-shire Lomonds. The running waters, besides the Tay and the Almond, are the Ordie, the Shochie, and the Coldrochie. All divide the parish from Monedie; the Coldrochie, a mere rill, falling into the Shochie, and the latter meeting the Ordie, and then debouching with it across a narrow part of the interior to the Tay. The prevailing rocks are greywacke, the old red sandstone, and the lowest members of the secondary formation. The soil is, in some places, a mixture of clay and of black earth; but, in general, it is light and fertile. If the whole area, including the barony of Mullion, were distributed into 100 parts, 75 would be found arable, 12 covered with wood, 7½ in grass, and 5½ occupied with roads or waste. There are four principal land owners. The average rent of land is about £2 per acre. The estimated value of raw produce in 1837, was £28,455. Assessed property in 1843, £7,713 9s. There are extensive manufactures at Stanley, Luncarty, Pitcairn, and Cromwell-park. Adjacent to the confluence of the Tay and the Almond stood old Perth or Bertha: which see. At Pitcairn are vestiges of a British camp; where probably the native Horestii took post to watch the motions of the Romans. At Luncarty is a famous ancient battlefield. See Luncarty. The parish is traversed by the road from Perth to Inverness, and by the Scottish Midland railway; and it enjoys access to the latter at the stations of Luncarty, Dunkeld-road, and Stanley. Population in 1831, 1,866; in 1851, 2,047. Houses, 277.

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £189 5s. 8d.; glebe, £18. Schoolmaster's

salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £25 fees, and £18 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1766, and contains 415 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Stanley, containing 1,150 sittings, and under the patronage of the Stanley company. It is a very handsome structure, built in 1828, at the cost of £4,000, and has a tower 85 feet high. There is a Free church at Stanley, with an attendance of 400; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £202 12s. 5d. There is also a Free church at Pitcairn, with an attendance of 480; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £352 2s. 5½d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Pitcairn, built in 1797, and containing 450 sittings. There are several non-parochial schools. The present parish of Redgorton comprehends the three ancient parishes of Luncarty, which was an independent parsonage,—St. Serffs, or St. Servanus, which belonged to the diocese of Dunkeld,—and Redgorton, which belonged to the monks of Scone. The three were united, it is believed, at the Reformation. Popular tradition and belief refer the origin of the name Redgorton, quasi "Red-gore-town," to the battle of Luncarty; and, though not in their own rough mode of etymology, they may possibly be correct, the words *ruach garton*, in Gaelic, signifying 'the red little field,' or poetically, 'the field of blood.'

REDHALL. See COLINTON.

REDHEAD, a bold headland on the south side of Lunan-bay, in the parish of Inverkeilor, Forfarshire. It descends almost sheer down in a precipitous rock to the sea of 270 feet; and it is but a nodular projection of a stretch, several miles in extent, of bold rocky and high coast. As the highest ground on that sea-bulwark, the loftiest point of terminating uplands which there stoop bluffly down to the ocean, it is usually noted as the north-east end of the Sidlaw-hills, forming the last bead of the string of which Kinnoul-hill at Perth forms the first. The headland abounds with various species of sea-fowls; it makes a fine display of porphyritic rock; it is distinctly seen at a great distance at sea; and is remarkable as the point northward of which, before the year 1793, coal was not permitted to be carried without paying a very heavy duty.

REDHEAD, in Orkney. See EDAY.

REDHEUGH. See COCKBURNSPATH.

REDHOLM. See EDAY.

REDHYTH-POINT, a headland in the parish of Fordyce, 1½ mile north-west of Portsoy, in Banffshire.

REDKIRK-POINT, a headland in the parish of Gretna, a little west of the mouth of Kirtle-water, in Dumfries-shire.

RED-LOCH, a small lake in the parish of Rothesay, Buteshire.

REDMOSS, a bog in the parish of Kilsyth, Stirlingshire.

REDMYRE (LOCH), a lake in the north-east of the parish of Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire.

REDNELL. See BOYNDIE.

REDNOCK. See MONTEITH (PORT OF).

REDPATH, a village in the parish of Earlston, Berwickshire. Population, 149. Houses, 34.

REDROCKS (THE). See DYSART.

REDROW, a village in the parish of Newton, Edinburghshire. Population, 141. Houses, 32.

REDSLIE. See LAUDER.

REDWELLS, a hill in the parish of Kinglassie, immediately north of the village of Kinglassie, in Fifeshire. A square tower, 52 feet high, built in 1812, stands on its summit, and is seen at a great distance.

REEF (THE). See TIREE.

REEKING LINN (THE). See CALDER (THE SOUTH).

REEKY LINN (THE). See GLENISLA.

REELICK. See KIRKHILL.

REFIRTH. See YELL.

REGLAND (LOCH), a small lake in the parish of Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire.

REID SWIRE. See JEDBURGH.

REISS, a townland situated on the Keiss-bay, in the parish of Wick, Caithness-shire.

RELUGAS. See ARDCLACH.

RENDALL. See EVIE.

RENFIELD. See RENFREW.

RENFREW, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, on the northern border of Renfrewshire. It is bounded by the counties of Dumbarton and Lanark, and by the parishes of Abbey-Paisley, Kilbarchan, and Inchinnan. Its length east-north-eastward is about 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is 2¾ miles. Its outline is very irregular. The river Clyde intersects it in a north-westerly direction; the White Cart runs partly through it, and partly on its western boundary, northward to the Clyde; and the Black Cart runs along the upper part of the western boundary to the White Cart. A short canal runs alongside part of the White Cart for aiding its navigation. The surface of the district on the left side of the Clyde is, for the most part, an almost perfect level, nearly in the centre of an extensive plain; but it comprises one isolated eminence, called the Knock, which commands an extensive view. The surface of the district on the right side of the Clyde is more unequal, containing a large proportion of low flat alluvial ground, yet comprising several swells and low conical hills, the highest of which has an elevation of about 180 feet above the level of the sea. This tract comprehends fully one-third of the parish, and is the only part of Renfrewshire which lies on the right side of the Clyde. The general landscape on both sides of the river is much diversified and enriched with handsome mansions and picturesque well-wooded parks. Nearly all the low grounds are strictly alluvial. The underlying rocks comprise boulder clay, trap-rock, and rocks of the coal formation. Lime and coal were long worked on the farm of Porterfield, about a mile south of the town; and coal of remarkably pure quality continues to be worked at Scotstown and Jordanhill on the right side of the Clyde. The soil almost everywhere is deep and fertile. Nearly the whole surface, except what is occupied by houses and disposed in parks, is under cultivation. There are seven principal landowners. The chief mansions are Elderslie, Blythswood, Scotstown, Jordanhill, and Walkingshaw. The average rental is about £2 15s. per acre. Assessed property in 1843, £14,992. At Yoker, on the right side of the Clyde, is an extensive distillery; and near it the trustees for the improvement of the Clyde have their chief establishment of artificers and labourers. A tile-work was commenced in 1833 about a mile south of the town. Shipbuilding also has, in recent years, been carried on. A strong swing bridge crosses the canal of the White Cart; a handsome stone bridge crosses the White and Black Carts at their confluence; row-boats for passengers are ever ready for communication across the Clyde; and a large chain ferry-vessel, open at both ends, serves as a floating-bridge for cattle and carriages. There is an extensive wharf on the Clyde in the vicinity of the town; and nearly all the river steamers call at it in their transit both up and down. There is a railway also between this wharf and Paisley. The public roads of the parish likewise are both plentiful and

good. Population in 1831, 2,833; in 1851, 3,898. Houses, 423.

This parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £332 6s. 8d.; glebe, £54. Unappropriated teinds, £132 15s. 4d. The parish church is an ancient building, enlarged in 1726, and repaired in 1820, and contains 750 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 650; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £364 2s. 8d. A burgh grammar school sprang out of a charter of James VI. in 1614, and was endowed to the extent of £36 13s. 4d. in the year; but this was merged in 1842 into an institution, called the Blythswood Testimonial, erected by subscription in honour of the late Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Blythswood, Lord-lieutenant of Renfrewshire. There are five private schools. A monastery of the Cluniac order of Benedictines was established at Renfrew by Walter, the first Steward of Scotland; but this monastery was speedily removed to Paisley, so that it served only as the germ of Paisley abbey. The lands adjoining its site at Renfrew were afterwards called chaplainries; and some of the lands still bear names which were derived from it. A great number of altarages also, such as those of Our Lady, St. Christopher, St. Ninian, St. Andrew, St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, and the Holy Cross, were afterwards erected.

The parish of Renfrew is distinguished for its connexion with the ancient illustrious house of Stewart. The lands of Renfrew are the first-mentioned of the estates specified in the charter granted by King Malcolm IV. in 1157, in favour of Walter, the founder of that family, whereby he confirmed a grant which had been made by King David, who reigned from 1124 to 1153. The office of high steward of Scotland was also conferred on Walter and his successors, who from thence took the surname of Stewart. At Renfrew they had their earliest and usual residence; and from this corner of the land, therefore, there issued a race which successively ascended the thrones of Scotland and England. Their mansion stood on a slightly elevated piece of ground, on the west side of the road leading from the town to the ferry. It no longer exists, but the site is still called Castlehill, and continued till 80 years ago to be partially surrounded by a fosse. Adjacent are lands which still bear the names of 'The Orchard' and 'The King's Meadow;' also a small street, called 'The Dog-row,' meaning the place where the kennel was. Somerled, Lord of the Isles, who had risen in rebellion against King Malcolm IV., was defeated and slain at Renfrew in 1164. A mount, with a stone on the top, is noticed by Pennant, as traditionally reported to be the memorial of Somerled's fall, and the place of his interment; but it no longer exists. —The lands of Knock—so called from the hill already mentioned—at one time belonged to the Knoxes of Ranfurly, from whom the reformer was descended; and from this place the surname of Knox may be derived. Semple says that in 1782 there was dug up here a part of an urn, with some human bones, and that about 36 years previously, what was supposed to be a Roman urn was found at this place. The spot is little more than a mile from the site of the Roman station at Paisley. The lower edge of the hill is, to this day, called 'the Butts,'—most probably because it was a place for the practice of archery. But the Knock is chiefly remarkable on account of an accident which tradition tells befell Lady Marjory Bruce, daughter of King Robert Bruce, and wife of Walter the Steward, in the year 1316. It is said that the Princess, when far advanced in pregnancy, was thrown from her horse and killed at this place, but that the life of the child was saved, which child, long afterwards, ascended the throne as Robert II. Till the year 1779, there stood here an octagonal column, about 10 feet in height, inserted in a pedestal also eight-sided, and about 6 feet in diameter. It had neither inscription nor sculpture, but went by the name of 'Queen Bleary's Cross,' or 'Stane,' and, according to unvaried tradition, supported by Crawfurd, was commemorative of the above unhappy accident.—Another occurrence, much more recent and better authenticated, is commemorated by a large stone which stands on the estate of Blythswood, close to the high road leading from Renfrew to Inchinnan-bridge. At this spot the Earl of Argyle was wounded and taken prisoner after the failure of his ill-conducted enterprise in 1685. It consists of a fragment of rock, weighing probably a couple of tons, and contains some reddish veins, which (as the Earl leant upon it after being wounded) were long believed to be the stains of his blood. The estate of Blythswood was originally called Renfield; and the residence upon it was called Renfield-house. When the present mansion was built, it received the name of Blythswood, in honour of a small but now very valuable estate belonging to the family, on which a great part of the north-western portion of Glasgow is built.

RENFREW, a post and market-town, a river-port, a royal burgh, and in some respects the capital of Renfrewshire, stands about half a mile from the left margin of the Clyde, nearly 3 miles north of Paisley, and 6 miles west of Glasgow. It consists principally of one main street, about half a mile in length, with a number of lanes, branching off regularly from the street. Most of its houses are of an humble and very unpretending character; and many of them are old-fashioned thatched buildings, of venerable appearance, with here and there a dash of the picturesque. The whole town has a quiet pleasing air; and its environs are enlivened with a number of villas and ornate cottages. At the cross, near the west end, stand the town-house and jail, with a diminutive spire; north of this is the gas-work, erected in 1841; and half a mile west is the Blythswood Testimonial, an elegant architectural structure, erected in 1842.

A branch of the Clyde at one time ran close to the north side of the town; but this deserted its channel in the 17th century, or perhaps more recently; and a small canal, formed partly in that channel about the year 1785, now connects the town with the Clyde. A commodious stone wharf was built along the canal, at right angles from the Clyde, in the year 1835, at an expense of about £800, affording good accommodation for the loading and discharging of large vessels; and other important harbour-improvements could easily be made. The burgh must anciently have plumed itself on the amount of its commerce; for its arms represent a ship, with the motto, 'Deus gubernat navem.' In a charter of 1644, it is described as the principal port on the river; in 1710, when Crawford wrote, it had considerable traffic with Ireland; and so late as the latter part of last century, it still had a noticeable amount of trade. The only vessels now belonging to it are such as carry coals, manure, and other heavy matters for the use of the immediate neighbourhood; but a considerable number of vessels from other places frequent it, for the importing of grain, fish, dye stuffs, and other goods, and for the exporting of potatoes and other agricultural produce. The amount of local dues levied is about £268 a-year. The wharves for the steamboats in

transit on the Clyde, and for the Renfrew terminus of the Paisley and Renfrew railway, extend along the Clyde immediately below the harbour.

The fishing of salmon in the Clyde, within certain extensive limits, was long an exclusive privilege of Renfrew; and in the 16th century, it often employed so many as sixty boats during all the spring and summer; but, owing to the great alterations which have been made on the navigation, it has vastly decreased. The chief occupations within the town, additional to those of shopkeeping and the ordinary artificerships, are the weaving of silks and muslins, the making of starch, and the work of a bleachfield. But the occupations at the wharves and building yards on the Clyde are also considerable. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on the third Tuesday of May, on the second Friday of June, on the third Tuesday of July, on the 29th day of September, on the third Friday of October, and on the first Friday of December. The town has an agency of the National fire and life insurance company. Omnibuses run to Glasgow several times a-day; steamboats call at the wharves for Glasgow and for all places down the river, very many times a-day; and railway trains run to Paisley every hour. An Athenæum was commenced, in December 1853, and has attached to it a public library.

Renfrew figures in record so early as the reign of David I. Its name is derived from two Celtic words signifying a 'point of land' and a 'flow of water;' and alludes to the low peninsula, formerly much dissevered with water, within the conflux of the rivers Clyde and Cart. The town was constituted a royal burgh in 1396 by Robert III. The ancient royalty comprehended all the northern part of the parish along the south bank of the Clyde, from the eastern boundary to the mouth of the Cart; and extended also from the cross about a mile along the Greenock road to Inchinnan bridge, and about 1½ mile along the road to Paisley. The parliamentary boundary is much more limited, but appears to afford room for any probable extension of the town. There is a portion of ground within it, but excluded from the royalty, though entirely surrounded by it. This ground, which is now partly built upon, is that called the Orchard and Castlehill, which has been noticed in our account of the parish as having formed the residence of the Stewarts. The modern royalty, however, is of less extent than the parliamentary burgh. The property of the burgh, in reference to its size and population, is large and valuable. It consists of farms, pasture-lands, fishings in the Clyde, the ferry across that river, houses and gardens, canal and harbour dues, seats in the church, feu-duties, &c. The value of it too has, in recent years, very materially increased. In 1833, the revenue was £1,448; in 1841, £1,683; in 1856, £3,488. The burgh is governed by a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, a dean of guild, and seven common councillors. A burgh court is held on every Saturday; a court of quarter sessions is held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October; and meetings for license are held on the first Tuesday of May and on the last Tuesday of October. Renfrew unites with Rutherglen, Port-Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Kilmarnock in sending a member to parliament. Municipal constituency in 1856, 97; parliamentary constituency, 103. Population of the royal burgh in 1831, 2,002; in 1851, 2,722. Houses, 295. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 2,977. Houses, 317.

RENFREWSHIRE, a county, partly maritime, and partly inland, in the west of Scotland. It is bounded, on the east and north-east, by Lanarkshire; on the south by Ayrshire; on the west by the frith of Clyde, which separates it from Argyleshire; and on the north by the frith and river of Clyde, which separate it from Dumbartonshire, except 1,294 acres belonging to the parish of Renfrew, which lie on the opposite side of the river. The greatest length of the county from Drumduff, in the parish of Eaglesham, in a north-west direction to Clochpoint, in the parish of Innerkip, is 31½ miles; and its greatest breadth from Maich-bridge, near Kilbirnie-loch, to Erskine-house, in a north-east direction, is 13¼ miles. Its area is 241 square miles, or 154,240 acres, of which about 100,000 are cultivated, 20,000 uncultivated, and 34,240 unprofitable.

The surface of Renfrewshire is distributable into three districts,—the hilly, the gently rising, and the flat. The hilly district comprises the southern and western parts of the county, and occupies most of the parishes of Eaglesham and Mearns, great part of the parishes of Neilston and Lochwinnoch, and most of the parishes of Kilmalcolm, Port-Glasgow, Greenock, and Innerkip. It is continuous with the hilly district of the northern parts of Ayrshire. Its line of watershed, over its eastern half, runs, for the most part, at a very brief distance, commonly about 1 or 1½ mile, from the boundary with Ayrshire; and over the extreme west, within the parishes of Port-Glasgow, Greenock, and Innerkip, is everywhere near the Clyde, commonly not more than two miles distant, curving parallel to the coast, and overlooking a steep descent of from 400 to 800 feet, to a narrow belt of low ground along the shore. The highest summits of the hilly district occur in the parish of Lochwinnoch, on or near the boundary with Ayrshire, and have an altitude of about 1,250 feet above the level of the sea. The gently rising district of the county comprehends the parishes of Cathcart and Eastwood, and parts of the parishes of Neilston, Paisley, Renfrew, Inchinnan, Kilbarchan, Houston, and Erskine. This district is more beautifully picturesque, more richly diversified in contour and culture, more abundant in all the elements of landscape both near and distant, than almost any other lowland one in Britain. The heights do not rise in ridges, but are altogether separate; they vary in character from gentle swells to steep ascents; some of them rest on low bases, and others are tumulations of a kind of table lands; many are intermixed with winding dells, watered by rivulets, so as to present an everchanging series of close views to a traveller among their hollows; and some command most brilliant prospects, not only of the diversified grounds in their own neighbourhood, but of a great gorgeous panorama away to the Grampians and the Lowthers. The flat division of the county comprehends the greater part of the parish of Renfrew, and parts of the parishes of Paisley, Kilbarchan, Inchinnan, Houston, and Erskine. It consists chiefly of a level tract, extending north and north-west of the town of Paisley to the Clyde and to the Erskine hills, and called by the inhabitants 'the laigh-lands.' But a belt of low-land, of the character of a valley, strikes off from this in the vicinity of Paisley, extends south-westward through the parishes of Kilbarchan and Lochwinnoch to the head of Kilbirnie loch, on the boundary with Ayrshire, and bears every mark of having, at a very recent geological period, been occupied by water.

The streams of Renfrewshire are remarkable for their extensive subordination to trade and industry. The Clyde, throughout all its connexion with the county, is laden with commerce. The Cart, flowing into the Clyde between the parishes of Renfrew and


RENFREW SHIRE
British Miles
1 2 3 4 5
DUMBARTON
LANARK
AYR
Gare Loch
Loch Long
Holy Loch
Kilpatrick
Great Canal
GLASGOW
Renfrew
Paisley
Johnstone
Greenock
Port Glasgow
Lochwinnoch
Beith
Kilbirnie
Irvine
Kilmarnock
INDEX TO PARISHES
1 Abbey
2 Cathcart
3 Eaglesham
4 Eastwood
5 Erskine
6 Greenock
7 Houston & Killallan
8 Inchinnan
9 Innerkip
10 Kilbarchan
11 Kilmalcolm
12 Lochwinnoch
13 Mearns
14 Neilston
15 Port Glasgow
16 Renfrew
Railways
Lines in operation thus
Passed X in progress

Inchinnan, is the disemboguement of the waters from at least five-sixths of all the interior of the county; and it brings down the washings of bleach-fields, dye-works, cotton-factories, and other hives of industry, more perhaps than any other equal volume of water in Scotland. Its principal head-streams are the Gryfe, the Black Cart, and the White Cart; and the most noticeable feeders of these are the Locher, the Calder, and the Levern. The largest of the streams not belonging to the basin of the Cart, is the Kip, which runs westward to the frith of Clyde in the parish of Innerkip. A number of the brooks among the hills, particularly to the south of Greenock, and in the parishes of Paisley, Neilston, and Eaglesham, are dammed up to form reservoirs, which aggregately cover an area of upwards of 700 imperial acres. The principal natural lakes are Castle Semple Loch in the parish of Lochwinnoch, Lochs Long and Libo in the parish of Neilston, and several small uninteresting lochs in the parishes of Lochwinnoch, Mearns, and Eaglesham. Excellent springs are almost everywhere abundant. There are likewise several medicinal springs, but not of much note, the chief of them being a saline spring near the village of Linwood, and two mineral springs in the parish of Eaglesham. The climate of Renfrewshire is closely similar to that of the lower part of Lanarkshire, but more moist on the whole, and also more diversified.

Rocks of the coal formation occupy all the north-east of Renfrewshire; rocks of the old red sandstone series occupy its shore from Port-Glasgow round to the boundary with Ayrshire; and rocks of the eruptive kind, chiefly basalt greenstone, and porphyry, occupy all its hill-tracts. The coalfield commences at the boundary with Lanarkshire in the vicinity of Glasgow, being continuous there with the Lanarkshire coalfield, and extends west-north-westward to Bishopton. It is cut off entirely from the Ayrshire coalfield by the trap rock district, but forms two very narrow stripes at Castle Semple and Hollow-wood, and at the village of Neilston and Head of Side; and from these two points it extends north-north-eastward to an extreme breadth of about 10 miles, yet has a breadth in its middle part, between Stanley and the Clyde, of only 5 or 7 miles. Trap beds in many instances overlie the coals, especially toward the south-western wing of the coalfield; and a stratum of compact greenstone upwards of 100 feet thick, followed below by a few fathoms of soft sandstone and slate-clay alternating and uncommonly soft, overlies two beds of coal, immediately adjacent to each other, in the coal tracts around Johnstone. The belt of old red sandstone is a mere stripe in breadth from Port-Glasgow to Gourock, but attains a breadth of about 5 miles from the shore at Innerkip to the Shaws water reservoirs. It is almost everywhere a conglomerate; and in Dunrod hill and the heights behind Gourock, it crops out from a high surmounting cap of trap rock. The extent of the igneous rocks, from Cloch lighthouse to the eastern extremity of Eaglesham, is not less than about 31 miles; and the breadth of them comprises nearly all the county west of Bishopton, the Bridge of Weir, and the villages of Kilbarchan and Hollow-wood. Almost every part of these rocks as they exist here has been supposed by geologists to be more recent than the rocks of the coal formation, or, in other words, to be an overflowing or overcapping of the sedimentary rocks. The coal beds, the sandstones, and the limestones are extensively worked. Ironstone also is worked, but occurs under entirely different circumstances from those of the Lanarkshire ironstone. A green carbonate of copper, dispersed in small granular particles through the red sandstone conglomerate, was at one time worked in the vicinity of Gourock. A carbonate of copper has been observed in greenstone at Kaime. Some of the igneous rocks, particularly basalts, greenstones, and a hard, beautiful, columnar, olivine porphyry, are extensively quarried. An amygdaloidal porphyry, forming a tableau of about 9 square miles in extent, in the parishes of Abbey-Paisley, Neilston, and Lochwinnoch, is very rich in zeolities. Simple minerals, both of the useful class and of the curious class, abound in various districts, particularly in the northern parts of Abbey-Paisley.

The soil of the hilly district of the county is principally a free light earth, on a dry bottom of gravel or trap rock of the kind called by the farmers rotten whin. Much of the land in this district is cold and poor, producing only heath or coarse herbage; much of it also is covered deeply with moss; but a very great proportion forms excellent pasture. The soil of the gently rising district has a variety of character, but is chiefly a thin earth, either on gravel or on stiff clay, and comprises also some mellow fertile loam in the bottoms of its little vales. Nearly all of it is arable; and even the worst portions have, in recent times, been highly improved by abundant manurings. The soil of the low district is principally a diluvium, or mixed transported soil, composed of debris from the higher parts of the county, intermixed with vegetable matter. It varies in depth from a few inches to many feet, and passes, in some places, particularly near the Clyde, into a rich and argillaceous alluvium, of the nature of carse land. The soil of the red sandstone district is naturally churlish and poor, yet contains enough of calcareous matter to be capable of good improvement. Irrespective of the extensive mosses in the hilly district of the county, which have a moorish character, or lie upon shallow soils of little or no value, there are, in the low district, four great masses of aggregately about 1,900 acres in extent, lying on good carse clay, and capable of being profitably reclaimed. The woodlands of the county were officially returned in 1855, as possessing an aggregate extent of 3,860 acres.

The agriculture of the county has been much improved, and is in a tolerably fair condition. The practices in the hilly district have reference mainly to grazing and dairying, while those in the low district have reference mainly to tillage. Much attention has been given to draining, special manuring, the qualities of live stock, and the efficiency of field implements. According to the statistics of agriculture obtained in 1855 for the Board of Trade, by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the number of occupiers of land paying a yearly rent of £10 and upwards, exclusive of tenants of woods, owners of villas, feuars, householders, and the like, was 1,249; and the aggregate number of imperial acres cultivated by them was 75,213. The distribution of the lands, with reference to crops, was 4,495½ acres under wheat, 428¼ under barley, 16,392 under oats, 12 under rye, 84½ under bere, 1,585½ under beans, 10¾ under pease, 192¾ under vetches, 3,334 under turnips, 5,534½ under potatoes, 120½ under mangel wurzel, 20½ under carrots, 49½ under cabbage, 43¾ under flax, 11½ under turnip-seed, 32¼ under other crops, 302½ in bare fallow, and 42,563½ under grass and hay in the coarse of the rotation of the farm. The estimated gross produce of the chief crops was 112,943 bushels of wheat, 15,042 bushels of barley, 553,230 bushels of oats, 2,477 bushels of bere, 46,583 bushels of beans and pease, 51,594 tons of turnips, and 33,207 tons of potatoes. The esti-

mated average produce per imperial acre was 25 bushels and ½ a peck of wheat, 35 bushels of barley, 33¾ bushels of oats, 29 bushels and 1¼ peck of bere, 29 bushels and ¾ of a peck of beans and pease, 15 tons and 9¼ cwt. of turnips, and 6 tons of potatoes. The number of live stock comprised 2,272 farm horses above 3 years of age, 744 farm horses under 3 years of age, 607 other horses, 11,621 milch cows, 3,595 calves, 8,297 other bovine cattle, 10,515 sheep of all ages for breeding, 6,139 sheep of all ages for feeding, 9,196 lambs, and 1,808 swine. In the year 1854, the number of occupiers of land paying a yearly rent of less than £10 was 50; the aggregate number of imperial acres of arable land held by them was 68; and the aggregate of their live stock comprised 11 horses, 32 bovine cattle, and 20 swine. In 1856 the total number of proprietors of all kinds on the new valuation rolls was 2,610; and the number qualified to be commissioners of supply was 216. The valued rental of the county, according to the old Scottish valuation in 1674, was £5,764; and the real rental, as ascertained under the new valuation act in 1856, was £318,280. The average of the fiar prices from 1849 to 1855, both inclusive, was, best wheat, 50s. 0⅘d.; medium wheat, 49s. 3⅓d; best barley, 29s. 2¾d.; medium barley, 27s. 5d.; best bere, 27s. 7⅓d.; medium bere, 24s. 10d.; best oats, 22s. 6d.; medium oats, 21s. 7⅗d.; best oatmeal, 17s. 1⅗d.; medium oatmeal, 16s. 4⅕d.; best pease and beans, 39s. 3½d.; medium pease and beans, 38s. 9⅗d.

The manufactures of Renfrewshire are more extensive and diversified than those of any other county in Scotland, excepting Lanarkshire. Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire, indeed, are interfused with each other in their manufactures, and jointly constitute the main part of the grand manufacturing district of the west of Scotland. The most prominent manufactures of Renfrewshire are in the departments of cotton and silk, and have their chief seats at Paisley, at Greenock, at Johnstone, at Pollockshaws, and in the valley of the Levern. Weaving is carried on to a greater or less extent in almost every town, village, and hamlet. Bleaching, dyeing, and kindred arts are extensively carried on. The working of minerals, the manufacture of chemicals, and the making of machinery are prominent. Ship-building, roap-making, and foundry-work are also conspicuous. Some other manufactures likewise occur in the towns; and all the ordinary departments of artificership are on a sufficient scale. Commerce makes some figure at Renfrew and at Paisley, and is very prominent at Port-Glasgow and at Greenock. The Clyde, throughout all its connection with the county, is the sea-path of the commerce of Glasgow. Great facilities of communication are enjoyed by the navigation of the Cart, by the Glasgow and Johnstone canal, by an intricate ramification of excellent roads, by the Paisley and Renfrew railway, by the Glasgow and Neilston railway, by the Glasgow and Greenock railway, and by the Glasgow and South-western railway.

The only royal burgh in Renfrewshire is Renfrew. The parliamentary burghs are Paisley, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow. The other towns containing a population of 2,000 and upwards are Pollockshaws, Barrhead, Neilston, Johnstone, Kilbarchan, and Lochwinnoch. The other towns and principal villages are Innerkip, Gourock, Kilmalcolm, Bridge of Weir, Crosslee, Houston, Linwood, Hollow-wood, Newton of Beltrees, West Arthurlee, East Arthurlee, Grahamstown, Newton-Ralston, Crofthead, Gateside, Uplawmuir, Newton of Mearns, Eaglesham, Thornliebank, Strathbungo, New Cathcart, Old Cathcart, Clerkston, Crosshill, Crossmyloof, Hangingshaw, Langside, Millbridge, Netherlee, Elderslie, Quarrelton, Thorn, Overton, Millarston, Crossmill, Dovehill, Hurlet, Nitshill, Broomlands, Luckinsford, and Bishopton. Among the principal mansions are Hawkhead, the Earl of Glasgow; Erskine-house, Cardonald, and Bishopton-house, Lord Blantyre; Cathcart-house and Cartside-cottage, Lord Cathcart; Abbot's Inch, Lord Douglas; Pollock, Sir John Maxwell, Bart.; Milliken-house, Sir Robert J. M. Napier, Bart.; Pollock-castle, Sir Hugh Crawfurd Pollock, Bart.; Ardgowan-house, Sir M. R. Shaw Stewart, Bart.; Blythswood-house, Archibald Campbell, Esq.; Park, John Henderson, Esq.; Gourock-house, D. Durroch, Esq.; Johnstone-castle, Ludovic Houston, Esq; Dargavel-house, John Hall Maxwell, Esq.; Ralston, James Richardson, Esq.; Glentyan-house, James Stirling, Esq.; and Blackstownhouse, Thomas Speir, Esq.

Renfrewshire is ecclesiastically distributed into 20 entire quoad civilia parishes, parts of 5 other quoad civilia parishes, 3 quoad sacra parishes, and 12 chapelries. All are within the jurisdiction of the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Twelve of the entire quoad civilia parishes, 1 quoad sacra parish, and 8 chapelries are in the presbytery of Paisley; 7 of the quoad civilia parishes, 2 quoad sacra parishes, and 3 chapelries are in the presbytery of Greenock; 1 quoad civilia parish, 3 of the parts of quoad civilia parishes, and 1 chapelry, are in the presbytery of Glasgow; and 2 of the parts of the quoad civilia parishes are in the presbytery of Irvine. In 1851, the number of places of worship reported by the census within Renfrewshire was 133; of which 36 belonged to the Established church, 30 to the Free church, 21 to the United Presbyterian church, 1 to the Original Secession church, 4 to the Reformed Presbyterian church, 2 to the Episcopalians, 7 to the Independents, 7 to the Baptists, 1 to the Unitarians, 4 to the Original Connection Methodists, 2 to the Primitive Methodists, 1 to the New Church, 3 to the Evangelical Union, 7 to the Roman Catholics, 4 to the Mormonites, and 3 to isolated congregations. The number of sittings in 29 of the Established places of worship was 28,295; in 26 of the Free church places of worship, 19,649; in 20 of the United Presbyterian meeting-houses, 17,353; in the Original Secession meeting-house, 419; in 3 of the Reformed Presbyterian meeting-houses, 1,720; in the 2 Episcopalian chapels, 950; in 6 of the Independent chapels, 2,450; in the 7 Baptist chapels, 1,880; in the Unitarian chapel, 150; in the 4 Original Connection Methodist chapels, 720; in the 2 Primitive Methodist chapels, 430; in the New Church place of worship, 180; in the 3 Evangelical Union chapels, 1,600; in the 7 Roman Catholic chapels, 5,368; in 3 of the Mormonite places of worship, 470; and in the meeting-places of the 3 isolated congregations, 880. The maximum attendance on the Census Sabbath at 26 of the Established places of worship was 8,987; at 29 of the Free church places of worship, 12,344; at the 21 United Presbyterian meeting-houses, 9,166; at the Original Secession meeting-house, 198; at the 4 Reformed Presbyterian meeting-houses, 940; at the 2 Episcopalian chapels, 533; at the 7 Independent chapels, 860; at the 7 Baptist chapels, 535; at the Unitarian chapel, 29; at 3 of the Original Connection Methodist chapels, 277; at the 2 Primitive Methodist chapels, 141; at the New Church place of worship, 50; at the 3 Evangelical Union chapels, 798; at the 7 Roman Catholic chapels, 2,829; at 3 of the Mormonite places of worship, 118; and at the meeting-places of the three isolated congregations, 537. There were in 1851, in Renfrewshire, 105 public day schools, attended by 5,705 males and

4,650 females.—103 private day schools, attended by 3,236 males and 2,712 females.—37 evening schools for adults, attended by 775 males and 555 females,—and 216 Sabbath schools, attended by 9,415 males and 11,415 females.

Renfrewshire sends one member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency in 1856 was 2,652. The county is politically divided into two wards, the upper and the lower,—the latter of which comprehends the parishes of Innerkip, Greenock, Port-Glasgow, and Kilmalcolm. The sheriff court for the upper ward is held at Paisley on every Tuesday and Thursday during session; and for the lower ward, at Greenock, on every Wednesday and Friday. The sheriff small debt court is held at Paisley on every Thursday, at Greenock on every Monday, and at Pollockshaws on the second Friday of every second month. The commissary court is held at Paisley on every Thursday. Justice of peace small debt courts are held at Paisley on every Friday; at Greenock on the first and third Thursday of every month; and at Port-Glasgow on the first Monday of every month. Quarter sessions are held at Renfrew on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. The number of committals for crime, in the year, within the county, was 469 in the average of 1836–1840, 466 in the average of 1841–1845, 448 in the average of 1846–1850, and 327 in the average of 1851–1855. The sums paid for expenses of criminal prosecutions in the years 1846–1852, ranged from £3,065 to £3,750. The total number of persons confined within the year ending 30th June 1855, in the jail of Paisley, was 1,002,—and in the jail at Greenock, 688; the average duration of the confinement of each of the former was 45 days,—of each of the latter, 15 days; and the net cost of the confinement of each of the former, after deducting earnings, was £13 5s. 6d,—of each of the latter, £13 1s. 3d. All the parishes, except one, are assessed for the poor. The number of registered poor in the year 1853–4 was 5,609; in 1854–5, 5,351. The number of casual poor in 1853–4 was 4,453; in 1854–5, 4,237. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1853–4 was £19,331; in 1854–5, £21,579. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1853–4 was £1,511; in 1854–5, £4,068. There are 3 poor-houses in the county; one of them in Abbey Paisley parish, with accommodation for 635 persons,—1 for the town parishes of Paisley, with accommodation for 552 persons,—and 1 for the parishes of Greenock, with accommodation for 310 persons. The assessment in Renfrewshire for rogue-money and prisons is at the rate of 3¾d. per pound. Population of the county in 1801, 78,501; in 1811, 93,172; in 1821, 112,175; in 1831, 133,443; in 1841, 155,072; in 1851, 161,091. Males in 1851, 75,690; females, 85,401. Inhabited houses in 1851, 10,760; uninhabited, 300; building, 78.

In ancient times the greater part, if not the whole, of the district which now forms the county of Renfrew, was denominated, from one of its rivers, Strathgryfe,—the valley of the Gryfe,—and was included in the shire of Lanark. It was the chief patrimony of the Stewards of Scotland, and, after the 12th century, was called the barony of Renfrew, from the burgh where the Stewards had their principal residence. In 1404, 33 years after their accession to the throne, King Robert III. granted to his son and heir, James, this barony and the other portions of his ancient patrimonial inheritance; and since that time the eldest son of the reigning monarch has, besides his other titles, been styled Prince and Steward of Scotland, and Baron of Renfrew. When there is no heir-apparent, these titles are merged in the Crown. Crawfurd, in his History of Renfrewshire, says that "the barony of Renfrew was dissolved from the shire of Lanark, and erected into a distinct sheriffdom" by King Robert when he executed the grant in favour of his son; but the charter to which Crawfurd refers as proving this statement does not contain one word of a sheriff or sheriffdom of Renfrew, or any allusion to its establishment as a shire. The barony must, however, have been formed into a sheriffdom about that time, or soon after; for in a deed dated 12th August, 1414, there appears as a witness one 'Dominus Finlayus Buntyn,' who is styled 'Vicecomes de Renfrew,' sheriff of Renfrew; and about the middle of the same century the sheriffdom is recognised in several records. The principal public events in the county for centuries after the epoch of record, were all connected with the history of the Stewarts; and the principal later events were the battle of Langside and the troubles of the times of the Covenanters.

RENNYHILL. See KILRENNY.

RENPATRICK. See GRETNA.

RENTON, a small post-town and seat of manufacture, in the parish of Cardross, Dumbartonshire. It stands in the vale of the Leven, on the road from Dumbarton to Luss, 1¼ mile south of Alexandria, 2¼ miles north-north-west of Dumbarton, 8½ east-south-east of Helensburgh, and 17 north-west by west of Glasgow. It was founded in 1782 by Mrs. Smollett of Bonhill, and named in honour of her daughter-in-law, Miss Renton of Lammerton. It has extensive calico printing and bleaching establishments; and it shares largely in the bustle and prosperity of the characteristic industry of the vale of Leven. It has a station on the Dumbartonshire railway. There are in the town a Free church, a Reformed Presbyterian church, a Free church Gaelic preaching station, several schools, and some social institutions. Population in 1841, 2,472; in 1851, 2,398. Houses, 218. See CARDROSS.

RENTON, a quondam village in the parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire. It stood on the left side of the Eye, 14 miles from Berwick, and 43 from Edinburgh. The foundations of its houses continued till a somewhat recent period to impede the progress of the plough, and were spread over so wide an area as to prove the village to have been of considerable size. A little to the south-east of them, on the left bank of the Eye, stood the tower of Renton, which figured a good deal in the wars of the 15th and 16th centuries, but has now almost totally disappeared. An inn at Renton, called Renton-inn, was a stage on the great road from Edinburgh to Newcastle.

REOCH-BURN, an early tributary or head-stream of the Cart, in the parish of Eaglesham, Renfrewshire.

REPENTANCE (TOWER OF). See CUMMERTREES.

RERES. See KILCONQUHAR and FIFESHIRE.

RERIGONIUM. See INCH, Wigtonshire.

RERRICK, or RERWICK, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Dundrennan and Auchencairn, on the coast of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is bounded by the Solway frith, and by the parishes of Kirkcudbright, Kelton, and Buittle. Its length south-westward, or in a direction nearly parallel to its coast line, is 10 miles; and its average breadth is about 6 miles. Its surface is, in part, hilly and mountainous, and in part rolling, undulated, or champaign. Bencairn, Forrest, Kendlum, and other bulky heights fill its north-eastern district, to the extent of fully one-fourth of its entire area. Bencairn, the highest, has an altitude of about 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a magnificent prospect of the seaboard and the Solway. The grounds in the central parts of the parish have much variety

both of contour and of character; and some of the vales or hollows, which formerly were mossy or otherwise waste, are now charmingly luxuriant. Some pleasing features will be found noticed in the articles AUCHENCAIRN, DUNDRENNAN, HESTON, MULLOCH-BAY, and PORT-MARY. The coast is bluff, bold, and broken, and has some strong dashes of romance; the tracts adjacent to it exhibit a fine variety of fields, woods, twisted vales, and expanding water-courses; and nearly all its summits and salient points command gorgeous views both inland and toward the sea. These are the shores which figure so brilliantly in Sir Walter Scott's novel of Guy Mannering. Granite is the prevailing rock of the mountains. Sandstone, of excellent quality for building, abounds on the coast, and is extensively quarried. A remarkable natural arch of barytes occurs in the vicinity of Port-Mary. An iron mine on the lands of Auchenleek produces weekly from 50 to 70 tons of excellent ore, which is sent principally to Birmingham. A copper mine in the island of Heston supplies ore for Swansea. Jasper of fine quality occurs in the coves of the coast; and rock crystal of beautiful forms and of a pale purple colour abounds in a burn on the hill of Screel. The soil in most parts of the parish is naturally wet and spongy, but has been worked by draining and cultivation into a good fertile mould. About 13,088 imperial acres are either now or have been in tillage; about 6,798 have never been cultivated; and about 561 are under wood. There are 16 or 17 principal landowners, and about 10 or 11 smaller ones. The principal seats are Dundrennan, Orroland, Orchardton, Netherlaw, Balcarry, Port-Mary, Collin, and Nutwood. The rent of land ranges from 15s. to about £3. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £10,240. There are 3 corn-mills. A cairn of great size stands on the summit of Bencairn, and appears to have been amassed by the laborious portage of its stones from the plain. Vestiges exist elsewhere of two Druidical temples, and of no fewer than 12 camps, Saxon, Danish, and Roman. The parish is well provided with roads and landing-places, but is not traversed by any great line of thoroughfare. Population in 1831, 1,635; in 1851, 1,725. Houses, 275.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £254 16s.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £257 7s. 4d. There are two parochial schools,—the one at the village of Dundrennan, the other at the village of Auchencairn; and the salary of the Dundrennan schoolmaster is £30, that of the Auchencairn schoolmaster, £21 6s. 8d., and the fees of each about £70. The parish is now ecclesiastically divided into Rerrick in the south-west and Auchencairn in the north-east. In the Rerrick division there are two churchyards, and there were at the Reformation three churches, called respectively Kirk-Carsewell church, Dundrennan or Monkland church, and Rerrick-Rennet church. The last of these alone remains, and is now the parish church. It was built about the end of the 17th century, and enlarged in 1743, in 1793, and in 1828, and contains 565 sittings. The whole parish was anciently called Dundrennan,—a name which means 'the hill of thorns,' and which was given by the parish to the abbey, not borrowed from the abbey by the parish. The original church stood on the east of 'the hill of thorns,' alluded to in its name, or by the side of the Abbey-burn; and, from 1142 till the Reformation, it belonged to the abbey. The church still remained in the reign of Charles I.; and, when it became ruinous, the abbey was used in its stead. On the abbey, in its turn, falling into disrepair, the present church was built on the lands of Rerrick, and thence derived for itself and the parish their modern name. A beautiful church in the Gothic style of architecture was recently built at the village of Auchencairn; and in 1856, it was constituted a quoad sacra parish church for the Anchencairn district. It is under the patronage of David Welsh of Collin, and other trustees. There is also a Free church at Auchencairn; and the amount raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £425 4s. 11d. There is likewise a small Baptist chapel at Auchencairn, built in 1822, at the cost of £112. There are two non-parochial schools.

RESART (LOCH), an arm of the sea penetrating the west coast of Lewis about 10 miles eastward, on the boundary between Uig and Harris, in the Outer Hebrides. It is about 4 miles wide at the entrance, but becomes very narrow in its upper part. A rivulet of the name of Resart flows into its head.

RESAURIE, a village in the parish of Inverness. Population, 66. Houses, 19.

RESCOBIE, a parish, a little south-east of the centre of Forfarshire. It contains 4 or 5 hamlets, but no village. Its post-town is Forfar, 3 miles west-south-west of the church. It is bounded by Oathlaw, Aberlemno, Guthrie, Kirkden, Dunnichen, Forfar, and Kirriemuir. Its length east-south-eastward is about 9 miles; its breadth, for the most part, varies from 1½ mile to 2¼ miles; and its area is about 17 square miles Its outline is very irregular. Its surface is much diversified, and nowhere is lower than about 187 feet above sea-level. Four hills are situated within it or on its boundaries, and two of these, the hills of Turin and Dunnichen, have an elevation of about 814 feet above the level of the sea. The face of the hill of Turin shows an impregnable wall of rock, similar to that of Salisbury crags at Edinburgh; and the summit of it commands a most extensive view, over both land and sea. A lake, called the loch of Rescobie, extends nearly across the parish between the hills of Turin and Dunnichen, and measures about 1¼ mile in length, and upwards of ⅓ of a mile in greatest breadth. Another lake, called the loch of Balgavies, lies on the boundary a little to the south-east, and measures about 1¼ mile in circumference. Lunan water passes through these lakes; and Lemno burn traces the boundary 3½ miles on the south-west and west. The predominant rocks are grey paving stone and old red sandstone conglomerate; they are, in some places, curiously interstratified; and they have long been extensively worked in large quarries of remarkable appearance. The soil in some parts is thin and moorish; in other parts, is a sharp gravel; in other parts, is clayey; in other parts, loamy; and in others, even in the same field, considerably various. About 4,735 imperial acres are in tillage; about 617 are in permanent pasture; and about 536 are under wood. There are eight landowners. The rent of arable land ranges from 16s. to £2 10s., and averages about £1 4s. Assessed property in 1843, £6,669 11s. 3d. The mansions are Burnside, Ochterlony or Balmadies, Pitscandly, Carse, and Reswallie. There is a flour and meal mill at Milldens. There were formerly two fortalices of considerable importance, called the castle of Rescobie and the castle of Weems, but they have entirely disappeared. An ancient stronghold stood on the summit of Turin-hill, and is believed to have been one of the oldest stone forts in Scotland. It comprised a circular citadel of 685 square yards in area, and an extensive range of contiguous buildings. Parts of the citadel still remain, with walls 13 or 14 feet thick; and they popularly bear the name of KEMP or Camp castle. The parish is traversed by

the roads from Forfar to Arbroath and Montrose, and by the Arbroath and Forfar section of the Scottish North-eastern railway. Population in 1831, 808; in 1851, 711. Houses, 142.

This parish is in the presbytery of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Earl of Strathmore. Stipend, £213 19s. 3d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £31, with £10 fees, and £6 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1820, and contains 560 sittings. A chapel anciently stood a little east of the loch of Balgavies. In its burying-ground, which still remains, no grave seems to have been opened a second time, and the tombstones are so deposited that, while their inscriptions were legible, a family history might have been collected from them through a series of generations. There is a parochial library.

RESOLIS. See KIRKMICHAEL, Ross-shire.

RESORT. See RESART.

RESTALRIG, a village in the parish of South Leith, Edinburghshire. It stands on low ground in the midst of the plain which extends from the beach of Leith to the hills of the metropolis. It is 1¼ mile east-north-east of the Calton-hill of Edinburgh, 1¼ mile south-east of the centre of the town of Leith, and 1½ mile west-north-west of the Figgate-burn at Portobello. In its eastern vicinity are the cavalry barracks of Jock's Lodge, and the St. Margaret's depot of the North British railway; and on the west of it are luxuriant meadows irrigated by sewage water from Edinburgh. In the direction of the meadows, about a furlong from the village, is St. Margaret's Well, a spring of the purest soft water, spanned by an arch which seems to have been part of some old handsome edifice. The village consists of only a few houses, and has a decayed appearance. Population, about 100.

In the old Roman Catholic times, Restalrig was the capital of the parish in which it stands, and the site of the parish church. When or whence it had its name and its parochial origin, is not known. At the demise of William the Lion, the district of Restalrig—or, as it was anciently called, Restalric—was possessed by a family who wore its name as their own. At the demise of Alexander III., it acknowledged John de Restalric as its baron, and had undoubtedly become a parish and a parsonage. In 1291, Adam of St. Edmund's was its parson, and had a writ to the sheriff of Edinburgh to deliver him his lands and rights; and, in 1296, in the church of Restalric, he swore fealty to Edward I. During the reign of Robert I. the barony passed by marriage into the possession of the Logans; and it continued to be their property till they incurred forfeiture for their participation in Gowrie's conspiracy. In 1435, the patronage of the church was confirmed to Thomas Logan, by William, bishop of St. Andrews. At various dates, transactions—some of them of a very venial kind—were effected by the Logans which remotely enthralled the port of Leith to the domineering authorities of Edinburgh. See LEITH. A collegiate establishment was set up at Restalrig by James III., improved by James IV., and completed by James V.; but it seems not to have interfered with the parsonage, which remained entire till the Reformation. In 1560, the first General Assembly ordained that the church, on account apparently of its abounding with statues and images, should be destroyed "as a monument of idolatry," and that the parishioners should in future adopt as their parish church, St. Mary's chapel in Leith,—that which continues to the present day to be the South Leith parochial church. In 1609, the legal rights of the church and parish of Restalrig, with all their revenues and pertinents, were formally alienated from them by parliament, and conferred upon the chapel, then legally declared to be the parish church of South Leith.

Robert Logan of Restalrig, who, in 1600, was concerned in Gowrie's conspiracy, and who seems, about the year 1607, to have died a bankrupt, sold, in 1596, his estate of Nether Gogar to Andrew Logan of Coalfield,—in 1602, his lands of Fastcastle, to Archibald Douglas,—in 1604, his barony of Restalrig to Lord Balmerino,—and in 1605, his lands of Quarrel-holes to some party whom our authorities do not name. The Lords Balmerino held the lands of Restalrig till their forfeiture in 1746; and during the whole period of their possession appropriated the vaults of the forsaken and dilapidated church as the burying-place of themselves and their immediate relations. Lady Balmerino, the wife of Arthur, the sixth and attainted Lord, resided in the village during the years of her widowhood, and died there in 1765. The Earls of Moray succeeded the forfeited family in the possession of the lands; and they now claim the spacious vaulted aisle of the church as their sepulchre. The Episcopalians, whether those of the Scottish church, or those in communion with the Church of England, have always, from the Revolution downward, had a peculiar attachment to Restalrig. They were for many years prohibited from performing the ritual of their funeral service in any of the burying-grounds of the city or immediate suburbs of Edinburgh, yet were allowed to use their freedom with that of Restalrig; and they, in consequence, adopted it as their cemetery, and, in 1720, interred in it the body of Alexander Rose, the last legal or more than titular bishop of Edinburgh. In 1837, the eastern wall and part of the side-walls of the old church were still standing; and, at that date, the building was renovated, and reconverted into a place of worship. Opposite the west end of the church, and forming the lower walls of a plain modern house, is part of the ancient castle of the barons of Restalrig.

RESTENET, a locality of some historical interest, but of very altered appearance, on the northern border of the parish of Forfar, in Forfarshire. It is situated 1¾ mile north of the town of Forfar. A sheet of water which formed the parochial boundary-line, bore the name of Loch-Restenet; and, in the latter part of last century, was, at great expense, drained for sake of obtaining a rich supply of shell-marl in its bed. On a picturesque eminence, once a peninsula projecting from a very narrow isthmus into the lake, stand the walls and spire of an ancient church, the ruinous memorials of an attached priory. The monks of Jedburgh selected this peninsula as a suitable retreat for a detachment of their body, and a desirable place of safety for their records and valuables. The priory was thus instituted that it might "protect their affairs," and was aptly called, in Latin phrase, "*Res tenet.*" The buildings appear to have been accessible only by a drawbridge. The church is said to have been the place of worship for the townsmen and parishioners of Forfar before they were in a condition to build a church for themselves; and in all presentations and other legal documents, it still intrudes its name in company with that of the town to make "Forfar-Restenet" the legal name of the parish. The area of the church is now used as the burying-places of the families of Dempster of Dunnichen and Hunter of Burnside.

RESTLAW. See CHANNELKIRK.

RESTON, a village in the parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire. It stands on the left side of the Eye, adjacent to the Reston station of the North British railway, 3½ miles south-west of Coldingham, 4 west of Ayton, and 46½ by railway east-south-east

of Edinburgh. Here is a sub-parochial school. The branch railway to Dunse goes off from the North British at Reston station. Population of the village, about 230.

RESWALLIE. See Rescobie.

REWCASTLE, a hamlet in the parish of Bedrule, Roxburghshire. Population, 24. Houses, 6.

RHENINVER (Loch of), a lake, abounding in excellent trout, in the parish of Dallas, Morayshire.

RHIANS (The), a stream running into the head of the Kyle of Tongue, on the east side of Castle Varrich, in the north of Sutherlandshire.

RHIDYKES. See Fetteresso.

RHIMASAIG. See Dornoch.

RHIND. See Rhynd.

RHINNS OF GALLOWAY, an oblong district, peninsulated at both ends, and lying west of Loch-Ryan and Luce-bay in Wigtonshire. It stretches north-north-west and south-south-east; and contains at its south end the most southerly land in Scotland. Its name, whether in British or in Gaelic, 'Rhinns' or 'Rinns,' signifies points or promontories, and appropriately designates its figure and appearance. An isthmus of about 6½ miles connects it with the rest of Galloway; and is throughout low, and replete with evidence of having been under marine water. The Rhinns must thus, though probably at a remote period, have formed an island. They stretch away respectively 9 miles north and 14 miles south of the isthmus; they vary in breadth from 2 to nearly 6 miles,—the northern one being the broader; and they comprehend an area of about 116 square miles. The parishes included in the Rhinns are Kirkmaiden, Stoneykirk, Portpatrick, Leswalt, Kirkcolm, and a small part of Inch. The district was called by Ptolemy and the ancient geographers Chersonesum Novantum.

RHOE (Meikle and Little). See Delting.

RHONE-HOUSE. See Kelton-Hill.

RHU-HUNISH. See Hunish-Point.

RHYMER'S GLEN, a small ravine in the lands of Abbotsford, Roxburghshire. It was originally known as Dick's cleugh, but was dignified by Sir Walter Scott or his admirers with its present name.

RHYND, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, at the foot of Strathearn, in Perthshire. It occupies the peninsula between the Tay and the left bank of the Earn. It is bounded by the parishes of Perth, Kinnoul, Kinfauns, St. Madoes, Abernethy, and Dumbarnie. Its length south-eastward is 4 miles; and its average breadth is about 1 mile. Its surface begins at the skirt of Moncrieff hill on the north-west, descends thence in gradual slopes toward the Tay, and is low and level near the confluence of the rivers. The soil in the north-west is sharp or gravelly, but in the south-east is chiefly clay, occasionally intermixed with very fine black loam. A few acres are in pasturage; about 100 acres are under wood; and all the rest of the area is in tillage. The landowners are the Earl of Wemyss and Macgill of Kembach. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £5,485 9s. 2d. The chief antiquity is Elcho castle: which see. Another antiquity is the ruin of a nunnery at Grange of Elcho on the Tay. This establishment appears to have been pretty extensive, and is said to have been founded by David Lyndsay of Glenesk, and to have been a dependency of the abbey of Dunfermline. The parish has near access to the Scottish Central railway, to the Edinburgh and Perth railway, and to the navigation of the Tay. Population in 1831, 400; in 1851, 338. Houses, 73.

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Earl of Wemyss. Stipend, £234 8s. 5d.; glebe, £17. Unappropriated teinds, £446 2s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £25 fees. The old name of the parish was Rhinn, signifying a peninsula, and has been modernized into Rhynd. The present church was built in 1842.

RHYNIE, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the district of Strathbogie, Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Cabrach, Gartly, Kinnethmont, and Auchindoir. Its length and its breadth are each about 5 miles. A commanding feature is the hill of Noth: which see. Other heights exist; but are of inconsiderable altitude. The general parochial surface lies about 400 feet above sea-level. The soil in the vale, or Strathbogie proper, is loamy; near the foot of the hills is stony and gravelly, yet very fertile; and, on some low grounds, now a clay and now moss. The Bogie circles round the south-east and east of the parish. The ruins of Lesmore-castle and of Essie-kirk occur near the west base of Noth. A neat village, called Muir of Rhynie, stands near the Bogie, on the road from Huntly to Alford, 9 miles south by west of Huntly. The parish has an office of the North of Scotland bank, and enjoys near access to the Gartly station of the Great North of Scotland railway. Its only landowner is the Duke of Richmond. Population in 1831, 1,018; in 1851, 1,017. Houses, 196. Assessed property in 1843, £2,716.

This parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. Patrons, the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Fife. Stipend, £158 7s.; glebe not stated. Schoolmaster's salary, £24 7s. 8½d., and eight bolls of meal, with fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The present parish of Rhynie comprehends the ancient parishes of Rhynie and Essie; and though these were united at a remote period, the church of Essie continued in use till the middle of last century. There is a Free church of Rhynie; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £76 1s. 9½d. There is also an Independent chapel in Rhynie. There are two non-parochial schools.

RICCARTON, a parish near the middle of the northern verge of Kyle, in Ayrshire. It contains the post-town of Riccarton, the post-office village of Hurlford, and the village of Sornhill. It is bounded by Kilmarnock, Galston, Craigie, Symington, and Dundonald. Its length westward is 8 miles; and its mean breadth is about 2 miles. The river Irvine runs on the northern boundary; and the Cessnock runs through the interior to the Irvine. The general aspect of the parish is beautiful, yet does not exhibit much diversity of landscape. The surface, on the whole, is gently undulating, yet rises gradually towards the south and the east till it terminates in a ridge of hills whose highest point has an altitude of about 550 feet above the level of the sea. The banks of the Irvine here are very tame; but those of the Cessnock are picturesque; and the high grounds command an extensive and very brilliant view toward the north and the west. The rocks are chiefly those of the coal formation. Coal exists in great abundance, and seems to have been worked from a very early period, and has been increasingly worked since the formation of the railways. Anthracite or blind coal, also, is extensively worked. Limestone is largely worked, both for the purposes of building and for the purposes of agriculture. Iron-working is extensively carried on at the Portland iron-works, where there are four blast furnaces, in the vicinity of Hurlford. The soil of the parish, in general, is of a stiff clayey nature. About 250 acres are in moss; about 500 are under wood; and all the rest of the land is under cultivation. Much attention is paid to the dairy. The Duke of Port-

land is the most extensive landowner. There are also 12 or 13 other principal landowners, and a few smaller ones. The mansions are Caprington-castle, Treesbank, Shawhill, Dollars, Bellfield, and Milrig. The first of these is a very massive edifice, in the old baronial style, with a lofty tower over the main entrance, much altered by modern repairs, but dating back to at least the 14th century. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £17,159. The parish is traversed by the Glasgow and South-western railway, and has a station on it at Hurlford. It is traversed also by three roads diverging southward from Kilmarnock, and enjoys all the facilities of communication afforded by contiguity to that town. Population in 1831, 2,499; in 1851, 4,583. Houses, 562. The increase of population has arisen from the extension of coal-mining, the erection of the Portland iron-works, and the general advancement of trade.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Cuninghame of Caprington. Stipend, £277 9s. 4d.; glebe, £27. Unappropriated teinds, £760 17s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £50 fees. The parish church was built in 1823, and contains 1,192 sittings. There is at Hurlford a preaching station in connexion with the Church of Scotland. There are in the town of Riccarton an adventure school and a female private school, and at Hurlford a spacious, endowed Church of Scotland school, erected in 1857, at the cost of about £1,000, and containing accommodation for 500 children. Riccarton was anciently a chapelry, subordinate to the parish church of Dundonald; and it followed the fortunes of that church in annexation, from 1229 till 1238, to the short-lived convent of Dalmulin, and in subsequent annexation to the monastery of Paisley. At some period of the Paisley monks' possession, it was made a parish church, and treated by them as a vicarage. After the Reformation, it was incorporated with Craigie; but, in 1648, it was disunited from that parish, and made independent. The name Riccarton was originally Richardstown or Ricardston, and seems to have been derived from a Richard Wallace, whom tradition declares to have been the uncle of the celebrated Sir William, the patriot, but who probably lived too early to claim that honour. In the 13th and 14th centuries the lands of Ricardston belonged to a family of the name of Wallace, or, as the word was anciently written, Waleys. During the reign of Alexander II., and under the second Walter the Steward, Richard Waleys held considerable estates in other parts of Kyle-Stewart, and appears to have been one of the most considerable of the Steward's vassals; and he very probably was the ancestor of the Ricardston Wallaces, the first holder of their property, and the person from whom it derived its manorial designation. Sir Ronald Crawford, the maternal uncle of Sir William Wallace, had, in this parish, a residence to which his illustrious nephew often resorted, and whence he sallied to perform many of the exploits which fame assigns him in the tales of tradition. The residence is said to have been a tower on the site of the farmhouse of Yardsides, immediately west of the town of Riccarton; but it has entirely disappeared, though some small memorials of it are still alleged to exist. Among eminent natives of the parish may be mentioned Sir John Cuninghame of Caprington, a very eminent lawyer in the time of Charles II., and Sir James Shaw, who, in recent times, was Lord Mayor of London and a distinguished benefactor of Kilmarnock.

The Town of Riccarton stands on the northern border of the parish of Riccarton, on the road from Kilmarnock to Tarbolton. It is strictly a suburb of Kilmarnock; and, though nominally a mile from it, or really a mile from the centre of the burgh, is almost uninterruptedly connected with it by a long street, and is included within its parliamentary boundaries. Its site is a rising ground or swell immediately overlooking the Irvine. It used to be a place of antiquated appearance, inhabited chiefly by weavers; but of late years it has been greatly improved in both houses and social condition. Its history, as to employment and prosperity, is very nearly a duplicate of that of Kilmarnock, or rather is a subordinate and dependent chapter of the same narrative. In 1638, the town was made a burgh of barony. In the centre of it is a mound, partly natural and partly artificial, formerly called the 'seat of judgment,' and supposed to have been one of those court-hills on which justice was administered and executed in the feudal times. The parish church surmounts this eminence; and, being a large edifice with a handsome spire, it forms a conspicuous object in an extensive circumjacent landscape. Population of the town, about 1,500. See Kilmarnock.

RICCARTON, a hamlet, a hilly ridge, and a streamlet, in the parish of Linlithgow,—the first 2 miles south-east of the burgh, and the others in the hamlet's vicinity.

RICCARTON, a post-office station in the parish of Fetteresso, Kincardineshire.

RICCARTON, a post-office station subordinate to Langholm in Dumfries-shire.

RIDDAN (Loch), an arm of the sea in the district of Cowal, Argyleshire. It deflects from the great angle or northernmost part of the Kyles of Bute, and penetrates about 6 miles northward to the mouth of the rivulet Ruel. It belongs to the parishes of Inverchaolain and Kilmadan. Its scenery is of similar character to that of the finest parts of the Kyles. It was formerly all but unknown to tourists, but has recently burst into fame and become well known. A pier has been formed at Ormidale in the lower part of it, and is now regularly visited by steamers; an inn also has been built there; and the banks of the loch, over a large part of their extent, are in the course of being feued off as sites for villas. In the mouth of the loch lies a small island of some historical interest. See the articles Kyles of Bute, Kilmadan, Ormidale, and Ellan-Dheirrig.

RIDDELL. See Lilliesleaf.

RIESS. See Reiss.

RIFF-POINT, a headland in the parish of Lochbroom, on the west coast of Ross-shire.

RIGG-BAY, a small bay in the parish of Sorbie, Wigtonshire. It measures 4 furlongs across at the entrance, and 3 thence to the head. Its situation is in the immediate vicinity of Galloway-house, and a mile south of Garlieston. Its depth of water is from 20 to 30 feet; and its shore is flat and sandy.

RIGGEND, a village in the parish of New Monkland, Lanarkshire.

RIGHEAD. See Lochmaben.

RINGAN-HEAD. See Prestonpans.

RINGANS (St.). See Ninians (St.).

RINGBURN. See Kirkcudbright.

RINGFORD, a post-office village in the parish of Tongland, Kirkcudbrightshire.

RINGLYHALL. See Maxton.

RINGSDALE-CASTLE. See Stonehouse.

RINK. See Jedburgh.

RINLOAN. See Glenmuick.

RINNS. See Rhinns.

RIPPACHY. See Deskry (The).

RIPPEL-WALLS. See Cumbray (Big).

RISEHILL. See Newabbey.

RISGA. See Oronsay in Ardnamurchan.

RISP-HILL. See Mein-water.

RISPOND. See Durness.

RISTAL, a small inhabited island, belonging to the parish of Lochbroom, on the west coast of Ross-shire. Population, 19.

ROADSIDE. See Burnside and Roadside.

ROAG (Loch), an intricate sea-loch on the west coast of the island of Lewis. The extreme length to which it intrudes upon the island is about 11 or 12 miles. Over 6½ miles from its entrance it has a breadth of from 6 to 8 miles; but it is sectioned lengthwise, by a series of islands, into two main channels, called Loch-Roag proper and Loch-Bernera. Its further penetrations into the land consist of four quite separate and widely detached narrow bays, two of which bear the names respectively of Little Loch-Roag and Loch-Carloway. So many islands and islets occur in all parts of the loch, that 38 or 39 are of consequence enough to figure in a map of half-an-inch to a mile; while the largest, called Great Bernera, itself has a length of about 6 miles. The entire loch is hollowed into bays, and interrupted by passages of such variety and intricacy, as to demand no ordinary degree of attention and skill for its navigation. The entrance of Loch-Roag proper, too, is so obscure, that it might escape the observation of a boat's crew passing within a hundred yards' distance. All the land of the islands, and of the immediate coasts, is either low and tame, or terminates in such cliffs of gneiss as have little elevation, much ruggedness, and no beauty.

ROAN-ISLAND. See Ellan-na-Roan.

ROAN (Loch), a small lake in the north of the parish of Crossmichael, Kirkcudbrightshire. It covers about 40 acres, and is from 10 to 22 fathoms deep, and seldom freezes.

ROBERTON, a parish, partly in Roxburghshire, and partly in Selkirkshire, lying on that part of their border which marches with Dumfries-shire. It contains the post-office station of Roberton and the village of Deanburnhaugh. It is bounded on the west by Dumfries-shire, and on other sides by the parishes of Ettrick, Kirkhope, Selkirk, Ashkirk, Wilton, and Hawick. Its length north-eastward is about 13 miles; and its average breadth is between 4 and 5 miles. A water-shedding range of heights, extending partly from north-west to south-east, but curving suddenly round so as to extend chiefly from south-west to north-east, forms the boundary for 12 miles with Dumfries-shire and Hawick. The sides of this, in some places, are steep and precipitous; but, in most, are accessible, and, in some, are of gentle ascent; and its summits are, in general, dome-shaped or flat. Three of its peaks, Craikmoor, Culm or Coom, and Criblaw of Craik, are the highest in the parish, yet do not rise more than 1,300 feet above sea-level. Two other hilly ranges, or rather chains of hills, extend north-eastward through the parish, and occupy much the larger part of its area. But they are lower, and of softer outline, than even the heights on the boundary; and are cleft by the ravines or cleuchs of numerous little streams opening into the central valleys. The district, though situated not far from the centre of the Southern Highlands, and walled in by one of the middle stretches of their water-sheds, is thus not strictly mountainous, and possesses both lowness of surface and softness of feature compared with either Ettrick on its one side or Liddesdale on its other. Two vales which, to a certain extent, traverse it lengthwise, are narrow along the bottom, or are the merest glens; but they have gently sloping screens, and, except where beautified with wood, are in a state of cultivation. Borthwick-water, rising in several head-streams at the southern extremity of the parish, drains the longer and larger of the vales, runs 10 miles north-eastward and 2 eastward, and divides the parish into two nearly equal parts. Ale-water, rising 3½ miles from the southern extremity, drains the other vale, and runs nearly parallel to the Borthwick, at a distance from it of from 1½ mile to 2½ miles. Rankle-burn, rising in the south-west corner, begins, a little below its source, to trace, for 2½ miles, the boundary with Ettrick. Hellmoor, Kingsmoor, Crooked, Windy, and Alemoor lochs occur as expansions or remote sources of the Ale,—each of three of them 2 miles or upwards in circumference; and two or three lochlets occur as sources or expansions of tributaries of the Borthwick. Moodlaw-loch, situated at a considerable altitude, but of small extent, is remarkable for belonging equally to the three counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Dumfries. Though heath stretches out in patches, and almost every farm has its particular moss, the lands of the parish may, in general, be viewed as an assemblage of green hills, pleasantly and richly pastoral. About 11 parts in 12 of the whole area are sheep-walk or cattle pasture; between 500 and 600 acres are under wood; and about 2,000 acres are either regularly or occasionally in tillage. There are nine landowners. The chief residences are Borthwick-brae, Borthwick-shields, Chisholme, and Hoscoat. The value of raw produce was estimated in 1834 at £16,130. Assessed property in 1843, £6,395 8s. 6d. Real rental in 1856, £7,419 18s. 1d. The chief antiquity is the old mansion-house of Harden: which see. There are six or seven camps, some British and some Roman, but all locally called Picts' works. Population of the Roxburghshire section of the parish in 1831, 423; in 1851, 368. Houses, 59. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 730; in 1851, 670. Houses, 113.

This parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £239 9s. 7d; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £467. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d. with £24 fees. The parish church was built about 1750, and contains about 250 sittings. There is a Free church preaching-station; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £17 2s. 8½d. The ancient parish was called Borthwick; and its church stood at a place formerly named Kirk-Borthwick, but now named Borthwick-brae. In 1682, there were annexed to it part of the suppressed parish of Hassendean, a small detached portion of the parish of Selkirk, and some specific sections of the adjoining parishes of Hawick and Wilton; and about 1750, the church for the united districts was built at Roberton, 1½ mile north-east of Kirk-Borthwick, and imposed the name of its site upon the extended parish. A chapel anciently stood on the right bank of the Borthwick, in the Hassendean district, and belonged, like its parent church, to the monks of Melrose, and was served by a chaplain from their establishment.

ROBGILL. See Dumfries-shire.

ROBIN'S HEIGHT. See Dunblane.

ROBROYSTON. See Cadder.

ROCHESTER. See Greenlaw.

ROCHSOLES. See Monkland (New).

ROCKFIELD, a village in the parish of Tarbat, in Ross-shire. Population, 118. Houses, 23.

ROCKHALL. See Lochmaben and Mouswald.

ROCKHALL-BAY, a small bay in the parish of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire. It affords good shelter and a convenient anchorage in north winds.

ROCKHOLE. See Mungo (St.).

ROCKVILLE-HOUSE. See Haddingtonshire.

RODDEN-HEAD. See Kilbride (East).

RODIL. See HARRIS.

ROE (MEIKLE and LITTLE). See DELTING.

ROGART, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the south-east of Sutherlandshire. It is bounded by Farr, Clyne, Golspie, Dornoch, Criech, and Lairg. Its length south-south-eastward is 17 miles; and its greatest breadth, which is in the lower part, is about 9 miles. The river Brora, rising in the extreme north, comes 13 miles south-south-eastward down the interior, and then debouches to the east, and passes into Clyne; and the river Fleet, issuing from a lake considerably south-west of the centre of the parish, runs 5½ miles south-south-eastward into Dornoch. The vales of these streams—called from them Strathbrora and Strathfleet, and extending parallel to each other in direction—occupy, with their hill-screens, the greater part of the parochial area. Both straths vary in breadth from a few yards to ⅔ of a mile, and are occasionally abrupt, but, for the most part, gentle and sloping in their screens, contracting at long intervals into ravines and bold passes, but more generally expanding into prolonged haughs and hanging plains. Strathbrora is overlooked by heights of from 800 to nearly 1,000, and Strathfleet by heights of from 500 to 700 feet above sea-level; and in its upper part, the former is more frequently contracted, and becomes at times a mere rocky chasm. Very few contiguous acres in the straths are not either patched with brushwood growing from old stocks of trees, or intersected by very rapid and destructive burns, coursing down the hills to the central streams. A band of country, 8½ miles long and 3 broad, which lies between the straths, is an irregular grouping of low rocky hills, flat heathy moors, small lakes, morassy meadows, and cold bleak ruts of moorland burns. The chief rock is a large-grained and very micaceous gneiss easily worked by the chisel, and well adapted to the masonary of fences and cottages. Granite also abounds in the form of boulders, in some places filling hollows under ground, in others thickly scattered on the surface. Moss covers more than one half of the entire parochial area, and is in some parts very deep. The soil in the bottoms of the valleys and on the skirts of the hills is sandy and gravelly. Except in two small pieces, the whole parish belongs to the Duke of Sutherland. The estimated value of raw produce in 1834 was £4,716. Assessed property in 1843, £2,239 17s. 6d. The parish abounds with memorials of ancient battles, traces of encampments, tumuli, and Scandinavian buildings. Population in 1831, 1,805; in 1851, 1,535. Houses, 323.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dornoch, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. Stipend, £155 14s.; glebe, £9 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £16 fees. The parish church was built in 1777, and stands in an elevated position which commands an extensive and romantic view. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 700; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £148 0s. 3½d. There are two non-parochial schools, both of them possessing extraneous support.

ROLLOX (ST.). See GLASGOW.

ROMACH (LOCH OF). See RAFFORD.

ROMANO, an estate in the parish of Newlands, Peebles-shire. It is situated in the valley of the Lyne; and a locality in it called Romano-bridge is a convenient centre of communication for the north-western parts of the county. See NEWHALL.

ROME (OLD). See OLD ROME.

RONA, a small island belonging to the parish of Barvas, and forming part of the Lewis property, in the Outer Hebrides. It lies 38 miles north-west of the Butt of Lewis, and has the reputation of being the most north-westerly land in Europe. Straight lines drawn from it to the Butt of Lewis and Cape Wrath and between the two latter would form nearly an equilateral triangle. The island has an area of 270 acres, and rises into two hills of about 350 or 360 feet in altitude. About 220 acres of it are arable land, with a good soil. Several families used to inhabit it, maintaining themselves partly from the soil and partly by fishing; but in attempting to land on a stormy day, all the men were lost by the upsetting of their boat. There are 5 or 6 ruinous huts; and the smallest of them is said to have been a church. Sir James Matheson, the proprietor of the island, offered it a few years ago to government gratuitously for a new penal settlement.

RONA, an island belonging to the parish of Portree, in the Skye group of the Hebrides. It lies about a mile north of Raasay, 6 miles west of Applecross in Ross-shire, and from 5½ to 8½ miles east of Kilmuir and Snizort in Skye. It measures about 5 miles in length, and less than 1 mile in breadth; and forms a ridge extending nearly due northward on a line with Raasay. Its greatest elevation does not seem to exceed 500 feet. Its surface is prevailingly tame and cheerless; and is separated by deep irregular valleys into a series of rocky hills. It is appropriated chiefly to the rearing of black cattle; and, in proportion to its area, is among the most barren of the western islands. To an ordinary observer, its aspect is quite repulsive; presenting no picturesque features, and but little verdure, to chequer its grey sterile surface, and hiding most of even its patches of brown mountain pasture amid a profusion of dull naked rocks. Nearly all its arable ground lies round a scattered village which is situated at the head of a bay, and contains most of the population. Of four small harbours which occur on the west side, one, called Archasig-hirm, has a double entrance, and offers a convenient refuge for coasting vessels; but, except to the natives and the neighbouring islanders, it is very little known. A lighthouse was built upon the island in 1856–1857. Population in 1851, 165. Houses, 33.

RONA, an island belonging to the parish of North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides. It lies less than a mile south of the south-west point of the island of North Uist, and about 2½ miles east of Benbecula. Its length is about 2 miles, and its breadth about 1½. It rises 600 feet above sea-level, presents a rocky aspect in its higher grounds, and exhibits a broken surface down its eastern declivity. It is much indented by the sea, and possesses a belt of low productive land around its coast. The island was at one time regarded as of little or no value; but it has been improved by culture, and is now considered one of the best grazing-grounds in the parish of North Uist. It is inhabited, however, by only one family.

RONALDSHAY (NORTH), the most northerly island of the North Isles of Orkney. It lies 2½ miles north of Taftness in Sanday, and 15 miles east-north-east of the nearest part of Papa-Westray. Its length from north to south is 3½ miles; its mean breadth is a little upwards of one mile; and its superficial extent is about 4 square miles. The sound which divides it from Sanday is very dangerous in navigation. The shores of the island are flat and rocky, and afford a large quantity of sea-weed. The surface of the interior is low and flat, with a gentle rise toward the middle; and it possesses a sandy soil, mixed in some places with clay, and generally very fertile. At its north end are found

some coarse slates. Of several ancient tumuli, one was opened a number of years ago, and disclosed a small building externally circular, but internally square, and containing a human skeleton in an upright posture. The island is the property of Mr. Trail of Woodwick; and yields a rental of about £500. On the point of its southern promontory there was built, long ago, a tall stone-tower beacon post, surmounted by a hollow ball of stonework, 8 feet in diameter; and in 1851, this was superseded by a flashing light, which attains its brightest state every ten seconds, and is visible at the distance of 15 nautical miles. Population of the island in 1831, 522; in 1851, 526. Houses, 84.

This island, in quoad civilia ecclesiastical reckoning, belongs to the parish of Cross and Burness; but in 1831, it was constituted by the General Assembly, and subsequent to the disruption was reconstituted by the Court of Teinds, a separate parish quoad sacra. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £120. The parish church is a parliamentary one. There is also a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £53 5s. 3½d.

RONALDSHAY (South), one of the Orkney islands, and, excepting Pentland Skerries, the most southerly of the group. It lies 6 miles north by east of Duncansby-head, and occupies the south-east corner of the Orcadian archipelago. It is washed on the north by Water-sound, about a mile broad, which divides it from Burray; on the east by the German main; on the south by the eastern entrance of the Pentland frith, which divides it from Caithness; and on the west by the northern expansion of that frith, or the entrance of Scalpa Flow, which divides it from Walls and Flota. Its length from north to south is 8 miles; its breadth, except at one point near the north end, where it suddenly but briefly expands to 5½ miles, is prevailingly about 2¼ miles; and its superficial extent is estimated at 18 square miles. Its surface is, on the whole, low and level; it nowhere rises higher than about 300 feet above the level of the sea; and it aggregately presents a much richer and more generally cultivated appearance than perhaps any equal extent of Orcadian ground. Three head-lands present a bold, rocky front to the ocean, Barsick-head on the west, and Halero and Stores-heads on the east, each about 250 feet perpendicular above sea-level. Widewall-bay, on the west coast, has a good opening to the Pentland frith and to Stromness, and offers safe anchoring-ground to either small vessels or ships of 500 or 600 tons burden. St. Margaret's Hope, on the north coast, is one of the safest and best harbours for small vessels in the kingdom. See Margaret's Hope (St.). Remains of Picts' houses are numerous and extensive. An underground building at the manse, 3 feet wide, 11 feet long, and neatly paved with water-worn stones, is supposed to have been a Pictish grave. Some large standing stones, one of them about 11 feet high, near the manse, are supposed to be Druidical monuments. In South Ronaldshay, Olave of Norway offered the pagan Earl of Orkney and his followers the alternative of nominal Christianity or death, and thus pinned his creed upon the Orcadians with the point of his sword. The island, as long as popery continued, maintained the pre-eminence which it won by being the scene of such an exploit. Small as its area is, it still shows the ruins of no fewer than seven Romish chapels; and it claimed for its principal minister, or secular priest, the offices of dean of Orkney and provost of the cathedral. Population in 1831, 2,265; in 1851, 2,465. Houses, 454.

RONALDSHAY (South), and Burray, a parish in the south-east of Orkney. It comprehends the inhabited islands of South Ronaldshay, Burray, Swona, Hunda, and Pentland Skerries, and the uninhabited island of Glimsholm. So scattered and irregular are its constituent parts, that its extent is not accurately known; but it lies within limits of about 16 or 17 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. Three ancient parishes are comprehended in the present parish, and are all believed to be original. South Ronaldshay, or St. Mary's parish, includes Swona, the Pentland Skerries, and the south end of South Ronaldshay; the North or St. Peter's parish, includes the north end of South Ronaldshay; and Burray parish includes Burray, Hunda, and Glimsholm. Population of the entire modern parish of South Ronaldshay and Burray in 1831, 2,711; in 1851, 3,086. Houses, 563.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkwall, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £209 10s. 1d.; glebe, £12 6s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £26, with £15 fees, and £2 10s. other emoluments. There are two parish churches, both of them in the island of South Ronaldshay, the one called St. Mary's or the South church, the other called St. Peter's or the North church. The latter was built in the 13th century; both were repaired in 1802; and St. Mary's has 413 sittings, St. Peter's 273. There was formerly a church at Burray, but it became ruinous about the beginning of the present century. There is an United Presbyterian church in South Ronaldshay, built in 1826, and containing 342 sittings. There are a Free school for the united parish, with a salary of £40, also an endowed female school, both of them founded by bequest of Governor Tomison of the Hudson's bay company, who was a native of South Ronaldshay.

RONALSON'S TOWER. See Kilninver.

RONAN'S WELL (St.). See Innerleithen.

RONA'S HILL. See Northmaven.

RONAVAL. See Harris.

ROOME. See Crail.

ROOST (The). See Sumburgh.

ROS, Rose, or Ross, a Celtic word signifying a headland or promontory. It is sometimes used alone, in the form of Ross, as a topographical name; but is much more extensively used, in all its forms, as a prefix or first syllable in compound names of places, the other parts of such names, in general, being descriptive of local features or designative of local associations.

ROSA. See Longside, Aberdeenshire.

ROSA (The), a rivulet traversing Glenrosa in the island of Arran. See Glenrosa.

ROSCOBIE, a village in the parish of Dunfermline, about 3½ miles north of the town of Dunfermline, in Fifeshire. Adjacent to it are extensive lime-works and a ridge of hill, which also bear the name of Roscobie. Population of the village about 80.

ROSEBANK, a village in the parish of Dalserf, Lanarkshire. It has been built since 1810, to supply the deficiency of dwellings occasioned by the decaying state of the village of Dalserf; and it is situated about ¼ of a mile up the Clyde from that place, and nearly opposite Mauldslie-castle. Population, 184. Houses, 44.

ROSEBANK, Roxburghshire. See Kelso.

ROSEBANK, Edinburghshire. See Lasswade.

ROSE-FENWICK. See Fenwick.

ROSEHALL, a district on the mutual borders of Sutherlandshire and Ross-shire. It lies chiefly in the parish of Creich, but partly also in that of Kincardine; and it has a post-office station of its own name. Here is a mission chapel, under the committee of the royal bounty, built in 1808, and containing 260 sittings. Here also is a Free church;

whose receipts in 1856 amounted to £85 15s. 7d. Rosehall-house is situated amidst beautiful grounds, extensive woods, and a fine landscape, near the confluence of Casslie-water with the river Oickel. See Oickel.

ROSEHALL, a mining district, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire.

ROSEHAUGH. See Avoch.

ROSEHEARTY, a post-town, a small seaport, a fishing station, a market town, and a burgh of barony, in the parish of Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire. It stands on the coast of the Moray frith, 4 miles west of Fraserburgh, 16 east by north of Banff, and 19 north-north-west of Peterhead. The herring-fishery, beginning about the middle of July, and ending about the last of August, employs at least 40 boats, each worked by 5 persons; and competes in prosperity with the best of the flourishing fisheries in the frith. The harbour, in consequence of its being situated on an exposed part of the coast, and having so considerable a depth of water as 9 feet in neap and 14 in spring tides, is important; and, since 1810, when a discovery was made that the shore-dues belong, not to the superior, but to the feuars, it has been the principal occasion of the prosperity of the town. The revenue from the shore-dues, previous to 1810, never exceeded £3; but since 1819, it has ranged from £40 to £96. The chief exports are fish, grain, and potatoes; and the chief imports are coal, salt, lime, and timber. A weekly market is held on Saturday. There are in the town a Free church, which was built in 1844, and an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1791. Rosehearty was constituted a burgh of barony in 1681; and it is governed by a bailie, a treasurer, and five councillors, who are appointed by Captain Dingwall Fordyce of Bruchlay, the superior. Connected with it is a suburb called Seatown. Population in 1841, 750; in 1851, 844. Houses, 183.

ROSEISLE. See Old Roseisle and College of Roseisle.

ROSEISLE HAUGH. See Duffus.

ROSE-LOCH. See Falkland.

ROSEMARKIE, a parish, containing the post-towns of Rosemarkie and Fortrose, on the east coast of Ross-shire. It is bounded by the Moray frith, and by the parishes of Avoch, Kirkmichael, and Cromarty. Its length south-westward, or in the general direction of the coast line, is 6 miles; its average breadth is between 2 and 3 miles; and its area is about 15 square miles. The inner boundary is skirted from end to end by the long flat hill called the Mullbuy: which see. The surface from the coast up to this acclivity is, in general, a slow gradual ascent; and, being for the most part cultivated, or varied with wood and verdure, has a very pleasant appearance. The coast, all along the north-eastern district, is bold, rocky, and romantic; and abounds in frightful precipices, where

"Low-brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the deep,"

and in rugged cliffs, overgrown with ivy, and haunted by the wild pigeon and the hawk. Some natural caves, both curious and deep, perforate the bold shore; and one of them runs quite through the rock for about 150 feet. Otters have been shot upon the rocks; and seals are often seen there. A narrow promontory called Fortrose-point or Chanonry-ness runs 1½ mile into the frith, and forms the Ross-shire side of a ferry which usually takes the name of Ardersier from its Inverness-shire side. Immediately north of this promontory lies the fine bay of Rosemarkie, fringed with a beach of fine smooth sand, and alluring sea-bathers to visit its shores, and vessels to seek shelter from westerly winds in its centre. In the neighbourhood of Rosemarkie is a large beautiful flat, covered with a fine black mould upon light gravel, and in a high state of cultivation; and in the immediate vicinity of Fortrose is a belt of 'links,' about a mile in length, smooth as a carpet, and choice ground for the game of golf. The rocks of the sea-cliffs are principally gneiss; but those of the interior, all the way to the Mullbuy, are the old red sandstone. There are six principal landowners, and several smaller ones. The rent of land averages £4 and upwards in the vicinity of the town, and about £2 in other parts. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £3,743 10s. 10d. The town of Rosemarkie is municipally united with the town of Fortrose, and has been noticed in our article on that town. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,799; in 1851, 1,776. Houses, 339.

This parish is in the presbytery of Chanonry, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £252 6s. 8d.; glebe, £9. Unappropriated teinds, £104. The parish church was built in 1822, and contains 800 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Fortrose, under the patronage of its own male communicants. There is a Free church of Fortrose, with an attendance of about 700; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £443 4s. 7d. There is also an Episcopalian chapel at Fortrose, erected about 25 years ago, and containing about 300 sittings. There is likewise a Baptist chapel, with an attendance of about 50. The principal school is the Fortrose academy, which is conducted by a rector and two other teachers. There are likewise a parochial school, a Free church school, a young ladies' seminary, and one or two adventure schools. The name Rosemarkie was originally written Rosmarkyn, and signifies the promontory of seamen.

ROSENEATH, a peninsulated parish, containing the post-office villages of Roseneath, Kilcreggan, and Cove, in the extreme west of Dumbartonshire. It is connected on the north by an isthmus of 1¼ mile in breadth with the parish of Row, and is bounded on other sides by Gairloch, the frith of Clyde, and Loch-Long. It curves from a southerly direction to a south-south-easterly direction; and its length is 8 miles,—its breadth from 1¼ mile to 2½ miles. The main part of its surface is a continuous ridge, rising immediately from the shores of Gairloch and Loch-Long, and extending from the isthmus to within about a mile of the Clyde. The highest part is Tamnahara, about 1¼ mile from the isthmus, and having an altitude of about 800 feet above the level of the sea. The greater part of the ridge is a table-land, waste or pastoral, with swells of about half the height of Tamnahara, commanding gorgeous views of the hill-flanks of the Clyde, together with the north screen of Gairloch and the Duke of Argyle's Bowling-green. The southern extremity of the parish is on the whole low, but beautifully variegated, comprising a dingle from side to side, some fine swells and flat fields, and the richly wooded ducal grounds of Roseneath castle, and terminating in a beautiful small point which projects south-eastward into the Clyde. The coast is partly sandy, partly rocky. The skirts of the slopes along Gairloch, and the parts which look southward down the Clyde, are studded with villas and ornate cottages, and have a brilliant embellished appearance. Numerous brooks run down the sides of the ridge, swollen in rainy weather into impetuous torrents, and showing in the lower parts of their course many fine cascades. The bay of Campsaile in the lower part of Gairloch has very beautiful shores, and affords one of the best-sheltered anchorages on the west coast of Scotland. At an early period it was frequently a

station of the Scottish royal navies; during the last war with France, it was for some time the seaground of a line of battle ship; about 1830, it became the adopted retreat of the cutters of the royal yacht club; during a night in 1848, it was the place where the royal family slept in their steam yacht; and at any period, it might, jointly with the adjacent parts of Gairloch, give shelter and anchorage to all the navy of Britain. Clay, passing sometimes into chlorite-slate or into mica-slate, is the prevailing rock of the parish; but the old red sandstone or its conglomerate occurs in the south-east. The soil had long a factitious fame for fatality to rats. About 49 parts in 100 in the parish are uncultivated moorland; about 32 are arable ground or artificial pasture; and about 19 are occupied by wood. The Duke of Argyle is the principal landowner, and there are two others. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1839 at £5,820. Assessed property in 1843, £4,006 10s. An ancient castle stood on the shore of Campsaile-bay, and seems to have served for centuries merely as a place of strength, but was fitted up about the year 1630 by the Marquis of Argyle as a subsidiary residence to the castle of Inverary. It underwent great changes, and was eventually destroyed by fire about the commencement of the present century. A new mansion, on a spot at a little distance from the old site, was founded in 1803, and built according to a splendid design by Bononi of London. This is the present ducal palace of Roseneath, and forms along with its park a conspicuous feature of the parish, or rather of the general landscape in which the southern part of the parish lies. The edifice is in the modern Italian style, with combinations of Greek and Gothic. One principal front looks to the north, and is adorned with a magnificent portico, which resembles in its style the Roman Ionic, and projects so far as to admit of a carriage-way within it. Another principal front looks to the south, but is less marked in feature. A circular tower rises in the centre of the edifice, and is crowned by a balustrade, which commands a brilliant panoramic view. A number of the residences on the shores are of commodious size and much beauty. Blind Harry and tradition associate the name of the patriot Wallace with Roseneath, but in tales too legendary to admit of discrimination between fiction and fact. A precipitous rock north of the ducal palace bears the name of Wallace' leap. Many of the persecuted Covenanters, in the days of the Stuarts, found shelter in the parish under the protection of the friendly Argyle. Respecting even the noted Balfour of Burley, the writer in the New Statistical Account thinks that "there are strong presumptions that he found an asylum in the same peninsula, and that, having assumed the name of Salter, his descendants continued here for several generations." The village of Roseneath is finely situated opposite the point and ferry of Row, 3¼ miles from Helensburgh; but is a small place, serving rather as a centre of communication to the sprinkling of residences over miles in the neighbourhood, than as a seat of trade or of any considerable population. A convenient quay stands adjacent to it on Gairloch. Steamers call here many times a-day, either as their turning point to and from Glasgow, or in transit to Gairlochhead. Steamers ply several times a-day also from Kilcreggan and Cove on the south-west coast of the parish. There are likewise good roads, both round all the coast and across the interior. Population of the parish in 1831, 825; in 1851, 1,004. Houses, 173.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend, £190 16s. 5d.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £35 fees, and £4 4s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1853, and is a very elegant building. There is a chapel of ease at Craigrownie, under the patronage of its own male communicants. There is a Free church of Roseneath, with an attendance of about 230; and the amount of its receipts in 185(was £307 7s. 0½d. There are a non-parochial school and a subscription library. The ancient parish of Roseneath comprehended, in addition to the peninsula, all the territory which now constitutes Row,— the latter having been disjoined in 1635. Its appearance from the Clyde was formerly naked, and may have occasioned its being called in the British language, *Rhos-noeth*, 'the bare peninsula.' In the 12th century, the church was a free parsonage, under the patronage of the Earl of Lennox; but, in 1225, it was given, with its pertinents, in perpetual alms to the monks of Paisley; and it continued to be maintained by them as a curacy till the Reformation. The peninsula and the adjacent but disjoined district of the ancient parish, together with a portion of land beyond, formed the country of Nevyd, which was granted at a very early date to the noble family of Lennox, and continued in their possession till the latter part of the 15th century. Part of Nevyd, including most of the peninsula, was, in 1489, bestowed as a royal gift upon Colin, the first Earl of Argyle, and introduced his powerful family by territorial connexion to an influence upon the western Lowlands. Matthew Stewart, the mathematician, and the father of the celebrated Dugald Stewart, was for some time minister of Roseneath. Dr. Anderson, the founder of the Andersonian university of Glasgow, was the son of a minister, and born in the manse.

ROSENESS. See Holm.

ROSEWELL, a post-office village in the southern part of the parish of Lasswade, in Edinburghshire. In its neighbourhood are several coal-mines. Population, 133.

ROSKIN. See Monteith (Port of).

ROSLIN, a post-office village in the parish of Lasswade, Edinburghshire. It stands on a bank, about 1¼ furlong west of the North Esk, about a mile east of the road from Edinburgh to Peebles, 2½ miles south-west of Lasswade, 3½ north-east of Penicuick, and 7 by road but 12 by railway south of Edinburgh. It has a station on the Peebles railway. It possesses a chapel of ease, a Free church, and a congregational library. It boasts the three great attractions of an ancient castle, replete with historical interest, an ancient chapel, one of the most elegant, ornate, and entire specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland, and a piece of valley full of scenic romance, one of the richest links in the chain of landscape along the North Esk; and partly for sake of these attractions, partly on its own account as a very pleasant village, it attracts numerous visitors in summer from Edinburgh. About the year 1440 it was the third town in point of size in the Lothians, inferior only to Edinburgh and Haddington; and enjoying the fostering protection of William St. Clair, who lived in its castle in the style of a prince, and threw over it an importance second only to that of the seat of a royal court, it became very populous by the great concourse to it of all ranks and degrees of visitors. In 1456 it received, from James II., a charter erecting it into a burgh-of-barony, with the rights of a market-cross, a weekly market on Saturday, and an annual fair on the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude; and respectively in 1622 and 1650, it obtained confirmations of its charter from James VI. and Charles

I. But now it is a mere quiet village, inhabited chiefly by agricultural labourers, and by workmen in a gunpowder manufactory, a bleachfield, and several paper-mills in its neighbourhood. The battle of Roslin, in 1303, which gave to Scottish arms 'three triumphs in a day,' has been noticed in our article on Lasswade.

Roslin castle stands on an almost insulated rock, overhanging the glen of the Esk. A path winds down to it from the village, and speedily conducts the visitor among deep thickets and precipitous rocks, tangling or walling up the margin of the river. The original and only access to the castle was along a one-arched bridge, across a deep gully —now partly filled up—which quite insulated the rocky site. The entrance was defended by a gate of great strength. The site, though highly pleasant and romantic, is very ill chosen for a fortalice; for while it finely overlooks the sylvan stream below, it is itself commanded by heights which press closely on its precincts, and look almost right down upon the tops of its chimneys. The structure must, in early times, have been large and massive; but it has lost nearly all its antique appearance and more ancient parts; and now it consists principally of a tremendous triple tier of vaults, some huge fragments of walls and battlements, and a comparatively modern mansion reared on the under-vaulted stories of extinct parts of the ancient edifice. A descent of a great number of stone-stairs conducts through part of the existing structure to the bottom, and leads into a large kitchen, whence a door opens into a once famous garden. The comparatively modern part seems to have been erected in 1622; and in its lower apartments it is ill-lighted and confined, and possesses far more of the coldness and gloom of a prison than the convenience and comfort of a modern residence. Such fragments of the more ancient castle as remain stand opposite this erection on the right hand of the entrance to the rock, and consist of some arches, buttresses, and pieces of walls. A view of the whole, as they appeared in 1788, is given by Grose,—haggard and utterly dilapidated,—the mere wreck of a great pile riding on a little sea of forest, and not far from contact with commanding rocks,—a rueful apology for the once grand fabric, whose name of 'Roslin-castle' is so intimately associated with melody and song.

When or by whom the original castle was built is not known. About the year 1100, William de St. Clair, son of Waldernus compte de St. Clair, who came from Normandy to England with William the Conqueror, obtained from Malcolm Canmore a great part of the lands of the barony of Roslin; and as the building of castles by barons or landowners was the fashion of the age, he probably erected some fortalice on his possessions, and possibly was the constructor of the oldest fragments of the surviving ruins. He was called, in allusion to his fair deportment, the seemly St. Clair. His descendants —indifferently named St. Clair and Sinclair—received from the liberality of successive monarchs such accessions to the original domain as made them masters of all the baronies of Roslin, Cousland, Pentland, Cardaine, and other lands. The early barons lived at their castle in the splendour of a rude age, and acquired personal importance and increase of their possessions by methods which would be little dreamed of in modern times. The St. Clairs stood at the head of the baronage of Mid-Lothian; and about the middle of the 13th century, they acquired, in addition to their vast territories and honours in Lothian, the inheritance of the wealth and power of the earldom of Orkney. The eighth chief of the family, a Sir William St. Clair, having married Isabel, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Malise, Earl of Strathearn, Caithness, and Orkney, Henry, his son, succeeded to the earldom of Orkney, and, in 1379, obtained a recognition of his title from Haco VI., king of Norway. In 1470, however, William St. Clair, the third Earl of Orkney of his family, resigned his earldom to the Scottish Crown; received, in compensation, the castle of Ravenscraig in Fife, and the lands of Wilstown, Dubbo, and Carberry; and soon after was created Earl of Caithness and Baron Berriedale. Three sons of this nobleman conveyed the concentrated honours of the house into three divergent channels, and poured them along in separate streams of family dignity and descent. William, the eldest, whose mother was the Lady Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter of Archibald fourth Earl of Douglas, inherited the title of Baron Sinclair, which was created in 1489, and was the ancestor of the St. Clairs, Lords Sinclair, whose seats are Herdmanstone in Haddingtonshire, and Nisbet-house in Berwickshire. The second son, also called William, whose mother was Marjory, daughter of Alexander Sutherland of Dunbeath, continued the line of the Earls of Caithness. The third son, Oliver, the full brother of the second, founded the modern respectable family, and connected it with the ancient one of St. Clair of Roslin. William St. Clair, the last heir in the direct male-line, died in 1778. A collateral branch, the family of St. Clair Erskine, were, in 1795, created Barons Loughborough of Loughborough, and were, in 1801, raised to the dignity of Earls of Rosslyn, in the peerage of the United Kingdom. James Alexander, the third Earl, succeeded to the title in 1837, and has his Scottish seat at Dysart-house in Fifeshire. The St. Clairs of Roslin, from the time of James II., till they resigned the office in last century, were grand-masters of masonry in Scotland. In 1455, Sir James Hamilton was confined in Roslin-castle, under the ward of the Earl of Orkney, by order of James II.; but, after some time, he was released, and taken into favour. In 1554, the castle, with that of Craigmillar and the town of Leith, was burnt by the English army sent by Henry VIII. to castigate Scotland for refusing a matrimonial affiance between Prince Edward of England and the Scottish Queen. In 1650, it was besieged and taken by General Monk; and, in 1681, it was plundered by a furious mob, chiefly tenants of the barony.

Roslin chapel is situated in an enclosed ground on the brow of an eminence between the castle and the village; and occupies physical vantage-ground which would have been as suitable for the site of a fortalice, as the site of the actual castle is unsuitable. The rising ground which it crowns is named the college-hill, and is beautifully decorated, in its environs, with wood and water,—the river Esk running in a deep rocky bed on its west and south fronts; and it is said to have been originally called *Roskelyn*, a Gaelic or Erse word which signifies 'a hill in a glen,' exactly describes its position, and is easily recognisable in the modern Rosslyn or Roslin. The chapel was founded in 1446, by William St. Clair, the seventh of his name, Lord of Roslin, and Earl of Orkney; but though called a chapel, was really, even from the outset, a collegiate church. It was dedicated to St. Matthew the apostle, and founded for a provost, six prebendaries, and two choristers or singing boys. Sir William, the founder, was the third Earl of Orkney of his name: he had the foreign title of Duke of Oldenburg; he was admiral of the fleet in 1436, and, in that capacity, conveyed the Princess Margaret to France; and he was chancellor of Scotland from 1454 to 1458. Tradition says, that he procured the architectural

design of the church from artists at Rome, that he built houses for the workmen to be employed in constructing it, that he gave to each mason ten pounds a-year, to each master-mason twenty pounds, to both an extent of land proportionate to the reward of the ability which they displayed, and to other artificers a commensurate extent of compensation and encouragement, and that, in consequence, he attracted all the best architects and sculptors from various parts of Scotland and of neighbouring kingdoms. He endowed it with various lands and revenues, and saw it rising in profuse magnificence of architecture; yet, after vast efforts and great expense, he left it unfinished. A crypt at the east end, which shall be noticed in the description of the pile, was founded by the Earl's first lady, the daughter of the Earl of Douglas. Such parts of the whole fabric as were in an advanced state toward completion, Sir. Oliver St. Clair of Roslin, the third son of the Earl of Orkney, carried on and completed. But the originally designed edifice was, in many of its parts, never commenced; and what was finished, and still remains, is a comparatively small building, and consists only of the nave. Various barons of Roslin made additions to the church's endowments. In 1523, Sir William St. Clair granted some lands in the vicinity for dwelling-houses, gardens, and other accommodations, to the provost and prebendaries; and, in his charter, he speaks of four altars as existing in the church, and as dedicated respectively to St. Matthew, the Virgin Mary, St. Andrew, and St. Peter. At the Reformation, the provost and prebendaries felt the effects of the movement spirit which was abroad against their craft; and, in 1572, after having been virtually denuded of their possessions for a series of years, they were obliged to relinquish, by a formal deed of resignation, the whole of their revenues and property. At the Revolution, a mob, partly raised in Edinburgh, but consisting chiefly of the tenants of the barony, did some damage to the chapel, and carried away some of its ornaments. The edificé was in great danger, during the early part of last century, of becoming quite ruinous; but it was repaired at much expense by General St. Clair, who put wooden casements with glass into all the windows, new laid the floor with flag-stones, placed new flag-stones all over the roof, and built a high wall round the cemetery; it was again repaired, and partially renovated, by the first Earl of Rosslyn; and it has been once more repaired, and its ruinous foundation reconstructed by the present Earl.

The chapel is entered by two doors, respectively on the north and on the south. Its height within, from the floor to the top of the high arched roof, is 40 feet 8 inches; its breadth is 34 feet 8 inches; and its length is 68 feet. A descent from the south-east corner leads, by a flight of 20 steps, to a crypt or chapel, which is supposed to have served also as a sacristy and vestry. This appendage measures 15 feet in height, 14 in breadth, and 36 in length; it is partly subterranean, but, owing to the sudden declivity of the hill, looks out from the surface at the east end; and it is lighted by a single window. The whole chapel is profusely decorated with sculpture, both within and without; nor is it less interesting from the mouldings in the exterior being worn and rounded by the weather. A number of niches for statues appear on the outside; but whether they were ever occupied is not known. The interior is divided into a central and two side aisles, by 14 clustered pillars, disposed in two rows, and supporting Saxon-Gothic arches. The pillars are only 8 feet high; but they are exquisitely rich in workmanship, and their capitals are adorned with foliage and curiously wrought figures, so that they produce a very imposing effect. The central aisle is higher than the side aisles, and has along its middle, and over its arches, a row of windows; and, owing to the breadth and exuberance of its adornings, after springing from the pillars, it looks to be one continued arch. The roof, the key-stones, the capitals, the architraves, of the whole interior, are all covered with sculptures representing flowers, foliage, passages of sacred history, texts of scripture, and grotesque figures, all executed with astonishing neatness. The chef d'œuvre is a pillar with a mass of superb sculpturing which tradition asserts to have been the work of an apprentice during the absence of his master. "This pillar," says the author of a pamphlet which minutely describes the chapel, "has on the base of it several dragons in the strongest or first kind of basso relievo; as one can easily thrust a finger or two between some parts of the dragon and the base. The dragons are chained by the heads, and twisted into one another. This beautiful pillar has round it, from base to capital, waving in the spiral way, four wreaths of the most curious sculpture of flower-work and foliage; the workmanship of each being different, and the centre of each wreath distant from that of the neighbouring one a foot and a-half. So exquisitely fine are these wreathings, that I can resemble them to nothing else but Brussels lace. The ornaments upon the capital of this pillar are the story of Abraham offering up Isaac; a man blowing on a Highland bagpipe, with another man lying by him; and on the architrave joining it to the smaller one on the south wall, with your face to the east and to the entry of the sacristy, you read the following inscription in old Gothic characters: 'Forte est vinum, fortior est rex, fortiores sunt mulieres, super omnia vincet veritas.'" Britton, in his 'Architectural Antiquities' of Great Britain, says respecting Roslin chapel:—"This building, I believe, may be pronounced unique; and I am confident it will be found curious, elaborate, and singularly interesting. The chapels of King's College, St. George, and Henry the Seventh, are all conformable to the styles of the respective ages when they were erected; and these styles display a gradual advancement in lightness and profusion of ornament; but the chapel at Rosslyn combines the solidity of the Norman with the minute decoration of the latest species of the Tudor age. It is impossible to designate the architecture of this building by any given or familiar term; for the variety and eccentricity of its parts are not to be defined by any words of common acceptation. I ask some of our obstinate antiquaries, how they would apply either the term Roman, Saxon, Norman, Gothic, Saracenic, English, or Grecian, to this building."

There were formerly in the chapel several monuments; and two which remain are remarkable, that of Sir William St. Clair who won a hunting match against King Robert Bruce, and that of George, Earl of Caithness, who died in 1582. The family vault lies beneath the pavement of the chapel; and is entered by an aperture at the front of the third and fourth pillars, between them and the north wall, where a large flag-stone covers the ingress. This vault contained before the Revolution the remains of ten barons of Roslin, and is so dry that the bodies were found entire after 80 years, and as fresh as immediately after entombment. The barons were anciently buried in their armour, without any coffin. The first who was buried in the modern style was he who died a little before the demise of Charles II.; and, contrary to the advice of the Duke of York, the subsequent James VII., who was then in Scot-

land, and of several other persons well versed in antiquities, he was assigned a coffin by his widow, Archbishop Spottiswood's grand-niece, who thought it beggarly to be buried without one. The vastness of the expense which she threw away upon the obsequies of her husband, occasioned the sumptuary acts which were passed in the following parliaments. The burying vault was damaged in 1688, by the same mob who rioted against the chapel. Various persons collaterally connected with the barons were interred in the vault. A superstitious belief prevailed, amid the dark ages, that on the night before the death of any of the barons, the chapel, by supernatural means, appeared to be in flames. Sir Walter Scott makes a fine poetical use of this belief, and at the same time graphically alludes to the ancient manner of the barons' sepulture, in his ballad of Rosabelle:—

"O'er Roslin all that dreary night,
A wondrous blaze was seen to gleam;
'Twas broader than the watch-fire's light,
And redder than the bright moonbeam.

It glared on Roslin's castled rock,
It ruddied all the copsewood glen;
'Twas seen from Dryden's groves of oak,
And seen from cavern'd Hawthornden.

Seem'd all on fire that chapel proud,
Where Roslin's chiefs uncoffin'd lie;
Each baron, for a sable shroud,
Sheathed in his iron panoply.

Seem'd all on fire, within, around,
Deep sacristy and altar's pale;
Shone every pillar foliage-bound,
And glimmer'd all the dead men's mail

Blazed battlement and pinnet high,
Blazed every rose-carved buttress fair.—
So still they blaze, when fate is nigh
The lordly line of high St. Clair.

There are twenty of Roslin's barons bold
Lie buried within that proud chapelle;
Each one the holy vault doth hold—
But the sea holds lovely Rosabelle!

And each St. Clair was buried there,
With candle, with book, and with knell:
But the sea-caves rung, and the wild waves sung,
The dirge of lovely Rosabelle!"

ROSS. See Ros.

ROSS, a village in the parish of Comrie, adjacent to the town of Comrie, in Perthshire. Population, 154. Houses, 27.

ROSS, a fishing village at the northern extremity of the parish of Mordington, in Berwickshire. It stands at the foot of a cliff, down which falls a rivulet, forming in rainy weather many beautiful cascades. The cottages of the village are situated on the beach almost close to high watermark.

ROSS, Lanarkshire. See Hamilton.

ROSS, in the island of Mull. See Kilfinichen.

ROSS (Easter). See Ross-shire.

ROSS (Little), an islet belonging to the parish of Borgue, and lying in the mouth of the river Dee, in Kirkcudbrightshire. It commands a superb view of the waters and shores of the Solway frith. A lighthouse was constructed on it in 1843. This bears by compass from Burgh-head in Wigtonshire E., distant 12 miles; from the point of Ayr lighthouse in the Isle of Man, N.E. ¾ E., distant 23 miles; from St. Beeshead lighthouse in Cumberland, N. N. W. ¼ N., distant 23 miles; and from Abbeyhead in Kircudbrightshire, W.N.W., distant 3½ miles. The lantern has an elevation of 175 feet above the level of the sea; and the light is a revolving one, producing a bright flash of light of the natural appearance once in every 5 seconds, and visible at the distance of 6 leagues.

ROSS (Wester). See Ross-shire.

ROSSACHY-BURN, a small affluent of the Dee, in the parish of Aboyne, Aberdeenshire.

ROSS-ARDEN, a small headland, projecting into Loch-Lomond, in the parish of Luss, Dumbartonshire.

ROSS-DHU. See Luss.

ROSSEND-CASTLE. See Burntisland.

ROSSFINLASS, a small headland projecting into Loch-Lomond, in the parish of Luss, Dumbartonshire.

ROSSIE. See Collessie.

ROSSIE-ISLAND. See Inchbrayock.

ROSSIE PRIORY. See Inchture.

ROSSKEEN, a parish, containing the post-town of Invergordon and the villages of Bridgend and Saltburn, in the eastern part of Ross-shire. It is bounded on the south-east by the frith of Cromarty, and on other sides by the parishes of Alness, Kincardine, Edderton, and Kilmuir. Its inhabited part extends north-westward from the frith about 10 miles, and has a mean breadth of about 6 miles; but the entire parish, according to the New Statistical Account, "is supposed to extend in length from south-east to north-west, from 25 to 30 miles," and has an extreme breadth of about 12 miles. A district of 2 miles in breadth along the frith rises with a very slow and gentle ascent from the shore, and, in physical complexion, is strictly lowland. A district immediately behind this, and of about equal breadth, rises into moderate uplands, and occupies a medium place between arable plain and hill-pasture. A little interior from the latter district, lies an extensive upland vale, called Strathrusdale, and disposed for the most part into sheep-walk. Beyond the higher arable ground and inhabited glens expands a very large tract of mountains, which either are altogether waste, or are used for sheep-pasture, or for the summer grazing of a few black cattle. The highest ground is Cairn-Coinneag, situated on the boundary with Kincardine and with Alness, and raising its summit about 3,000 feet above sea-level. The old red sandstone is the prevailing rock of the lowlands of the parish, and is quarried on the southern border for building purposes. The soil, in the low district, is partly gravelly and light, partly loam, and partly a deep and strong clay; and in the middle district, or higher arable land, it was formerly light and spongy, but has been worked into a rich deep loam. The frith of Cromarty touches the parish over a distance of nearly 6 miles, and is of much value to it both for fishing and for commerce. The river Alness traces all the lower part of the south-western boundary, and abounds in wildness and romance. Balnagowan-river rises in the parish, but soon passes away from it into Kilmuir. There are four lakes, called Achnacloich, Patavieg, Coinneag, and Charnack; but the largest of them does not exceed half-a-mile in length. About 7,000 imperial acres in the parish are in tillage; about 28,000 are waste or pastoral; and about 5,000 are under wood. There are 4 principal landowners. The principal residences are Invergordon-castle and Ardross-castle. The chief seats of business or of manufacture are the town of Invergordon, the harbour of Belleport, and a large grain-mill at Dalmore. The principal antiquities are an ancient obelisk and a number of cairns. The parish is traversed by the road from Dingwall to Tain. Population, in 1831, 2,916; in 1851, 3,699. Houses, 698. Assessed property in 1843, £6,688 19s. 5d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Tain, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Marchioness of Stafford. Stipend, £157 6s.; glebe, £10 12s. Unappropriated teinds, £262 8s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s.

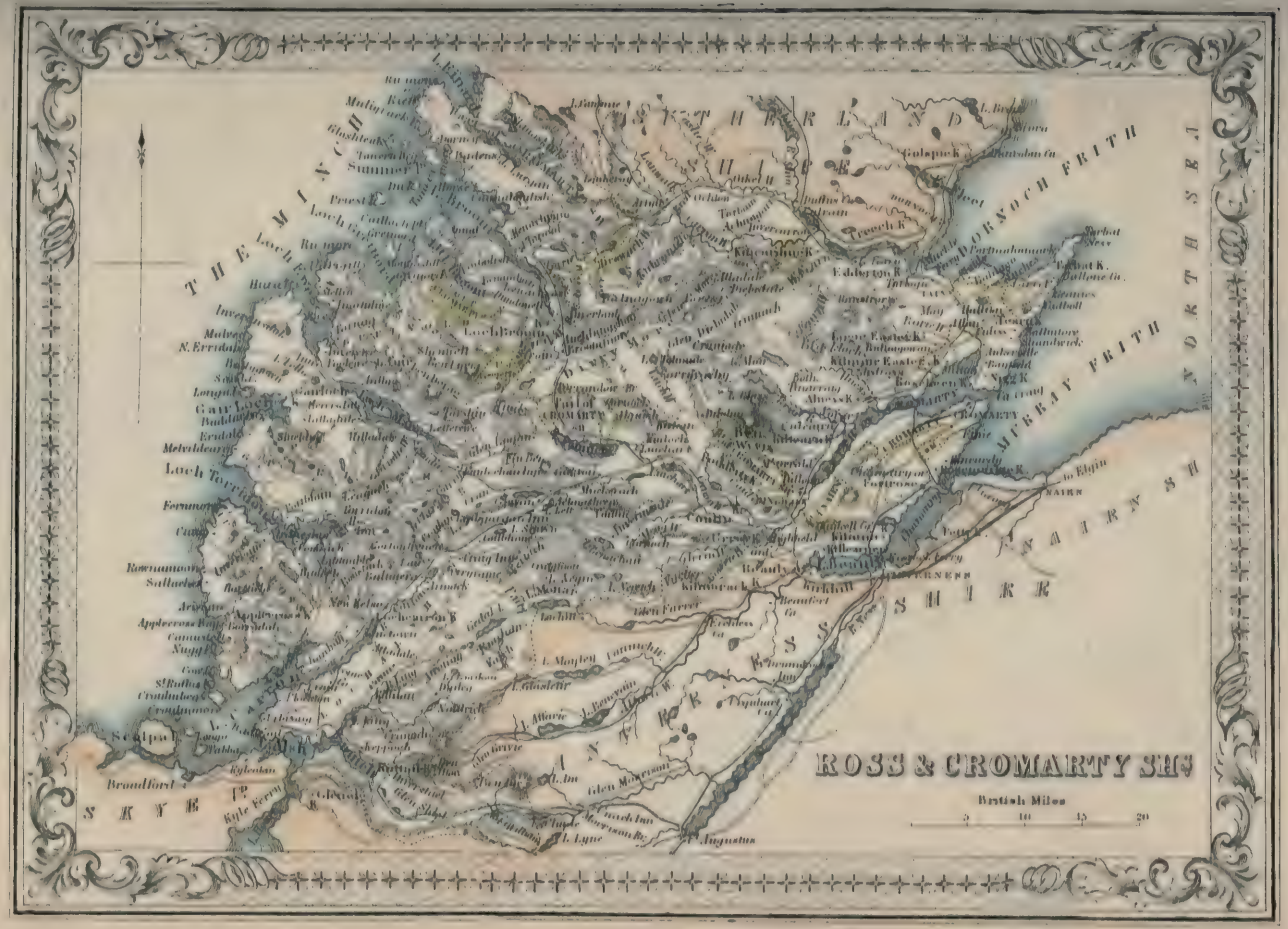
4½d., with about £12 fees, and £12 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1832, and contains about 1,600 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 1,600; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £355 1s. 2d. There are 5 Free church schools and a private girls' school. There are a subscription library and 4 Sabbath school libraries. William Mackintosh, the author of several literary works in the last century, and an extensive traveller in Asia and Africa, was a native of Rosskeen.

ROSSLAND, an estate and a hamlet—the latter called Easter Rossland—in the parish of Erskine, Renfrewshire.

ROSS-SHIRE, a large county in the north of Scotland, extending westward from the Moray frith to the Atlantic ocean, and southward from Sutherlandshire to the Beauly frith, Inverness-shire, and Loch-Alsh, and comprehending Lewis and some of the minor Hebridean islands. It embosoms the Ferintosh district of Nairnshire, has numerous and minute interspersions of Cromartyshire, and is ruggedly dovetailed into sections of the latter county along the east coast. In order, therefore, to avoid such an intricate tracing of petty boundaries, and constant stating of trivial exceptions as would be irksome and scarcely intelligible, we must describe it as including Cromartyshire and Ferintosh, and refer to our articles on these districts for a view of their separate position and character. The continental part of Ross-shire, thus understood, lies between 57° 7′ 40″ and 58° 7′ 20″ north latitude, and between 3° 45′ 30″ and 5° 46′ 20″ longitude west of Greenwich; and the Hebridean part, exclusive of the small islands of Rona and Barra, extends to 58° 31′ 30″ north latitude, and 7° 5′ 20″ west longitude. Its boundary with Sutherlandshire, except for a few miles at the central water-shed, is all formed by the river Oikell, the Dornoch frith, Lochs Vathie and Fin, and the stream which carries off the superfluent waters of the latter to the ocean; and its boundary with Inverness-shire is formed chiefly by the inner Moray frith, the Beauly frith, and a very tortuous series of mountain water-sheds along the north edge of the hugely rugged basin of the Glass, and along the south edge of the basin of the Shiel. Exclusive of the Hebridean part, its greatest length, in a straight line, from the mouth of the Fin on the north, to a point 2¼ miles south of the Bridge of Shiel on the south, is 69 miles; and its greatest breadth, in a straight line due west from Old Shandwick, in the parish of Nigg, to a small headland near Malveg, in the district of Gairloch, is 67 miles. But, in consequence of its east side somewhat gradually contracting till it tapers to a point at Tarbatness, and of its west side running far southward and considerably northward in two cuneiform projections, its real length is from east-north-east to west-south-west, and extends 83 miles; its mean breadth, in the opposite direction, is only about 39 or 40 miles; and its general form is proximately that of a triangle, whose sides, along Sutherlandshire and the German ocean, measure respectively 55 and 64 miles. The area of the whole district is 3,799 square miles, or 2,431,359 English acres; of which 562⅓ square miles, or 359,893 acres, are in the Hebrides; 344⅝ square miles, or 220,586 acres, belong to Cromartyshire; and 9⅓ square miles, or 5,973 acres, belong to Nairnshire. The area of Ross-shire alone is thus 3,445 square miles, or 2,204,800 acres. These computations of area are those of Sir George S. Mackenzie, in his General Survey of the Counties of Ross and Cromarty.

Lewis, Rona, and Barra, the only Hebridean divisions of any importance, are separately described. The continental district is popularly divided into Easter Ross, extending from Tarbatness to the river Alness; the Black Isle, lying between the frith of Cromarty and the frith of Beauly; Fearndonald, extending from the river Alness to the burn of Clyne; Wester Ross, comprehending all the low country from Clyne to Contin, on the north side of the rivers Conan and Orren; and the Highlands, comprehending all the central, western, and south-western area, or all north of Strathpeffer and west and south-west of Contin;—and the last of these divisions may be subdivided into Strathoikel, Strathcarron, Coigach, Loch-Broom, Greinord, Gairloch, Applecross, Lochalsh, Glenshiel, Strathbran, Strathgarve, Strathdirry, Glenelchaig, and some other subdivisions. All the Highland division is wild, lofty, and confusedly mountainous; it lies on a basis averaging about 1,500 feet above sea-level; and, though cut through or tesselated in all directions by glens, gorges, and the deep beds of streams, it possesses hardly an expanse which can be called a valley. Its mountains are occasionally isolated, but, for the most part, grouped, yet not so disposed in ranges that they can be methodically described; and, though numerously all but unexplored, and rarely of accurately or even proximately ascertained altitude, they are believed to rise, in many instances, to nearly as great a height as the monarch summits of Scotland. But, often broad-based and of slow ascent, or so agglomerated and amassed as to form stretches of tumulated table-land, and rising from so lofty an average level of water-course as we have named, those in the interior, or at more than a brief distance from the coast, aggregately possess none of the force and grand character of scenic feature which distinguish a large proportion of the Scottish alps. Ben-Wyvis, situated on the south-east frontier of the Highland district, overlooking Wester Ross, and variously stated at 3,426 and 3,722 feet of altitude, is the most imposing of the mountains, and is usually represented as the highest, but may possibly owe its fame to the comparative lowness of its base, the wideness of its range of vision, and the great scenic power of its configuration. The uplands, while prevailingly bleak and desolate, are aggregately covered with much excellent herbage; and the interior glens, though narrow, offer some pleasant retreats to population, and occasionally show fine dashes of the beautiful, the picturesque, and the grand in landscape. The long extent of western coast, over a mean breadth of 3 or 4 miles, is almost everywhere magnificent, and, in several places, sublime, in scenery; and, in the stupendous bulwarks which it presents to the sea, or the soaring elevations which it lifts up to the clouds, or the numerous cleavings which it receives from rivers and marine lochs, it transfixes attention and looks defiance to the efforts of the pencil.

The eastern districts of the county differ widely in character from the Highland division; and, over much of their area, present the striking contrast to it of soft woodlands and rich champaign expanses of arable ground. The Highlands come out upon these districts with such abruptness of wild and rocky glen and mountain, that the contrast is instantly felt and deeply impressive; the streamlet of Aultgrand, in particular, presents, close upon the low country, as sublime a series of tremendous cliffs and waterfalls as any in Scotland; and, from every point of view in the champaign division, the enormous mass of Ben-Wyvis looms stupendously in the eye, and suggests crowding fancies of the tempestuated ocean of alps which stretches away westward from its base. Much of the Black Isle district is occupied by the broad, low, cheerless height of the Mullbuy;



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and most of Wester Ross, as popularly understood, is geographically included in the Highland division, and has, in consequence, been anticipated in our description. With these exceptions, and some minor ones, all the country on the east is rich, well-wooded, remarkably fruitful in agricultural produce, beautifully embellished in the artificial arrangements of its surface, and splendidly foiled in its landscape, not only with the long sweep of mountain-rampart round its edge, but with the far-stretching gulf of the outer Moray frith, and the deep and curving intersections of the friths of Dornoch, Cromarty, and Beauly.

The climate of Ross-shire, particularly of the western districts, is moist. The west coast is subject to very heavy rains. Snow falls in greatest quantity in the month of February; but severe storms are sometimes experienced at earlier periods. The average annual temperature of the whole county is about 46°. The heat in the months of July and August often equals, and sometimes considerably exceeds, the greatest heat experienced in England. Actual spring can hardly be said to commence till nominal spring has passed away. The winter is colder and the summer warmer on the eastern coast than on the western. A much greater difference than occurs in England or the south of Scotland is usual between the temperature of day and that of night. Changes of temperature are so frequent and sudden in spring and autumn as to be severely felt; and are so common in winter as to render its weather very variable. Winds, from between the north-west and the south-west, blow during three-fourths of the year; winds from the south of west bring the heaviest rains; winds from the north-west bring most of the snow-storms, and, from the north-east, snow-storms of great severity; and winds from the south and south-west, in summer, are sometimes accompanied by thunder.

The east coast, besides being cloven with the Dornoch, Cromarty, and Beauly friths, is indented with the bays of Tain and Shandwick, and offers many situations where safe and excellent harbours might be constructed. The west coast is cut into numerous fragments by a rapid series of sea-lochs, and worn into constant jaggedness or curvature by creeks and tiny bays. The lochs, named in an order from north to south, are Loch-Enard, Loch-Broom, Little Loch-Broom, Loch-Greinord, Loch-Ewe, Gairloch, Loch-Torridon, including Lochs Ardheslag and Shieldag, Loch-Carron, sending off Loch-Keeshorn and Upper Loch-Carron, and Loch-Alsh, ramified by Loch-Ling and Loch-Duich. The fresh water lakes, of the first class, are Lochs Maree and Tannich; of the second class, are Lochs Skinaskink, Vattie, Lurgan, Na-Shallag, Fuir, Monar, Luichart, Glass, and Moir; and of minor classes, are too numerous to be here separately mentioned. They are aggregately fine trouting waters; and, in most instances, are frequented by a great variety of wild fowl. The chief streams, flowing eastward, are the Oikell and the Carron to the head of the Dornoch frith, and the Balnagowan, the Alness, the Aultgrand, and the Conan, to the Cromarty frith; and the chief flowing westward, are the Broom, the Ewe, and the Carron, to the head of their cognominal lochs, and the Shiel to the head of Loch-Duich. All these streams have very productive salmon-fishings; and the Ewe, in particular, is frequented by prodigious numbers of salmon, and is perhaps the best angling stream in Britain. Several medicinal springs occur; but the only one known to fame is that of Strathpeffer.

Granite, or granitic gneiss, forms the ridgy height of the Black Isle, which terminates in the Sutors of Cromarty. Gneiss constitutes the central mountain masses of the county, from Ben-Wyvis on the east and Loch-Carron on the west away to the boundary with Sutherland. Mica-schist forms the highly picturesque three-topped mountain of Scuir-Vuitin, and thence diverges, as from a centre, to form the heights of Strath-Conan; and it constitutes also the greater part of the rugged but picturesque district of Gairloch. Primary granular limestone occurs in the vicinity of Loch-Keeshorn, and in other places in the west. Quartz-rock, displaying its curious isolations, its characteristic sterility of covering, and its puzzling connections with gneiss, granite, mica-schist, and old red sandstone, occurs along both sides of Loch-Maree, and in the district thence to the boundary with Sutherland. A red conglomerate sandstone, now called primary, and now the old red, extends along the whole western coast in a belt from 1 to 4 miles broad, resting unconformably on the sides of the primitive mountains, often rising into altitudes of not less than 3,000 feet, and generally exhibiting long picturesque ridges, here and there broken into distinct truncated and somewhat pyramidal masses. The same formation, but in an attenuated shape, and looking out from the bosom of an expanse of secondary deposits, forms two interrupted ridges in the champaign country of the east, nearly parallel to the general direction of the Cromarty frith, and seeming, when beheld from a distance, to be embossed upon the sides of the loftier heights which radiate from Ben-Wyvis; and it also projects in two other spurs, the one of which runs eastward from Coul, and forms a chain of rounded and tabular heights, with bold and bare escarpments towards the south and west, while the other traverses Black Isle from Redcastle to the vicinity of Avoch. Secondary rocks, chiefly sandstone, occupy the greater part of Easter Ross, and a considerable part of the other eastern districts. Strata of lias on the outer side of the granitic ridge of Black Isle have been upheaved to a very high angle, and display their ammonites and belemnites in bold protrusion. A hard granitoid conglomerate occurs at the junction of these rocks and the granitic gneiss in the vicinity of the western Sutor. The following succession of rocks occurs in an ascending order between the eastern Sutor and Tarbatness; —granitic gneiss; coarse sandstone conglomerate; highly inclined strata of sandstone, very various in colour and texture; lias shales and limestone, with their characteristic fossils; strata of sandstone, red, greenish-grey, grey and brown, exceedingly variable in hardness and thickness; micaceous, laminated beds of dark-grey impure limestone; and alternating beds of calciferous sandstone and bituminous and calcareous shales, one of them with fossilized fish-scales and fragments resembling the trionyx of the Caithness schist. Superincumbent on the old red sandstone of the glens of Alness and Aultgrand, appear grit, argillaceous and calcareous beds, and bituminous shale; and extending westward thence through Fearndonald, they largely expand between the first and second ridges of the old sandstone or conglomerate heights, pass over the smooth hills above mount Gerald and Tulloch-castle, and after having been associated with micaceous sandstone, they dip into Strathpeffer, and there assume the character of a dark-coloured calcareo-bituminous schist, foliated and occasionally much contorted, and mixed with pyritous shale.

The useful and fancy minerals of the county, and the general character of the soils, may, in a great measure, be inferred from the details of its geognostic structure. Actinolite, tremolite, shorl, tourmaline, garnet, and simple hornblende, as well as portions of actinolite, chlorite, and hornblende schists,

are not uncommon. Pure bitumen occurs among the shales of Strathpeffer. Copper has been wrought in the primary limestone near Keeshorn. Lead-ore was sought for on the north side of Loch-Maree, but seems to have been indicated by nothing better than a large vein of calcareous spar. Ironstone abounds in the west; and was at one time worked. Shell-marl is very abundant, and quite accessible at Culrain; and occurs in large quantities in various other parts of the east. Limestone, such as might be used for economical purposes, is either so coarse and unproductive, or occurs in such inaccessible regions of the west, that supplies of lime for the farmers have to be obtained by importation. The soil of the greater part of the low lands of Easter Ross, Fearndonald, and Wester Ross, is either clay or a sharp sandy loam; and, in part of Strathpeffer, and about Dingwall, the clay is deep and heavy. A moorish soil covers most of the remaining area of these districts; but is generally such as draining and manuring would render productively arable. The soil of much of the Black Isle is very poor; but in the cultivated parts, is either clay or a good black sandy mould; and, on Auchterflow, though lying high, it is so rich as to be best adapted to wheat. The soil of the uplands in the great Highland division is, for the most part, peaty; and of the narrow intersecting glens, is chiefly sand, varied in its character by the nature of the prevailing rocks.

Natural forests appear to have anciently covered almost the entire county; but they are now represented by only an inconsiderable aggregate extent of copses. A few of these copses consist of oak, ill protected, and not economically managed; but the greater number consist principally of birch and Scotch pine. In the early part of last century, Lord Seaforth planted about 5,000,000 of different kinds of trees; and afterwards many other proprietors, to a greater or less extent, imitated that nobleman's example; so that, before the close of last century, many parts of the county began to be well embellished with wood. Extensive plantations now exist at Brahan, Redcastle, Tulloch, Novar, and various places in the east; and a variety of venerable trees, of the kinds most suitable in parks, may be seen around the seats of almost all the great proprietors. The total extent of wood reported in Ross-shire and Cromartyshire, in the agricultural returns of 1855, was 26,675 imperial acres. The arable lands occupy most of the eastern or champaign districts, and occur in small pendicles in the glens of the west. So great have been georgical and agricultural improvements of all sorts since the commencement of the present century, that the appearance and dress of all the eastern territory have been totally changed; and that district can now, as a' farming-ground. bear comparison with almost any in Great Britain, The crops are always clean, often luxuriant, and generally so good, that Ross-shire wheat has repeatedly sold as the best in London markets. Sheep-farming prevails over all the Highlands; and the great sheep-farmers keep considerable numbers of black cattle on such parts of their farms as are not well-adapted for sheep. According to the statistics of agriculture obtained in 1855 for the Board of Trade, by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the number of occupiers of land in Ross-shire and Cromartyshire paying a yearly rent of £10 and upwards, exclusive of tenants of woods, owners of villas, feuars, householders, and the like, was 873; and the aggregate number of imperial acres cultivated by them was 70,513½. The distribution of the lands, with reference to crops, was 8,962½ acres under wheat, 6,182⅜ under barley, 16,132¼ under oats, 149½ under rye, 220¾ under bere, 362½ under beans, 515¼ under pease, 840 under vetches, 11,387¾ under turnips, 4,501½ under potatoes, 14⅜ under mangel wurzel, 1¼ under carrots, 4 under cabbage, ½ under flax, 37½ under turnip-seed, 6 under other crops, 704 in bare fallow, and 20,491½ under grass and hay in the course of the rotation of the farm. The estimated gross produce of the chief crops was 233,018 bushels of wheat, 204,417 bushels of barley, 493,042 bushels of oats, 6,167 bushels of bere, 21,834 bushels of beans and pease, 163,834 tons of turnips, and 20,876 tons of potatoes. The estimated average produce per imperial acre was 26 bushels of wheat, 33 bushels and ¼ of a peck of barley, 30 bushels and 2¼ pecks of oats, 27 bushels and 3¾ pecks of bere, 24 bushels and 3½ pecks of beans and pease, 14 tons and 7¾ cwt. of turnips, and 4 tons and 12¾ cwt. of potatoes. The number of live stock comprised 3,173 farm horses above 3 years of age, 723 farm horses under 3 years of age, 518 other horses, 5,008 milch cows, 4,008 calves, 7,174 other bovine cattle, 143,809 sheep of all ages for breeding, 78,715 sheep of all ages for feeding, 65,441 lambs, and 557 swine. In the year 1854, the number of occupiers of land paying a yearly rent of less than £20 was 6,131; the aggregate number of imperial acres held by them was 25,515; and the aggregate of their live stock comprised 4,061 horses, 20,391 bovine cattle, 35,760 sheep, and 2,021 swine. In 1854, the landed property of Ross-shire, as exhibited on the old valuation roll, lay distributed among 69 proprietors; 14 of whom had a Scotch valuation not exceeding £50,—3 not exceeding £100,—4 not exceeding £200,— 12 not exceeding £500,—12 not exceeding £1,000,—9 not exceeding £2,000,—12 not exceeding £5,000,—and 3 not exceeding £10,000. In 1856, the total number of proprietors of all kinds on the new valuation rolls was in Ross-shire, 1,117, and in Cromartyshire, 7; and the number qualified to be commissioners of supply was in Ross-shire, 120, and in Cromartyshire, 4. The valued rental, according to the old Scotch valuation in 1674, was £75,043. The annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £121,557; in 1849, £153,165. The real rental, as ascertained under the new valuation act in 1855, was £162,565; in 1856, £165,636. The average of the fiar-prices from 1849 to 1855, both inclusive, was, first wheat, 53s. 5d.; second wheat, 52s. 4¾d.; barley, 28s. 10½d.; bere, 27s. 8½d.; first oats, 22s. 5½d.; pease and beans, 33s. 10½d.; oatmeal, 17s. 8d.

Manufactures of any kind, except those of local artisanship and strictly domestic industry, are very inconsiderable. The salmon-fishery is extensive and spirited in the rivers and estuaries; the herring-fishery is large and remunerating along the east coast; but the fisheries of the west, especially those of herrings, have in general declined. The principal exports are black cattle, sheep, wool, grain, and fish. Fairs, markets, and trysts for cattle, some established by custom, and some by act of parliament, are sufficiently numerous and dispersed to afford every facility to internal commercial intercourse. Steam-vessels visit the bays, and sea-lochs, and friths; and afford the farmer the important advantage of a direct and swift conveyance of his sheep and cattle to distant markets. The roads of the county have been rapidly multiplied, extended, and improved since the commencement of the enlightened scheme of laying open the Highlands as a measure of national importance. The chief are a line northward from Inverness, through the Black Isle and Easter Ross, by way of Cromarty; a line northward from Beauly, through Wester Ross, Fearndonald, and the western part of Easter Ross, to the Dornoch frith opposite Criech, by way of Dingwall and Alness;

connecting lines between these, forming a sweep by way of Tain; a line westward up Strath-Oikell, and ramified toward Assynt in Sutherland, and Ullapool; a line north-westward from Dingwall or Strathpeffer to Ullapool; a line westward along a chain of straths, somewhat akin in character to that of the Glenmore-nan-Albin, from Strathpeffer, to a point in the west whence lines diverge to Gairloch, Loch-Torridon, and Loch-Carron; and a line connecting Glenshiel, and the country around Lochs Alsh and Duich, with the great glen of Inverness-shire. A proposal was got up in the autumn of 1856, and has been favourably discussed, to form a railway from Inverness to Tain.

The royal burghs of Ross-shire are Dingwall, Tain, Fortrose, and Rosemarkie; but the third and the fourth of these jointly constitute only one municipal burgh. Cromarty also was at one time a royal burgh, but resigned its charter, and is now only a municipal burgh. The only towns in Ross-shire and Cromartyshire having a population of upwards of 1,700 are Tain, Stornoway, Dingwall, Fortrose, and Cromarty. The other towns and principal villages are Invergordon, Saltburn, Bridgend, Jamima, Barbaraville, Milntown, Portleigh, Shandwick, Balintore, Hilltown, Balnabruach, Portmahomack, Rockfield, Inver, Alness, Cononbridge, Drummond, Evanton, Avoch, Charlestown, Munlochy, Auchterneid, Keithtown, Maryburgh, Contin, Redcastle, Jamestown, Ullapool, Poolewe, Shieldag, Janetown, Plockton, Dornie, and Bundalloch. Among the principal seats are Applecross, Viscount Dunblane; Loch Luichart lodge, Lord Ashburton; Flowerdale and Conon, Sir Kenneth Smith Mackenzie, Bart.; Coul, Sir William Mackenzie, Bart.; Rosehaugh, Sir J. J. Randoll Mackenzie, Bart.; Belmaduthie house, Tore-house, and Loch Rosque cottage, Sir Evan Mackenzie, Bart.; Rosehall, Achany, Stornoway-castle, and Strathbrand, Sir James Matheson, Bart.; Balnagowan, Sir Charles W. A. Ross, Bart.; Fowlis-castle and Ardullie-house, Sir Charles Monro, Bart.; Redcastle and Farradale, Colonel H. D. Baillie, Esq.; Tulloch-castle, Duncan Davidson, Esq.; Avoch, Alex. G. Mackenzie, Esq.; Ord, Alex. W. Mackenzie, Esq.; Newhall, John A. S. Mackenzie, Esq.; Kerrisdale, Captain R. Mackenzie; Newmore, Francis M. Gillanders, Esq.; Highfield, James F. Gillanders, Esq.; Seaforth, R. W. S. Mackenzie, Esq.; Ardross and Lochalsh, A. Matheson, Esq.; Teaninich, Major-general J. Munro; Geanies, William H. Murray, Esq.; Kindeace, Major Charles Robertson; Morangie, M. H. St. Vincent Rose, Esq.; Pitcalnie, George Ross, Esq.; Cadbol, R. B. Æneas Macleod, Esq.; Poyntzfield, G. G. Munro, Esq.; and Braelangwell, J. M. Fraser, Esq.

Ross and Cromarty shires, in a general view, comprise the three presbyteries of Chanonry, Dingwall, and Tain, which constitute the synod of Ross, and the two presbyteries of Lochcarron and Lewis, which belong to the synod of Glenelg. The presbytery of Chanonry comprises 6 quoad civilia parishes and 2 chapelries; the presbytery of Dingwall comprises 8 quoad civilia parishes, 2 quoad sacra parishes, and 1 chapelry; the presbytery of Tain comprises 9 quoad civilia parishes, and 1 quoad sacra parish; the presbytery of Lochcarron comprises 8 quoad civilia parishes and 4 quoad sacra parishes; and the presbytery of Lewis comprises 4 quoad civilia parishes and 2 quoad sacra parishes. In 1851, the number of places of worship reported by the Census within Ross and Cromarty shires was 88; of which 25 belonged to the Established church, 43 to the Free church, 2 to the United Presbyterian church, 5 to the Episcopalians, 1 to the Independents, 1 to the Baptists, and 1 to the Roman Catholics. The number of sittings in 24 of the Established places of worship was 13,587; in 35 of the Free church places of worship, 28,982; in the 2 United Presbyterian places of worship, 865; in 3 of the Episcopalian chapels, 440; in the Independent chapel, 500; in the Baptist chapel, 100; and in the Roman Catholic chapel, 170. The maximum attendance on the Census Sabbath at 17 of the Established places of worship was 2,063; at 34 of the Free church places of worship, 20,237; at the 2 United Presbyterian places of worship, 630; at 2 of the Episcopalian chapels, 126; at the Independent chapel, 500; and at the Baptist chapel, 58. In 1851, there were in Ross and Cromarty shires 148 public day schools, attended by 5,635 males and 3,744 females,—19 private day schools, attended by 258 males and 342 females,—1 evening school for adults, attended by 22 males,—and 70 Sabbath schools, attended by 2,615 males and 2,628 females.

Ross-shire and Cromartyshire send one member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency in 1856, of Ross-shire, was 777; of Cromartyshire, 50. The capital of the two counties is Dingwall, but this, in many respects, is practically restricted to only a district; and Tain, Stornoway, and Cromarty are the head towns of other districts. The ordinary sheriff courts are held at Dingwall, Tain, and Stornoway, on every Tuesday and Friday during session, and at Cromarty on the first Thursday of each month during session. The commissary courts are held at Dingwall, Tain, and Stornoway, at the same time as the ordinary sheriff courts, but at Cromarty only when specially called. The sheriff small-debt courts are held at Dingwall, Tain, and Stornoway, on every Tuesday and Friday during session; at Invergordon and Fortrose, quarterly in January, April, July, and October; at Ardgay and Jeantown, half yearly in April and October; and at Cromarty on the last Thursday of every month. The number of committals for crime, in the year, within Ross and Cromarty shires, was 37 in the average of 1836–1840, 32 in the average of 1841–1845, 40 in the average of 1846–1850, and 60 in the average of 1851–1855. The sums paid for expenses of criminal prosecutions in the years 1846–1852, ranged from £825 to £1,964. The total number of persons confined within the year ending 30th June 1855 in the jail at Dingwall was 77; the average duration of the confinement of each was 57 days; and the net cost of the confinement of each, after deducting earnings, was £21 12s. 8d. All the parishes are assessed for the poor. The number of registered poor in the year 1853–4 was 3,550; in 1854–5, 3,781. The number of casual poor in 1853–4 was 414; in 1854–5, 732. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1853–4 was £12,011; in 1854–5, £13,083. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1853–4 was £593; in 1854–5, £457. There is an Easter-Ross combination poors' house for nine parishes, containing accommodation for 174 inmates. There is also a Black Isle combination poors' house for seven parishes. The assessment for rogue money is £500; for prisons, £400. Population of Ross and Cromarty shires in 1801, 56,318; in 1811, 60,853; in 1821, 68,762; in 1831, 74,820; in 1841, 78,685; in 1851, 82,707. Males in 1851, 39,012; females, 43,695. Inhabited houses in 1851, 15,941; uninhabited, 320; building, 121.

ROSSLYN. See Roslin.

ROSYTH-CASTLE. See Inverkeithing.

ROTCHEL. See Mungo (St.).

ROTHES, a parish partly in Banffshire, but principally in Morayshire. It contains the post-office village of Rothes, and the post-office station of Orton. It is bounded by Speymouth, Boharm, Aber-

lour, Knockando, Dallas, Birnie, Elgin, and St. Andrews Lhanbryd. Its length north-north-eastward, along the course of the Spey, is about 9½ miles; and its average breadth is nearly 3 miles. A peninsular district of it, little more than a mile in extent, lies at the foot of the hill of Beneagen, on the right bank of the Spey; and all the rest extends along the left bank of the Spey. The ground adjacent to the river is low and level; and much of it is subdivided by the protrusion of hills into four beautiful haughs or detached plains, called Dandaleith, Rothes, Dundurcus, and Orton. The surface inward from these haughs first swells into irregular eminences, of various forms and considerable height, a great proportion of whose sides is covered with plantation, and next rises into wild lofty upland, of bleak aspect and mountain sequesteredness, presenting the characters variously of sheep-walk, moor, and moss. All the low tracts of the parish are beautiful, and some of them picturesque, exhibiting fine soft features in themselves, and grandly flanked, or overlooked, nearly or remotely, by romantic heights. At the southern extremity is the lofty picturesque rock of the lower Craigellachie, consisting of huge detached masses of quartz. Nearer the village of Rothes is another conspicuous eminence called Conerock, also of quartz and very picturesque. Erratic blocks of granite occur among the hills, and vast masses of granite are supposed to lie below. A hard laminated sandstone, and in other instances masses of mica-slate, flank the ravines of the mountain streams. The soil of the flat grounds in the valley of the Spey is a deep fertile alluvium, variously clayey, sandy, and gravelly; that along the bottom of the hills is a sharp gravelly mould; and that on the higher grounds is principally a moss earth, in various stages of georgical improvement. Nearly one-third of the parochial area is in tillage; about 600 acres are under wood; and all the rest of the parish is either pastoral or waste. Fully two-thirds belong to the Earl of Seafield, and the remainder is distributed among five proprietors. The average rent of land is about 24s. per acre. Assessed property in 1843, £3,824 8s. 10d. The principal residences are Orton and Auchinroath. The chief antiquity is the vestige of Rothes-castle, the ancient seat of the noble family of Leslie, Earls of Rothes. This was situated on the summit of a round precipitously-faced hill, in the vicinity of the village of Rothes, and was one of the most ancient fortalices in the country, large and strong in itself, and defended by an environing wall, a ditch, and a drawbridge. But the only vestige of it which now remains is a conspicuous portion of its encompassing walls. In 1238, Eva de Mortach, daughter of Murio De Polloc, and grand-daughter of Petrus de Polloc, was Domina de Rothes; and, in that capacity, she, in 1263, bestowed, by charter, the lands of Inverlochtie, on the cathedral of Moray. The Leslies are believed to have come from Hungary, with Atheling the wife of Malcolm Canmore; and, in 1457, they were created Earls of Rothes by James II. They seem to have resided at Rothes so late as 1620; but immediately afterwards they removed to Fifeshire; and about 1700, they sold their remaining possessions in Moray to Grant of Elchies. Population of the Banffshire part of the parish in 1851, 41. Houses, 5. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 1,709; in 1851, 2,022. Houses, 415.

This parish is in the presbytery of Aberlour, and synod of Moray. Patrons, the Crown and the Earl of Seafield. Stipend, £159 6s. 6d.; glebe, £24. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £32 fees, and about £58 from a bequest by Dr. Simpson and from the Dick bequest. The parish church is a plain edifice, situated in the centre of the village of Rothes. There is a Free church of Rothes, with an attendance of 530; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £323 11s. 0½d. There are five non-parochial schools, one of them Free church, two of them endowed, and the other two private. The present parish of Rothes comprehends the ancient parish of Rothes, and a large proportion of the ancient parish of Dundurcus. The ruins of the old church of Dundurcus, together with the contiguous churchyard, stand on the verge of a beautiful piece of table land overlooking the haugh of Dundurcus about 2 miles from the village of Rothes. There were formerly a chapel dedicated to the Virgin in the district of Orton, and a chapel or religious house in the vicinity of the castle of Rothes. A well near the site of the former still bears the name of the Chapel well, and was long an object of Popish superstition.

The Village of Rothes stands near the Spey, at the junction of the road south-south-eastward from Elgin and that up Strathspey southward from Garmouth, 3 miles north of Aberlour, 6½ miles north-north-west of Dufftown, 10 south-south-west of Fochabers, and 11 south-east of Elgin. Its site is a haugh, with very pleasant environs, completely surrounded by lofty hills. The village was commenced in 1766, and was long inhabited chiefly by crofters, but is now inhabited also by agricultural labourers, mechanics, and some other classes. An extensive distillery was commenced here in 1840. The village consists chiefly of thatched cottages arranged in four streets, which diverge at various angles from a common centre. It has offices of the Caledonian bank and the City of Glasgow bank, a national security savings' bank, 6 insurance agencies, and a gas light company established in 1850. Public conveyances run from the village itself, and from Craigellachie, in communication with several large towns in the north of Scotland. Fairs are held on the third Thursday of April, on the Thursday before the 26th of May, on the third Wednesday of July, on the third Wednesday of October, and on the Thursday in November before Martinmas. Population of the village, 946. Houses, 261.

ROTHESAY, a parish, comprehending Inchmarnock and the northern and larger part of the island of Bute, in Buteshire. It contains the post-towns of Rothesay and Port-Bannatyne. It is bounded on the south-east by Kingarth, and on all other sides by the Kyles of Bute and the frith of Clyde. Its greatest length, in a direct line, is nearly 10 miles, and, by the road, is 13 miles; its greatest breadth is 5 miles; and its superficial extent is 45 square miles. The parish of North Bute indeed, which was constituted by the court of teinds in March, 1846, lies within these limits, forming the northern portion of the island of Bute; but this can be more conveniently treated topographically as if it still constituted part of the parish of Rothesay. See Bute (North). The coast line of the latter parish, thus understood, and measured along sinuosities, is about 35 miles in extent. The coast is neither flat nor bold, but consists, for the most part, of gravelly slopes and shelving rocks. The chief bays on the west are Scalpsie, at the boundary with Kingarth, St. Ninian's opposite Inchmarnock and Etterick, 2½ miles north of St. Ninian's; and on the east, are Kaimes and Rothesay bays, both distinguished for their beauty, and the former noted for its fine safe anchorage. Two delightful valleys extend across the island between the bays of Scalpsie and Rothesay, and those of Etterick and Kaimes, and are supposed to have once been submarine, and to have cut what is now one island into three. The

rest of the parochial area is nearly all filled with low soft-featured hills, many of which command from their gentle summits charming views of the confined but rich scenery of the Kyles, and of the more expanded and brilliant scenery of the frith and its very diversified coasts. Common-hill, Baron-hill, and Kaimes-hill, three of the most remarkable heights, have altitudes, above sea-level, of respectively 430, 532, and 875 feet. There are five lakes within the parish, and two on the boundary with Kingarth. The largest and most interesting of the lakes is Lochfad. A medicinal spring was discovered, in 1831, at Bogany-point, about a mile east-north-east of Rothesay; and has acquired much reputation as a remedy for cutaneous and glandular diseases, and for rheumatisms. According to an analysis by Professor Thomson of Glasgow, an imperial gallon of water contains 1860·73 grains of muriate of soda, 12·25 grains of sulphate of lime, 129·77 grains of sulphate of soda, 32·8 grains of chloride of magnesium, 14·39 grains of silica, and 17·4 cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen. The rocks, south of Rothesay-bay and Loch-Fad, are all red sandstone and conglomerate; and, north, are mica, clay, and chlorite slates, traversed by trap and quartz veins. Clay-slate is quarried, on a small scale, near Kaimes-bay; and greenstone is quarried for building purposes in the vicinity of Rothesay. The soil, in the valley between Kaimes and Etterick bays, is a strong fertile alluvial loam; that of other low grounds is variously sand, gravel, clay, and moss; and that of the hillocks and acclivities is, in general, light and shallow. About 6,605 imperial acres in the parish are in tillage; about 3,652 are meadow and pasture; about 8,724 are hill and moor; about 556 are moss; and about 724 are under wood. About six-sevenths of the whole area belong to the Marquis of Bute. The yearly value of the produce of land was estimated in 1840 at £21,647. Assessed property in 1843, £13,822 17s. 4d. A salmon fishery was established round the shores about 20 years ago; a regular fishery of haddocks, whitings, scaithes, and soles, has long been maintained for the abundant and cheap supply of the Rothesay market; a herring fishery is carried on to a large extent in both the Kyles and the frith; and a great collecting of sea mollusks has long been made in some parts for transmission to Glasgow. Kaimes-castle has been separately described. Kilmorie-castle, the ancient seat of the Jamiesons of Kilmorie, and originally quite a congeries of towers and edifices, is now an utter ruin. Tumuli, standing-stones, and ancient hill-forts, are numerous. A Druidical circle occurs near Etterick-bay. The roads of the parish are convenient and in good repair; and very abundant communication is enjoyed by steamers, not only from the town of Rothesay, but from a number of calling places in the Kyles. Population of the parish in 1831, 6,084; in 1851, 8,379. Houses, 805. Population, exclusive of North Bute, in 1851, 7,354. Houses, 666.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunoon, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Marquis of Bute. Stipend, £276 1s. 3d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £186 16s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £35, with about £15 fees, and £10 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1796, and contains 755 sittings. There is a chapel of ease, called New Rothesay church, which contains 830 sittings, and is under the patronage of the Marquis of Bute. The quoad sacra parish church of North Bute stands about 3½ miles north of the town of Rothesay, and contains about 700 sittings. There are four Free churches, called the Rothesay East Free church, the Rothesay West Free church, the Rothesay Gaelic Free church, and the North Bute Free church; and the four jointly contain 2,762 sittings, and had a maximum attendance on the Census Sabbath of 1,840. The receipts of the first in 1856 were £1,180 17s. 2¼d.; of the second, £197 8s. 8½d.; of the third, £119 16s. 11¾d.; of the fourth, £957 14s. 10d. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built about 1840, and contains 647 sittings. There is a Reformed Presbyterian church, which was built in 1829, and contains 450 sittings. There are also an Episcopalian chapel, containing 434 sittings; a Baptist chapel, containing 400 sittings; and a Roman Catholic chapel, containing 200 sittings. The principal schools, additional to the parish school, are an academy and boarding school at Ardmorie-house, an academy and boarding school at Croft-lodge, the West Free church academy, the East Free church school, four boarding schools for young ladies, a school of industry for females, and a poors' school. The ancient church of Rothesay was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and was originally a chapel, subordinate to Kingarth, and possessed for a short time by the monks of Paisley. At the close of the 13th century, it appears on record as an independent parsonage; and afterwards it became one of the cathedral churches of the diocese of the Isles, and was the only one during the period of Protestant episcopacy. In 1515, its temporalities were given by James VI. to the collegiate church of Restalrig near Leith; and, at the Reformation, they were transferred to the chapel royal of Stirling. In 1617, the parson of Rothesay was, by act of parliament, made subdean of the Isles. In the early periods of Presbyterianism, the parish was in the presbytery of Irvine or Cunningham; but in 1639, it was annexed to the presbytery of Dunoon. A large number of small chapels were anciently dispersed throughout the parish;—Kildavanan and Kilmichael chapels in the extreme north; St. Calmag's chapel, still commemorated by a large stone-cross; chapels at St. Ninian's point, Kilmorie M'Neil, and Nether Ardroscadale; St. Bride's chapel on Chapel-hill, in the immediate vicinity of the burgh; and a chapel in the court of Rothesay-castle.

ROTHESAY, a post and market town, a seaport, a royal burgh, and the capital of Buteshire, stands at the head of Rothesay-bay, on the east side of the island of Bute, 9 miles west-north-west of Largs, 11 miles north-west of Millport, 22 miles north-north-east of Brodick, 19 miles south-west of Greenock, and 40 miles west by north of Glasgow. The bay opens immediately within the east entrance of the Kyles of Bute; it commences between Bogany and Ardbeg points, which are 1½ mile asunder; and, measured from the middle of a straight line across its entrance, it extends 9 furlongs into the interior, and has the form very nearly of a semi-ellipsoid. The breadth of the Kyles opposite the bay is, at Ardbeg-point, 9 furlongs; and at Bogany-point 1½ mile. The bay is screened all round with a gentle and variegated slope, coming down, in one place, from a finely-featured but inconsiderable hill; it has the town and harbour at its head, and very extended lines of mansions and villas along its sides; it is kissed by sward and bush and flower-plot, and shaded or set-off by numerous trees; and, almost in any weather and in any mood, but especially when burnished by a vernal sun, and skimmed by one or two gaily crowded steamers, it both presents within itself and commands from without scenes of stirring interest and picturesque beauty. The stretch of water outward from the bay has been sung by Delta as 'fairer than that of which Naples makes her boast;' the sea-board directly opposite is enriched

with the noble mansion and pleasure-grounds of Toward-castle, and overhung in the distance by solemn mountain masses, stretching away to the rugged peaks of the Duke of Argyle's Bowling Green; and the hills of Renfrewshire on the other side of the frith toward the east, as well as those flanking the Kyles around the mouth of Loch Striven on the north-west, display a pleasing or even striking variety of scenic features.

The town, as seen from the bay, is very beautiful. Its mansions and villas along the shore and on the sloping hillside are so neat or elegant, so very numerous, and so advantageously arranged, that they altogether present a grand showy appearance. The houses of the business class along the head of the bay are very respectable. Several of the streets in the interior of the town are well edificed. The houses everywhere are built of greenstone, so as to want the lightness and the polish which belong to most sandstone structures; but, in general, they have a regularity, a tidiness, and a stability which compensate for the absence of more showy properties. The street-lines too are generally narrow, wanting altogether the airiness and the spaciousness which are so desirable in all great seats of population, yet they are pretty straight, convenient, and clean. The streets, irrespective of lanes and terraces, are 13 in number, and bear the names of High, King, Prince's, Bishop, Argyle, Montague, Castle, Castle-hill, Bridge, Bridge-end, Mill, Guildford, and Ladeside streets.

The principal modern public edifice is the county buildings and prison. This structure was built in 1832, at the cost of about £4,000; and is in the castellated style, and very spacious. Both its size and its costliness appear to a stranger quite out of proportion with the uses of so small a county; and its air of neatness, comfort, and opulence seems utterly out of keeping with the notion of a prison. The edifice looks well from the bay, and is no small ornament of the town. The court-hall is spacious, and is adorned with a full-length portrait of the late Marquis of Bute. Two Free churches stand near the county-buildings on the right and the left; and, from the beauty of their site, the tastefulness of their architecture, and the height of their spires, they form the most striking objects in the burghal landscape. The other places of worship, though showing instances of neatness, and on the whole quite creditable, are all of such commonplace character as not to challenge remark. The walls of the choir of the ancient cathedral of Rothesay still stand close to the present parish-church. The nave was taken down in 1692, and used as a quarry for the building of the present church's predecessor. The windows of the surviving part of the ruin are in the style which prevailed in the 13th century, and seem to claim that date for the whole edifice. A monument, with the figure of a recumbent knight in the style of armour which belonged to the period of Robert III., appears from the coat-of-arms to rest on the ashes of some member of the royal family; and another monument, which bears marks of being a century more recent, is ruder in execution, and has the figures of a lady and child.

The most interesting object in Rothesay is its castle. This is now a ruin of great extent, standing contiguous to the town; and it is of great national antiquity, figuring in history partly as a fort and partly as a royal palace. The structure consists of a circular court, about 140 feet in diameter, formed by high and thick walls; four round towers upon the flanks; and an erection which is ascribed to King Robert II., and which projects, on the north-east side, between two of the towers. Round the outside is a wide deep ditch; and between this and the wall is a terraced walk. The walls are richly overgrown with ivy; and have been noted for their similarity to some "rifted rocks" among the ravines of the Highlands, in producing remarkable trees. About 40 years ago, the Marquis of Bute, at a considerable expense, caused to be cleared away, from within and around the castle, the accumulated rubbish of ages; and, in consequence, the presumed royal apartments, the reputed additional palace of Robert II., the towers, the terraces, the chapel, and the dungeon, were all laid fully open to inspection. Yet the castle, as a whole, exhibits neither strength, nobleness, nor beauty, and strikes the eye as only a ponderous, lumpish mass of masonry, doleful in the dingy red colour of its stones, and destitute to sheer nakedness of every attribute which the fancy associates with the ideas of either fort or palace. "As a piece of fortification, even on the ancient principles, it is wretchedly deficient, and argues very little in favour of the military knowledge that erected it. Even the gate is neither flanked nor machicolated; and it might have been mined or assaulted at almost any point." Nor does the edifice appear to have possessed much of the elegance or the commodiousness of the contemporary royal palaces of Scotland, but seems, as a residence, to have been inferior in all the properties of magnificence to many of the castles of the Scottish barons. The pile is evidently of various dates; and the original of it was probably one of the fortalices erected in 1098, by Magnus Barefoot, King of Norway, to secure his conquest of the western Islands of Scotland. It may have been raised, however, in greatly more obscure circumstances; and it is said to have belonged, before the time of Alexander III., to a family of the name of M'Roderick. It first comes into historical notice in 1228; when it was attacked by Olave, King of Man, and Husbac, a Norwegian chieftain, with eighty ships, and, after a siege, was taken by a sap and assault, with the loss of 590 men. After the battle of Largs, it was retaken by the Scots. During the inglorious reign of John Baliol, it was occupied by the English; but, in 1311, it submitted to Robert Bruce. In 1334, it was again seized in the unpatriotic cause of a dependent crown, and was fortified by Edward Baliol; but, not long afterwards, it was captured by Bruce, the Steward of Scotland. Robert II. visited the castle in 1376, and again in 1381. Robert III. died in it from grief on account of his son, afterwards James I., having been captured. Oliver Cromwell's troops burst rudely against it, like the surges of a desolating flood; and, in 1685, the brother of the Earl of Argyle seized it, set fire to it, and converted it into an utter ruin.

The castle of Rothesay gave title to the first dukedom which existed in the Scottish peerage, and continues the title to the British sovereign's eldest son as a collateral for Scotland to that of Prince of Wales for England. The dukedom of Rothesay was created in a solemn council held at Scone in 1398, and conferred on David, Earl of Carrick, Prince and Steward of Scotland, and eldest son of Robert III.; and when David, in 1402, fell a victim to the ambition of his uncle, the Duke of Albany, it was transferred to his brother James, afterwards James I. of Scotland. An act of parliament, passed in 1409, declared "that the lordship of Bute, with the castle of Rothesay, the lordship of Cowal, with the castle of Dunoon, the earldom of Carrick, the lands of Dundonald, with the castle of the same, the barony of Renfrew, with the lands

and tenandries of the same, the lordship of Stewarton, the lordship of Kilmarnock, with the castle of the same, the lordship of Dalry, the lands of Nodisdale, Kilbryde, Narristoun, and Cairtoun, also the lands of Frarynzan, Drumcall, Trebrauch, with the fortalice of the same, 'principibus primogenitis Regum Scotiæ successorum nostrorum, perpetuis futuris temporibus, uniantur, incorporentur, et annexantur.'" Since that period, the dukedom of Rothesay, in common with the principality and stewartry of Scotland, the earldom of Carrick, the lordship of the Isles, and the barony of Renfrew, has been vested in the eldest son and heir-apparent of the sovereign. In the event of the first-born dying without an heir, the right passes to the sovereign's eldest surviving son; and when the sovereign has no son or heir-apparent, it reverts to the sovereign in person as the representative of an expected prince.

The town of Rothesay was originally a village in connection with the castle; and in its more matured, as well as in its infant state, it necessarily shared the castle's fortunes,—at times basking in the favour of the powerful and eventually royal family who owned it, and at other times suffering capture and plunder from the Norwegians, the Islesmen, the English, and the conflicting parties in civil wars. At an early period, it was made a burgh-of-barony; and in 1400, it received from Robert III. a charter erecting it into a royal burgh, and conferring upon it a considerable quantity of landed property. In 1584, a charter of confirmation and novodamus was given by James VI. The town seems to have grown slowly but steadily in prosperity; and it gradually became a very great mart for the Lowlanders exchanging commodities with the Highlanders and Islesmen. About the year 1700, the erection of Campbelton into a royal burgh, and the very advantageous terms which were offered to settlers, drew away to it from Rothesay a considerable number of traders, and a large proportion of trade. Rothesay now fell rapidly into decay, and seemed even to be menaced with extinction. Against 1760, its population became lessened to one-half of its former amount; and very many of its houses were either fallen or ruinous. At this date, only one or two half-decked vessels, and a few open boats, belonged to the port. In 1765, while laws were in force which required all produce of the colonies to be landed in Britain before it could be imported into Ireland, Rothesay was made a custom-house station for the accommodation of the Irish colonial trade; and a few years later, a herring-fishery was introduced, and speedily engaged the attention of a large number of the inhabitants. The town now rose from ruin, and began to put on the appearances of prosperity which have since so eminently characterized it. In 1778, a cotton manufactory, the earliest establishment of its class in Scotland, was commenced here by an English company; and soon afterwards it became the property of the celebrated David Dale, and largely contributed to increase and perpetuate the town's favourable circumstances. Against 1791, all ruinous houses were re-edified, many new ones were erected, and between 80 and 100 vessels, of from 15 to 100 tons burden, besides a proportionate number of open boats, belonged to shipowners in the town and parish.

In 1822, an excellent harbour was erected, at the cost of £6,000; and in 1840, a slip and building dock were added. Vessels, principally small ones, belong to Rothesay, to the aggregate burden of about 3,000 tons, and are variously employed in the coasting and the foreign trades. The principal imports are salt, coals, cotton, hides, lime, bone dust, sandstone, barrel-staves, and colonial produce; and the principal exports are salt herrings, fresh fish, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, leather, barley, potatoes, and turnips. The harbour ranks as a creek of the port of Greenock; and the amount of local dues levied at it is about £680 a-year. Many fine steamers have regular daily connection with the harbour, some as their turning point in communication with Greenock and Glasgow, and others in transit to Arran, to the Kyles, and to Loch Fyne. The spinning of cotton continues to employ about 360 persons. The cotton mill, established in 1778, is moved by water collected in reservoirs, and ingeniously economized according to a plan by the engineer Thom. A factory for weaving by power-loom was established in 1825. Hand-loom weaving was at that time carried on to the extent of nearly 300 looms; but it afterwards fell off so rapidly that in 1838 there remained only 35 looms. Cooperwork is carried on to the extent of producing about 15,000 herring-barrels in the year. The tanning of leather also employs a few persons. Boat-building is carried on in two yards. In 1855, the herring fishery in the circumjacent waters, having its seat at Rothesay, employed 557 boats of aggregately 2,590 tons,—engaged 1,654 fishermen and boys, and indirectly 1,102 other persons,—produced 5,074 barrels of cured herrings, besides herrings not cured,—and the value of the boats, nets, and lines employed in it was £18,842. A weekly market is held in the town on Wednesday; and fairs are held on the first Wednesday of May, on the third Wednesday and Thursday of July, on the last Wednesday of October, and on the Tuesday in December before Kilbarchan fair. The town has offices of the Clydesdale bank, the Royal bank, and the Western bank. It has also a national security savings' bank, and 14 insurance agencies. The principal inns are the Bute arms and the Victoria hotel. There is a cab stand where conveyances of all sorts may be had for the drive or by the hour; and public omnibuses run regularly to Port Bannatyne. The town has a subscription library and a public reading room. A newspaper, called the Buteman, is published every Saturday. Rothesay has long been distinguished as a retreat of consumptive invalids and of sea-bathers. Common fame and accurate delineation unite in describing it as "the Montpellier of Scotland, where consumptive patients, unable to endure any other air, find it possible to breathe with comfort." "I shall never forget," says Miss Sinclair, "the fervour with which a sick young friend of my own once exclaimed, when suffering severely from the sharp arrow-like winds of Edinburgh, 'Oh! what would I not give for one single gasp of Rothesay air!'" The range of the thermometer is less than in probably any other town in Scotland; snow is rarely known to lie more than two days on the ground; perennial plants thrive singularly well, and are seldom or never injured by frosts; the Kyles and Loch-Striven act as natural funnels to carry off impurities of air; and a fine sheltering hill-screen, surrounding the town at an agreeable distance, mellows the atmosphere, and attempers every breeze. As sea-bathing quarters, Rothesay was in repute long before steam-navigation was dreamed of; and it naturally became a select spot when that remarkable invention began, in 1814, to bring down the citizens of Glasgow in summer-shoals to the coasts of the frith of Clyde. It has always continued to be high in favour, in spite of the competition of the numerous newer watering-places nearer Glasgow. Its bathing beach is remarkably good; the facilities for drives and for promenading are of the best; the attractions of society, the re-

sources of mental recreation, the means for the education of young people, and the general appliances for health and comfort are neither few nor small; and the place altogether singularly combines the benefits of rural retirement and sea-bathing with the luxuries of a city residence.

The burgh-lands of Rothesay are very extensive, and consist technically of territories on the land and territories on the sea. Those 'on the land' measure 4¼ miles in extreme length from the point of Ardbeg to the south end of Loch-Fad, and 2¾ miles in extreme breadth, either in a line due west across the bay from Bogany point, or in one west-north-westward from the mouth of Ascog-burn; and those 'on the sea' comprehend all the parts of the frith of Clyde round or near Bute or Arran. But the burgh, as to all matters connected with the parliamentary franchise, having been thrown, by the reform statute, into the county of Bute, the extent of its territory has to be considered only in its municipal connections. The council consists of a provost, two bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and 14 councillors. Constituency, in 1839, 249; in 1856, 337. The property of the burgh consists principally of lands, feu duties, and the town-house, jail, and council-chambers. Debts due to the burgh, in 1832, amounted to £2,594 18s. 5¾d.; and debts due by the burgh, at the same date, amounted to £105 18s. 2d. The entire revenue for the year ending 1st October, 1832, was £353 7s. 11d.; and the expenditure, for the same year, was £211 3s. 3d. But certain customs and taxes also are levied; and the total corporation revenue in 1856 was £1,628. The annual value of real property within the burgh, in 1856-7, was £22,598. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over the whole land-territory of the burgh as fixed by the charters; and previous to a decree by the court-of-session in 1820, it was also exercised maritimely over the whole coast of the shire of Bute and the adjacent lochs, as identified with the burgh's possessions 'on the sea.' The magistrates and council also, by virtue of one act of parliament, wield powers for regulating the police of the burgh; and by virtue of another act, are, along with some other persons, trustees on the harbour. A burgh court is held on every Thursday. The sheriff-ordinary court and the commissary court are held on every Tuesday and Friday, and the sheriff small-debt court on every Friday during session. A gas-work for lighting the town was established in 1840. A lighthouse, with a revolving and intermitting light, stands on the north-east side of the entrance to the bay; and a small battery, mounted with several pieces of cannon, is situated on the opposite side. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, when on their way to Ardverikie, spent a night in August 1847, in their yacht in Rothesay bay, and the town was brilliantly illuminated, and other grand demonstrations were made by the town's people, on the occasion. Population in 1831, 4,817; in 1851, 7,104. Houses, 632.

ROTHESFIELD. See Fifeshire.

ROTHIE. See Fyvie.

ROTHIEMAY, a parish, containing the post-office village of Rothiemay and the village of Milltown, in Banffshire. It is bounded on the south and south-west by Aberdeenshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Grange, Marnoch, and Inverkeithnie. Its length west-north-westward is about 7½ miles; its greatest breadth is about 5½ miles; and its mean breadth is probably less than 2½ miles. The burn of Knock traces the north-western boundary to the Isla; the Isla runs along the western and south-western boundary to the Deveron; and the Deveron moves in mazy folds now on the southern boundary, now across the interior, and now along the northern boundary. The last of these streams, the monarch-river of the county, flows here between richly wooded banks, and abounds with salmon, eel, and common trout. At the point where it leaves the southern boundary for the interior, and where its margin is pressed by the village of Rothiemay, occurs a happy mixture of well-enclosed fields and woods, which, with woods and corn-fields on the opposite side of the river, rising by a gradual ascent to a great height, form a beautiful rural scenery, equalled by few and perhaps excelled by none, of equal extent, in the kingdom. The northern district consists of a large, low, and partially tumulated table-land; part of which is an extensive moss, which supplies a wide circumjacent district with fuel, while the remainder is disposed in fir-plantations, pasture-grounds, and arable lands. From this platform a gentle declivity, of upwards of a mile, descends to the Isla and the Deveron. The soil of the arable lands is, in general, rich and fertile. Much extent of waste land has, in recent years, been reclaimed. The plantations are very extensive. The principal landowners are the Earl of Fife and Duff of Mayen. Rothiemay-house, a little east of the village of Rothiemay, belongs to the Earl of Fife, and is traditionally said to have afforded a night's lodging to Queen Mary. Mayen-house is an elegant residence. A Druidical temple occurs a little north of the village of Rothiemay, and a supposed Roman iter runs north-westward through the western district. The parish is traversed by the road from Banff and Portsoy to Huntly; and it has a station on the Keith extension of the Great North of Scotland railway. A viaduct over the Deveron at Avochy, in the vicinity of the station, has 5 arches and a height of 70 feet, and is the most important work on the entire line of the extension. The village of Rothiemay is a small place 6 miles north by east of Huntly, 12 south by west of Portsoy, and 15 south-west of Banff. Fairs are held here on the first Thursday of October old style, on the Thursday before the 23d of November, and on the second Tuesday of December old style. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,228; in 1851, 1,413. Houses, 297. Assessed property in 1843, £3,739 11s. 5d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend, £189 3s. 6d.; glebe, £10 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £179 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £30 10s., with £18 5s. fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and about £5 other emoluments. The parish church has an attendance of about 280. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 370; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £181 13s. 7½d. There is a non-parochial school. The astronomer Ferguson was a native of Rothiemay.

ROTHIEMURCHUS, a quoad sacra parish on the eastern border of Inverness-shire. It is bounded by the counties of Moray and Aberdeen, and by the parishes of Kincardine and Alvie. Its length is about 10 miles; and its breadth is about 7 miles. Its postal communication is through Lynwilg, adjacent to its north-eastern border within Alvie. The river Spey traces the northern boundary, separating Rothiemurchus from Alvie and Duthil; and the culminating points of the Cairngorm mountains are situated on or near the south-western boundary. The surface of Rothiemurchus exhibits great diversity, comprising rich arable tracts of level ground, well-wooded knolly eminences, an isolated hill in the van of the Grampians, clothed all over with wood, a great range of upland, rising to mountainous altitude and extensively sheeted with forest, and

deep alpine glen called Glen-Ennich, embosoming a chain of lakes, and flanked by precipitous alpine heights. The soil along the Spey is a fertile alluvial loam; and the ground on the uplands varies from good forest land and good pasture to some of the barest and wildest wastes of the Grampian passes. Many lakes lie dispersed over the parish, and add much to its beauty. The woods formerly occupied an area of about 16 miles; and during many years of the great war with France they yielded an annual income of from £10,000 to £20,000; but they became disastrously thinned, and are only now in the course of revival. The only proprietor is Grant of Rothiemurchus, whose mansion-house is a plain commodious building on the Spey. An old castle situated on an islet in a lake called Loch-an-Eilean, is said to have been one of the strongholds of the Wolf of Badenoch. The parish is traversed by the road from Rothes to Kingussie, and is distant 12 miles from the latter place. Population in 1841, 521. Assessed property in 1843, £655 12s. 11d.

This parish was at one time a distinct quoad civilia parish, but was united quoad civilia to the neighbouring parish of Duthil in Morayshire; and in 1830 it was constituted by the General Assembly, and afterwards re-constituted by the court of teinds, a separate parish quoad sacra. It is in the presbytery of Abernethy, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £120; glebe, £5. The church was built at the cost of £395. There is an endowed school. John Roy Stewart, a colonel in the army of the Pretender, and a fugitive from the field of Culloden, concealed himself many years in the forests of Rothiemurchus, and eventually escaped thence to France. The clan Grant formerly occupied all this parish and the districts adjacent to it, cherishing among the alpine fastnesses here the peculiar feelings of clanship. Hence Sir Alexander Boswell's well-known lines:

"Come the Grants of Tullochgorum
Wi' their pipers gann before 'em,
Proud the mothers are that bore 'em,
Fiddle-fa'-fum.
Next the Grants of Rothiemurchus
Every man his sword and durk has,
Every man as proud's a Turk is,
Feedle-deedle-dum."

ROTHMAISE. See RAYNE.

ROTMEL. See DOWALLY.

ROTTEARN, a village in the parish of Dunblane, Perthshire.

ROTTEN CALDER. See CALDER (THE), Lanarkshire.

ROTTENRAW-BURN. See ELLIOT (THE).

ROTTMELLS-INNS. See INVERKEITHING.

ROUCAN, a village in the parish of Torthorwald, Dumfries-shire. It stands on the road from Dumfries to Lochmaben, 1¼ mile north of Collin, 3½ miles east-north-east of Dumfries, and 4½ south-west of Lochmaben. Its site is the face of a descent, overlooking Locharmoss. Population, 206. Houses, 45.

ROUGH-BURN (THE), a rivulet running into Garnock water, about a mile north of the town of Kilwinning, in Ayrshire.

ROUGHLEY-BURN. See HERMITAGE-WATER.

ROUSAY, one of the Orkney islands. It contains a post-office station of its own name. It lies parallel to the district of Evie, in the extreme north-east of Pomona, and is separated from it by a sound of from ½ a mile to 1¾ mile broad; it has Eagleshay along its east side, at the distance of a mile, and Weir along part of its south-east side, at the distance of ¾ of a mile; and it is distant 5½ miles due south from the headland of Skea in Westray. The island measures about 4 miles from east to west, and about 3 from north to south; and, but for being indented on the north by a broad but short bay, would be nearly circular, upon a diameter of 4 miles. On every side, the surface rises in hilly acclivity, and forms an upland mass of the general shape of a flattened cone; and this, being several miles around the shoulder, has an imposing aspect. The ascent is in general steep, and is marked at intervals with abrupt ridges and terraces, which look to have been ancient sea-beaches. A stripe of fertile arable land lies round most of the sea-board, between the base of the uplands and the beach. The shores on the west are rocky and precipitous; but those on the other sides are low or sloping. In various parts are safe harbours for shipping. The principal mansions are Westness and Westside. The antiquities are a Norwegian camp, Picts' houses, monumental stones, and tumuli. Population in 1831, 921; in 1851, 937. Houses, 192.

ROUSAY AND EAGLESHAY, an united parish in the North Isles of Orkney. It comprehends the inhabited islands of Rousay, Eagleshay, Weir, and Enhallow, and two small uninhabited islands of the kind called holms. Its parts lie so closely co-adjacent that its total length across land and sea is only 6½ miles, and its total breadth only 5 miles. About 2,200 imperial acres of it are in tillage; about 7,500 are in commonage; and about 10,440 are pastoral or waste. There are 5 principal landowners, and 8 smaller ones. The yearly value of raw produce, including £750 for fisheries, was estimated in 1841 at £5,045. The real rental is about £1,630. Population in 1831, 1,262; in 1851, 1,215. Houses, 235.

This parish is in the presbytery of North Isles, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £157 18s. 1d.; glebe, £9. Schoolmaster's salary, £26, with about £6 fees. There are two parish churches, the one situated on the south-east side of Rousay within ¾ of a mile of Weir, the other situated in Eagleshay. There is a Free church of Rousay and Eagleshay, with an attendance of 250; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £81 3s. 2d. There is an United Presbyterian church in Rousay, with an attendance of 220. There are 3 non-parochial schools.

ROUSHOLMHEAD, a bold high headland in the south of the island of Stronsay in Orkney.

ROUTDON-BURN. See LARGS.

ROUTING-BRIDGE. See KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY.

ROW, a Gaelic word signifying a low, small, narrow peninsula, or a tongue of land, and used in Scottish topography either by itself or as a prefix to denote a locality with such a peninsula. It is sometimes written Ru, and is generally pronounced Roo; and the spelling of it in Gaelic is *rhu*.

ROW, a parish in the western extremity of Dumbartonshire. It contains the post-office villages of Gairlochhead and Row, and the greater part of the post-town of Helensburgh. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Luss; on the east by Luss and Cardross; on the south by the frith of Clyde, which divides it from Renfrewshire; on the south-west by Gairloch, and an artificial line of 1¼ mile, which divide it from Roseneath; and on the west by Loch-Long, which divides it from Argyleshire. It consists of an irregular oblong, stretching north-westward and south-eastward, parallel to Gairloch, and measuring 9 miles in length, and from 2½ to 5 in breadth; and of a stripe, running up from the north-east corner along Loch-Long, and measuring 2½ miles by 6 furlongs. Its superficial extent is about 64 square miles. The surface consists principally of two mountain-ranges,

and an intervening valley. The loftier and greater range forms, along its water-shed, the boundary with Luss; it is an elongated or continuous mountain, beautifully waved or curved into a series of summits; it is broad-based, soft-featured, and verdant; and, in several of its nodular gently-traced eminences, it attains an altitude of from 2,000 to 2,500 feet above sea-level. Glenfruin, which extends between it and the other range, is remarkable for wild, lonely beauty, and for doleful historical association. See GLENFRUIN. It has little wood, and is a natural funnel for the passage and the whirling sweep of high winds; yet it has much good soil, and is partly under cultivation. The ridge between it and Gairloch is properly a single elongated hill, broad in its base, straight-lined along its summit, but broad and marshy, gentle in descent at the ends, and, as to general outline, shaped not unlike an upturned row-boat. Its altitude, for about 4 miles, is quite or nearly 1,800 feet. On the side of Glenfruin, it is naked and heathy; but on the side of Gairloch, it has in great part been worked by art into a state of productiveness or of high embellishment. At its south-east end, for 1¼ mile inward from the boundary with Cardross, it declines into very gentle upland, and is nearly all under cultivation. The skirts and lower declivities of it, from its eastern extremity to the head of the Gairloch, are thickly studded with mansions, villas, and ornate cottages, embosomed among gardens and woods, and presenting a gorgeous series of close landscapes; while nearly all of it, from the beach to the summit, commands magnificent views of Gairloch and the Clyde, the Cowal mountains, the peninsula of Roseneath, and the hills of Renfrewshire. See GAIRLOCH (THE). Finnard-hill, at the west end of the inner mountain-range, sends off spurs which fill all the parts of the parish bordering on Loch-Long, and which go down to the margin of the water in generally rapid declivities. The soil of the arable grounds is, for the most part, light and fertile. Transition limestone and clay-slate abound, and have been worked, but both are of inferior quality. Some useless searches have been made for coal. Till about the year 1825, the only good houses in the parish were Ardincaple-castle and Ardenconnel-house; but now very many of the residences overlooking Gairloch have the elegance and commodiousness of mansions; and one of them, West Shandon-castle, a very recent erection in the Elizabethan style, is one of the most elaborately beautiful residences in the west of Scotland. A part of Ardincaple-castle is very ancient. Old castles stood also at Shandon and Faslane, but scarcely any traces of them now exist. The most extensive landowner is Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. of Luss. The parish is traversed by the road from Dumbarton to Inverary, and by that from Helensburgh to Luss; and it enjoys very ample facilities of communication by steamers at Gairlochhead, Shandon, Row, and Helensburgh. The village of Row is prettily situated on the shore of Gairloch, nearly opposite the village of Roseneath, and 2¾ miles north-west of Helensburgh. It is not properly a seat of any trade, and has a rural retired appearance; yet it is provided with a good small quay for steamers, and serves as the point of thoroughfare for very many neighbouring villas. Population of the village, 226. Houses, 28. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,759; in 1851, 3,717. Houses, 600. Assessed property in 1843, £15,438 11s.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend, £241 1s.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £12 fees, and £5 other emoluments. The parish church stands on the shore of Gairloch at the village of Row; and it was built in 1850, and is an elegant commodious edifice, with a handsome tower. The previous parish church still stands a little to the rear of the present one, and was built in 1763. A beautiful monument in memory of Henry Bell was lately erected in front of the parish church by Robert Napier, Esq. of West Shandon. A chapel of ease was built at Gairlochhead in 1837, and contains 300 sittings; and it is in the presentation of the male heads of families. Another chapel of ease, of commodious size, was built in 1847, at Helensburgh, and is in the presentation of its own communicants. A Free church, the successor of a previous one, was built at Helensburgh in 1852, and has large capacity; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £1,067 7s. 4½d. There is also a Free church at Shandon, but it is of comparatively small size; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £357 15s. 0½d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Helensburgh, built in 1845, and containing about 550 sittings. There are also in Helensburgh an Independent chapel, an Episcopalian chapel, and a small Baptist chapel. There are in the parish schools connected with several of the churches, two excellent boarding schools, and several ordinary private schools. There were anciently chapels in Glenfruin, at Faslane, at Kirkmichael, and at Millig. The parish of Row was erected out of the parish of Roseneath in 1635, and took its name from a low point of land which projects into Gairloch nearly opposite the site of the church.

ROWADIE. See HARRIS.

ROWALLAN. See FENWICK and KILMARNOCK.

ROWAN-BURN. See CANONBIE.

ROWARDENNAN, a hostelry on the east shore of Lochlomond, in the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire. It is situated at a narrow part of the lake, opposite the ferry of Inveruglas, near the southern skirt of Benlomond. The steamers which ply upon the lake call at it; and parties who ascend Benlomond may be provided here with guides and ponies.

ROWCAN. See ROUCAN.

ROWDILL (LOCH), a marine loch at the south-east corner of Harris, in the Outer Hebrides. It penetrates little more than a mile into the land, but forks into two parts, and is covered across the entrance by an islet called Vally. Rowdill church is a very ancient and curious structure, originally the church of a monastery dedicated to St. Clement, afterwards one of the parish churches of Harris, but now a neglected though not much dilapidated ruin. It is of ancient and tolerable architecture, and "presents," says Dr. Macculloch, "some peculiarities in sculpture which are well worth the notice of an antiquary, and, from their analogy to certain allusions in oriental worship, objects of much curiosity."

ROXBURGH, a parish in the lower part of Teviotdale, Roxburghshire. It contains the village of Roxburgh and the post-office village of Heiton, and approaches within 1½ mile of the post-town of Kelso. It is bounded by the parishes of Makerston, Kelso, Eckford, Crailing, Ancrum, and Maxton. Its length east-north-eastward is about 8 miles; and its breadth varies from 1 mile to 5 miles. The river Tweed forms a large part of its northern boundary, and the river Teviot runs northward through its interior. The general surface declines gently toward the streams, and has a diversified height and contour, yet is generally low, waving, and pleasant. The highest ground is Dunse-law, at the western extremity, rising about 500 feet above the level of the sea. The western and southern borders were at

one time moorish, but are now in tillage. In almost every corner the eye is presented with objects which nature and art seem vying how best to adorn. Hedge-row enclosures, files of trees among the fields, clumps and groves upon unarable knolls and rocky hillocks, and curvatures of slope, render the general aspect of the surface rich and beautiful. A tourist travelling eastward along the highway, a little west of the ancient castle, moves along the summit of a precipice lined with trees, and sees, immediately on his left, through the little vistas of the wood, the majestic Tweed rolling far below him, "dark, drumbly, and deep;" and, at a little distance on the right, the Teviot, forced aside by a rocky wooded bank, and meandering round a large plain. Advancing a brief space, he loses sight of both rivers, and is ingulfed among wood in a hollow of the way. Speedily emerging from the gloom, he looks upon one of the most brilliant landscapes in the world,—the ducal castle and park of Fleurs,—the splendid mansion and grounds of Springwood-Park,—the gay rivers of Teviotdale, each spanned by an elegant bridge,—and, right before him, Kelso and its immediate environs in all their glory. From a particular spot in the village of Roxburgh, a spectator looks, on the one hand, along a valley 8 or 10 miles in length, apparently all covered with trees, or but thinly diversified with glade and dwelling; and, on the other hand, has an open and very diversified prospect of double the distance, away to the mountain summits of the Cheviots. From a rising ground near the southern boundary, the Teviot, after moving awhile in concealment behind overshadowing banks, rolls romantically into view, and instantly passes again into concealment. The summit of Dunse-law, anciently a station of strength, commands by far the most extensive and interesting of the local prospects,—one so large, so rich, so crowded with objects, including all the elements of rural landscape, three renowned castles, and a peep at the German ocean, as to defy succinct description. Caves of considerable extent and of curious forms, once used as places of concealment, occur on the banks of the Teviot. An immense natural dam, called the Trow-Craigs, consisting of trap rock, lies across the Tweed, but has been worn by the river into four slits, which, when there is no flood, admit in separated currents the whole volume of water. Two of the slits are about 34 feet deep, and so narrow that a person may bestride them; and they and the other gullets have a length of about 450 feet, and a descent of 16 feet; and they form eddies and rapids, and offer to the current alternate accelerations and obstructions, which at all seasons occasion a loud noise, and, at the breaking-up of an ice-storm, cause a tremendous roar, resembling the cry of the tempest-lashed sea. The principal rocks of the parish are traps and sandstones, little suited to the purposes of building. Two springs near the Tweed have a remarkable petrifying power. Much of the peninsula between the Tweed and the Teviot is so stony as to have given rise to a tradition, that it was once all covered with town. The soil of the parish is in some parts a mossy mould, in some a gravelly or sandy alluvium, in some a fine fertile loam. About 5,620 imperial acres are in tillage; about 1,735 are in pasture; and upwards of 220 are under wood. Fully one-half of the parish belongs to the Duke of Roxburgh, and the rest is divided among four proprietors. The estimated value of raw produce in 1834 was £22,268; assessed property in 1843, £9,248 9s. 4d.; real rental in 1857, £9,828 0s. The great Roman road, called Watling-street, traverses the south-west corner of the parish, and was used here till recent times as a drove-road for cattle. The ground-vestiges or strongly-vaulted lower walls of a fortalice, variously called Roxburgh, Sunlaws, and Wallace-tower, the subject of many legends, and seemingly one of a chain of strengths between Roxburgh-castle and Upper Teviotdale, exist between the village of Roxburgh and the Teviot. Vestiges of numerous camps and trenches appear in various localities. Vestiges of villages, malt steeps, and other memorials of inhabitation, are numerous, and indicate the population to have formerly been very considerable. Minor antiquities are very many and various. The parish is traversed by the Kelso branch and by the Jedburgh sub-branch of the North British railway; and it has a station at a point where the latter of these deflects from the former, 3 miles from Kelso, and 53 from Edinburgh. Population in 1831, 962; in 1851, 1,141. Houses, 235.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Roxburgh. Stipend, £263 0s. 7d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £1,308 6s. 4d. The parish church was built in 1752, and repaired in 1828, and contains about 500 sittings. There are two parochial schools, respectively at Roxburgh and at Heiton. The salary connected with the former is £34 4s. 4½d.; the salary connected with the latter is £17 2s. 2½d.; and the amount of fees received at each is from £20 to £30. The ancient parish of Roxburgh was more extensive than the modern parish; and it took its name from an ancient burgh, now called Old Roxburgh, in connection with which was an ancient famous castle; but the parts of the ancient parish on which the burgh and the castle stood, are now united to Kelso. A chapel, subordinate to the mother church of Old Roxburgh, anciently stood on the manor of Fairnington.

The Village of Roxburgh stands in the centre of the present parish of Roxburgh, 2 miles south of the castle of Roxburgh, and 3¼ south-south-west of Kelso. It was anciently a town, and figures in early history just as distinctly as Old Roxburgh; but it never rivalled the importance, or imitated the grandeur, or shared the proud notice of the burgh; and it escaped the burgh's fate. Its fortunes, while obscure, have been fluctuating; and, even within the last century, have caused much ebb and flow of population. Unequivocal evidences exist, or have been dug up all round it, of its once having possessed the bulkiness of a town. It stands on a pleasant southerly slope, half-a-mile west of the Teviot; and is divided by a small rivulet into the Upper and the Nether Towns. In the midst of it stands the parish-church. Population, 123. Houses, 25.

Old Roxburgh stood over against Kelso, on a rising-ground at the west end of the low fertile peninsula between the Teviot and the Tweed, about 2 miles north of the village of Roxburgh. It is now quite extinct. Obscure brief notices by various historians indicate that it was a place of considerable note long before the 12th century; but they fail to throw light on its condition, and do not furnish any certain facts in its history. While David I., who mounted the throne in 1124, was yet only Earl of Northumberland, the town, as well as the castle, belonged to him as an appanage of his earldom; and appears to have been so flourishing that it could not accommodate the crowds who pressed into it to enrol themselves its citizens. An overflow of its population was the occasion of the erection of the new town, the original of the present village. Whether the new town was built by David or at a period prior to the date of his influence, is uncertain; but the fact of its being an offshoot at so early a period, strikingly evinces how great a seat

of population the district at the embouchure of the Teviot was in even rude and semi-barbarous times. Among other elements of the old town's importance in the time of David, it possessed an encincturing fortification of wall and ditch, and had, under the superintendence of the abbot of Kelso, schools which figured magnificently in the age's unpolished tales of fame. When David ascended the throne, it became, as a matter of course, a king's burgh, and possibly was the one which the monarch most favoured. But its main feature was its ancient castle, supposed to have been built by the Saxons while they held their sovereignty of the Northumbrian kingdom, and long a most important fort, a royal residence, a centre of strife, an eyesore to every great party who had not possession of it, and at once the political glory and the social bane of Teviotdale. Only a few fragments of some of its outer walls now remain,—on a tabular rock which rises about 40 feet perpendicular from the level of the plain; and they distinctly indicate it to have been a place of great strength. It was for ages a focus of intrigue and pomp and battle; it witnessed a profusion of the vicissitudes of siege and strife,—of pillage and fire and slaughter; but it now retains most meagre vestiges of its ancient importance.

> "Roxburgh! how fallen, since first, in Gothic pride,
> Thy frowning battlements the war defied,
> Called the bold chief to grace thy blazoned halls,
> And bade the rivers gird thy solid walls!
> Fallen are thy towers; and where the palace stood,
> In gloomy grandeur waves yon hanging wood.
> Crushed are thy halls, save where the peasant sees
> One moss-clad ruin rise between the trees,—
> The still green trees, whose mournful branches wave,
> In solemn cadence o'er the hapless grave.
> Proud castle! fancy still beholds thee stand,
> The curb, the guardian, of this Border land,
> As when the signal flame that blazed afar,
> And bloody flag, proclaimed impending war,
> While, in the lion's place the leopard frowned,
> And marshall'd armies hemm'd thy bulwarks round."

Old Roxburgh was governed by a provost and bailies; it had a burgh or city seal; and it was a place of royal coinage, at least in the reigns of William the Lion and James II. It very early also had a weekly market and an annual fair,—the latter the original of the great fair of St. James which continues to be held on its site, and now belongs to Kelso. In 1368, it was subject to Edward III. of England, and received from that monarch a confirmation of its privileges as a burgh; and in 1460, having again come under the power of the Scottish crown, it was, in punishment of its disloyalty, denuded of its honours, and struck from the list of Scottish burghs. It was, as a town, more or less affected by nearly all the vicissitudes which befell its castle; and at many periods, particularly in the years 1369 and 1460, it was burned by hostile armies. It is said to have been, for some time, the fourth town in Scotland both in populousness and in general importance. Near it, on the Teviot side, at the site of a little hamlet which still bears the name of Friars, anciently stood a convent, now quite untraceable, for Franciscan monks. In the vicinity stood also a Maison Dieu, or hospital, for the reception of pilgrims and of the diseased and the indigent.

David I. spent much time at the town and castle of Roxburgh, partly in the way of ordinary residence, and partly in the way of conducting hostilities with England. William the Lion, under the misfortunes of war, delivered up the castle of Roxburgh to Henry II. of England, but received it back from Richard I.; and he afterwards held his court here, and sent forth hence forces for quelling insurrections among his subjects so far north as the province of Moray. Alexander II. resided much at Roxburgh, and was married here. Alexander III. was born at Roxburgh; and afterwards, at two periods, was shut up in it by turbulences amongst his nobles; and here he had an interview with Henry III. of England. Roxburgh castle was affected by the first movements of Edward I. against Scotland, and continued to figure prominently in most of the leading events throughout the wars of the succession. During the interregnum, the public writings and records had been transmitted from Edinburgh to Roxburgh, where the auditors, appointed, for Scottish affairs, by Edward I., held their assemblies. In 1295, John Baliol consented that Roxburgh, with Berwick and Jedburgh, should be delivered to the Bishop of Carlisle, as a pledge of adherence to the interests of Edward. In much of the month of September in 1292, Edward himself resided at Roxburgh; and four years afterwards, in punishment of some resistance to his claims, he took formal military possession of the castle. In 1297, an unsuccessful attempt was made by the Scots to retake it. In 1306, Mary de Bruce, the sister of King Robert, was shut up in an iron cage at Roxburgh castle; and there was she kept till 1310. On Shrove-Tuesday 1313, the castle was surprised and captured by Sir James Douglas, while the garrison were indulging in riot.

In 1332, Edward Baliol got possession of the castle of Roxburgh, and here acknowledged Edward III. of England as his liege lord, surrendering to him the independence of Scotland, and alienating the town, castle, and county of Roxburgh, as an annexation to the crown of England. Edward III. spent considerable time in Roxburgh castle, and twice celebrated here his birth-day. In 1342, Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie took the castle by escalade; but in 1346, the English again got possession of it after the battle of Hexham. In 1355, Edward III. of England again resided some time here; and Edward Baliol, who attended him as a vassal, made here a formal and more absolute surrender to him than before of the crown rights of Scotland, degrading himself so far as, in token of submission, to present Edward III. with the Scottish crown and with a portion of the Scottish soil. In 1398, during a truce, the Earl of Douglas' son, with Sir William Stewart, and others, taking advantage of the critical situation of Richard II., broke down the bridge at Roxburgh, plundered the town, and ravaged the adjacent lands. In the year 1411, Douglas of Drumlanrig and Gavin Dunbar adopted the same course of hostility; for they broke down the bridge of Roxburgh, and set fire to the town. James I. made a vain attempt to recover this fortress, in 1435, of which Bellenden gives the following *naive* account. "The king past with an army to sege the castell of Marchmond, that is to say Roxburgh. The Scottis war nowmerit in this army to II.C.M. men, by [besides] futmen and caragemen. At last quhen the kyng had lyne at the sege foresaid xv. dayis and waistit all his munitioun and powder, he returnit haim, but ony mair felicité succeeding to his army."

In 1460, James II.—perhaps from the idea of its being a disgrace to the Scottish crown, that Berwick and Roxburgh should continue so long under the dominion of England—laid siege to the latter, with a numerous army, well-furnished with artillery and warlike machinery. He had taken the town, and levelled it to the ground; but, during the siege of the castle, while he was overseeing the discharge of one of his pieces of ordnance, so remarkable for its size that it was called 'the Lion,' it burst, and the King was almost instantaneously struck dead. A large holly, enclosed by a wall


ROXBURGH SHIRE
Coldstream
Kelso
Jedburgh
Melrose
Selkirk
Hawick
Lauder
Earlston
Langshaw
Gattonside
Darnick
Ednam
Smailholm
Maxton
Roxburgh
Ancrum
Crailing
Eckford
Oxnam
Yetholm
Morebattle
Mowhaugh
Hownam
Greenhill
Chatto
Swinside
Dolphinton
Edgerston
Carter Bar
Cessford
Primside
Linton
Wooler
Birgham
Berwickshire
Northumberland
British Miles
Langholm
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18 Maxton
19 Makerston
20 Melrose
21 Morebattle
22 Mosspaul
23 Oxnam
24 Part of Cavers
25 Jedburgh
Gallashiels
Selkirk
26 Roberton
27 Roxburgh
28 Southdean
29 Smailholm
30 Stitchill
31 Sprouston
32 St Boswells
33 Wilton
34 Yetholm
Railways
Lines in operation thus
Passed & in progress

marks the fatal spot. The Queen, Mary of Guelder, who immediately on the mournful tidings arrived in the camp, bringing her eldest son with her, then a boy of about seven years of age, conducted herself with such heroism on this mournful occasion as to inspire the troops with redoubled spirit, and the garrison, finding themselves reduced to extremities, surrendered the fortress. "That the place," says Redpath, "which the English had held for more than a hundred years, might thenceforth cease to be a centre of rapine and violence, or a cause of future strife between the nations, the victors reduced it to a heap of ruins." In this dismantled state did it remain till the English army, in 1547, under the Protector Somerset, encamped on the plain between the ruins of the castle of Roxburgh and the confluence of Tweed and Teviot. Observing the strength and convenience of the situation, he resolved to make the fortress tenable. This he did; leaving in it a garrison of 300 soldiers and 200 pioneers, under Sir Ralph Bulmer. While the English were at Roxburgh, a great number of the Scottish gentry in this district came into the camp, and made their submission to Somerset, swearing fealty to the King of England.

Roxburgh gives the title of Duke to the noble family of Ker of Cessford; but, as used in the title, is in general capriciously spelt Roxburghe. The Kers of Cessford and of Fernichurst, or the Dukes of Roxburgh and the Marquises of Lothian, sprang from the same root; and are regarded as jointly the head of the sept of Ker, Kerr, or Carr,—a name which abounds in the south of Scotland, particularly in the counties of Roxburgh and Berwick, and is derived from the British word *Car*, a fortalice or strength. Walter Ker of Cessford, a powerful border baron, whose Anglo-Norman progenitors had settled in Teviotdale in the 13th century, received, in 1499, from James IV., a grant of the site of the ruined town and castle of Roxburgh. In 1599, his descendant, Sir Robert Ker, was ennobled by the title of Baron Roxburgh, and, in 1616, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Roxburgh. Jean, the daughter of the first Earl, married the Honourable Sir William Drummond, fourth son of the second Earl of Perth. The new line introduced by this marriage retained the surname of Ker, and carried down the peerage as if the line had been direct. In 1707, John, the third Earl, was created Duke of Roxburgh, Marquis of Bowmont and Cessford, Earl of Kelso and Viscount of Broxmouth. John, the third Duke, and grandson of the first, lived in celibacy, and left behind him at his death a vast accumulation of wealth. William, seventh Lord Bellenden, and a descendant of the second Earl of Roxburgh, succeeded the unmarried Duke as heir of entail; but he enjoyed his new honours during only about a year, and, in his turn, died without any immediate heir. A sharp, intricate, and lengthened contest now arose respecting the inheritance of the titles and the estates. In 1812, Sir James Innes Ker was at length declared the successful competitor, the true heir and the fifth Duke; and even he was so remotely akin as to achieve success in the capacity of heir-male of Margaret, daughter of Harry, Lord Ker, who figured in the troubles of the reign of Charles I., and died in 1643. His son, James Henry, the present and sixth Duke, succeeded to the honours in 1823; and in 1837, was advanced to the peerage of the United Kingdom, by the title of Earl Innes. The chief seats of the family are Fleurs-castle in the neighbourhood of Kelso, and Broxmouth-park, near Dunbar.

ROXBURGHSHIRE, an inland county in the middle of the Border district of Scotland. It is bounded on the north by Berwickshire; on the north-east and east by Northumberland; on the south-east by Northumberland and Cumberland; on the south-west by Dumfries-shire; and on the west and north-west by Selkirkshire and the southerly projection of Mid-Lothian. It is situated between 55° 6′ 40″, and 55° 42′ 52″ north latitude; and between 2° 11″ and 3° 7′ 50″ longitude west from Greenwich. Its greatest length, from the point where it is left by the Tweed in the north-east, to that at which it is left by the Liddel in the extreme south or south-west, is 41 miles; and its greatest breadth, in a direction at right angles with the line between the above points, is 29 miles. Its medium length is about 30½ miles; and its medium breadth about 22½. Its superficial extent is 720 square miles, or 460,938 acres. Its outline is very irregular, but may be described as broad, protuberant, and very ragged on the north, and narrower, more regular, and finally attenuated to a point in the south. The boundary-line, for 29 miles on the south-west, or with Dumfries-shire, consists partly of a burn which flows into the Liddel, and chiefly of a water-shedding range of mountain summits; and over all the south-east and east, or with England, a distance of upwards of 60 miles, it consists principally of mountain or gently upland watersheds, and of the course of the Kershope and small part of the Liddel; but, on all other sides, it is utterly artificial, runs a tilt against all geographical landmarks, and repeatedly becomes so capricious and whimsical as thoroughly to tantalize. The Tweed—which actually at two points, one of 1½ mile in the east, and the other of 5 miles near the middle, forms the northern boundary-line—might have served as a very distinct natural frontier along the whole of the north; but it is overleaped by two sections of the county, which respectively belong in geographical though not political division to Lauderdale and the Merse. A mountain-watershed, though one of some sinuosity, and of invasion upon Selkirkshire, might have been found along the west simply by following the hither rim of the basin of the Ettrick; but both it and other geographical lines have been so utterly disregarded, that considerable pieces of the two contiguous shires are mutually dovetailed, and a small part of Selkirkshire is even quite isolated. The county—owing, in two instances, to the defiance of natural boundary, and, in one, to a total difference of direction in the general declination of the surface—necessarily arranges itself into four very unequal divisions. The first division projects northward of the Tweed, between the rivers Gala and Leader; and constitutes only part, though the larger part, of the parish of Melrose. The second division projects northward of the Tweed into the Merse; and includes the parishes of Smailholm, Makerston, Kelso, Stitchel, and Ednam. The third division forms the extreme south of the county; has its whole general declination southward, with the eventual direction of its streams through the Liddel and the Sark to the Solway frith; consists of the single parish of Castleton; and bears, from its main draining-stream, the name of Liddesdale. The fourth division amounts to between 14 and 15 twentieths of the whole area; it constitutes, as to both bulk and position, the great body of the county; it bears the general name of Teviotdale, and sometimes occasions that name to be a synonyme with Roxburghshire; but, on the one hand, it cedes to Selkirkshire some little districts which are drained by the upper courses of the tributaries of the Teviot; and, on the other, it includes a district on the Tweed, in the west, whence the Teviot draws no tribute, and two

or three pendicles in the east, which are drained by the Bowmont and other streams into Northumberland.

The surface of the two divisions north of the Tweed, and of the whole northern part of Teviotdale, jointly constituting what without impropriety might be called Lower Tweeddale, is, as compared to the rest of the county, decidedly champaign,—undulating and even boldly variegated, but not upland or anywhere markedly hilly,—flattened down in the Merse district into nearly a level,—fashioned, along the south side of the Tweed, into a sort of rolling plain,—heaved aloft nowhere into pastoral and commanding heights, except in the classical Eildon-hills behind Melrose, and in William-law on Gala-water,—and almost everywhere, but especially in the immediate vicinity of the Tweed, exquisitely rich in the adornings of arboriculture and husbandry. The country south of this united district is, in a general view, all hilly, and over a great extent mountainous. Vales and hanging plains follow the courses of the Teviot and its tributaries; and along with most of such acclivities as can be climbed by the plough, are generally in tillage, and often profusely embellished with wood. The country between these intersecting hollows is a constant series of hills, all beautiful, nearly all rounded, and, with hardly an exception, deeply and warmly green; and the country beyond, including Liddesdale and the eastern and south-western and western borders, is boldly mountainous or sequesteredly pastoral,—in most places verdant, and softly outlined, though alpine in its heights,—in a few, bleak, moorish, harsh, and barren,—and in most, cloven down at intervals into pretty glens, spotted over with tillage, and occasionally but sparingly adorned with wood. A towering range, the commencement in Scotland of that which stretches from the Northumberland Cheviots quite across the island to the Western sea, in the south of Carrick, comes in, with its loftiest summit-line, at a point 7 miles south-south-east of where the Tweed leaves the county, and extends, in its water-shed, along or near the whole of the eastern and south-eastern border, till it strikes the division of the English Tyne and the Rule; and it thence runs westward between Teviotdale and Liddesdale, and finally passes off north-westward, forming the upper rim of the basin of the Teviot. This great range, particularly where it cuts off Liddesdale from the rest of the county, sends up as menacing summits, and has as alpine roads or passes, as occur in most districts of even the Northern Highlands. But interior from it and its spurs, the only singular or arresting eminences are Ruberslaw, Dunian, and the heights of Minto; and even they, as they hang in one grouping over the opposite sides of the Teviot, only tend to fling an aspect of brilliance over a district which, without them, might have been tamely hilly. In general, the uplands of the county are both ornamental and useful; and while they occupy much of the superficies, they contribute largely to landscape, and profusely to pasturage. Very few of the heights are cheerless; none are rugged or tremendous; and many both give and command prospects at once beautiful, variegated, and delightful. Crawford, in his lyric of the Cowdenknowes, fondly speaks of

"Teviot braes so green and gay;"

and Gilpin, in his Tour, talks of sheep covering the downy sides of the valleys of the Teviot, and, from the depth of the verdure and the suddenness of the slope, often appearing to hang upon immense green walls. The landscapes of the county are, in very many instances, beautiful, but in few romantic or sublime,—almost always agreeable, and occasionally thrilling, but seldom magnificent, or such as fill or strongly exercise the imagination.

No county in Scotland, much less in the other sections of the United Kingdom, excels Roxburghshire in the number and beauty of its running waters. Those of Perthshire, indeed, are equal or superior in number and magnitude, and they excel all comparison for romance and grandeur; but they are far inferior in variety and in all the softer and more graceful and alluring elements of landscape. The streams of Roxburghshire are sacred to song; and far more than those of any other county, figure in the sweetest poetry of Scotland. The Tweed is the chief of all, both in bulk and in beauty; rolling in majestic sweeps along the north, in a direction principally eastward, but tending to the north-east. It comes in from Selkirkshire, finds itself twice, for a brief way, on the boundary with Berwickshire, and takes leave at the point of its beginning to divide Scotland from England. The Ettrick touches the county but for a mile or two before falling into the Tweed. The Gala, coming in from Edinburghshire, the Allan rising on the confines of that county, and the Leader and the Eden coming in from Berwickshire, all join the Tweed on its left bank. The Teviot, the other great river, belongs wholly to the county, and runs north-eastward, from its south-west extremity, nearly through its centre, to the Tweed at Kelso. Besides the rivulets which rush down upon it from their springs in the mountain-land near its origin, this ample and very beautiful river receives from the heights on its left side the Borthwick and the Ale, and from the many hills and vales of the Cheviot range, the Allan, the Slitrig, the Rule, the Jed, the Oxnam, and the Kail. The Liddel, receiving on its right bank the Hermitage and the Tinnis, and on its left the Blackburn, the Kershope, and some smaller tributaries, runs south-south-westward through Liddesdale. The Bowmont, the Coquet, and some other but smaller English streams, have a brief connexion with the eastern border.—The lakes of the county are not very numerous; they are all small; and they occur chiefly in the parishes of Roberton, Morebattle, Linton, Ashkirk, and Galashiels. Petrifying springs occur in the parishes of Roxburgh, Minto, and Castleton; chalybeate springs in Jedburgh, Oxnam, Crailing, St. Boswell's, and Castleton; and 'consecrated' wells, as St. Helen's, St. Robert's, and St. Dunstan's, in the neighbourhood of Melrose.

Trap rocks, in all their varieties, and in nearly all their modes of occurrence, are found in the county. Felspar porphyry, for the most part of a reddish brown, is most abundant, and composes nearly all the Cheviots in Yetholm, Morebattle, Hownam, and the larger portion of Oxnam. Greenstone, basalt, amygdaloid, trap tuff, wacke, and other trappean varieties, occur in a large part of the county, at intervals of a mile and less, in nodules, in dikes, or otherwise, generally breaking and dislocating sandstone, and sometimes, though not often, lying beneath it. Transition rocks, of the greywacke and greywacke slate class, occupy all the western district, and make a sweep round the south so as to shut out but not to enter Liddesdale. Red sandstone, of disputed age, generally possessing the characters of the new, but often occupying the position of the old, occupies the larger part of the central and northern districts of the county; and occurs elsewhere in detached or isolated sheets, indicative of its prevalence at one period over a much larger area. The coal formation and superincumbent strata, consisting of red, grey, and micaceous sandstones, carboniferous limestone, clay-ironstone, shales, and

thin seams of coal, come in from the Northumbrian coal-field, and, with local variations and some interruptions, more or less distinctly occupy Liddesdale, and parts of Ednam, Sprouston, Kelso, Bedrule, Jedburgh, and Southdean. The coal is mineable only in Liddesdale; and limestone, whether carboniferous or of other formations, is but limitedly calcined for sale.

In the pastoral regions the soil is variously dry, wet, and heathy. The dry prevails all eastward of the Jed; and, with very slight interpatchings of heath, and but few and small and drained marshes, has a thick sward of rich and sweet grass. A large tract of stubborn clay, lying on a cold impenetrable till, stretches from the south-west skirt of Ruberslaw to the confines of Liddesdale. This and Liddesdale, or the districts south-west of the Jed, while almost wholly pastoral, are the wettest portion of the county, yet contain no small proportion of dry land, and many spongy fields which produce coarse grass, and are susceptible of great improvement by draining. In the arable districts the soil is partly light and partly heavy. The light consists of rich loam, or mixtures of sand and loam, gravel and loam, and sand, gravel, and clay, in every variety of proportion, and on different kinds of subsoil; and it is in general found on low and level lands in the vales of the streams, but occurs likewise on several eminences of considerable extent, especially in the parishes of Linton, Eckford, Crailing, Ancrum, Maxton, and Melrose. The heavy soil consists chiefly of clay of different depths and densities, or of mixtures in which clay predominates, lying on tilly or otherwise retentive subsoil; and it chiefly occupies the high grounds, and, except on a dry bottom or interpatched with light soil, almost never appears in valleys. It somewhat prevails in the parishes around Kelso, on both sides of the Tweed; and there, when in considerable quantity, is generally friable and fertile. It also covers an area of 10 miles by 4, or about 10,000 acres, stretching away southward from the Eildon hills, including nearly the whole of the parishes of Bowden, Lilliesleaf, and Minto, and parts of the parishes on their north flank; and over one-half of this area it is deep and fertile, —over the other half shallow, cold, churlish, resistant of tillage, uncertain in agricultural produce, and, in consequence, largely devoted to plantation.

The Saxons, who began to come in upon the Romanized Britons in the 5th century, commenced and carried on, during the long progress of their intrusion, a sort of incipient husbandry. Yet, so late as the close of the 11th century, the whole extent of Roxburghshire, in spite of the little clearings and improvements which they had effected, was sheltered by forests, overrun with copses, or disfigured by wastes. The expanses of woodland were aggregately and even individually vast; and they afforded covert to great tribes of the wild cat, the boar, and the wolf. Monks and barons now numerously claimed an interest in the soil, and commenced a contest, the former to destroy the wild beasts for their profit, the latter to conserve them for their sport; and the monks acquiring the ascendency, promulgated lessons of profitable industry, pointed the way to georgical improvement, and showed the country an example of clearing woods, reclaiming wastes, and introducing cultivation. The many manors which existed in the county during the age of David I.—each, according to the custom of the period, provided with its church, its mill, its malt-kiln, and its brew-house, and containing a district of arable ground for cultivation, and a village for the residence of the proprietor's retainers—evince how great an epoch the reign of that monarch was in the county's agriculture. At the mill of Ednam alone, probably 1,000 quarters of malt were annually ground; and brew-houses were so numerous that ale must have been the common beverage of nearly the whole population. The monks pushed to a comparatively high state of advancement the agricultural system which they had mainly contributed to introduce; they also made the vale of the Allan, north of the Tweed, the earliest dairy-ground in Scotland; and they gave to the districts around Melrose and Jedburgh, and to some other parts of Roxburghshire, practical lessons in horticulture which have not been forgotten till the present hour.

The arts of culture were crushed at the demise of Alexander III., and remained in miserable neglect during three centuries. Agriculture did not revive till about the same period as in the adjacent counties. Before 1743 the practices of draining, enclosing, and fallowing, of raising cabbages and potatoes in the fields, and of growing flax, hemp, rape, and grass-seeds, were generally introduced. In 1747 the turnip husbandry was adopted and exemplified by Dr. John Rutherford; and, in 1753, it was brought to comparative maturity, and exhibited in connection with a regular system of cropping, by Mr. Dawson. In 1755 the use of marl and of lime as manures was introduced by Mr. Dawson and Sir Gilbert Elliot. In 1737, Mr. Rogers, an ingenious native of Cavers, invented the winnowing machine; and thenceforth, for many years, he did high service to agriculture, in connection with the improvement of its implements, by driving a large trade in the sale of his machine. Mr. Wight, who made two agricultural surveys of the county, respectively in 1773 and 1780, declared, on occasion of the latter of them, that "he was amazed at the advances all had made since his former survey, as every field had assumed a better aspect from an improving hand." During the twenty years which terminated in 1794, the lands of the county, in consequence chiefly or solely of melioration, became doubled in their value.

Since that period Roxburghshire has distanced some counties, and rivalled most, and probably been outrun by none, in the energetic race of improvement, as to both the management of soil and the rearing of stock, which has so generally and highly distinguished Scotland. About one-third of the entire area is now subject to the plough. Most of the arable farms range between 400 and 600 acres; most of a very numerous class, which are partly arable and partly pastoral, range between 600 and 1,400; and most of entirely, or almost entirely, pastoral farms, range between 1,000 and 3,000. According to the statistics of agriculture obtained in 1855, for the Board of Trade, by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the number of occupiers of land paying a yearly rent of £10 and upwards, exclusive of tenants of woods, owners of villas, feuars, householders, and the like, was 1,027; and the aggregate number of imperial acres cultivated by them was 134,781. The distribution of the lands, with reference to crops, was 7,133¼ acres under wheat, 12,462⅝ under barley, 29,198¼ under oats, 38¼ under rye, 10½ under bere, 762⅜ under beans, 588⅜ under pease, 574½ under vetches, 24,080⅜ under turnips, 1,760½ under potatoes, 19¼ under mangel wurzel, 5 under carrots, 13¼ under cabbage, 81 under turnip seed, 90½ under other crops, 741½ in bare fallow, and 57,220½ under grass and hay in the course of the rotation of the farm. The estimated gross produce of the chief crops was 183,235 bushels of wheat, 396,471 bushels of barley, 1,027,413 bushels of oats, 336 bushels of bere, 37,420 bushels of beans and pease, 309,438 tons of turnips, and 9,331 tons

of potatoes. The estimated average produce per imperial acre was 25 bushels and 2¾ pecks of wheat, 31 bushels and 3¼ pecks of barley, 35 bushels and ¾ of a peck of oats, 32 bushels of bere, 27 bushels and 2½ pecks of beans and pease, 12 tons and 17 cwt. of turnips, and 5 tons and 6 cwt. of potatoes. The number of live stock comprised 3,710 farm horses above 3 years of age, 752 farm horses under 3 years of age, 1,008 other horses, 4,462 milch cows, 4,008 calves, 9,461 other bovine cattle, 232,559 sheep of all ages for breeding, 40,010 sheep of all ages for feeding, 176,231 lambs, and 4,271 swine. In the year 1854, the number of occupiers of land paying a yearly rent of less than £10 was 482; the aggregate number of imperial acres of arable land held by them was 883; and the aggregate of their live stock comprised 182 horses, 567 bovine cattle, 122 sheep, and 675 swine.

Roxburghshire has long been famous for the number and excellence of its sheep. Those with black faces and legs, short bodies and coarse wool, which for ages walked the pastures, were wholly discarded before the close of last century, or were retained in thin numbers only for the table, and on account of the delicacy of their mutton. The white-faced and long-bodied breed, so decidedly superior in their wool, obtained everywhere a preference; and they have been subjected to very numerous and successful experiments of crossing and general treatment, with a view to remove some defects, and to improve their carcases without injuring the quality of their fleeces. If ever a breed of black cattle existed peculiar to Roxburghshire, it cannot now be distinguished. Most of the present stock of the county is altogether motley, and consists, not so much of the offspring of Northumberland, Lancashire, Galloway, Ayrshire, Highland, Guernsey, and Dutch breeds, as of such an intercrossing of the whole as has effaced nearly all trace of distinct origin. The milk-cows are, in general, short-horned, deep-ribbed, and of a red and white colour; but are also found polled, and of every variety of horn, shape, and colour. Horses of many different kinds, though none of them peculiar to the county, are in use. A cross between the Clydesdale and the Northumberland breeds, and crosses between both and the Irish horse, are much esteemed for draught. Ponies from the north of Scotland are very common in most families for children, and make useful drudges.

The manufactures of Roxburghshire have, with very trivial exceptions, their seats in Hawick, Jedburgh, Galashiels, and their dependencies, and are noticed in the articles on these towns. The commerce, in the sense in which an inland county has any, consists principally in the importation of foreign wool, coal, some common necessaries, and a few luxuries, and in the exportation of grain, cattle, sheep, lambs, domestic wool, and the produce of woollen factories. Weekly markets and yearly fairs are numerous and dispersed enough to subserve well all the purposes of interior traffic. Previous to 1764 the county was in a miserable condition as to roads and bridges; it had few places where wheeled carriages could pass, without skilful drivers and close attention; and it had only two useful bridges, respectively at Kelso and at Melrose, over the Tweed, and only two, respectively at Hawick and near Ancrum, over the Teviot,—all the others being awkwardly situated or incommodiously constructed. But between 1764 and 1797 no less than 153 miles of excellent road was laid down, two former bridges were rebuilt, twenty-five new stone-bridges, including the Drygrange one over Tweed and the one over Teviot near Kelso, were erected over the more considerable streams, and an incalculated number of minor bridges and mounds were thrown across rivulets and hollows. Improvement since that period has been great and rapid both in roadmaking and in bridge building; and laterally has extended to the construction of railways. One great line of railway comes in from Mid-Lothian down the vale of Gala-water and the vale of Melrose, and forks at Newton into two great branches respectively toward Hawick and toward Kelso; and the latter branch sends off a sub-branch at Roxburgh toward Jedburgh, and is prolonged continuously at Kelso into a line down the Tweed into England. A project is at present afoot also for a line from Hawick, up the upper part of the Teviot, toward Eskdale and Carlisle.

The only royal burgh in Roxburghshire is Jedburgh. The only other towns having each a population of upwards of 2,000 are Hawick, Kelso, and part of Galashiels. The smaller towns or principal villages are Melrose, Lessudden, Ancrum, Denholm, Morebattle, Yetholm, and New Castleton. The other villages are Darnick, Eildon, Gattonside, Newstead, Newton, Bowden, Midlem, Lilliesleaf, Maxton, Rutherford, Ashkirk, Deanburnhaugh, Appletreehall, Dean, Minto, Crailing, East Nisbet, West Nisbet, Bedrule, Rewcastle, Chesters, Bonjedward, Lanton, Ulston, Hownam, Linton, Caverton, Cessford, Eckford, Heiton, Roxburgh, Makerston, Smailholm, Maxwellheugh, Ednam, Lempitlaw, and Sprouston. Among the principal mansions are Fleurs-castle, the Duke of Roxburgh; Branxholm, the Duke of Buccleuch; Mount Teviot, the Marquis of Lothian; Minto-house, the Earl of Minto; Hartrigge-house and Mount Ulston, Lord Campbell; the Pavilion, Lord Somerville; Harden-house, Lord Polwarth; Stobs-castle, Wells, and Hallrule, Sir William F. Elliot, Bart.; Bridgend-house, Sir Alexander Livingston, Bart.; Ancrum-house, Sir William Scott, Bart.; Makerston-house, General Sir Thomas Macdougall Brisbane, Bart.; Sydenham, Sir William Dickson, Bart.; Springwood-park, Sir G. H. Scott Douglas, Bart.; Holmes, Sir Henry Fairfax, Bart.; Borthwickbrae, A. E. Lockhart, Esq.; Chesters, William Ogilvie, Esq.; Edgerstone, W. O. Rutherford, Esq.; Drygrange, T. Tod, Esq.; Riddell-house, Mark Sprout, Esq.; Cavers, James Douglas, Esq.; Abbotsford, James R. H. Scott, Esq.; Hendersyde, John Waldie, Esq.; Chatto, James Dickson, Esq.; Gattonside, General Duncan; and Belses, Hon. J. E. Elliot.

From the epoch of the bishopric of Lindisfarn, a major part of Roxburghshire, which was included in the kingdom of Northumbria, formed a considerable section of that ancient diocese; from the reign of David I. till the Reformation, all of it south of the Tweed belonged to the diocese of Glasgow; and from 1238 this large section formed the archdeaconry of Teviotdale, and was ruled by its own archdeacon, under the superintendence of the bishop. Parishes arose amidst the obscurities of dimly recorded ages; and, after the ferment of the Reformation had subsided, they stood in number at 33,—twenty-nine of them belonging wholly to Roxburghshire, and four being shared between it and Selkirkshire. Castleton, owing to the remoteness of its situation, was placed under the synod of Dumfries, and all the others were placed under the synod of Merse and Teviotdale,—fourteen of them composing the presbytery of Jedburgh, and eighteen belonging to the presbytery of Kelso, eight to the presbytery of Selkirk, and one to the presbytery of Lauder. The same arrangement continues, with the addition of two new parishes and a chapelry having been erected in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and a chapelry in the presbytery of Kelso. In 1851, the number of places

of worship reported by the census within Roxburghshire was 87; of which 35 belonged to the Established church, 16 to the Free church, 17 to the United Presbyterian church, 2 to the Original Secession church, 4 to the Episcopalians, 9 to the Independents, 3 to the Baptists, and 1 to the Roman Catholics. The number of sittings in 22 of the Established places of worship was 9,859; in 12 of the Free church places of worship, 5,410; in 15 of the United Presbyterian meeting-houses, 9,480; in the two Original Secession meeting-houses, 1,000; in two of the Episcopalian chapels, 450; in 4 of the Independent chapels, 1,230; in the 3 Baptist chapels, 430; and in the Roman Catholic chapel, 400. The maximum attendance on the census Sabbath at 14 of the Established places of worship was 2,312; at 11 of the Free church places of worship, 2,730; at 14 of the United Presbyterian meeting-houses, 6,183; at the 2 Original Secession meeting-houses, 250; at 3 of the Episcopalian chapels, 454; at 7 of the Independent chapels, 987; at 2 of the Baptist chapels, 108; and at the Roman Catholic chapel, 160. There were, in 1851, in Roxburghshire, 74 public day-schools, attended by 3,753 males and 2,377 females,—32 private day-schools, attended by 682 males and 892 females,—3 evening schools for adults, attended by 81 males and 55 females,—and 77 Sabbath schools, attended by 1,965 males and 2,508 females.

Roxburghshire sends one member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency in 1856 was 1,650. The sheriff court for the county, and the commissary court, are held at Jedburgh on every Monday and Thursday during session. The sheriff small debt courts are held at Jedburgh on every Thursday during session, and once in each vacation on days fixed by the sheriff; at Kelso, on the second Tuesday of February, April, June, August, October, and December; at Hawick, on the first Tuesday of February, April, June, August, October, and December; and at Melrose, on the first Friday of February, May, August, and November. Quarter sessions are held at Jedburgh on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. Justice of peace courts are held at Jedburgh on the last Tuesday of every month; at Kelso, on the first Friday of every month; at Hawick, on the first Thursday of every month; and at Melrose, on the first Saturday of every month. The number of committals for crime, in the year, within the county, was 99 in the average of 1836–1840, 114 in the average of 1841–1845, 124 in the average of 1846–1850, and 130 in the average of 1851–1855. The sums paid for expenses for criminal prosecutions in the years 1846–1852 ranged from £1,295 to £2,109. The total number of persons confined within the year ending 30th June 1855 in the jail at Jedburgh was 201; the average duration of the confinement of each was 38 days; and the net cost of the confinement of each, after deducting earnings, was £30 10s. 3d. All the parishes of the county are assessed for the poor. The number of registered poor in the year 1853–4 was 1,168; in 1854–5, 1,547. The number of casual poor in 1853–4 was 906; in 1854–5, 797. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1853–4 was £9,543; in 1854–5, £9,836. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1853–4 was £478; in 1854–5, £527. The amount of assessment for prisons is about £520; and the rate of assessment for rogue money is 1¼d. per pound. Population of the county in 1801, 33,721; in 1811, 37,230; in 1821, 40,892; in 1831, 43,663; in 1841, 46,025; in 1851, 51,642. Males in 1851, 25,212; females, 26,430. Inhabited houses in 1851, 7,255; uninhabited, 224; building, 50.

At the commencement of the Christian era, the western and greater part of Roxburghshire was comprehended within the territory of the Gadeni, and the eastern and lesser part within that of the Ottadini. At the period of Agricola's invasion, both districts fell before the Roman power, and afterwards became incorporated with the Roman province of Valentia; and, after the Roman abdication, they, for a short time, shared the flickering independence of the eastern Romanized Britons, and then speedily settled down into a section of the kingdom of Northumbria, retaining but partially the influence of their ancient people, and acknowledging the ascendency and the sway of the foreign race of Saxons. The 'Sassenach,' though elsewhere, except in Berwickshire and Lothian, unknown in Scotland for many generations later, settled here during the sixth century, and perhaps as early as the fifth; and they have perpetuated the earliness as well as the power, of their ascendency in the facts—so different from what usually occurs in other Scottish counties—that, in many of the few instances in which British or Scoto-Irish names of places survive, they are pleonastically combined with Scoto-Saxon words of radically the same import, and that the vast majority of terms in the existing topographical nomenclature of the county are Scoto-Saxon, in the modern forms, or in plain English. The Scoto-Irish appear to have made some settlements within the district; but are traceable, more by the flickering light of a few local names than by physical monuments, or still less by the details of record.

As part of the Northumbrian kingdom, and bearing, in common with Lothian, the name of Saxonia, Roxburghshire was invaded and wasted by Kenneth, the conqueror of the Picts. The Scoto-Saxon people remained, though the sovereignty was ceded to a new master; and, whatever modifications their institutions and customs may have undergone by the abrasion of foreign influence, they prevailed, and remained permanently settled, through the ample extent of the county, under the children of Malcolm Canmore. At the demise of Edgar, in 1107, Roxburghshire, in common with many lands in the southern and western districts of Scotland, passed to Earl David as his appanage; and over almost the whole of its extent, it was, not so much in legal fiction as in absolute fact, the property of David as its sovereign lord. Though Teviotdale had probably become, at that time, a dependency of the bishopric of Durham, yet in no part of its extensive territory do the monks appear to have acquired almost any temporal possession. When David succeeded to the throne, he ruled the county not as a lordship, but as part of his kingdom; and he almost revolutionized its condition by profuse grants of its lands as manors of embryo barons, and granges of monastic communities. The Morvilles, the Soulses, the Corbetts, the Riddells, the Comyns, the Olifards, the Percys, the Berkeleys, and the Vesseys—all followers of David from England—were admitted to the possession of extensive domains, and established upon them considerable families. The monasteries of Melrose, Kelso, and Jedburgh,—all founded by David,—appear to have had lavished on them the amassings of his princely wealth, to have been crowded with his vassals, and to have practically been colonies of a new people; and before the demise of William the Lion they wielded an influence in the county far paramount to that of the lay proprietors. The subsequent history of Roxburghshire, so far as in any degree peculiar to itself, down to the close of its prominent events, is nearly all identical with that of Roxburgh castle, which has been indicated in our article on Roxburgh.

The sepulchral tumuli of the earliest colonists, and various classes of monuments connected with their ancient worship, are too numerous for separate mention except in our articles on the parishes. Very much of the county, being by nature strong from its heights and its recesses, appears to have been, in the earliest times, the scene of fierce conflicts. The great peninsula formed by the Tweed and the Teviot, as is obvious from many remains, was once full of military works, constructed, in some instances, by the earliest Britons, in some by their descendants, in some by the Romans, and in some by later occupants. The Eildon-hills and Cauldshiels-hill, likewise, were strong fortified central points, first of the Britons and afterwards of the Romans. The heights of Rowchester, Kippilaw, and Blackchester also were the sites of strengths successively of the aboriginal Britons, the Romans, and the Romanized Britons; and they were connected with one another, or with the Eildon and the Cauldshiels fortifications, by works which have occasionally been mistaken for Roman roads, but which bear a strong resemblance to the Catrail, and which, like that work, were constructed by the Romanized Britons, and intended by them as barriers against Saxon invasion. British strengths occur in various localities. The most stupendous work of the Britons was the CATRAIL; and the most interesting Roman remain is the great road called WATLING-STREET. See these articles. A Roman road, bearing the modern name of the Wheel Causeway, possibly went off from Watling-street to traverse Upper Teviotdale, and, at all events, traversed the north-east corner of Liddesdale, and left Scotland at Deadwater to pass on, under the modern name of the Maidenway, through Severus' wall, to the Maiden-castle on Stanmore, in Westmoreland.

The most ancient remains of the Saxons are the religious house of Old Melrose or Red-Abbey, and the church of Old Jedburgh, founded in the 9th century by Bishop Eccrede. But the early Saxons of this shire have transmitted to posterity very scanty monuments of their civil polity, and still scantier of their military actions. Few of the castles which exist in ruin and nod to the ground, and which are regarded by superficial inquirers as the only objects of antiquarian research, belong to either a high or an interesting antiquity. They were all erected on similar plans, with similar materials, and with a view to security rather than to comfort,—built of "lyme and stane," after the accession of Bruce, during ages of civil anarchy and wasteful wars; and, whether larger or less, may, when compared with British forts and Roman stations, be considered as modern antiquities, the wonders of ignorance rather than the curiosities of knowledge. The earliest and most interesting castles were those of Jedburgh and Roxburgh. The next in antiquity are the extinct one of Clintwood, which imposed first on the neighbouring village, and next on all Liddesdale, the name of Castleton; and the surviving and partly modernized one of Hermitage. Peel-houses succeeded; but, excepting that of Hudhouse, they all lie in ruins. Strongholds of more modern erection, and more dignified cast, figured in the Border conflicts, and were the scenes of coarse hilarity, and rude or lawless enterprise; yet, unless when poetry has painted them on the slides of its magic lantern, and flung over them airs and tints of witchery, they rarely possess any interesting association. Impervious fastnesses lined the strong banks of Oxnam-water, and furnished a place of rendezvous for the Border-warrior when menaced by the English foeman; and, as they aggregately bore the name of Henwood, they gave rise to the war-cry, "A Henwoody! A Henwoody!" which made every heart burn with ardour, every hand grasp a weapon, and every foot hasten to the rendezvous.

So early as the commencement of the Scoto-Saxon period, and up to the disastrous date of the Maid of Norway's death, Roxburgh was a sheriffdom. Edward I., after he had by intrigue and violence obtained direct dominion over Scotland, seems to have considered this frontier county as his own; and, when he settled the affairs of the kingdom, he appointed a custodier of the castles of Roxburgh and Jedburgh, to act as military governor of the whole shire. As soon as the genius of Bruce had achieved the kingdom's independence, Roxburghshire began o enjoy for a short period its ancient policy of peaceful times; but, after the demise of that great prince, it was claimed in sovereignty by the English kings, and suffered no little anarchy from their collisions with the Scottish crown. In 1334, a sheriff was set over it by Edward III., and soon after an antagonist sheriff was appointed by David II.; and, during the revolutions of that age, sheriffs continued to be conflictingly, or alternately, appointed by the respective monarchs according to the fluctuations of their power. During all the period of David's captivity, Edward III. nominated sheriffs, and governed as he pleased. As the shire, with the exception of Roxburgh-castle, was freed from the yoke of foreign thraldom chiefly by the exertions of the Douglases, it afterwards, as to its sheriffship or administration, generally followed their fortunes. In 1398, the sheriffship of the county and the lands of Cavers were granted to George, Earl of Angus, who died in 1402; and having passed to Isobel, Countess of Mar, they were, without the necessary consent of the King, transferred by her to the Earl of Douglas, who was then a prisoner in England. Robert III., conceiving that they had become escheated by being disposed of without his consent, and willing to bestow them as a reward for services, conferred them, in 1405, on Sir David Fleming of Biggar. But James Douglas of Balveny, the second son of the Earl Douglas, soon after assassinated the new sheriff; and paved the way, amidst the afflictions of the King, and the subsequent misrule of the Duke of Albany, for the Douglases to dominee over the county with the utmost freedom from control. The sheriffship of the county was now, with the lands of Cavers, transferred to Archibald, a bastard son of James, the second Earl of Douglas; and it continued in his family, though probably with some interruptions, till the date of the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions. Archibald Douglas, brother of Douglas of Cavers, claimed, in 1747, a compensation of £10,000 for the sheriffship, and was allowed £1,666 13s. 4d.

ROY (THE) a small river of Lochaber, in Inverness-shire. It rises on the frontier of Lochaber, at a point where that district meets Badenoch and Stratherrick, 5 miles east of the sound end of Loch-Oich; and it runs 16 miles south-westward to the Spean, near the house of Keppoch. Over most of its course it runs parallel with Loch-Lochy, or the line of the Caledonian canal, at 4 or 5 miles' distance. The vale which it traverses takes from it the name of Glenroy, and is well-known to fame for its geognostic phenomena called 'parallel roads.' See GLENROY. A rising ground, which bears the name of Mulroy, and is situated near the mouth of the stream, claims to be the last recorded feudal battle-field in Scotland. The laird of Mackintosh, having been refused some demands which he made on the Macdonnels of Keppoch as his tenants, marched at the head of his vassals to enforce com-

pliance within their own territory; but he was stubbornly confronted on Mulroy, and, after a stiff action, was beaten and captured.

ROY'S CAIRN, a mountain-summit in the west of the parish of Knockando, in Morayshire. It commands a very extensive prospect, and is popularly regarded as the highest ground in Morayshire.

ROZELLE. See AYR.

RUBERSLAW, a long, rugged, peaked hill, in the parishes of Hobkirk, Cavers, and Kirkton, near the centre of Teviotdale, Roxburghshire. It ranges from south-south-west to north-north-east, and attains an altitude of 1,420 feet above the level of the sea. Though situated in a region of bold heights, it forms, through wide openings of the general landscape, a conspicuous, far-seen, and arresting object. It has a bleak stern aspect, and bears more marks of volcanic eruption than probably any other hill along the eastern border; contrasting strongly, in its peaked summit, its ragged sky-line, the sharp inequalities of its surface, and the heathy russet or rocky brown of its dress, to the green and dome-like heights of most of the neighbouring Cheviots. It mightily attracts clouds and electricity, and is often a centre of terrific thunder-storms; while in ordinary weather, amid so populous a country, it is singularly sequestered. Hence the lines of the bard of Teviotdale,—

"Dark Ruberslaw—that lifts his head sublime,
Rugged and hoary with the wrecks of time!
On his broad misty front the giant wears
The horrid furrows of ten thousand years;
His aged brows are crowned with curling fern,
Where perches, grave and lone, the hooded erne."

The rocky recesses and secluded dells of Ruberslaw were haunts of the persecuted Covenanters; and in a place among them where the celebrated Peden preached to a large assemblage, not only the spot on which he stood, but the stone on which he spread the Bible, and which served him for a pulpit, is still pointed out by tradition.

RUBISLAW, an estate and a seat of population in the parish of Old Machar, Aberdeenshire. Here are works in flax-spinning, weaving, and bleaching. Here also are quarries of remarkably fine granite. An exact cube of 1½ inch each side of the Rubislaw granite required a force of 24,556 pounds to crush it; while a similar cube of Peterhead granite was crushed with 18,936 pounds; and of Cornish granite, with 14,302 pounds. The specific gravity of the Rubislaw stone is 2,625. Its goodness increases the lower it is wrought.

RUCHILL (THE), a rivulet of the south-west of Perthshire. It rises on the skirts of Benvoirlich, and runs first east-south-eastward, and next north-eastward, along Glenartney, to the Earn at the village of Comrie. Its length of course is about 13 miles. Its tributaries are numerous, but chiefly mountain-torrents, and individually inconsiderable.

RUCHLAW. See WHITTINGHAM.

RUEL (THE). See KILMADAN.

RUE-THE-FORD. See MAXTON.

RUEVAL (LOCH), the sound which separates the islands of North Uist and Benbecula, in the Outer Hebrides. Though nearly closed at the west end by the intrusion of an island, it has free communication at both ends with the sea, and is improperly styled—even in the marine sense—a loch. It is about 9 miles long from east to west, and has a mean breadth of about 3 miles; but it is strewn with such a multitude of islands and islets—Grimsa, Flodda, Bent, Broad Isle, Rona, Flota-more, Flota-beg, and others whose names are scarcely known—as to be altogether a maze of land and water.

RUGGIE HILL. See HALKIRK.

RUGH-HILL, a height in the parish of Kilsyth, Stirlingshire. It is situated at the watershed of the great valley of the Forth and Clyde canal.

RUGLEN. See RUTHERGLEN.

RULE (THE), a rivulet of Teviotdale, in Roxburghshire. It is formed by the confluence of the Catlie, Wauchope, and Harrot burns, two of which descend from the vicinity of the watershed with Liddesdale; it runs due north to the Teviot about 2 miles below Denholm; and, in its progress, it divides the parishes of Hobkirk and Cavers on the west, from those of Abbotsrule and Bedrule on the east. Its length of course, exclusive of windings, and measured from the head of Wauchope-burn, is between 12 and 13 miles. Its channel, for a chief part of the way, is a deep gullet through sandstone, worn by the erosion of the stream, and overhung on the sides by copse.

"Between red ezler banks, that frightful scowl
Fringed with grey hazel, roars the mining Rowll."

RULLION-GREEN. See GLENCROSS.

RUM, an island belonging to the parish of Small Isles, and to the county of Argyle. It lies 6½ miles south-south-west of Dunan-point, in the island of Skye, 16 north of Ardnamurchan-point, and 18½ north-west of the nearest part of Moydart. Its length southward is about 8 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 7 miles. Its shores are rough and dangerous; and its surface is an irregular mass of mountainous heights, without plains, and scarcely diversified by a single vale. The loftiest heights, called Ben-More, Halival, and Haiskeval, rise on the east, attain an altitude above sea-level of nearly 2,300 feet, and are almost perpetually shrouded in mist; the heights next in bulk and elevation occupy the west, and send up one of their summits—that of Oreval—to an altitude of 1,798 feet; and the least lofty summits rise on the north, and send away comparatively gentle declivities toward the shore. As the island forms the only high land between the mountains of Skye and those of Mull, both of which are noted for precipitating torrents of rain on the country around them, it necessarily attracts a vast proportion of humidity, and has some perennial springs which are of great magnitude compared to the extent of its surface. The east side of it, at a point a little north of the middle, is indented to the length of 1½ mile, and mean breadth of upwards of 1 mile, by an arm of the sea called Loch-Scresort. From this bay to Giurdil on the north side, the coast consists of low rocks and moderately elevated cliffs, with occasionally a small beach in front; and elsewhere, it consists of high cliffs, which, in some places, attain apparently an elevation of 400 feet. Rum, as a piece of territory, is of less value, proportionately to its extent, than almost any other of the Hebrides. It never was of much use for any economical purpose except sheep-farming, and was formerly all held by one tenant; and not many years ago, the Marquis of Salisbury purchased it with the view of making it a deer-forest. Its rocks are nearly all of the eruptive class, but very various in kind, and containing some interesting minerals. At Scuirmore, in particular, there is plenty of pale onyx agates, very fine heliotropes, and two beautiful sorts of pitchstone, the one black, the other olive-green. On the east side of the island is a safe and commodious harbour, with a good quay. Population in 1831, 134; in 1851, 162. Houses, 23.

RUMBELTON-LAW. See GORDON.

RUMBLING-BRIDGE. See BEAN (THE), and DEVON (THE).

RUMBLING-BURN, a brook on the mutual boundary of the parishes of Dundonald and Monkton, in Ayrshire.

RUMFORD. See Old Rome.

RUMLIE-BURN, a small tributary of the Leochel, in the parish of Leochel and Cushnie, Aberdeenshire.

RUMSDALE, a district in the south of the parish of Halkirk, Caithness-shire.

RUNABRECK, a large and dangerous shoal, about 2 or 3 miles west of North Ronaldshay, in Orkney.

RUNAHAORIN-POINT. See Killean.

RU-REA, the headland on the south side of Loch-Ewe, in the parish of Gairloch, Ross-shire.

RUSCO. See Anwoth.

RUSKIE, a village in the parish of Port-of-Monteith, Perthshire. Population, 57. Houses, 15.

RUSSNESS, a hill, abounding in quartzose gneiss and light-coloured mica, on the east side of Sandsound-voe, in the parish of Sandsting, in Shetland.

RU-STORE, the headland between Loch-Assynt and Loch-Inver, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire.

RUTHERFORD, an ancient parish and a village, in the Tweedside district of Roxburghshire. The parish is now united to Maxton; which see. The village stands near the Tweed, and has a station on the Kelso branch of the North British railway, 46½ miles from Edinburgh. Population, 71. Houses, 14.

RUTHERGLEN, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, in the lower ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded by Renfrewshire, and by the parishes of Govan, Barony of Glasgow, Cambuslang, and Carmunnock. Its length north-westward is about 3 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 1¼ mile. The river Clyde runs along its north-eastern boundary, from the march with Cambuslang to the upper suburbs of Glasgow. The part of the surface adjacent to the river is low level land, very fertile; and the rest is first a finely diversified series of rising grounds and hollows, and next an ascent of the skirts of the Cathkin hills, various in soil, but all arable and of pleasant appearance. Coal abounds, and is extensively worked. Ironstone is a large product. The parish teems with skilful productive industry, at once in agriculture, in mining, and in various departments of manufacture. The low district comprehends the estates of Shawfield, Farme, Hamilton Farme, and Rosebank; and the higher districts comprehend the estates of Gallowflat, Scotstown, Stonelaw, and Bankhead. There are elegant and commodious mansions on the estates. The parish is traversed by the south road from Glasgow to Hamilton, and communicates, on the line of that road, by an excellent bridge, with the Barrowfield suburb of Glasgow. It is traversed also by the Clydesdale Junction branch of the Caledonian railway, and has a station on it 2 miles from the southern terminus at Glasgow. Population in 1831, 5,503; in 1851, 7,954. Houses, 716. Assessed property in 1843, £21,295 9s. 2d. Real rental of the part within the burgh in 1857, £12,726.

This parish is in the presbytery of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patrons, the town-council and the feuars. Stipend, £306 10s. 1d.; glebe, 5 acres. Unappropriated teinds, £33 19s. The parish church was built in 1794, and contains 880 sittings. A chapel of ease, called the West church, and containing 800 sittings, was built in 1836, but stands unoccupied. There is a Free church, with 820 sittings; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1857 was £685 7s. 2d. There is an United Presbyterian church, built in 1836, and containing 950 sittings. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, which was built in 1853. There likewise are or recently were two small places of meeting for Mormonites and for an isolated congregation. There are in the parish the burgh school, a Free church school, and six private schools. The ancient parish was a vicarage of the abbey of Paisley.

RUTHERGLEN—popularly Ruglen,—a post-town, a royal burgh, and anciently a place of much importance, stands on the low part of the parish of Rutherglen, adjacent to the Clyde. It extends along the south road from Glasgow to Hamilton, in a line nearly east and west, but is separated from the river by a low rich tract of burgh land, 32 acres in area, called the Green. It is distant about 2½ miles from the centre of Glasgow. It consists principally of one main street, along the public road, but comprises also a number of wynds, or small narrow streets, diverging to the north and south. Its principal thoroughfare is very spacious, but has been edificed without any fixed plan, and has an irregular, mean, straggling appearance, resembling more a large sequestered village than a modern Lanarkshire town. Some of its houses are low thatched cottages; most are plain two-story buildings; and few have any pretension to architectural elegance. A small venerable steeple stands near the centre of the town, about 30 feet from the present parish church. A burying-ground around it seems to have been the burgh cemetery from the earliest times, and is elevated several feet above the contiguous streets. The ancient church—probably that which was coeval with the existing steeple—is celebrated as the place in which a peace was concluded between England and Scotland in February, 1297; and still more is it remembered in Scottish story as the place where the base Sir John Monteith agreed with the English to betray Wallace. In Henry's Life of Wallace this contract is detailed in the lines beginning—

> "A messynger Schir Amar, has gart pass
> On to Schir Jhon, and sone a tryst has set
> At Ruglan kirk yir twa togydder met,
> Yan Wallany said Schir Jhon you know yis thing," &c.

Near the east of the Back-row, nearly opposite the line of that thoroughfare's intersection by Castle-street, anciently stood a castle of great military strength. This fortress appears to have been a chief occasion of the town's ancient importance and prosperity. Tradition carries back the origin of it to a King Reuther, who is said to have reigned at an epoch upwards of two centuries before the Christian era, and whose name is believed to be commemorated in the name of the town. The actual fortress, in the substantial form in which it supported the fortunes of the burgh, was in full strength during the wars of the succession. In 1306, it fell into possession of the English; in a year or two afterwards, it sustained a siege by Robert Bruce, and was rescued by the young Earl of Gloucester; and in 1313, after a series of conflicts, it was finally wrested from the English. It was kept in good repair till the latter part of the 16th century, and was then in possession of the noble house of Hamilton; but after the battle of Langside, it was burnt and dilapidated by order of the Regent Moray. The principal tower of it, however, was soon repaired, and, along with additions by new building, became the seat of the Hamiltons of Ellistoun, lairds of Shawfield. But a little after the beginning of last century, it was abandoned as a residence, and began to go rapidly to ruin; and soon it was used as a quarry and brought level to the ground. The walls of this ancient tower were very thick; and the foundation-stones at the corners were each 5 feet long, 4 feet broad, and 4 feet thick.

These corner-stones were allowed to remain some thirty years longer; but even they were at length quarried out, and not a vestige of the castle was left. About 150 yards south of the Main-street is a kind of lane, called "Din's Dykes," where two rustics, who happened to be cutting grass at the time, attempted to intercept Queen Mary on her flight from Langside, and threatened to cut her in pieces with their scythes.

Rutherglen, like many other old towns in the west of Scotland, is associated with the history of the Covenanters. On the 29th May, 1679, the restoration of Charles II. was celebrated here with all the usual marks of rejoicing; but, in the midst of the gaiety, a body of about 80 men, who had been incensed at the persecutions of the government, entered the town, and after having sung psalms and prayed, and having chosen a leader, burned at the cross the acts of parliament against conventicles. This was the first public appearance of the "rising" which was afterwards scattered at Bothwell bridge; but whether any of the members of this original gathering belonged to the town of Rutherglen, is uncertain. It appears, too, from the ecclesiastical records, that Rutherglen obtained a degree of unenviable notoriety from being frequently under the notice of the presbytery of the bounds. The presbytery of Glasgow, in 1590, instructed the doctor of the school of Rutherglen to desist from reading prayers, and complained that those who supplied wine for the sacrament of the Lord's Supper mixed it with water. In 1593, the presbytery prohibited the playing of pipes on Sundays, from sun rising to its going down, on pain of excommunication, and forbade all pastimes on Sundays, and ordered their prohibition to be read in all the kirks, but especially in the kirk of Ruglen. In 1595, the presbytery transmitted letters to the bailies of Rutherglen, to stay the profane plays introduced on the Lord's-day, "as they fear the eternal God, and will be answerable to his kirk." They also complained of the practice of fishing salmon, and of the colliers settling their accounts on Sunday.

Rutherglen was made a royal burgh in 1126, or perhaps earlier, and it received charters from at least five kings. Its original burgh bounds were so extensive as to comprehend the ancient Glasgow; and they were curtailed in so far as to exclude that city in 1226. Rutherglen was then the only trading and commercial town in the lower part of Lanarkshire, and appears to have much excelled Glasgow in bulk and enterprise, even in spite of the consequence which that town derived from its cathedral. Rutherglen was distinguished also by the observance of some customs which linked it with very ancient times. One of these, which is supposed by some persons to have originated prior to the Christian era, and which is peculiar to Rutherglen, and continues still to be occasionally observed, is a ceremonious baking of sour cakes, of wafer-like thinness and of agreeable acidulous flavour, on St. Luke's eve, to be given to strangers visiting St. Luke's fair. A practice long prevailed also of manufacturing a peculiar kind of sour cream, for sale, not only in the town itself, but in places circumjacent; and this practice was long so extensive as to constitute a kind of local manufacture; but it has now almost entirely ceased. Fairs are held in Rutherglen on the first Friday after the 11th of March, on the first Friday after the 4th of May, on the first Tuesday after the 4th of June, on the first Friday after the 25th of July, on the first Friday after the 25th of August, on the Wednesday before the first Friday of November, on the first Wednesday and Friday of November, on the Friday after the 25th of November, and on the Friday after the 25th December; and several of these especially that in May called the Beltane fair, and one in November called St. Luke's fair, have long been famous for the sale of horses and cattle, and for the great crowds of buyers and sellers which they attract to the town. The inhabitants, in general, are very industrious. A large number of them are handloom muslin weavers, employed by the manufacturers of Glasgow; not a few are miners and labourers, connected with the adjacent coalfields; and many are work-people in two printfields, in an extensive turkey red dye-work, in a chemical work, in a cotton-mill, and in the ordinary departments of common artificership. The town has an office of the City of Glasgow bank, an insurance office, a public library, and a gas-work. Communication is enjoyed with the south side of Glasgow, and with places to the east, several times a-day, by the trains of the Caledonian railway; and with the eastern suburbs and central parts of Glasgow, about twelve times a-day, by omnibuses. The town is governed by a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, a dean of guild, and thirteen common councillors. In 1833 its burgh property was estimated to have a value of about £10,000, and its corporate yearly income was upwards of £400. In 1856 the corporation revenue was £989. Rutherglen unites with Dumbarton, Renfrew, Port-Glasgow, and Kilmarnock, in sending a member to parliament. Its municipal boundaries are more extensive than its parliamentary boundaries. Municipal constituency in 1856, 176; parliamentary constituency, 193. Population of the municipal burgh in 1831, 4,741; in 1851, 6,947. Houses, 605. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 6,514. Houses, 563.

RUTHERLAW. See GALA (THE).

RUTHIGOE, a small bay, with rocky sides, in the northern part of the parish of Wick, in Caithness-shire.

RUTHVEN, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, and the villages of Bridgend, Balbirnie, Barberswells, and Whins, on the west border of Forfarshire. It is bounded by Perthshire, and by the parish of Airlie. Its length and breadth are each about 2 miles. Its surface is a gentle southerly slope, on the north side of Strathmore, diversified by some swells and knolls. The rocks are sandstone beds of the old red formation, and masses of debris from the Grampians. The sandstone is a good building material; and gravels of the debris are extensively used for roads. The soil, in general, is a light loam on a gravelly bottom. About 1,336 imperial acres are in tillage; about 176 are in pasture; and about 452 are under wood. Much of the wood is oak coppice, both ornamental and profitable; and the rest is chiefly planted larch and Scotch pine on naturally poor land. The river Isla runs partly on the northern boundary and partly through the interior, between bold, rocky, well-wooded banks, which present many fine pieces of close scenery. Ruthven-castle, an ancient baronial residence, belonging at one time to the Earls of Crawford, stood near the Isla, but went into ruin, and was long ago removed. Ruthven-house stands near the site of the castle, in a pleasant situation, and is the seat of the family of Ogilvy, the sole proprietors of the parish. A knoll in the neighbourhood still bears the name of Gallows' hill, from being the place where the old feudal barons of Ruthven erected their gibbet; and a small field adjoining it is still known by the name of the Hangman's acres. There are in the parish, on the Isla, a meal-mill, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a flax spinning-mill. The parish is traversed by the road from

Kirriemuir to Blairgowrie, and has near access to the Eassie and Meigle stations of the Scottish Midland railway. Population in 1831, 363; in 1851, 503. Houses, 63. Assessed property in 1843, £1,456 12s.

This parish is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £160 2s. 4d.; glebe, £25. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with about £15 fees, and £4 other emoluments. The parish church is situated near Inverqueich, on a spot which some accounts represent as not in the parish of Ruthven and county of Forfar, but in the parish of Alyth and county of Perth. The parish of Ruthven seems to have been originally a chapelry within the parish of Alyth; but when or how it became independent is not known.

RUTHVEN, Inverness-shire. See KINGUSSIE.

RUTHVEN, or RUTHVENFIELD, a village in the parish of Tibbermore, Perthshire. It is pleasantly situated about 2½ miles west of Perth. Here are a famous old castle and an extensive printfield, which have been already noticed in our article on Huntingtower. Population of the village, 425. Houses, 68.

RUTHVEN (LOCH). See DAVIOT and DUNLICHITY.

RUTHVEN WATER, a rivulet of the Ochils and of Strathearn, Perthshire. It rises in the parish of Blackford, near the house of Gleneagles, and flows 7 miles north-north-eastward, through its natal parish and that of Auchterarder, to the Earn, 2¼ miles below Kinkell.

RUTHWELL, a parish, containing the post-office village of Clarencefield, the village of Ruthwell, and the hamlet of Brow, on the coast of Dumfriesshire. It is bounded by the Solway frith, and by the parishes of Caerlaverock, Mouswald, Dalton, and Cummertrees. Its length east-south-eastward is 5½ miles; its greatest breadth is 3 miles; and its area is between 13 and 14 square miles. Its surface is generally flat and tame, nowhere rising to a greater height than about 80 or 90 feet above the level of the sea. The coast is low; and the adjacent sea-bed of the frith is so shallow and so similar in nature to the beach, as to appear, during all the period of ebb-tide, a great, cheerless, sandy waste. A considerable tract in the west is part of Lochar-moss, separated from Caerlaverock by the dull ditch and dismal estuary of Lochar-water. See the article LOCHAR-MOSS. A chalybeate spring at Brow, near the mouth of the Lochar, was formerly celebrious, and drew visitors to the spot as a watering place,—among whom was the poet Burns; but it has fallen into disrepute. The predominant rock of the parish is a coarse limestone, which was at one time worked for economical purposes, but is poor in carbonate. The soil in the western district, whether beneath Lochar-moss or in its vicinity, as also that in the beach of the Solway, and in parts a little inland thence, is of a clayey nature; but that of the other districts is generally a strong gravel, intermixed with vegetable mould. About 5,500 imperial acres are in tillage; about 1,400 are moss, variously waste, pastoral, or used for cutting peats; and about 520 are under wood. The principal landowner is the Earl of Mansfield, who holds his property here by inheritance from the Murrays of Cockpool, an ancient family of great eminence in Annandale, and occasionally warders of the western border. Comlongan-castle, a seat of the Earl, stands nearly in the centre of the parish, and was for many ages the principal residence of the Murrays of Cockpool. It is a quadrangle, measuring 60 feet along each side, and 90 feet in height; it was constructed to serve as a strong fortalice, with port-holes and battlements; and it has walls so thick as to bear being perforated with small apartments. Vestiges of another old castle, likewise a seat of the Murrays, exist at Cockpool, half-a-mile from Comlongan. But the grand antiquity of the parish is a Runic monument, which appears to have been 18 feet high, and is highly ornamented in basso-relievo with religious sculpturings, and bears various Runic and Latin inscriptions. Drawings of it are given in Gordon's 'Itinerarium Septentrionale,' in Pennant's Tour, and, with great clearness, in the New Statistical Account, accompanied in the last of these works with a lengthened dissertation by the well-known Dr. Henry Duncan. The parish is traversed by the road from Dumfries to Annan, and by the Glasgow and South-western railway; and it has a station on the latter, 8½ miles from Dumfries. The village of Ruthwell stands in the eastern district of the parish, 6½ miles west of Annan, and 10½ south-east of Dumfries. It was formerly a long, straggling, decayed, disagreeable place; but was rebuilt about the beginning of the present century by the Earl of Mansfield, and consists of a double row, or two-sided street, of fair-looking houses. In 1509, it was erected into a burgh-of-barony, in favour of Sir John Murray of Cockpool, and acquired the privilege of holding fairs and markets; but it has forgotten all its burghal honours, and is a place of neither trade nor manufacture. Population of the village, 162. Houses, 29. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,216; in 1851, 1,110. Houses, 181. Assessed property in 1843, £3,636 3s. 3d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Annan, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Earl of Mansfield. Stipend, £262 18s. 10d.; glebe, £60. The parish church is a patch-work edifice of various dates, and contains about 420 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 150; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £99 3s. 6d. There are two parochial schools; and the salary of the first schoolmaster is £34 4s. 4½d., with about £45 fees,—that of the second schoolmaster, £8 11s. 0½d., with £4 fees. A savings' bank established in this parish by Dr. Duncan, was the earliest of the savings' banks in the kingdom, and the parent of them all. There is a parochial library. The parish of Ruthwell was anciently a rectory in the deanery of Annandale.

RUVAIL POINT. See ISLAY.

RYAN (LOCH), an arm of the sea in Wigtonshire. It strikes off the Irish channel, or entrance of the frith of Clyde, nearly opposite the Mull of Kintyre, and projects 10 miles partly between Ayrshire and Wigtonshire, but chiefly into the interior of the latter, contributing with Luce-bay, and the intervening isthmus, to separate the district of the Rhinns from that of the Moors of Galloway. Over 4½ miles from its entrance, it has a varying breadth of from 1½ to upwards of 1¾ mile; and over the rest of its length, a mean breadth of about 2½ miles. Its direction inland is toward the south-south-east. A sand bank called the Scar runs 2½ miles diagonally or south-eastward from the middle of its west coast. The loch is a safe and commodious harbour, of easy access, and so capacious as to have ample anchorage room for the largest fleets. Excellent anchoring ground occurs over most of its extent, but particularly opposite the village of Cairn, at Portmore, and in the bays of Wig, Soleburn, and Dalmennock. A considerable belt of sandy bottom along the whole head of the loch is left dry at low water; and almost nearly the broadest part of this belt stands Stranraer. A public road is carried round most part of the shore. Many an effort has been made, amid much discussion and great excitement, to obtain the establishment of regular daily sea-communication between Loch-Ryan and Belfast Loch, in preference to the

between the Clyde and Belfast, or between Port-Patrick and Donaghadee, as the grand mail connection of the west of Scotland with the north of Ireland.

RYE (The), a rivulet of the north-west of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It rises near the source of Gogo-water, in the parish of Largs, and flows south-south-eastward, through a hilly country, to the Garnock, at the village of Dalry. Its length of course, exclusive of sinuosities, is 7½ miles.

RYECHIP (Den of). See Clunie.

RYEDALE. See Lilliesleaf.

RYSAY, an uninhabited pastoral islet, a little north of Pharay, and belonging to the parish of Walls and Flota, in Orkney.

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SAARTAY, an islet about ¾ of a mile long, in the sound of Harris. It lies a mile from North Uist, and 3½ miles south-west of Bernera.

SABBALMORE, a mountain, about 3,000 feet high, in the parish of Edderachillis, Sutherlandshire.

SADDEL and SKIPNESS, an united parish in the peninsula of Kintyre, Argyleshire. It forms the eastern part of the peninsula, from a point about 3 miles south of Tarbert, to a point about 8 miles north of Campbelton; and it thus extends along the lower part of Loch-Fyne and along the whole of Kilbrannan-sound. Its post-town is either Tarbert to the north, Tayinloan to the west, or Campbelton to the south. Its extreme length is 25 miles; its extreme breadth is 4½ miles; its mean breadth is a little less than 3 miles; and its superficial extent is about 70 square miles. Its surface is, in general, upland and pastoral. The hills are neither steep, barren, nor rocky; they rise regularly and with an easy ascent from the shore; they have flat summits, or stretch away into small table-lands; and they are generally covered with an intermixture of grass and heath. The highest is Beninturk, which has an altitude of 2,170 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a very extensive and most gorgeous panoramic view. The glens all run from north-west to south-east; they are well-watered, and have picturesque flanks and fertile bottoms; and most of them open at the shore upon fine pieces of beach and upon beautiful little bays. A road, which traverses the coast from end to end of the parish, lays open to the tourist a remarkably rich series of scenery, ever changing in its features, and singularly blending close-land views with a large prospective of sea and seaboard. The predominant rock is mica slate. The soil of the higher arable lands is light and gravelly; and that on the bottoms of the glens is a fine alluvium. There are six landowners; and four of them reside in the united parish itself,—the other two in adjacent parishes. The old valuation was so low as £212 10s. 3d. Scots; but the value of assessed property in 1843 was £5,251 4s. 7d. The seas along the coast are part of the finest herring fishing-ground in Scotland, and are well-plied with boats both from the united parish and from Arran. Three places on the coast, or the small bays of Caradale, Grinnadale, and Skipness, are well-adapted for harbours to accommodate vessels of from 15 to 30 tons. About a mile from the south end of Saddel, or 9 miles north of Campbelton, in the sequestered recess of a spacious grove, stand the ruins of Saddel-abbey. These are now of small extent, and comprise only some walls, arches, and doorways, with a few ancient monuments of the Macdonalds. The edifice, when entire, was cruciform. From east to west it measured 136 feet by 24 over walls; and from north to south, or along the transept, it measured about 78 feet by 24. Upon an extension of 58 feet from the south end of the transept a square or quadrangular court of buildings was constructed to serve for cloisters. The establishment belonged to monks of the Cistertian order. It was founded by Somerled, Lord of Kintyre and of the Isles, who died in 1163, and was completed by his son Reginald. It received from its founder the lands of Glensaddel and Baltebun in Glentyre, and those of Casken in the island of Arran; it received from Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe, who, in 1445, was created Lord Campbell, the abbey-lands of Blairantibert in Argyleshire; and, in 1507, it was, with all its possessions, annexed by James IV. to the bishopric of Argyle. Another fine antiquity in the united parish is the castle of Skipness, which will be noticed in our article on Skipness. The castle of Saddel also draws attention for being a large, square, machicolated, corniced tower, once a strong fortalice of the Macdonalds, situated on the beach beneath a high wooded bank. There was likewise an ancient castle at Torriedale, 3 miles north of Saddel-abbey. There are ruins of small forts, which probably served as watch-towers or signal stations, on several of the headlands near the coast. There are likewise some remains of a large one, called the Castle of Aird, situated on a high rock overhanging the sea, measuring 240 feet in length and 72 feet in breadth, naturally inaccessible on all sides but one, and artificially defended on that one side by a deep ditch. A vitrified fort, of an ovoidal form, about 450 feet in circumference, and in a state of tolerable preservation, occurs on a small peninsula about a mile south-west of the castle of Aird. Some cairns or tumuli exist among the moors; and a druidical circle, almost entire, occurs at Glenristle. Good and near facilities of communication are enjoyed through Tarbert and Campbelton. Population of Saddel in 1831, 926; in 1851, 791. Houses, 143. Population of the united parish in 1831, 2,152; in 1851, 1,504. Houses, 291.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kintyre, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend, £146 9s. 4d.; glebe, £10. There are two parish-churches, situated in the respective parishes and mutually 13 miles distant. Caradale church belongs to Saddel, and was built about the year 1771; and it contains 354 sittings. Clonaig church

belongs to Skipness, and was built in 1756; and it contains 288 sittings. There are two parochial schools and three endowed schools. Salaries of the parochial schoolmasters, £51 6s. 8d., with about £8 fees,—both equally divided. In 1753 the old parishes of Saddel and Skipness, with a large tract of country between them, were disjoined from the parishes of Killean and Kilcalmonel, to which they had been annexed, and were erected into the present parish.

SADDLEBACK. See Moffat.
SADDLEHOGG. See Cumnock (New).
SAIGTOWN. See Kilwinning.
ST. ABB'S HEAD. See Abb's Head (St.).
ST. ANDREWS. See Andrews (St.), Deerness, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, and Lhanbryd.
ST. ANN'S. See Glasgow.
ST. ANN'S BRIDGE. See Johnstone, Dumfries-shire.
ST. ANTHONY'S. See Edinburgh.
ST. ARNOLD'S SEAT. See Tannadice.
ST. BATHAN'S. See Abbey-Saint-Bathan's and Yester.
ST. BERNARD'S. See Edinburgh.
ST. BLANE'S CHAPEL. See Blane's (St.) Chapel.
ST. BOSWELLS. See Boswells (St.).
ST. BRIDE. See Kilbride.
ST. CATHERINE'S. See Edinburgh and Perth.
ST. CLAIR-TOWN. See Sinclairtown.
ST. CLEMENT'S. See Aberdeen and Dundee.
ST. COLUMBA. See Glasgow and Iona.
ST. COMBS. See Combs (St.).
ST. CUTHBERT'S. See Cuthbert's (St.), and Edinburgh.
ST. CYRUS. See Cyrus (St.).
ST. DAVID'S. See David's (St.), Glasgow, Dundee, and Kirkintilloch.
ST. ENOCH'S. See Glasgow.
ST. EVOX. See Quivox (St.).
ST. FERGUS. See Fergus (St.).
ST. FILLAN. See Fillan (St.).
ST. GEORGE'S. See Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Paisley.
ST. GILES'. See Edinburgh.
ST. JAMES'. See Glasgow, Forfar, and Kelso.
ST. JOHN'S. See Dundee, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Hamilton, Leith, and Montrose.
ST. KILDA. See Kilda (St.).
ST. LAWRENCE. See Greenock and Slamannan.
ST. LAWRENCE-HOUSE. See Lawrence-house (St.).
ST. LEONARD'S. See Edinburgh, Andrews (St.), and Perth.
ST. LUKE'S. See Edinburgh and Lanark.
ST. MACHAR. See Aberdeen.
ST. MADOES. See Madoes (St.).
ST. MAGNUS. See Kirkwall.
ST. MAGNUS-BAY. See Magnus-bay (St.).
ST. MARGARET'S. See Edinburgh.
ST. MARGARET'S-HOPE. See Margaret's-Hope (St.).
ST. MARK'S. See Glasgow.
ST. MARNOCK'S. See Kilmarnock.
ST. MARTIN'S. See Martin's (St.), Logiepert, Haddington, and Kirkmichael, (Ross-shire).
ST. MARY'S. See Edinburgh, Glasgow, Kelso, Dundee, and Ronaldshay (South).
ST. MARY'S ISLE. See Mary's Isle (St.).
ST. MARY'S LOCH. See Mary's Loch (St.).
ST. MATTHEW'S. See Glasgow.
ST. MICHAEL'S. See Dumfries, Cupar Fife, and Kelso.
ST. MONANCE. See Abercrombie.
ST. MUNGO. See Mungo (St.), and Dumfries.
ST. NICHOLAS. See Aberdeen and Lanark.
ST. NINIAN'S. See Ninian's (St.).
ST. OLA. See Kirkwall.
ST. ORAN'S. See Iona.
ST. PAUL'S. See Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth.
ST. PETER'S. See Dundee, Glasgow, Stronsay, and Ronaldshay (South).
ST. QUIVOX. See Quivox (St.).
ST. RINGAN'S. See Ninian's (St.).
ST. ROLLOX. See Glasgow.
ST. RONAN'S. See Innerleithen.
ST. SALVATOR. See Andrew's (St.).
ST. STEPHEN'S. See Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth.
ST. THOMAS'. See Glasgow and Leith.
ST. VIGEAN'S. See Vigean's (St.).

SALACHIE-LOCH, a small lake in the parish of Golspie, Sutherlandshire.

SALEN, a quoad sacra parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, on the east side of the island of Mull. It belongs, quoad civilia, to the parish of Torosay; and is in the presbytery of Mull, and synod of Argyle. Its church is a government one, and was erected about the year 1783. Population in 1841, 775. Houses, 152.

SALINE, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, on the west border of Fifeshire. It is bounded by the counties of Clackmannan, Perth, and Kinross, and by the parishes of Dunfermline and Carnock. Its length westward is 6¼ miles; and its greatest breadth is 4½ miles. Its eastern district, comprising nearly one-half of its entire area, is of an upland character, rising into a lofty ridge called the Saline-hills; but its western district, comprising all the rest of its area, is for the most part level. The upland district is chiefly pastoral, and partly marshy, yet includes some good arable tracts. The soil of the low district is generally a mixture of clay and loam, of various coherence, incumbent on till, yet in some places very fertile. Coal, limestone, and ironstone abound; and mining operations are extensively carried on and will be increased. There are seven principal landowners. The mansions are Kineddars, Hillside, Inzievar, Balgonar, Baudrum, Kirklands, Oakley, and Rhynds. The average rent of land is about £1 12s. per acre. Assessed property in 1843, £6,691 16s. The antiquities are two Roman camps, two old towers, and some cairns. The parish has derived benefit from the erection of the Forth ironworks within the adjoining parish of Carnock; and it has near access to the Oakley railway station in their vicinity. The village of Saline is beautifully situated, and has a clean, picturesque appearance. It consists of small feus held of the family of Torrie. Its houses are neatly built and whitewashed, and have all attached to them small gardens for vegetables or flowers. Population of the village, about 520. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,139; in 1851, 1,792. Houses, 314.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £156 17s. 2d.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £40 10s. fees, and about £40 other emoluments. The parish church is a handsome Gothic edifice, on a conspicuous site at the village. There is a Free church with an attendance of 210; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £284 15s. 9½d. There is a non-parochial school.

SALISBURY CRAGS, a hill within the Queen's park, adjacent to the south-eastern outskirts of the city of Edinburgh. Its eastern side is a grassy slope,

separated at the base from Arthur's Seat by a piece of marshy ground, 1,200 feet long, 250 feet broad, and about 194 feet of elevation above the level of the sea; and its western side is a semicircular sweep, which first breaks precipitously down in naked crags, and next descends in a very rapid, earthy declivity. The summit of the hill, at the top of the highest parts of the crags, has an altitude of 574 feet above sea-level. The semicircular sweep of rocky precipice looks, in the distance, like a zone of dark crystals, and forms an unique romantic feature in the gorgeous scenery of Edinburgh; but, over the part of it which looks to the south, it was greatly damaged, about 33 years ago, by being largely treated as a common quarry. Greenstone, which has been upheaved through strata surfaced with sandstone and clay, forms the body of the hill. In places where the sandstone at the base has been quarried, beautiful specimens have been found of radiated hæmalites, intermixed with steatites, green fibrous ore of iron, and calcareous spar, forming altogether an uncommon mass. In many parts of the hill have been found also veins of calcareous spar, and fine specimens of talc, zeolite, and amethystine quartzose crystals. See ARTHUR'S SEAT and EDINBURGH.

SALLYSBURGH, a post-office village in the parish of Shotts, Lanarkshire. It stands on the south road from Glasgow to Edinburgh. Population, 196. Houses, 39.

SALTBURN, a village in the parish of Rosskeen, Ross-shire. Population, 329. Houses, 82.

SALTCOATS, a post-town and seaport, in the parishes of Ardrossan and Stevenston, Ayrshire. It stands about the middle of the north-west side of the bay of Ayr, 1 mile east-south-east of Ardrossan, 4 south-west of Kilwinning, 7 west of Irvine, 13 north-west of Troon, 13 south-south-east of Largs, 14 west of Kilmarnock, 28 south-south-east of Greenock, 32 south-west of Glasgow, and 74 west-north-west of Edinburgh. Its site is low level ground, in the vicinity of sandy bluffs and flat expanses, but is relieved from dullness by the vicinity of a range of high ground in the north, and by the prospect, across the waters, of the splendid forms of Arran. The town itself, too, is less pleasant for its own sake than for the sake of its accessories. Many of its houses are plain one-storey buildings; large portions of its street-lines have merely a village character; and some parts of its outskirts, particularly on the shore, are mean. Recent improvements, indeed, have been made; some of the churches, one or two other public buildings, and a handsome spire on the town-house, produce a strong relieving effect; the near neighbourhood of the gay town of Ardrossan also is not a little pleasant; and the accommodations of Saltcoats itself, together with the character of its sea-beach, are such as to draw to it many families of the middle class for summer sea-bathing. The places of worship within it are the old church of Ardrossan, a Free church, and two United Presbyterian churches; and it has an interest also in the church of Stevenston, situated about a mile to the north-east. It has offices of the City of Glasgow bank, the Royal bank, and the Western bank. It has likewise a savings' bank, ten insurance agencies, a gas-light company, and a horticultural society. A weekly newspaper is published in it, called the Ardrossan and Saltcoats Herald.

Saltcoats was made a burgh of barony in the reign of James V.; but it soon lost its burghal character, and almost sank into extinction. It was originally a collection of clay-built cots, inhabited by poor persons who manufactured salt in small pans and kettles; and it thence obtained its name of Saltcoats. But it possessed only a fitful prosperity; and, about the year 1660, it had dwindled away to only four houses. Twenty-five years later, however, Sir Robert Cunningham, the proprietor of the whole parish of Stevenston, built several large saltpans at Saltcoats, placed the manufacture of salt here on an entirely new and advantageous footing, constructed here a harbour on a scale which the circumstances of the case rendered large and enterprising, and opened various coal-pits in the vicinity on a plan to render the new harbour a place of large export for coal. The decayed hamlet now suddenly burst into a considerable village; and the village thenceforth enlarged into a small town. The salt manufacture continued to flourish till the repeal of the duty on rock salt, and is not yet extinct. A magnesia work arose in connexion with the saltpans, and was the earliest establishment of its kind in Scotland. Ship-building has, at various periods, been vigorously conducted, but has been so fitful as alternately to rise into prominence and to sink into extinction. Rope-making, also, has been a fluctuating trade. Much attention, likewise, has been given to the distant herring-fishing, but very little to the domestic fishery. The commerce of the port has ceased for some years, having been absorbed by Ardrossan; but it is expected to revive. It consisted chiefly in the export of coals to Ireland, and was of such extent that the amount of local dues yielded by it was about £120 a-year. The harbour is a creek of the port of Irvine. A large proportion of the inhabitants are cotton weavers, in the employment of the manufacturers of Paisley and Glasgow. A fair for cattle, lambs, and pigs, is held on the last Thursday of May. The town has a station on the Ardrossan railway, and enjoys near access to the steamboat conveyances at Ardrossan harbour. A justice of peace court is held on the first Monday of every month. Population of the Ardrossan section of the town in 1841, 2,806; in 1851, 2,904. Houses, 352. Population of the entire town in 1841, 4,238; in 1851, 4,338. Houses, 537.

SALTERNESS. See SOUTHERNESS.

SALTHOUSE-HEAD. See PETERHEAD.

SALTON, a parish, containing the post-office station of Salton, and the villages of East Salton and West Salton, in the western division of Haddingtonshire. It is bounded by Pencaitland, Gladsmuir, Haddington, Bolton, Humbie, and Ormiston. Its extreme length is 3¾ miles; its extreme breadth is nearly 3 miles; and its superficial extent is about 8 square miles. The highest ground is the Skimmer-hills, a broad-based and flattened elevation, situated nearly in the centre of the parish, and rising about 600 feet above sea-level. On the south-east and east this high ground is, in a certain degree, continued by low uplands; but on all other sides the surface falls gradually off to the boundaries, and becomes lost in levels of very slender altitude. A wood, which forms nearly a square 1½ mile deep, and is continuous with a forest of similar size in Humbie, occupies most of the hanging plain on the south. Salton-burn and the Tyne, the latter receiving the former on the south-west, circle round all the parish except the east, the Tyne twice or thrice deviating from the boundary. Limestone abounds, and is worked, and coal might probably be found. The soil is very various, chiefly a deep, rich clay, but also clayey loam, friable loam, and light sand. Except the area under wood, and about 150 acres in permanent pasture, the whole parish is arable. Nearly four-fifths of it belong to Fletcher of Salton, and the rest is distributed among three proprietors. The estimated value of raw produce in 1835 was £10,280. Assessed property in 1843, £5,030 16s. 5d.

The mansions are Salton-hall, the seat of Andrew Fletcher, Esq., and Herdmanston-house, the seat of Thomas Mansfield, Esq. The antiquities are the remains of an ancient camp in the south-west of the parish, and the remains of a chapel of the 13th century, now used as a burying-vault, in the park at Herdmanston. Salton is noted for having been the first place in Scotland in which pot-barley was manufactured, the first in Britain in which the weaving of hollands was established, the first in which a bleachfield of the British Linen company was formed, and one of the earliest in which a paper-mill and a starch-work were set up. It is associated also with the invention and improvement of some agricultural machines; but, with some trivial exceptions, of mere local import, it has long lost all its manufactories. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh, across the Lammermoors, to Dunse. The village of East Salton stands on that road, on the northern slope of the Skimmer-hills, 5½ miles south-west of Haddington, and 16 east-south-east of Edinburgh. The village of West Salton stands about a mile west of East Salton, on the western border of the parish, in the near vicinity of Saltonburn. Population of East Salton, 261. Houses, 59. Population of West Salton, 167. Houses, 41. Population of the parish in 1831, 786; in 1851, 697. Houses, 157.

This parish is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Fletcher of Salton. Stipend, £312 5s. 6d.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £20 fees, and £8 other emoluments. The parish church is an ancient Gothic cruciform building, renovated in 1805, adorned with a handsome modern spire, and containing about 400 sittings. There is a Free church for Salton and Bolton; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £146 6s. 6½d. There is an endowed school in West Salton. The ancient church of Salton was given by Hugh de Morville, in the reign of David, to the monks of Dryburgh, and continued, with slight interruptions, to belong to them till the Reformation; and afterwards it was, for a brief period, identified with the fates of the short-lived bishopric of Edinburgh. The manor of Salton belonged to the Morvilles and their successors, the Lords of Galloway, till forfeited during the wars of the succession, but was divided by them, and partially alienated; and in the reign of Alexander III. it belonged to William de Abernethy, and the progenitor of the noble family of Fraser, who acquired from it, in 1455, the title of Lord Salton, and whose present representative is the sixteenth Lord Salton, and owns the seats of Philorth-castle and Memsie-house in Aberdeenshire, and Ness-cottage in Inverness-shire. The estate was acquired in 1643 by Sir Andrew Fletcher. But while it was yet in the possession of the Morvilles, the part of it which forms the lands of Herdmanston was given by Richard Morville to Henry de St. Clair, the ancestor of the Lords Sinclair of Herdmanston. Among the ministers of Salton were the celebrated Burnet, who became bishop of Salisbury, and Patrick Scougall, who became bishop of Aberdeen; and among distinguished natives were Andrew Fletcher, the statesman, who benefited his country in the departments of agriculture and manufacture, Dr. Andrew Fletcher, who became Lord Milton and Lord-justice-clerk, and Henry Scougall, the author of the well-known treatise, 'The Life of God in the Soul of Man.'

SALTPAN. See Leswalt.

SALTPANS, a village in the parish of Campbelton, Argyleshire. It stands at the extremity of a headland flanking Machrihanish-bay, 5 miles from Campbelton. It took its name from a salt-work which has long been extinct; and it is now inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

SALT-PRESTON. See Prestonpans.

SALTSIDE. See Dundee.

SAMPHREY, an island in the parish of Mid and South Yell, in Shetland. It lies about 1½ mile south of the south-western extremity of the island of Yell; and it has an extreme length southward of about 2½ miles, and a mean breadth of about 1½ mile. Population in 1851, 30. Houses, 6.

SAMSON'S RIBS. See Duddingston.

SAMUEL'S CAVE. See Kilmalie.

SAMUELSTON, a post-office village on the southern verge of the parish of Gladsmuir, Haddingtonshire. It stands on the left bank of the Tyne, 3½ miles south-west of Haddington, and 5½ east of Tranent. It is an irregular, straggling assemblage of small houses; dignified, in its way, by the presence of three farm-steads. It has a saw-mill and two corn-mills; and formerly possessed a somewhat large trade in meal. Population, 215. Houses, 57.

SANCHAR. See Sanquhar and Quivox (St.).

SAND. See Northmaven and Sandsting.

SANDA, a small island, belonging to the parish of Southend, in Argyleshire. It lies at the west side of the entrance of the frith of Clyde, 3¾ miles south-east of the nearest part of the peninsula of Kintyre, 6 east-south-east of the Mull of Kintyre, and 9 south-south-west of Campbelton. It is about 1½ mile long, ½ a mile broad, and 500 acres in area. It consists of sandstone rock, and has a tumulated surface, with an extreme altitude of about 300 feet above sea-level. Moderately high cliffs form part of its shores; and one of these is pierced with a very large natural arch, and forms a very picturesque object. The island is covered with good grass, and is all disposed in sheep-walk, in the tenantcy of one farmer. Two islets, called Sheep-is e and Glanamar, lie on the north-east side of it, and are also clothed in good grass. A small, good, natural harbour lies between it and these islets, and is a place of shelter and rendezvous for the smaller sort of vessels which navigate the Clyde. This harbour was a common station of the Scandinavian fleets during the contests for the possession of Kintyre and the Hebrides. The island, in this connexion, was then called Avona Porticosa,—a name which it still retains, in the abbreviated form of Aven, among the Highlanders; but it figures, under its more proper name of Sanda, in the more ancient record of Adamnan's life of Columba. There are remains on it of an ancient chapel which was dedicated to Columba, and of a circumjacent cemetery which appears to have long possessed some superstitious celebrity. A dangerous rock, above a mile in circumference, and bearing the name of Pate son's rock, lies about 1½ mile east by south of Sanda; and, being always covered by flood tide, and visible at low water, it has endangered many a vessel. A lighthouse was erected on Sanda in 1850. It bears by compass from Pladda light W. by S. ⅝ W., distant 18 miles; from Paterson's rock buoy, W. by N. distant 1½ mile; from Ailsa Craig N.W. by W. ½ W., distant 16 miles; from Corsewall light N. by W. ¼ W., distant 22 miles; from the Maiden's rocks lights N.E. ¼ N., distant 21½ miles; from Fairhead in the county of Antrim E.S.E. ¼ E. distant 19½ miles; from the most northern point of Rathlin island S.E. by E. ⅛ E., distant 21 miles; and from the most southern point of the Mull of Kintyre, S.E. ⅝ E., distant 6 miles. The light is a fixed red light, shown in a south-westerly direction from N.W. ½ W. round to S.E. by E. ½ E.; and it is

elevated 165 feet above the level of the sea, but, being red, is not visible, even in the best conditions of the atmosphere, at a greater distance than about 5 leagues.

SANDA, or SANDAY, a small island in the Hebridean parish of Small Isles, Argyleshire. It lies on the east side of Canna, and may almost be viewed as constituting a portion of it, the two being united at low water by a beach of shell sand; and it extends eastward about 1¾ mile, with a mean breadth of about half-a-mile, and is distant 2½ miles from Rum. Its surface, at the end next Canna, is low; but, towards Rum, it rises into gentle elevations, and terminates in abrupt cliffs, which are skirted with detached and considerable high masses of rock. Two rocks, called Dun-na-Feulan, or the 'Gull rocks,' and situated at a short distance from the cliffs, form some striking combinations with surrounding objects, and render the landscape in which they lie decidedly picturesque. They are of different magnitudes, but of apparently the same height, and do not seem to exceed 100 feet in altitude; and the smallest is thin in proportion to its height, and of a steeple-like form, while the other resembles a huge tower. When the soaring mountains of Rum are swathed in clouds, and the boisterous intervening sound is lashed into rage by a gale of wind, the 'Gull-rocks' are seen to a great advantage. A curious phenomenon, and one which specially invites the attention of geologists, is, that the steeple-like rock consists partly of conglomerate and partly of trap, divided from each other, not by a horizontal but by a vertical plane. The circumstance is the more curious, that the same substances are horizontally related to each other throughout Canna and every other part of Sanda. See CANNA.

SANDA, or SANDAY, one of the most considerable of the North Isles of Orkney. It contains a post-office station of its own name. It lies 2¼ miles north of Stronsay, 1½ mile east of Eday, 6¾ miles east of Westray, and 2½ miles south of North Ronaldshay. Its form is exceedingly irregular; and may, in a general view, be regarded as three large peninsulas and two small ones radiating from a common centre. Its length, from north-east to south-west, is 12 miles; but its mean breadth does not exceed 1½ mile; and its superficial extent is not more than 19 square miles. Excepting a hillocky ridge of 200 or 300 feet in altitude on its west side, the island is extremely flat. Its soil is everywhere light and sandy, and, when well-manured with seaweed, produces as good crops as any which are raised in Orkney. The principal harbours are Kettletoft on the south-east side of the island, and Otterswick on the north-east, both commodious and pretty safe. See the article OTTERSWICK BAY. A number of small lakes, the largest about 2¼ miles in circumference, and two or three others not much inferior to this, occur in various parts of the island, particularly in the north. On the promontory of Elsness, which projects to the south, and commands an extensive sea view, are upwards of twenty vitrified cairns, supposed by Dr. Hibbert to have been signal stations of the Norsemen for communicating with their fleets in the sound. The other antiquities of the island are the ruins of one or two ancient chapels, and of some considerable Picts' houses. Sanda is ecclesiastically divided into Lady parish in the east, and the united parish of Cross and Burness on the west. See the articles LADY, BURNESS, and CROSS. Population in 1831, 1,839; in 1851, 2004. Houses, 399.

SANDBANK, a post-office station in the parish of Dunoon, Argyleshire. See DUNOON.

SANDEEL-BAY. See SANDY-BAY.

SANDEND, a fishing-village and small sea-port in the parish of Fordyce, Banffshire. It is situated to the south-east of Crathie-point, and 2½ miles west-north-west of Portsoy. Population, 243.

SANDERA, an island in the Hebridean parish of Barra, Inverness-shire. It lies 3¼ miles south-west of the island of Barra, 2½ miles north-east of Pabba, and ¾ of a mile south of Vatersa; and is separated from the last by a strait, called the Sound of Sandera. Though indented in outline, it is not far from being circular, with a diameter of 1½ mile. The island consists of a single hill of gneiss, and attains an elevation of about 800 feet. Though, to a certain extent, sheltered from the western swell by the islets Fladda and Linga, at 1 and 1¾ mile's distance, it is so extensively covered with drifted calcareous sand as to present the appearance, at some furlongs or miles' distance, of being sheeted with snow. A very large Danish dun occurs on its east coast. Population, 10.

SANDFORD, a village in the parish of Stonehouse, Lanarkshire. Population, 116. Houses, 29.

SANDFORD, Aberdeenshire. See PETERHEAD.

SANDHAVEN, a fishing-village and small sea-port in the parish of Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire. The village is of modern erection; and the harbour is of easy access for vessels and fishing boats, and is safe, commodious, and free of dues for every thing connected with the fishing.

SANDHEAD, a post-office village, and a small sea-port, in the parish of Stoneykirk, Wigtonshire. The harbour is a natural one, consisting of a small bay, and affording anchorage for lime and coal sloops. Population, 140. Houses, 31.

SAND ISLAND, a pastoral islet, adjacent to Inniskenneth, in the Mull Hebrides.

SAND ISLAND, Perthshire. See PERTH.

SAND LOCH, a lake of about 15 acres, in the parish of Slains, Aberdeenshire.

SAND LOCH, Dumfries-shire. See DUMFRIES.

SAND-LODGE. See DUNROSSNESS.

SANDNESS, a district in the mainland part of the parish of Walls, in Shetland. It contains a post-office station of its own name; which, however, is more commonly called Sannes. It lies on the west side of the mainland, and on the south coast of St. Magnus bay. The headland of Sandness, whence the district has its name, flanks the south side of the entrance of Papa-sound.

SANDSIDE-BAY. See REAY.

SANDSOUND. See LERWICK.

SANDSTING AND AITHSTING, an united parish in Shetland. It comprehends a district near the middle of the mainland, the inhabited islands of Vementry and Papa-Little, and seven pastoral islets of the kind called holms. Its post-town is Lerwick, about 16 miles to the south-east. The mainland district is bounded by the Atlantic ocean, by the parish of Walls, by an inlet of St. Magnus' bay, and by the parishes of Delting and Tingwall. Its length south-south-eastward is 10 miles; and its greatest breadth is 8 miles. The surface is almost everywhere hillocky, neither attaining any considerable elevation, nor admitting any noticeable extent of plain. The rising grounds in the west are generally green, on a mossy soil, with little pasturage in winter; those in the north are dry and rocky, with small ling heath, and fine sweet grass; and those in the central districts are covered with a deep moss, and plentifully produce short bushy heath, and coarse kinds of grass. The cultivated ground, amounting to 777 merks, lies generally along the shores. The parish is everywhere intersected by long narrow bays, called voes or friths; and the pasture in the ness or

peninsula formed by two voes is generally good. The coast on the west side is rocky and bold, and is perforated by many caves, the resorts of wild pigeons; and, in all parts, it produces abundance of sea-weed for manure. There are upwards of 130 fresh-water lakes, some of considerable size, and many verdant or muddy at the bottom. The principal landowners are the Earl of Zetland, Grierson of Quendale, Scott of Scalloway, Umphray of Reawick, Greig of Garderhouse, and Gifford of Busta; and there are thirteen others. The mansions are Sand-house, Reawick, and Garderhouse. The antiquities are three or four Scandinavian burghs, several standing-stones, and a number of tumuli. Population in 1831, 2,194; in 1851, 2,603. Houses, 431. Assessed property in 1843, £20.

This parish is in the presbytery of Olnafirth, and synod of Shetland. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £9. Schoolmaster's salary, £26, with £1 10s. fees, and £2 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1780, and repaired in 1824, and contains 654 sittings. There were formerly churches at Sand and Twatt; and there are still burying-grounds at these places, and at West Skeld, Gruting, and Aith. There is an Independent chapel at Sand, built in 1833, and containing 120 sittings. There is also in the parish a Methodist chapel. There are eight non-parochial schools, all supported extraneously, either by public bodies or by private subscription.

SANDWICK, a parish on the west coast of the mainland of Orkney. Its post-town is Stromness, about 5 miles to the south. It is bounded by the Atlantic ocean, and by the parishes of Birsay, Harray, Stennis, and Stromness. Its length south-south-eastward is 7½ miles; its greatest breadth is 4½ miles; and its area is about 15 square miles. Except at Sandwick-bay—which is only about ½ a mile wide—the whole coast is bold and high, rising sheer up from the sea to an altitude of from 100 to 250 feet. In the interior are two or three small lochs; and along the eastern and the southern boundary stretches the whole length of the loch of Stennis: see that article. Along the craggy cliffs of the coast are found causeways or horizontal strata of stones, bearing various irregular and curious figures, the work of Nature, and the effect of time. The general surface of the parish is much diversified, and comprises a considerable extent of hilly ground, rising in some places to an altitude of between 300 and 400 feet, yet has a larger proportion of flat and arable land than the contiguous parishes. Its rocks are traps, sandstones, flagstones, and granite. The soil is variously a light sand, a poor clay, a rich loam, and a much diversified mixture of the three. About one-third of the parish belongs to Watt of Breckness, a large part belongs to R. Clouston, Esq., and the rest is distributed among nearly seventy proprietors. On the coast, close by the shore, stand the ruins of a large building, called the castle of Sunsgar. Other antiquities are five or six Scandinavian burghs, a cromlech, some standing-stones, several vitrified cairns, a great number of tumuli, and one or two ruinous old chapels. Population in 1831, 973; in 1851, 1,107. Houses, 231. Assessed property in 1815, £224.

This parish is in the presbytery of Cairston, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £158 16s. 3d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with fees. The parish church was built in 1836, and contains 564 sittings. There is a Free church for Sandwick and Harray; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £84 5s. 3d. There is an United Presbyterian church in Sandwick, which was built in 1828, and has an attendance of 260. There is also an Independent chapel, which was built in 1824. There are a large non-parochial school and a parochial library. Sandwick was erected into a parish so late as 1832, and was previously a part of the parish of Stromness.

SANDWICK, a quoad sacra parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the southern part of the mainland of Shetland. It belongs quoad civilia to Dunrossness, and lies between Dunrossness-proper and Coningsburgh, about 14 miles south-south-west of Lerwick. Its parish church is a government one, built in 1807, and containing 564 sittings. It has also an Independent chapel, a Methodist chapel, a parochial school, and a parochial library.

SANDWICK, a suburb of the town of Stornoway, in Lewis.

SANDWOOD, a rivulet, a lake, and a small bay on the mutual border of the parishes of Durness and Edderachillis, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire.

SANDY BAY, or Sandeel-Bay, a small bay in the parish of Port-Patrick, Wigtonshire. It takes its name from the character of its beach, but is also called Portmurray. In the rocky side of it, above tide-mark, is a cave which tradition asserts to have been inhabited by a hermit.

SANDYFORD, a suburb of Glasgow, on the road to Dumbarton, new, elegant, and rapidly extending. See Glasgow.

SANDYFORD-BURN, a rivulet of the parish of Muiravonside, in Stirlingshire.

SANDYGOE, a small bay, with steep rocky sides, in the parish of Wick, Caithness-shire.

SANDY ISLE. See Sanda, Argyleshire.

SANDYKNOWE. See Smallholm.

SANEG. See Islay.

SANNES. See Sandness.

SANNOX, various objects and localities on the north-east side of the island of Arran. The streams, South Sannox and North Sannox, though each not more than 4 miles in length of run, are the largest running waters on the east side of the island, and traverse singularly grand and impressive scenery. Glensannox, the vale of the South Sannox, wends close round the north skirt of Goatfell, and is peculiarly noted for the sublimity of its landscape. See Glensannox. The streamlets are little more than half-a-mile asunder at their mouth; and both have in their channels extensive veins of a pure sulphate of barytes. These cross the impetuous mountain-torrent that collects the waters of this wild glen; and two of them have been wrought on both sides of the stream. From them a large quantity of a very pure, crystalline, translucent sulphate, is extracted; and by sorting, washing, crushing, grinding, moulding, and drying, the spar becomes a pigment variously blue, yellow, and green, of different shades. Three farms along the coast have the names respectively of South, Mid, and North Sannox. A church, dedicated to St. Michael, anciently stood at South Sannox, and is commemorated by its burying-ground, which continues to be in use, and by a rude image of its patron saint placed in the wall of the cemetery. In the vicinity is a monumental standing-stone.

SANQUHAR, a parish, containing the post-town of Sanquhar, the post-town of Wanlockhead, and the village of Crawickmill, in the upper part of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. It extends from side to side of the district which Dumfries-shire projects between Ayrshire and Lanarkshire. It is bounded by Ayrshire, Kirkconnel, Lanarkshire, Durrisdeer, and Penpont. Its length north-eastward is 11 miles; its greatest breadth is 5 miles; and its area is about 61¼ square miles. The vale of the Nith

goes across it in a south-westerly direction, cutting it into two nearly equal parts; and is here a mimic strath of considerable beauty, flanked by hill-screens which are cleft by little transverse vales, bringing down tributes to the Nith. The rest of the surface is variously hilly and mountainous, partly green and partly heathy, exhibiting great diversity of upland character and mountain contour. One range of watershed extends along the boundary with Ayrshire, and culminates on Blacklarg-hill, at an altitude of 2,890 feet above sea-level. Another range of watershed extends along the boundary with Lanarkshire, and comprises there the loftiest of the Lowthers, with an altitude of 3,130 feet. The principal streams, besides the Nith, are the Crawick, the Wanlock, the Minnick, the Euchan and the Kello. The rocks of the mountains are nearly all of the silurian class. A coalfield, stated variously at 6 miles in length and ½ a mile in medium breadth, and at about 7 miles in length and 2½ in breadth, lies along the Nith, with the river above its centre, and is supposed to be a wing of the great field of Ayrshire. Extensive lead-mines are worked at Wanlockhead; and large coal-mines, as also quarries of sandstone and limestone are worked in the region of the coal-field. The soil in the vale of the Nith, and in the lower parts of some of the lateral vales, is in general dry and gravelly, and in some places loamy; but that in the other districts is for the most part clayey or mossy, much of it very wet, yet generally deep and well adapted for grazing. About 6,000 imperial acres are in tillage; about 31,300 are pastoral or waste; and about 735 are under wood. The principal landowners are the Duke of Buccleuch and Veitch of Elliock. The estimated value of raw produce in 1835, inclusive of £11,015 for coals, quarries, and lead, was £25,408. Assessed property in 1843, £9,597 15s. 9d. Elliock-house, notable as the birth-place of the Admirable Crichton, has been noticed in our article on Elliock. Castle-Gilmour, an old baronial residence in the moors, about 3 miles east of the town of Sanquhar, was removed to give place to a modern farm-house. The glens and moors of the mountains were the frequent retreat of the persecuted Covenanters. The parish is traversed, along the vale of the Nith, by the road from Glasgow to Dumfries, and by the Glasgow and South-Western railway; and it has a station on the latter 65½ miles from Glasgow. Population in 1831, 3,268; in 1851, 4,071. Houses, 637.

This parish is in the presbytery of Penpont, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £289 3s.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £888 2s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with considerable fees; and the schoolmaster is also session-clerk and registrar. The parish church was built in 1824, and contains 960 sittings. There is at Wanlockhead a chapel in connexion with the Established church, built a few years ago, and endowed by the Duke of Buccleuch. There is a Free church at Sanquhar, containing 500 sittings. There is also a Free church for Wanlockhead and Leadhills. There are two United Presbyterian places of worship at Sanquhar, the North and the South, with jointly about 1,100 sittings. There are also a Reformed Presbyterian church and a Baptist chapel. There are in the parish five non-parochial schools. Sanquhar was anciently a rectory; and, in the 15th century, it was made a prebend of the cathedral of Glasgow. Comprehended in the present parish, is a great part of the ancient parish of Kilbride or Kirkbride, annexed to it in 1732. The ruins and cemetery of Kilbride still exist near the Nith in the south-east of Sanquhar; and are associated with some stirring stories respecting the times of the Covenanters.

The Town of Sanquhar is a royal burgh and the largest seat of population in Upper Nithsdale. It stands on the left bank of the Nith, on the road from Glasgow to Dumfries, 13 miles north-west of Thornhill, 27 north-west of Dumfries, 32 east-south-east of Ayr, 34 south-east of Kilmarnock, 56 south-west by south of Edinburgh, and 56 by road, but 65½ by railway, south-south-east of Glasgow. It consists almost wholly of a single street, about ½ a mile in length, extending along the highway. The street is neither straight in line, uniform in breadth, nor regularly edificed, yet has a town-like appearance, and is not mean or unpleasant. On a rising ground, at its upper end, stands the parish church, a very handsome edifice with a square tower. This succeeded a building which was remarkable for its size and disproportion, and which, from some sculptured stones in its walls, was supposed to be of great antiquity. At an expansion of the High-street, a short way from its head, stands the town-hall, built at the expense of the last Duke of Queensberry, and decorated with a tower and clock. On a steep bank, overlooking the Nith, about a furlong from the foot of the town, stands the picturesque ruin of Sanquhar-castle. This seems to have been a strong quadrangular structure, with towers at the angles. On the north side was a deep fosse provided with a drawbridge; on the west were gardens, whose site still retains traces of a fish-pond; on another side was a spacious deer-park; and at a short distance on the south is the moat on whose summit the barons wielded, in juridical form, their feudal powers of sovereignty.

Either the castle, or some fortified predecessor on its site, seems to have given origin, as it certainly gave name, to the town; for 'Sanquhar,' originally and for centuries spelt 'Sancher,' or 'Sanchar,' is simply the Celtic *saen-caer*, 'an old fort.' The earliest proprietors of the castle and circumjacent lands, or Lords of Sanquhar, were the Roos, Roose, or Ross family, cadets of the Earls of Ross, Lords of the Isles. Isobel de Ross, the daughter and heiress of Robert de Ross, the last of the line, married William, the second son of Thomas, Lord of Crichton, who flourished in the reign of Robert Bruce. At this epoch, Richard Edgar, a descendant of Dunegal, the Gaelic chief who possessed Strathnith in the reign of David I., obtained possession of the castle and half of the barony. But the son of Isobel de Ross, and of William who became Lord of Crichton, appears to have eventually expelled the intruder, and regained the inheritance. The strength is also, amid some confusion of record and tradition, said to have been for some time in the possession of the English in the reign of Edward I., and to have been recaptured, with slaughter of its English garrison, by Sir William Douglas of Douglasdale. The Crichtons, at all events, became speedily and continuously the lords of the castle, and of the whole barony. Sir Robert Crichton, great-grandson of Isobel de Ross, was, in 1464, appointed by James III. hereditary sheriff of Dumfries-shire. In 1630, Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, who had a mortgage on the barony of Sanquhar, purchased the whole property—lands, lordship, and castle—which thence descended to his posterity and representatives, the Dukes of Queensberry and the Dukes of Buccleuch. The castle now became, for some period, the chief residence of the proud Drumlanrig Douglases. Even after William, the first Duke of Queensberry, built the magnificent palace of Drumlanrig, he spent but one night within its walls, and retired for the remainder of his

life to Sanquhar-castle. The old pile was forsaken, however, by the second Duke, and abandoned to utter neglect. Plunderers speedily thronged upon it, first to divest it of its leaden roof, next to use it as a quarry; and they soon left not a vestige of its ancient magnificence except its gaunt but venerable fragment of a ruin.

Sanquhar rose into considerable modern prosperity under the fostering care of the last Duke of Queensberry. His Grace, at an expense of £1,500, cut, for at least 21 miles across his estate, the great line of road which passes through the burgh between Dumfries and the central west of Scotland; he cut, at an expense of £600, a cross road which runs up the Minnick to Wanlockhead; he constructed, at the cost of £300, a road in the contiguous parish of Kirkconnel, leading up to a lime-work at Whitecleugh; and, jointly with the trustees for the encouragement of manufactures, he gave £40 a-year to be distributed among stocking-makers and other manufacturing artificers in the town and its vicinity. Wire-worked stockings and mittens, mostly party-coloured and very various in pattern, long formed a staple manufacture, and afforded a large number of the lower classes a comfortable support; but eventually this fell off, and dwindled away. The coal mines, situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, have long given much local employment. A carpet and tartan factory at Crawickmill, ½ a mile to the north-west, has long been conspicuous; and cotton handloom-weaving, together with dependencies on it, in the town itself, employs a good many hands. The number of looms at the period of the government enquiry in 1838 was 182. The town has offices of the British Linen company's bank and the Western bank. Fairs are held on the first Friday of February, old style, on the third Friday of April, on the first Friday of May, old style, on the Friday of June before Tarbolton, on the 17th of July if a Friday, or if not on the first Friday after, on the first Friday of August, old style, on the Friday in October before Falkirk tryst, on the first Friday of November, old style, and on the Friday in November before Mauchline.

Sanquhar was a burgh of barony from a very ancient but unascertained date, and was re-erected in 1484; and, at the instance of Robert Crichton, Lord of Sanquhar, it was, in 1598, by charter of James VI., constituted a royal burgh. The town-council consists of a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and four councillors. Municipal constituency in 1838, 55; in 1856, 38. The burgh property is very small. The corporation revenue in 1832 was £66; in 1856, £217. The town is lighted with gas. Sheriff small debt courts are held at regular periods. Sanquhar unites with Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Kirkcudbright in sending a member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency in 1838, 61; in 1856, 41. This town is famous for what is called the Sanquhar declaration,—a document affixed to its cross in June 1680 by a small party of armed Covenanters, with the celebrated Richard Cameron at their head, disowning allegiance to King Charles, and declaring war against him as a usurper and a tyrant. Population of the municipal burgh in 1831, 1,527; in 1851, 1,884. Houses, 282. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 2,381. Houses, 339. Annual value of real property in 1857, £2,154.

SANQUHAR-HOUSE. See Forres.

SARCLET, a fishing-village, 4½ miles south by west of Wick, Caithness-shire. A small cove, overhung by a bank which forms the site of the village, has, at considerable expense, been constructed into a good harbour for fishing-boats.

SARK (The), a small river in the extreme south-east of Dumfries-shire. It rises in two head-streams, the one from the north-west corner of Canobie, and the other from the north-west extremity of Half-Morton, and has a sinuous course of 10 or 11 miles in a southerly and a south-south-westerly direction to the head of the Solway frith. It, for 2½ miles, divides Half-Morton from Canobie; and afterwards, or over a distance of between 5 and 6 miles, it divides Scotland and England. Its sources lie among the lower declivities of the Eskdale hills; but by far the greater part of its course is across either a low and beautiful plain or along the skirts of the Solway-moss of Cumberland. During a comparatively dry summer the stream almost ceases to exist.

SARK (The Black), a rivulet in the south-east of Dumfries-shire, tributary to the Sark. It rises at Burnfoot-hill, near Sarkshiels, in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and flows south-eastward through that parish, and through Half-Morton and Gretna, to the Sark, ¾ of a mile above Springfield.

SARKFOOT, a small village and sea-port in the parish of Gretna, Dumfries-shire. It stands at the mouth of the Sark, 1½ mile south of Springfield and 8½ east of Annan. The harbour admits vessels of 120 tons.

SASSEN (The). See Fortingal.

SATURNESS. See Southerness.

SAUCHENSIDE. See Chesterhill.

SAUCHER, a village in the parish of Collace, Perthshire. Population, 68. Houses, 19.

SAUCHIE, a post-office village in the parish and county of Clackmannan. It stands contiguous to Newtonshaw: which see. It is inhabited principally by workers in the neighbouring coal-mines and ironworks. Here is a chapel of ease, which was built in 1841–2.

SAUCHIEBOG, one of the associated villages of Cambuslang in Lanarkshire. Population, 108. Houses, 19. See Cambuslang.

SAUCHIEBURN. See Marykirk and Ninian's (St.).

SAUCHIERIGG. See Falkirk.

SAUCHRIE. See Maybole.

SAUCHUE POINT, a bold projecting headland, and a bay, in the parish of Elie, Fifeshire. The headland consists of several kinds of eruptive rock, —greenstone, basalt, clinkstone, and tuff. The bay makes small indentation of the land comparatively to its breadth, and lies exposed to the south-east.

SAUGHS (Water of). See Esk (The North), Forfarshire.

SAUGHTON (New). See Cramond.

SAULSEAT, or Soulseat, an ancient parish and an abbey in the north of Wigtonshire. The parish was a vicarage under the monks of the abbey; and, about the middle of the 17th century, it was incorporated with Inch. Its ecclesiastical revenues are divided between the minister of Inch and the minister of Portpatrick. The abbey stood on a peninsula of Saulseat-loch, in the vicinity of the present manse of Inch. The building was in ruins in 1684, when Symson wrote his 'Description of Galloway;' and it is now commemorated only by a few crushed and melancholy remains. An extensive burying-ground which seems to have surrounded it, and which is still partially in use, contains some curious though no very ancient monumental inscriptions. The abbey was founded, in the 12th century, by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, for Premonstratensian monks. It had its name, as Symson thinks, either from being arrogantly described as 'Sedes Animarum,' or from having had a person of the name of Saul as its first abbot, and so being 'Sedes Saulis.' Chalmers says, "It was the mother of the more celebrated and opulent

priory of Whithorn, as well as the abbey of Holywood, both of which were planted by monks of the same order. It appears to have been the original establishment of the Premonstratensian monks in Scotland; and the abbots of Soulseat were the superiors of that order in this kingdom." Its abbacy was one of the few in Scotland, the appointment of which remained with the King, and could not be disposed of or controlled by the Pope. The abbey never rose to any eminence nor ever figured conspicuously in history. In 1568 its abbot, along with some of the most distinguished men of the kingdom, subscribed a bond obliging themselves to defend Queen Mary.

SAVOCH. See DEER (NEW).

SAVOCH-BURN, a brook running on the boundary between the parishes of Crimond and Lonmay, in Aberdeenshire.

SAXAFORTH. See UNST.

SAXONIA. See LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

SCADDENS (LOCH), a lake of 14 acres, in the parish of Avoch, Ross-shire.

SCALLOWAY, a sea-port village in the parish of Tingwall, Shetland. It stands at the head of Scalloway-bay, on the west coast of the mainland, 6 miles west-south-west of Lerwick. The cottages are of a better description than most in the northern islands; and, arranged round a fine semicircular sweep of bay, they combine with the sea-scene in front, and the old castellated mansion of Scalloway towering above them in the rear, to form a picturesque landscape. The harbour is naturally good, and is supposed to have, in its relative position to the castle, given to the locality the name of Scalloway, or 'the roadstead beside the mansion,'—*Scalla* signifying a mansion, and *vie*, transmuted into *way*, a roadstead. The village was anciently a burgh, and the capital of Shetland. Though Mr. Scott of Scalloway is now the only gentleman of property residing in it, most of the great Shetland landowners, within eighty or ninety years ago, had residences here. The great bulk of the present population are fishermen and their families. A large quay, warehouses, and a cooperage were erected, a good number of years ago, for the accommodation of the fisheries. A small Independent chapel was built at Scalloway in 1838; and a handsome church in connexion with the Establishment was built in 1842. Population of the village, 405. Houses, 62.

Scalloway castle, situated above the village, was built about the year 1600, by Patrick Stewart, the tyrannical Earl of Orkney. A previous mansion of the Earl, at Sumburgh, having given way in consequence of the sandiness of its foundation, the despot compelled the inhabitants, on pain of forfeiting their property, to find as many men as were required for speedily building a new castle, and to supply them gratuitously with provisions; and he superintended and matured the execution of his ignoble plan, by means of a military force. The castle, though now a mere shell, exhibits plentiful and distinct indications of its original condition. It is a structure of three stories, surmounted at each angle by a small handsome round turret. The windows are very large; but the principal door is quite disproportionate and even puny. The apartments, on the ground-floor, are an excellent kitchen and vaulted cellars, sending off a broad flight of ascending steps; and the apartments above are a spacious hall and suites of ordinary sized chambers.

SCALPA, an island, belonging to the parish of Strath, in the Skye district of Inverness-shire. It is separated from the east coast of Skye by Scalpa-sound, which, in many places, is not more than half-a-mile broad; and it lies off Loch-Ainort, and is 2 miles south of Raasay, 7 south-west of Applecross, and 8 west of Loch-Alsh. It is of an irregularly oval shape of $4\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and has the longer axis from north-west to south-east. Most of its area is occupied by a grassy mountain of uneven summit and rounded outline, displaying much bare rock, yet nowhere marked by asperities or wearing a barren aspect. The descent, in most places, but especially along the side which confronts Skye, comes down in smooth and gentle declivities to the sea; but, towards the north-east, it terminates in bold but not very high cliffs. The sound of Scalpa is a noted rendezvous of the herring-fleet; and it abounds in oysters, some of which, both fish and shell, are black, while others are of a dingy diluted blue colour. These oysters are supposed to be only a variety of the common species, and to derive their unwonted hue from the dark mud in which they breed. On the island are vestiges of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Francis, and conjectured to have been originally Culdean. Population in 1841, 90; in 1851, 79. Houses, 13.

SCALPA, or SCALPAY, an island in the Harris district of the Hebrides. It lies at the entrance of East Loch-Tarbet, half-a-mile from the northern, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the southern, headland. It measures nearly 3 miles in extreme length, and upwards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in extreme breadth; but is exceedingly indented, and cut into small peninsulas, by the sea. It is low and heath-clad; and consists of irregular protuberances of gneiss. A bed of serpentine, generally placed at a high angle, and often having a vertical position, traverses a promontory in the extreme east. On this promontory stands a lighthouse, built in 1788. Near the western extremity are two of the best natural harbours in the Hebrides. Population in 1841, 31; in 1851, 282. Houses, 48. The great increase of population between 1841 and 1851, was caused by the translation to Scalpa of the greater portion of the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands of Pabbay and Bernera.

SCALPA-FLOW, a large expanse of sea interspersed with land, in the southern parts of Orkney. Irrespective of lateral recesses and outlets, it measures about 15 miles in extreme length from north to south, 8 miles in mean breadth, and 45 or 47 miles in circumference. In a general view, it may be regarded as having Pomona on the north, Burray and South Ronaldshay on the east, the Pentland frith on the south, the conjoint island of Walls and Hoy on the west, and the small islands of Cava, Rysay, Pharay, Calf, Flota, Switha, and Hunda in its bosom. In the extreme north-west, it opens by Hoy-sound, 7 miles in length and 2 in mean breadth, to the Atlantic ocean; in the north-east, it opens by Holm-sound, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles by 2, to the German ocean; in the middle of the east side, it opens by Water-sound, 4 miles by $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, to the same ocean; and, in the south, it has the island of Swinna near the middle of the line where it becomes identified with the Pentland frith. This isle-begirt sea abounds, in its numerous recesses, with safe roadsteads and fine harbours. The chief is Longhope, in Walls, quite landlocked, capacious enough for the largest fleet, and possessing good anchorage and sufficient depth of water for the largest ship in the British navy; and others are Holm-sound, Floxa-sound, St. Margaret's-hope, and Panhope. The tide, at its entering Scalpa-Flow from the south-west, and through the sound of Hoy, flows with rapidity akin to its current through the Pentland frith; but it gradually slackens, till its motion becomes scarcely perceptible. At one part of the coast of Græmsay,

lying in the sound of Hoy, the current, in consequence of being intercepted by a reef of rocks, runs 9 hours in one direction, and 3 in the opposite.

SCALPA-SOUND. See Scalpa.

SCALPSAY-BAY, a bay on the west coast of the island of Bute. It penetrates the boundary between the parish of Kingarth and the parish of Rothesay; and is screened on the north side by a small promontory, called Ardscalpsay, 2 miles east-south-east of the south end of Inchmarnock.

SCAMMADALE (Loch). See Kilninver.

SCAR. See Kirkcolm.

SCARBA, an island in the Hebridean parish of Jura and Colonsay, Argyleshire. It lies 1½ mile north of the island of Jura, and 3½ miles west-north-west of Craignish point on the mainland. Its length is about 3 miles; and its greatest breadth is about the same; but its mean breadth is much less. Most of it consists of a single mountain of an oblong conoidal form, which towers aloft to the height of about 1,500 feet, and is conspicuous at a distance as much for its outline as for its altitude. The shores on the south, the west, and the north, are generally high, rocky, and precipitous; and, in some places, they consist of a perpendicular face or sheer fall of several hundred feet of the mountain. All these shores and the high grounds, wherever not quite naked, are for the most part covered with heath. But the east side of the island is eminently beautiful: it recedes in a semicircular curvature from the sea, so as to enclose a fine bay in a magnificent amphitheatre; it rises up along the sea-board with an uniform and quite practicable acclivity; it has a subsidiary and comparatively low ridge of rising ground along the skirt of the interior mountain; it is sheeted over with verdure and with natural woods, occasionally interrupted by projecting rocks; and in all the magnificent sweep of its recess from the bay, it commands a view of the variegated and intricate channel of the Slate islands, with the sound of Oban, and the distant ranges of mountains that extend from Ben-Cruachan to Ben-Nevis. Quartz rock, dipping toward the east in angles of 40 or 50 degrees, forms the principal body of the mountain; but it alternates with and passes into micaceous schist; and both it and the varieties which the intermixture with it of the micaceous schist produces, alternate with clay-slate.

SCARE (Big and Little). See Luce-Bay.

SCARFSKERRY. See Pentland Frith.

SCARNOSE, a bold precipitous headland, screening the western side of Cullen bay, in Banffshire.

SCARP, an island in the Hebridean parish of Harris, Inverness-shire. It lies ½ a mile north-west of the nearest part of the island of Harris-proper. Its length north-westward is about 3 miles; and its breadth is about 2 miles. It consists chiefly of one mountain of gneiss-rock, with little soil, and rising to an altitude of about 1,000 feet above sea-level. Population in 1841, 129; in 1851, 145. Houses, 25.

SCARR (The), a rivulet of Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. It rises within ½ a mile of a point where the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Ayr meet, and flows south-eastward to the Nith, ⅔ of a mile below Keir church. Excepting over 1½ mile before falling into the Nith, its entire course is in the interior and along the boundary of Penpont: which see.

SCARSBURGH. See Jedburgh.

SCARSCOCK, the portion of the great central mountain-range of Scotland, which separates the south-west of Braemar in Aberdeenshire from Athole in Perthshire. The chief summits rise to an altitude of 3,500 feet above sea-level.

SCARVAY, a pastoral islet in the sound of Harris, 3½ miles west of Aird-Rhenish in the island of Harris, Inverness-shire. Its circumference is about 1½ mile.

SCATAVAGH-BAY, an indentation of the sea on the east coast of Harris. It is 2¼ miles long, and, at the entrance, 1½ mile broad; it opens about a mile south of the entrance of East Loch-Tarbet; and it is partly sheltered seaward by an islet called Gresavagh.

SCATWELL, a beautiful pastoral valley, watered by the combined streams of the Meag and the Conon, in the parish of Contin, Ross-shire.

SCAUR, a village on the coast of the parish of Colvend, Kirkcudbrightshire. Ship-building was formerly carried on here, but has declined.

SCAVIG (Loch), a remarkable inlet of the sea, a scene of wild and dismal grandeur, on the west coast of Skye. It is about 4 miles both broad and long, and penetrates among the Cuchullin mountains. Its flanks are stupendous heights of bare rock, which shoot abruptly up from the bosom of the sea, and, being composed of hypersthene, have a singularly dark and metallic aspect. "But," says Dr. Macculloch, who brought this remarkable piece of scenery into notice, and is the fittest person to describe it, "it is impossible to convey any idea of this spot, which before my visit had never been seen by a stranger, and was indeed known to few even of the inhabitants of Skye. Scarcely any but the shepherds had trod these sequestered retreats, the dwelling of clouds and solitude; fit haunts for the poetical demons of the storm. Loch Scavig is inaccessible by land on the north side, and equally so on the south, to all but the active and practised mountaineer. The traveller whose object is picturesque beauty, should enter it from Strathaird. In this direction the view from the sea is extremely fine, the dark ridge of the Cuchullin, with all its spiry and serrated projections, flanked by the equally dark and lofty ridge of Blaven, forming a varied and rugged outline on the sky. On entering the bay, these summits disappear, as they retire below the high skirts of the hills which descend into the sea, varied by projecting points and rocky islets, and surrounding the spectator with a continuous surface of bare and brown rock, scarcely presenting a symptom of vegetation. The falling of a cascade, the deep dark green of the water, and the wheeling flight of the sea-birds that frequent this retired spot, are the only objects which vary the uniformity of colours and of character it everywhere displays. On landing, similar scenes meet the eye in every direction, no intruding object occurring to diminish the effect produced by the gloomy grandeur and savage aspect of the place." A long valley at the head of the bay, enclosing the fresh-water lake Corriskin, displays scenery of kindred character, accompanied with interesting associations. See Corriskin.

SCHELL. See Morebattle.

SCHICHALLION, an isolated mountain on the mutual border of the parishes of Fortingal and Dull, 4 miles south-east of Kinloch-Rannoch, Perthshire. Its altitude above sea-level is 3,564 feet. It is situated at the eastern entrance of the district of Rannoch, a little detached from the long ridge of 7 miles breadth at the base, and 3,000 feet or upwards in mean elevation, which divides Rannoch from the vales of Glenlyon and Fortingal; and, seen on entering the country by any approach from the Lowlands, it has a conspicuous and commanding appearance. Viewed from the north-west, it seems a cone; but viewed from the south or east, it is seen to be elongated, eastward and westward, to rest on a long narrow base, to rise gently at its east end, and to be steep on the west and on the south side. Its outline is,

on the whole, curvilinear, and has fewer angles and breaks than that of most of the monarch-heights of the Highlands. The view from its summit promises, *a priori*, to be magnificent; but, when actually seen, it greatly disappoints. The valley of the Tummel is sufficiently remote to appear trifling; Loch-Rannoch seems stript of its attractions, and sinks into comparative tameness; Glenlyon is shut out by the interposed mountain-range; and all else is a tumultuous sea of wild elevations, among which the eye traces few striking forms. Schichallion is known throughout the scientific world as the scene, in 1777, of curious observations by Dr. Maskelyne, astronomer-royal; and it afterwards acquired additional celebrity from the visit and notices first of Dr. Playfair, and next of Dr. Macculloch. The name, when etymologically written, is *Sith-chaillinn;* and is said to mean a detached hill, the resort of the fairy-queen.

SCLANDERS-BURN. See Denny.

SCOLTIE, a hill, about 800 feet high, in the parish of Strachan, Kincardineshire. It commands a brilliant view of the valley of the Dee, from the Grampians to the sea.

SCONCER. See Sconser.

SCONE, a parish in the Perth-proper district of Perthshire. It contains the post-office station of Scone, the town of New Scone, and the villages of Old Scone and Stormontfield. It is bounded by St. Martin's, Kilspindie, Kinfauns, Kinnoul, Perth, and Redgorton. Its length southward is about 4 miles; its greatest breadth is about 3 miles; and its area is somewhat upwards of 9 square miles. The river Tay runs along the western boundary, at first in a shallow and rapid stream, but afterwards in deep, placid, tide-stemmed volume. Two or three burns drain the interior to the Tay; and one of these, the Annaty, has several good waterfalls for machinery. An artificial canal from the Tay supplies water to the Stormontfield bleach-works and to barley-mills in the north-west. The surface of the parish rises, with a prevailingly slow and regular ascent, from the Tay to the eastern boundary; yet, it is now spread out in little levels, now dimpled into depressions, and not infrequently rolled or swollen into small hills of gradual and easy ascent. No rocks or precipices occur, except in the lips of quarries; and no abrupt breaks, or steep banks, except by the sides of the brooks. All the western district has a cultivated and highly-embellished appearance; much of the central and the eastern districts is thickly feathered with wood; and almost every spot, whether on the rising grounds or on the plains, luxuriates in the vegetation of either farm-crop, garden produce, or the forest. A grand feature in the west, which we shall afterwards more fully notice in connexion with Old Scone, is the mansion and pleasure-grounds of Scone palace. The predominant rocks of the parish are varieties of the old red sandstone, intersected by trap dykes; and both the sandstones and the trap are quarried. The soil, in some places, especially near the river, is a strong rich clay; in others, is light and gravelly; and in others, is a good loam. The principal landowners are the Earl of Mansfield and Macduff of Bonhard. There are likewise six other landowners, besides many feuars. The average rent of the arable land is about £2 10s. per Scotch acre. Assessed property in 1843, £9,599 10s. Two Druidical circles, each about 21 feet in diameter, and comprising nine stones at unequal distances, occur on the eastern border of the parish. The Roman road from the camp at Ardoch to the foot of the Grampians, traversed the parish from west to north-east. Vestiges of an oblong encampment, about 1,500 feet in circumference, and of a fortification called the Silver-castle, were discernible about 50 years ago on the margin of the Tay. Bonhard-house was recently built on the site of an old castle at Lower Springfield. The parish is traversed by the roads from Perth to Blairgowrie, Cupar-Angus, and Newtyle; and it has near access to the quays and the railway-depots of Perth. Population in 1831, 2,268; in 1851, 2,381. Houses, 418.

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £275 16s. 11d.; glebe, £55. Unappropriated teinds, £87 19s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £20 fees, and about £13 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1804, and enlarged in 1834, and contains 638 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 184; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £227 19s. 1½d. There is an United Presbyterian church, built in 1810, and containing 560 sittings. There are three non-parochial schools.

The Town of New Scone stands on the road from Perth to Blairgowrie, about a mile from the Tay, and nearly 2 miles north of Perth. Its site is a plain which, as compared to the tracts around it, except on the east, is high, and which finely combines airiness with shelter. The town consists for the most part of neat substantial houses; and it has a cleanly, agreeable, rural appearance. Almost all of it has been built since the commencement of the present century. Much is occupied by feuars, many of whom have subfeued their properties; and not a little of it originated in encouragements to feuing by several of the large neighbouring landowners. Population, 1,364. Houses, 334.

The Village of Old Scone is but a tiny pitiful representative of an ancient city. It has at present 18 houses and 69 inhabitants. But the ancient city which it represents competes in interest with the ancient fame of some of the largest extant old towns of Scotland. It stood in a hollow or recess of the grounds of the upward swell or gentle acclivity from the Tay, and looked out upon the river and upon the vale of Perth. Its distance from 'the fair city' was not more than two miles; very advantageously qualifying it, amid the cumbrous movements of a rude age, to hold a similar relation to Perth, the meeting-place of parliaments and the residence of courtiers and nobles, to that which Windsor now holds to London. During the middle ages of the Scottish monarchy, it shared with Dunfermline and other places the favour of being the residence of Scotland's kings; and, from an early age till a period succeeding the union of the Scottish and the English crowns, it was first regularly, and afterwards occasionally, the scene of the royal coronations. A celebrated stone, of many reputed virtues in a dark age, the subject of wildly romantic tales, an object of high antiquarian interest, and still an emblem of royal state, and part of the furniturings of a coronation at Westminster, was, in 834, brought hither from Dunstaffnage by Kenneth II., and flung a special imaginary magnificence over the place, till it was seized by Edward I. and carried away to England. All the Scottish princes who mounted the throne in the interval, or all from Kenneth II. till John Baliol, were attracted by the stone to receive their crown at Scone. Charles II., when on his expedition into Scotland, was, on January 1st, 1651, the subject of the last Scone coronation; and he made the occasion memorable by the facility with which he seemed to gulp down "the Solemn League and Covenant of Scotland," and the cool nonchalance with which he afterwards disgorged it in the face of a confiding people who had

hailed him as a "covenanted king." Scone must, previously to the transfer to it of the coronation-stone, have been, for some reason or reasons, a place of note, sufficiently distinguished by associations of historical interest or reputed sanctity or urban importance to win for itself a preference to all other localities as the retreat of kings and the place of deposit for the state's most highly prized relic. It is called by some writers the ancient capital of the Picts; but, whether called so in sheer fable, or in the way of fiction founded on fact, it most probably acquired its pristine fame as the seat of a Culdee establishment. An Augustinian abbey which rose on the ruins of the Culdee college, and brought the innovations of Romanism into the place of the less corrupted system of the followers of Columba, was founded in 1114 by Alexander I., and dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Michael. This abbey enclosed the famous stone of coronation, and witnessed the crowning of the later Scoto-Saxon kings. It possessed, at the Reformation, a rental of £1,140 6s. 6d. in money, besides a great amount of revenue in agricultural and fishery produce; and, in 1604, it was erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Sir David Murray, a cadet of the family of Tullibardine.

Both the abbey and the ancient palace were spoiled and burned at the Reformation, by a motley mob from Perth and Dundee, actuated, some by aversion to Popery, some by private resentment, and some by the hope of booty. The abbey wall is supposed, from traces which have been observed of its foundations, to have enclosed an area of 12 acres. A spot about 100 yards due east from the south-east corner of the present palace, is the site of the abbey church, now umbrageously covered with a clump of trees. Between 60 and 70 yards north of this spot is a mound or hillock, vulgarly called the Boot-hill, and more learnedly denominated Omnis Terra, or Every-man's-land. The common tradition concerning this eminence is, that, at the coronation of a king, all the barons or landowners who assisted, brought in their boots as much earth from their property as enabled every man, while standing on his own land, to see the king crowned; and that, after the ceremony, they emptied the earth from their boots on one spot, and in an increasingly accumulating heap, and thus made it both Boot-hill and Omnis Terra. Another tradition ascribes its formation to Kenneth, and affirms that he promulgated from it his edicts called the Macalpine laws. The Highlanders call it *Tom-a-mhoid*, 'the hill where justice is administered;' and *Boot-hill* may probably be a corruption of *Moot-hill* or *Moat-hill*, and may signify the hill of meeting,—the seat of judicial or baronial assemblage. The conventions of the nobles are said to have been anciently held on the eminence; and the barons of the kingdom, it is alleged, could receive investiture as lawfully by delivering earth and stone from it as by delivering them from their own lands. About the year 1624, when what remained of the old abbey church fell, David, the first Viscount of Stormont, built on the Boot-hill an elegant parish church. In the latter part of last century, the whole of this building, except the aisle, was thrown down. On the north wall of the aisle is a very stately marble monument, representing the interior of a chapel or oratory, and containing three statues, one of them as large as life, to the memory of David, first Viscount of Stormont; and, on the east wall, is an elegant monument of blue and white marble, containing in a niche a marble urn, with the embalmed heart of the deceased, to the memory of Lady Stormont, the first wife of the first Earl of Mansfield.

On ground which may or may not have been the site of the ancient royal palace, or of part of the buildings of the abbey, stands the modern palace of Scone, or Scone-house, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield, who represents the old family of Stormont. The edifice is in that style of architecture which prevailed about two centuries ago, and, though heavy and cumbrous, has more of a noble and venerable air than if it were one of the most finished modern buildings. Its length is 210 feet, and its breadth 105. The gallery, situated on the east side, ceiled with timber and arched, and decorated over the whole of one side with paintings representing the successive stages of a stag hunt, and introducing James VI. into every scene, is 140 feet in length. The house was visited by Queen Mary, King James VI., and Queen Victoria, and contains memorials of their visits. Queen Victoria slept in it in the night of 6th September, 1842, when on her progress from Dalkeith to Taymouth-castle. The view from the house to the west, embracing the gorgeous slope to the Tay on the foreground, the Tay itself, the town and vale and brilliant environs of Perth in the centre, and the encircling Grampians at the distance of 15 miles on the background, is one of the most charming which can well be imagined. Eastward of the house the grounds become a lavish profusion of shrubbery, nursery, garden, bower, and landscape embellishment. In the midst of this mass of gay vegetation stands the market cross of the ancient city of Scone,—a narrow upright stone, 13 feet high, ornamented at the top, and rising from an octagonal pedestal which rests on a quadrangular flight of steps.

SCONSER, a post-office hamlet and ferry-station on the east coast of Skye. It is situated on the south side of the entrance of Loch-Sligichan, 2½ miles south-west of the south end of the island of Raasay, 9 miles south-east of the village of Portree, and 25 miles from the ferry of Kyle-Rhea.

SCOONIE, a parish, containing the post-town of Leven, on the south coast of Fifeshire. It is bounded by the frith of Forth, and by the parishes of Markinch, Wemyss, Kennoway, Kettle, Cults, and Largo. Its length southward is about 4 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 2¾ miles. The river Leven traces its south-western boundary to the sea. The coast lies along the west side of Largo bay, has an extent of only about 1½ mile, and is everywhere flat and sandy. The surface inland rises with gentle ascent from the shore to the northern extremity. The highest ground has an altitude of about 700 feet above the level of the sea; and there are several heights and swells which command an extensive and very brilliant prospect of the frith of Forth and the Lothians. Beds of coal, of various thickness, lie beneath the whole parish, and were formerly worked. A bed of ochre, 4 feet thick, occurs in the estates of Durie and Aithernie. There are seven principal landowners. The chief mansions are those of Durie, Kilmux, and Monthrive. See the article DURIE. About 3,300 acres in the parish are in tillage; about 105 are uncultivated links; about 200 are in pasture; and about 250 are under wood. The estimated value of raw produce in 1836 was £14,050. Assessed property in 1843, £8,987 10s. 7d. There are various manufactures, but these have been noticed in our article on Leven. A battle is supposed to have been fought on the west border of the parish in ancient times, between the Scots and the Danes. About twenty stone coffins, together with other sepulchral remains, were found in 1821 inhumed on the top of a conical hill. The parish is traversed by the great south coast road of Fife, and commands

the conjoint termini of the Leven railway and the East of Fife railway. Population in 1831, 2,566; in 1851, 3,115. Houses, 509.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £270 16s. 7d.; glebe £20. Unappropriated teinds, £230 13s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with fees. The parish church was built in 1776, and enlarged in 1822, and contains 1,000 sittings. The remains of the former church stand about ¼ of a mile from Leven, and are used as the burying-vault of the Durie family. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 350; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £505 12s. 7d. There is an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of 260. There is also an Independent chapel. There are four non-parochial schools, and two public libraries. The ancient church of Scoonie was granted, about the end of the 11th century, by the Bishop of St. Andrews, to the priory of Loch-Leven.

SCOONIE-BURN, a hamlet in the parish of Scoonie, Fifeshire. Population, 30. See LEVEN.

SCORIDALE. See Orphir.

SCOTLANDWELL, a village in the parish of Portmoak, Kinross-shire. It stands at the south-west base of the West Lomond-hill, ¾ of a mile east of Loch-Leven, 1 mile south-east of Kinnesswood, and 5 miles south east of Milnathort. The parish-church of Portmoak stands on the skirts of the hill overlooking it. In the vicinity are some noted springs, whence the village is said, by some persons, to have received its name in the times of Cromwell. An hospital, designated Fons Scotiæ, however, was founded here, toward the middle of the 13th century, by William Malvoisine, bishop of St. Andrews, and was granted by his successor, David de Benham, to a community of Red friars. Some vestiges of the chapel of the monastery, and of the accompanying cemetery, amidst the gardens of the villagers, are the only remains of the establishment. Population of the village, 274. Houses 80.

SCOTSBURN. See LOGIE-EASTER.

SCOTSCRAIG. See FERRY-PORT-ON-CRAIG.

SCOTS DYKE (THE), an old ditch and embankment, about 4 miles in length, forming a part of the march-line between England and Scotland. It strikes off abruptly from the Esk, at a point about 4 miles north of Longtown, and runs west to the banks of the Sark, which flows southward to the Solway frith, and which, from the point of contact with the Scots Dyke, to its efflux in the Solway, forms the boundary of the two countries. The small district situated south of the Scots Dyke, and bounded on the east by the Esk and on the west by the Sark, used formerly to be known as the Debateable Land, and was claimed by both kingdoms.

SCOTSHOLE (THE). See MAXTON.

SCOTSTARVET. See CUPAR-FIFE.

SCOTSTOWN. See GOVAN, RENFREW, and RUTHERGLEN.

SCOTTISH CENTRAL RAILWAY, a railway, commencing in the south of Stirlingshire, proceeding northward by Bannockburn and Stirling to Dunblane, and going thence north-eastward to the city of Perth. Its south end has two forks, which converge at Larbert; the one connecting it to the south-west with the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway and with the Caledonian railway at the station of Greenhill, the other connecting it to the south-east with the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway at the station of Polmont. Its north end terminates at the general railway depot at Perth, and is connected there with the railways which diverge respectively down the Tay toward Dundee and through Stormont and Strathmore toward Forfar and Aberdeen. The Scottish Central railway is thus a portion of the great continuous system of railway-communication, in so far as railways have yet been formed, between the extremities of Great Britain. It also sends off a branch of 4½ miles in length from the vicinity of Larbert to Alloa, communicates at Stirling with the Stirling and Dunfermline railway leading into Fifeshire, and sends off from the vicinity of Blackford a branch of 9 miles in length to Crieff. The south forks, from Greenhill and Polmont, pass through interesting tracts of agricultural country, the latter by the Grahamston suburb of Falkirk, to their junction at Larbert. The main line thence traverses the coal-field of Bannockburn, has an elegant station at Stirling, crosses the Forth a short distance below the new Stirling bridge, runs along the flat ground by Corntown, crosses Allan-water near Keir bleach-field, and enters the Allan valley immediately above the village of Bridge-of-Allan. Passing through Kippenross-park by a tunnel 704 yards in length, it crosses the turnpike road through Dunblane close to the inn, passes between the cathedral and the river, and follows the course of the Allan to Kinbuck. From Kinbuck the valley opens out, and presents an even surface, as far as Greenloaning, where we cross the turnpike road to Perth by Crieff. The line then passes by the farm of Buttergask to the flat ground at Blackford, and, still keeping the course of the Allan, it reaches the summit near Gleneagles. It thence follows the course of Ruthven-water, through Kincardine-glen, as far as Smithy-haugh, then passes by Strathie, Masterfield, and Inverdunning, and crosses over the road from Dunning to Perth near Forteviot-bridge. Following the low ground below Condie and Rossie, it crosses the Earn near Dumbarney; and running parallel to the course of the great north road, and passing through Moncrieff-hill by a tunnel 990 yards in length, it terminates at the general railway centre in the vicinity of the South Inch of Perth. Its total length, exclusive of branches, or from Greenhill to Perth, is 45½ miles. The stations on the main line are Larbert, Bannockburn, Stirling, Bridge-of-Allan, Dunblane, Kinbuck, Greenloaning, Blackford, Auchterarder, Dunning, Forteviot, and Forgandenny. There is also a station for Grahamston on the fork to Polmont; and there are stations for Muthill and Highlandman on the Crieff branch. The Scottish Central railway is worked under one common directory with the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway.

SCOTTISH MIDLAND JUNCTION RAILWAY, a railway commencing at the city of Perth, going up the right bank of the Tay to Meikleour, and proceeding thence north-eastward up Strathmore, and into the centre of Forfarshire at the town of Forfar. It connects at its south end with the Scottish Central railway, and at its north end with the system of the Aberdeen railway, through the medium of the western part of the Arbroath and Forfar railway; so that, like the Scottish Central railway, it forms part of the continuous system of railway communication between the extremities of Great Britain. It emerges from Perth immediately behind the barracks; and it soon commands an admirable view of the city, with the hills which surround it, and the immediate banks of the Tay. A short way on, it passes, on the left, the printfields of Tulloch, and looks close, on the right, across the Tay, into the beautiful policies of Scone. It crosses the Almond, runs upon a long embankment, and reaches at 3¾ miles from Perth the station of Luncarty. A branch is at present in the course of formation from it up the Almond-valley to Methven; and another branch

was some time ago completed, deflecting at a point 6¼ miles from Perth north-north-westward to Dunkeld. The main line, in the vicinity of this point, passes the beautiful grounds of Stanley, and has a station for Stanley village. It thence proceeds 5 miles to Cargill station in the romantic neighbourhood of the confluence of the Tay and the Isla; and it crosses the former river, below the confluence, on a lofty and handsome viaduct. It now forsakes the Tay, and goes up the left side of the Isla. At 2 miles from Cargill it reaches the station of Woodside; and 4½ miles further the station of Cupar-Angus. A branch of 5 miles in length here goes off north-westward to Blairgowrie. The main line, at 5 miles beyond Cupar-Angus, reaches Meigle, and has there a junction station connecting it with the Newtyle railway, which proceeds south-eastward to Dundee. At 3 miles beyond Meigle is the station of Essie; at 3 miles further is the station of Glammis; a little beyond Glammis a branch goes off north-north-westward to Kirriemuir; and at 5½ miles beyond Glammis, or 32 miles from Perth, is the terminus at Forfar. There is not a tunnel on any part of this railway; nor are the cuttings, the embankments, or the viaducts, at all so expensive as on many other lines through similar tracts of country.

SCOTTISH NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY, an amalgamated system of railways, comprising the Scottish Midland Junction railway, the Arbroath and Forfar railway, and the Aberdeen railway, together with their connecting parts, and their several branches. The amalgamation was formed in the spring of 1856. All the parts of it will be found described in our articles on its three main lines.—the Scottish Midland, the Arbroath and Forfar, and the Aberdeen.

SCOUGAL. See WHITEKIRK.

SCOULAG-BAY, a small bay on the east coast of the parish of Kingarth and island of Bute.

SCOURIE, a post-office and sea-port village in the parish of Edderachyllis, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire. It stands on a small bay of its own name, at the west end of the road through Sutherlandshire, by Loch-Shin, from the Dornoch frith; and, by sea, is 9½ miles north-east by north of Ru-store, and 21 miles south of Cape Wrath. The township, except where it looks out upon the bay, is quite surrounded by an amphitheatre of rugged ledges of rock; and the land is comparatively verdant and arable, in fine contrast to the sterile and rocky surface of the mountain-screens. The bay of Scourie is only about a mile in length,—and opens upon the romantic island of Handa. In the 16th century a branch of the Mackays took possession of the south-western part of what came to be called Lord Reay's country, and, adopting Scourie as the seat and centre of their influence, assumed the designation of the Mackays of Scourie. One of this race was Lieutenant-general Hugh Mackay, the celebrated commander-in-chief in the reign of William and Mary. He was to have been ennobled by the title of Earl of Scourie, but lost favour at court through the intrigues of his rival, Mackenzie of Cromarty. Population of the village, 108. Houses, 19.

SCOUR-NA-LAPICH. See MONAR (LOCH).

SCRAADA (HOLES OF). See SHETLAND.

SCRABSTER, the upper or interior part of Thurso-bay, on the north coast of Caithness-shire. The anchorage in Scrabster-roadstead is under high cliffs in a westerly recess of the bay, and is good, and sufficiently screened from westerly winds. The entire bay, whose parts are respectively called Dunnet, Castletown, Murkle, Thurso, and Scrabster, is protected on the east side by Dunnet-head, and on the west side by Holburn-head, two of the boldest headlands on the North sea. In the centre of a crescent-formed bank which skirts the head of Scrabster-bay, and about half-a-mile west of Thurso, beautifully overlooking the sea, are the ruins, or rather the reduced vestiges, of Scrabster-castle, anciently a residence of the Bishops of Caithness, and afterwards a fortalice of the Crown. Enough of vestiges remain to indicate that the place was large and strong. In the 12th century John, Bishop of Caithness, was here tortured by the cutting out of his tongue and the pulling out of his eyes, and afterwards cruelly put to death.

SCRAPE, a mountain on the mutual border of the parishes of Manor and Drummelzier, in Peeblesshire. It is round-backed, consists of greywacke veined with quartz, has an altitude, above sea-level, of 2,800 feet, and commands an extensive and interesting prospect. Along its top are traces of a road which is supposed to have been Roman, and which probably connected the camp at Lyne with the great road from Carlisle up Annandale and down Lanarkshire.

SCRESORT (LOCH). See RUM.

SCRIDEN, a romantic declivity of the east side of the mountain of Goatfell, near Sannox, in the island of Arran. A prolonged and stupendous hanging file of loose masses of rock, confusedly and fantastically segregated, and looking a tremendous torrent of boulders, seems ready to overwhelm everything beneath in an apparently impending fall. "A large portion of the mountain," says Dr. Macculloch, "has fallen from above, strewing the long declivity with immense masses of fragments, which, in their progress, have covered the shore with ruins. The aspect and the combinations of these groups of broken rock are varied at every instant in proceeding along the shore; while in every point of view they are equally grand and equally picturesque. As the eye ranges along the steep descent on which they lie, the retiring aerial perspective seems almost to obscure the summit, confounding it with the sky; while the spectator can scarcely avoid making a hasty retreat from a torrent of rock which seems about to overwhelm him with its ruins, and which, even now, appears in all the activity of motion. They who have had the good fortune to witness the avalanche of a mountain of ice may perhaps imagine the effects of that, of which no phenomenon of less magnitude can convey an adequate conception."

SCROGGS. See DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

SCROGIEHILL, a village in the parish of Methven, Perthshire. Population, 118. Houses, 29.

SCUIR-EIGG. See EIGG.

SCUIRMORE. See RUM.

SCULOMY, a creek, affording shelter to a few fishing-boats, on the east side of the Kyle of Tongue, in Sutherlandshire.

SCUNT-BURN, a rivulet, abounding with trout and salmon, in the island of Harris, Inverness-shire.

SEABANK. See STEVENSTON.

SEABEGS. See FALKIRK.

SEACLIFF. See WHITEKIRK.

SEAFIELD, a hamlet and small port in the parish of Kinghorn, 1½ mile north of the town of Kinghorn, in Fifeshire. Here is sufficient depth of water for vessels of the largest class, at all states of the tide; and a harbour and pier could be here constructed, with good shelter from easterly winds, at a moderate expense. The depth of water in this harbour would be 11 feet at the lowest spring ebbs, and 28 feet at high water. In the neighbourhood stands Seafield-tower. See KINGHORN.

SEAFIELD, Edinburghshire. See LEITH.

SEAFIELD, Banffshire. See CULLEN.

SEAFORTH (Loch), a projection of the sea on the east coast of the island of Lewis. It is 6½ miles wide at the entrance, and, for 5½ miles, bears northwestward, and gradually diminishes to a breadth of ⅝ of a mile; it then bears 7½ miles northward, with a breadth varying between 2½ miles and ¼ of a mile, and embosoming in one place an island of its own name 1½ mile long; and it finally goes off from the head of the northward part in two arms westward and eastward, 1 mile and 2⅝ miles, with a mean breadth of probably 3 furlongs. Over 9 miles from its entrance, it divides Lewis from Harris; and over the rest of its length, it penetrates the Lewis parish of Lochs. The mountains around its entrance rise to a great height, and, together with much grandeur of outline, form groups of highly-picturesque composition. In all the narrow or central and upper part, the loch, being environed with lofty ground, and forming a stupendous natural canal, is gloomy, sequestered, and silent; and in its lower part, though frequented by shipping, it is subject, from the clefts of the surrounding mountains, to sudden squalls and gusts, which render its anchorage not altogether safe. At a shoal, 3 or 4 miles above Seaforth island, the current of a spring tide runs at the rate of 8 miles an hour, and makes a noise which, in calm weather, can be heard at the distance of several miles. This shoal cannot be passed by boats except near high water.—Seaforth gave the title of Earl to a branch of the family of Mackenzie, created Baron Mackenzie of Kintail in 1609, and Earl of Seaforth in 1623. The earldom became attainted, in 1716, in the person of William, the fifth Earl.

SEAL-ISLAND. See Ellan-Na-Roan.

SEAL'S POOL. See Nigg, Ross-shire.

SEAMAB. See Muckart.

SEAMILL. See Kilbride (West).

SEAPARK. See Kinloss.

SEATON, or Seton, an ancient parish in Haddingtonshire. It was annexed, after the Reformation, to Tranent. Its church stood near Seaton-palace, the mansion of the noble family of Seaton, and was long a handsome Gothic edifice with a spire, but is now a squalid ruin. In 1493, George, Lord Seaton, erected it into a collegiate establishment for a provost, six prebendaries, two singing boys, and a clerk; and assigned for their support the tithes of the church, and various chaplainries which had been established in it by his ancestors. At various dates, other members of the family made additions to the edifice, multiplied its decorations, increased its wealth, and erected within it some sumptuous monuments. In 1544, the English invaders under the Earl of Hertford, while destroying Seaton castle, spoiled the church, and "tuk away the bellis and organis and other tursable thingis, and pat thame in thair schippis, and brint the tymber-wark within the said kirk." The edifice likewise suffered much amidst subsequent commotions.

Seaton-palace, built in the reign of James VI., and one of a class which excelled in taste and elegance any mansions which were built during the next three or four reigns, was esteemed, at the period, much the most magnificent house in Scotland. It had gardens and terrace walks which, as well as its apartments, were the delight of kings; and it consisted of two sides of a quadrangle, united by a rampart. When, in 1603, James VI. was on his way to take possession of his English crown, he met the funeral of the first Earl of Seaton, who had been one of the closest adherents of Mary, and who, along with two of his children, figures so conspicuously in Sir Walter Scott's tale of 'the Abbot;' and he halted his retinue, and seated himself on a part of the palace garden-wall till the funeral passed. In 1617, the same monarch, when revisiting his native kingdom, spent at Seaton his second night after crossing the Tweed; and, at a subsequent period, Charles I. and his court were entertained here, when on a progress through Scotland. No vestige of the palace now remains. Its ruins were removed about the year 1770, when the present modern castellated edifice was erected by Mackenzie of Portmore, the proprietor.

The ancestors of the Seaton family obtained, in the reign of William the Lion, a charter of the lands of Seaton, Winton, and Winchburgh. Alexander de Seaton, also, the nephew of Robert Bruce, obtained from his royal uncle the manor of Tranent, and other extensive possessions of the noble family of De Quincy, attainted by espousal of the cause of Edward. The Seatons became one of the richest and most influential families in Scotland, great in their own strength, and exalted by many noble and princely intermarriages. They were created Lords Seaton in the 14th century, and Earls of Winton and Lords Tranent in 1600; and they were attainted, in 1716, in the person of George, the fifth Earl, for his participation in the rebellion of the preceding year. Their titles are claimed by the Earl of Eglinton.

SEATOWN, a village in the parish and county of Nairn. Population, 80.

SEATOWN, Aberdeenshire. See Rosehearty.

SEATOWN, Banffshire. See Cullen.

SEATOWN, Perthshire. See Errol.

SEEDHILL. See Paisley.

SEGGIEDEN. See Kinfauns.

SEIL, an island belonging to the parish of Kilbrandon, in Argyleshire. It lies 4 miles south of Kerrera, and 6½ miles south-east of Mull. It is separated on the east by a very narrow strait from the mainland district of Nether Lorn; on the south by sounds of 2 or 3 furlongs broad from Torsa and Luing; and on the west by sounds of ¼ a mile and 1 mile in breadth from Easdale and Sheep Isle. It measures 4¼ miles in length from north to south, and 2½ miles in extreme breadth; but is much indented by the sea, and has a very irregular outline. Its surface is disposed in three parallel ridges, two intervening valleys, and a belt of plain along part of the shore. The northern ridge, which is the highest and most rugged, has an altitude of upwards of 800 feet, and presents to the sea on the north side of the island a series of naked precipices. The middle ridge is prolonged more decidedly than the former, and in a north-easterly direction; it does not acquire an elevation of more than 400 feet; and, though in many parts presenting faces of bare rock, it descends at each end to the sea in flat and verdant shores. The southern ridge is low and narrow; it extends from side to side of the island in the same direction as the former; it is distinguished, even at a distance, by its grey colour and its numerous protrusions of bare rock; and it is succeeded on the south-east by a flat shore, much indented, but verdant and fertile. Clay slate, in several varieties, constitutes the larger part of the island; but, in consequence of the immediate vicinity of the superior slate of Easdale, it is not very extensively worked. The soil, wherever the form of the ground admits of cultivation, is good. Several summits of the ridges command pleasant views of the intricate channels and numerous islands along the coast of Lorn, and of the distant mountains of Mull and Jura. The east side of the island, and the confronting land in Lorn, form, with the intervening strait, a series of very rich close landscapes. The strait somewhat resembles the famed Kyles of Bute, but is more isleted, more romantically narrow, and rifer

in those flexures of channel and projections of land which seem to prohibit farther progress. The shores, on the Seil side, now lofty and now low, are finely variegated with arable fields, green meadows, waving trees, and rugged rocks; and on the Lorn side, they are high, extensively sheeted with hanging wood, and romantically varied with ornamental culture, wood-embosomed cliffs, and sharply receding bays and creeks. The strait between these shores is at least 3 miles in length; and, over most of this distance, it rarely exceeds 200 yards in breadth, and in one place toward the north, contracts for a considerable way to a breadth of only 50 or 60 yards. The tidal stream, running with considerable velocity through this passage, generally wears the appearance of a great inland mountain river; and it betrays its marine connections only at low water when the rocks look up with a shaggy dress of seaweed. The water is sufficiently deep at half tide to admit the passage of the boats of the country; and across the narrowest part of the strait strides a bridge of one large arch, to maintain communication between the island and the mainland.

SEIRACH. See REAY.

SEISTER (LOCH). See DUNNET.

SELKIRK, a parish partly in Roxburghshire, but chiefly in Selkirkshire. It contains the post-town of Selkirk. It has an exceedingly irregular outline, and comprises two detached districts and a main body. The detached districts are of comparatively small importance, and lie within Roxburghshire, the one on the north, the other on the south, of the parish of Ashkirk. The main body is bounded by the parishes of Stow, Galashiels, Bowden, Lilliesleaf, Ashkirk, and Yarrow. Its length south-eastward is 7½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 7 miles. The Tweed runs on its northern boundary; the Yarrow runs on its south-western boundary; and the Ettrick runs nearly through its centre. These streams, throughout their connexion with it, are richly picturesque, and display much variety of feature. The surface of the parish is all of a hilly character; but from resting on a high base, and having a rolling and softly-featured contour, possesses much less of an upland appearance than many a district of not half its hilliness. The grounds on the east side of the Ettrick are all green, and may be called swells and undulations rather than hills. The heights between the Ettrick and the Tweed are heath-clad and lofty. Peatlaw and the Three Brethren cairn are the most elevated, and respectively rise 1,964 and 1,978 feet above sea-level, or 1,604 and 1,618 feet above the level of the Ettrick's bed at Selkirk. About 3,000 acres in the parish are in tillage; about 2,300 are pastoral or waste; and about 1,000 are under wood. The prevailing rocks are greywacke, greywacke-slate, and clay-slate. The soil, in general, is light and dry. The principal landowners are the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Polwarth, Pringle of Whytbank, Pringle of Broadmeadows, and four others. The estimated value of raw produce in 1833 was £10,681 15s. Assessed property in 1843, £15,691 11s. 4d. Real rental in 1857, £17,087 15s. 3d. The principal mansions are Bowhill, Haining, Sunderlandhall, and Broadmeadows. The principal objects of historical interest are Newark-castle, the scene of Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel;' Foulshiels, where Mungo Park, the African traveller, was born; Oakwood-tower, where the famous reputed wizard, Sir Michael Scott, resided; and Philiphaugh, a celebrated battle-field of the 17th century. See NEWARK-CASTLE and PHILIPHAUGH. The parish is well provided with roads, and has a branch of the North British railway from the town of Selkirk down the Ettrick toward Galashiels. Population of the Roxburgh part of the parish in 1831, 50; in 1851, 62. Houses, 11. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 2,833; in 1851, 4,347. Houses, 547.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Roxburgh. Stipend, £301 3s. 6d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £900 9s. 1d. The parish church was built in 1749, and repaired in 1829, and contains nearly 800 sittings. There is a Free church, containing 650 sittings; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £167 8s. 4d. There are two United Presbyterian churches, called the First and the West, the former containing 856 sittings, the latter 510. There is an Evangelical Union chapel, containing 150 sittings. There is also a Scottish Episcopalian chapel. The principal schools are a parochial school, a burgh school, and a charity school. Parochial schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £80 fees.

The earliest church known to record within the territory now constituting the parish of Selkirk was a chapel for the use of the King and his followers at the times of their hunting in Ettrick forest. This, in consequence of its being a place of worship for royalty, was called, in the rude Scoto-Saxon English of that period, Sele-chyrche, 'the great or the good church.' When the abbey—to be mentioned in our notice of the town—sprang into existence, and occasioned the erection of a new village under the name of Selkirk-Abbatis, and flung upon the old village the distinctive appellation of Selkirk-Regis, David I. gave his church, situated in the latter village, to the abbot, on condition of his acting as chaplain to the royal castle. In the ancient statement of the property of the monks of Kelso, the successors or representatives of the monks of Selkirk, they say that they had the church of Selkirk-Regis "in rectoria," and also the church of Selkirk-Abbatis "in rectoria," respectively worth £20 and £2 a-year. How long the two churches remained separate is not known; for, as distinct churches, they are forgotten by tradition, and exhibited only in recondite record; but they were probably conjoined at some period by the abbot, that he might pocket the proceeds requisite to support one of the curates. Among distinguished persons connected with the parish of Selkirk have been Andrew Pringle, Lord Alemoor, a lord of session in last century, distinguished for his learning and eloquence; Mungo Park, the African traveller; and the celebrated Sir Walter Scott, who was long sheriff of Selkirkshire.

SELKIRK, a post and market-town, a royal burgh, and the county town of Selkirkshire, stands on the road from Edinburgh to Carlisle, 6 miles south of Galashiels, 7 south-west of Melrose, 11 north-north-west of Hawick, 22 east-south-east of Peebles, and 36 by road, but 46 by railway, south-south-east of Edinburgh. It is an ancient town, greatly modernized. Its site is a rising-ground, 365 feet of altitude above sea-level, flanking a fine haugh on the right side of the Ettrick. Till the commencement of the present century, the town was all ill-built, irregular, and of mean appearance; and looked like a ten times repaired edifice, originally strong, and toughly tenacious of existence, yet quite time-worn, half-ruinous, nodding to decay, and threatened with desertion. But now it looks renovated, pleasant, and prosperous; it has a street or two entirely new and neatly edificed; it possesses many elegant private residences; it is adorned with several modern public pieces of architecture; and it exhibits much of the improvement and liveliness which result from spirited manufacture and successful enterprize. Its principal thoroughfare is the

market-place, a very spacious triangular area, of picturesque appearance, and affording large accommodation for fair and market. Most of its other streets converge in the market-place, directly or indirectly, giving the plan of the town, or at least that of all its main parts, a resemblance to the form of a crab. On the shortest side of the market-place stands the town-hall, a neat modern erection, winged with good houses whose ground-floors are disposed in large shops—surmounted by an elegant spire of 110 feet in height,—and arranged in the interior into apartments for the burgh and sheriff courts, and for public meetings, and a library. In the open area of the market-place stand a very conspicuous public well, embellished with the town-arms, and a monument erected by the county, in 1839, to the memory of Sir Walter Scott, comprising a pedestal 20 feet high with suitable inscriptions, and a statue about 7½ feet high, representing Sir Walter in his sheriff's gown. A curious ancient market-cross once stood in the area, but was long ago removed. The ancient tolbooth and the stalls of a flesh-market likewise stood in the area, but have also disappeared. The new prison stands in a new street leading down to the Ettrick, and has a slightly ornamental appearance. A large inn stands on one of the sides of the market-place, and has a spacious room for balls and public meetings.

A principal employment of the inhabitants of Selkirk, for a long period, was the making of thin or single-soled shoes. So dominant was this craft as to give the name of sutors to the whole body of burgesses. A song, familiar to most persons in the south of Scotland, has for its first verse:

"Up wi' the sutors o' Selkirk,
And down with the Earl of Hume!
And up wi' a' the braw lads
That sew the single-soled shoon!"

These words have been the subject of fifty times more literary controversy than they are worth; and —in the face, or with some critical explosion, of the facts, that there was no Earl of Home till the year 1604, and that the Selkirk burgess who performed the chief feat at Flodden was a weaver—they have been generally construed, by antiquaries who have commented on them, to refer to the poltroonery of Lord Hume on the one hand, and the bravery of the Selkirk shoemakers on the other, at the stern conflict of Flodden. The sutors, at all events, are said to have been so strong a body at the date of the conflict, that they monopolized the honours won by the united citizens on its field of fame; and they obviously could have acquired their conspicuousness in story, and their nominal possession of all the aggregate rights of burgess-ship, only by a remote and long-continued predominance of both numbers and craft. So important a body did they continue even down to the middle of last century, that, in 1745, when the magistrates of Edinburgh were commanded by the Highland army to furnish them with 6,000 pairs of shoes, they ordered first one third of the whole, and afterwards a few hundreds more, from the shoemakers of Selkirk, agreeing to pay for them a stipulated price. In 1832, however, there being then as anciently only five incorporated crafts in the burgh, the shoemakers numbered little more than one-half of the hammermen, numbered but a trifle more than the tailors, were exactly equal in number to the weavers, and were not three times the number of the fleshers; and since that time they have still further sunk in proportions, especially with reference to the weavers; so that the old rhyme is now true about them in a widely different sense from what it bore in former times:—

"Sutors ane, sutors twa,
Sutors in the Back Raw!"

The present staple manufacture of Selkirk is woollen goods,—tweeds, tartans, shawls, and kindred articles,—the same as those of Galashiels. This manufacture was introduced about the end of the year 1836, and has steadily and rapidly increased. It is carried on in large factories. The amount of capital employed in it is about £60,000; the annual amount of wages, £14,000; and the number of operatives, nearly 600. A small inkle-factory was of long continuance in the town, but at length became defunct. A small tan-work, about ½ a mile east of the town, is also of long standing. A small fulling-mill and some stocking-looms have likewise figured in the town's industry. There is a nursery at Thornichall. A weekly market is held on Wednesday. Hiring fairs are held on the 5th of April, on the 15th of July, and on the 31st of October. The town has an office of the British Linen Company's bank, an office of the Union bank, a savings' bank, and 19 insurance agencies. It has also a merchant company, a subscription library, a public news room, a mechanics' institute, with library and reading-room, a farmers' club, a forest club, a curling club, a bowling club, a cricket club, a choral society, a horticultural society, a cottagers' horticultural society, a gas company, a dispensary, a ladies' clothing association, a total abstinence society, and two charitable bequest funds. A newspaper, called the Southern Reporter, is published on the first Saturday of every month. Public railway conveyance is enjoyed several times a-day to Galashiels, and thence through all the system of the North British railway.

Selkirk is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 11 common councillors. Its constituency in 1833 was 110; in 1856, 81. Its corporation property was estimated in 1833 at £26,000; and its public debts then amounted to £16,088. Its corporation revenue in 1833 was £1,039; in 1856, £1,186. Police courts are held as occasion requires; and sheriff courts, both for ordinary purposes and for small debts, are held on every Wednesday and Friday during session. The burgh-boundaries are extensive, comprehending 2,399 acres of land lying without the town; and they remain unaltered by the municipal Reform act, the burgh having, as regards the elective franchise, been thrown into the county. Population in 1831, 1,880; in 1851, 3,314. Houses, 380. Annual value of real property in 1857, £7,808.

The Scoto-Saxon kings gave origin to Selkirk by establishing on its site a royal castle, of the character of a hunting-seat, for facilitating their sport in the surrounding woodlands. The castle, not being intended for martial purposes, was probably of light construction, ill suited to resist the buffetings of time; and, at any rate, cannot now be identified with any particular spot, and looms but dimly through the haze of record. A church which rose in its vicinity, and which was wanted both by the castle itself and by the infant town, gave, as we have seen, its name to the locality. In 1113, a colony of Tyronensian monks was settled near the castle and village; and remained there during 15 years of penitentiary trial. Radulphus—who conducted them to the spot—was the original abbot; and he was succeeded first by William, who is recollected by Fordoun,—and next, in 1124, by Herbert, who became the first abbot of Kelso, and rose to be bishop of Glasgow. In 1128, the monks, on account of inconvenient accommodation, were removed to Kelso; yet they afterwards continued to hold intimate connexion with their original seat. The distinction

between the new village of Selkirk-Abbatis, which rose around the abbey, and the old village of Selkirk-Regis, in the vicinity of the castle, speedily fell into disuse after the monks' removal. Some mills which David I. had at Selkirk, show that, while the chase was the main object of the royal residence, agriculture had made some progress in the vicinity of the town; and they remained royal property till at least the time of Robert Bruce. One mill belonged also to the monks, and afforded them no little profit after they became settled in Kelso. David I., after his accession in 1124, probably did not reside much at Selkirk; as he gave preference to Roxburgh, on account both of its greater security and its superior attractions. The castle of Selkirk was frequently inhabited by William the Lion, and was the place from which he granted and dated many of his charters. It was occasionally the home also of his son and his grandson, Alexander II. and Alexander III. But it ceased to be a royal residence before the accession of Robert I.; and, though long continuing to be a town of the king's demesne, it did not become a royal burgh till a much later period, probably not till the year 1535.

Selkirk does not appear to have sworn fealty to Edward I. of England; yet, during the wars of the succession, it was often granted to the successive partizans of the rival kings. One hundred of its male inhabitants, under their town-clerk, joined James IV. on his march to the field of Flodden. They fought stoutly; they all scorned to flee; they almost all fell in the field; and few of them returned with their gallant leader to the Forest. William Brydone, the town-clerk, and his successors in office, were, in guerdon and commemoration of his bravery, created knights by a charter of James V., which recites the valour of himself and of those he led; and 1,000 acres of the Forest, now worth about £1,500 a-year, and divided into a great number of small properties, was given by the monarch to the townsmen. So exasperated were the English at the distinguished resistance of the Selkirk band, in circumstances where the proudest of the land had lowered their swords, that they soon afterwards burnt the town; yet, in doing so, they only afforded James V. an opportunity of repeating his approbation of the burghers, in giving them timber from his forests, to replace what the fire destroyed. Tradition says, that when the few survivors of the 100 heroes were returning from Flodden, they found, by the side of Lady-Wood-Edge, the dead body of the wife of one of their fallen comrades, with a child sucking the breast; and that, in consequence, the town adopted, and still retains, as its armorial bearings, a female holding an infant, and seated on a sarcophagus, the Scottish lion in attendance, and a wood in the back-ground. Selkirk had also intimate connexion with the brief but decisive battle noticed in our article on Philiphaugh. It likewise was the scene of some skirmishing with foragers of the Highland army, in their progress toward England in 1745.

Selkirk gives the title of Earl to a branch of the ancient and once far-dominant house of Douglas, which, previous to the strong check which was given, in 1455, to its bold spirit and careering fortunes, had extensive possessions in the Forest. The first Earl of Selkirk was Lord William Douglas, the eldest of the first Marquis of Douglas' sons by his second wife; and he was raised to the earldom, in 1646, with the adjunct of Baron Daer and Shortcleugh. This nobleman married Ann, Duchess of Hamilton, and, in consequence, became the third Duke of Hamilton from the date of the dukedom's creation, and the first in the line or family of Douglas. His peerage of Earl of Selkirk became concealed for a time beneath his ducal bonnet; but afterwards descended, first to his third son, Lord Charles Douglas, and next to his younger son, Lord John Hamilton, Earl of Rutherglen. In 1744, Dunbar Hamilton of Baldoon, the grand-nephew of the third Earl, succeeded to the title; and, in 1799, he left the honours to his seventh son, Thomas. This, the fifth Earl, was the most distinguished of those who have yet inherited the title; and lives in a cheerful nook of history as the advocate of liberal views respecting emigration to British America, and the promoter of a British settlement on Prince Edward's Island. Dunbar James Douglas, the present Earl, and son of the fifth, succeeded in 1820. The chief seat of the family is at St. Mary's Isle in Kirkcudbrightshire.

SELKIRKSHIRE, an inland county in the south of Scotland. It lies near enough the boundary with England, and figures sufficiently in the history of ancient border warfare, to be reckoned a border district. It is bounded on the north-west by Peeblesshire; on the north by Peebles-shire and Edinburghshire; on the north-east, east, and south-east by Roxburghshire; on the south by Roxburghshire and Dumfries-shire; and on the west by Dumfriesshire and Peebles-shire. The boundary is formed by water-shedding lines of heights for 9 miles detachedly and very sinuously in the north; for 9 miles curvingly in the south; and for 22 miles continuously with the south line, and with little irregularity round the south-west corner, and along by far the greater part of the west. But elsewhere the boundary is exceedingly capricious and fitful as to its material, and often serrated, jagged, and almost pronged in outline, so as to be utterly bewildering to strangers, and almost perplexing to inhabitants interested in knowing it. The county lies between 55° 22′ 20″ and 55° 41′ 54″ north latitude; and between 2° 47′ 40″ and 3° 18′ 46″ longitude west from Greenwich. Its greatest length, from north-east to south-west, or from the confluence of the Tweed and the Gala to Micklewhinfell, overhanging the source of Ettrick-water, is 27 miles; and its greatest breadth, in a line at right angles with that between the above points, or from the place at which it is left by Glensax-burn on the north-west to Borthwick-brae on the south-east, is rather more than 17 miles. Its area is 266 square miles or 170,313 acres. A pendicle of the county lies detached on the east.

Excepting a very narrow portion on its eastern side, Selkirkshire is a continued series of heights, intersected by gullets, glens, and very narrow vales. Seen from any central or towering eminence which commands a view of most of its area, it appears a continuous sea of hills without one mark of life, one dwelling-place of man, upon its rudely rolling surface. Though situated in the centre of the Southern Highlands, all of it lies on a base of from 280 to nearly 800 feet above sea-level,—averaging probably a little more than 500. The mean altitude of the bed of its streams is thus only about one-half of the altitude of the vale of Badenoch on the Spey, or the large dreary plain of the Moor of Rannoch on the north-west limit of Perthshire. Very many of its heights are mountainous. Black-house hill rises above sea-level 2,370 feet; Windlestrae-law, 2,295; Minchmoor, 2,280; Ettrick-pen, 2,200; Lawknees, 1,990; Wardlaw-hill, 1,980; Hangingshaw-law, 1,980; Three-Brethren-Cairn, 1,978; Black-Andrew-hill, 1,966; Peat-law, 1,964; Old-Ettrick-hill, 1,860; and a great number between 1,000 and 1,800. These measurements, indeed, were made long ago, and have since been proved to be excessive; yet they are sufficiently near the truth to convey a fair idea of the loftiness of much of the surface. The


SELKIRK SHIRE
EDINBURGH SH.
PEEBLES SH.
DUMFRIES SH.
INDEX TO PARISHES
1 Ettrick
2 Galashiels
3 Part of Innerleithen
4 Do. Stow
5 Part of Selkirk
6 Do. Ashkirk
7 Roberton
8 Selkirk
9 Yarrow
British Miles
1 2 3 4 5

heights, on the whole, have a monotonous character, yet frequently display considerable variety; and, in the west, where they form the screens of St. Mary's Loch, the Loch of the Lowes, and the upper Yarrow, they rise in dark steep masses, of picturesque contour, frequently wreathing their heads in the clouds. The greater portion of the uplands, in all parts of the county, is covered with pleasant, good, pastoral sward; but some portions are clothed in heath, and a district in the south-east, between Borthwick and Ettrick waters, is principally a chaotic mixture of bog, moorland, and mountain tarn. The intersections of water-courses through the heights are rarely more in width than the merest glens; and, even along the course of the larger streams, seldom attain the expansion of valleys or even vales. But they abound in picturesqueness and romance; many of them are so well wooded with either coppice or plantation as to be really 'bushy dells;' and not a few are pleasingly or even picturesquely ramified with those abrupt ravines and hill-locked vales which are provincially called cleughs and hopes. Many of the houses of the county are situated 600 feet, and a few upwards of 1,000 feet, above sea-level.

The principal lakes of Selkirkshire are St. Mary's Loch and the Loch of the Lowes. Other lakes are numerous, but all small. The river Tweed has 10 miles of its beautiful course, generally in an easterly direction, through the north-eastern district of the county; and often gives the name of Tweedside to the picturesque, well-wooded, narrow vale which it here traverses. The Gala joins the Tweed at the point where the latter departs; and previously forms, for 3 miles, the boundary with Roxburghshire. The Ettrick, characteristically the river of the county, has its entire course of about 28 miles within it, and divides it from its south-west extremity north-eastward to the Tweed, 2 miles above the mouth of the Gala, into two not very unequal parts. The Yarrow, the chief tributary and at the same time the rival of the Ettrick, rises only 3 miles north-west of the latter's upper course, and flows parallel to it at about the same mean distance till within 3¼ miles of the Tweed, then debouches south-eastward to the Ettrick. These four streams—we need hardly remark —have been so celebrated in song as to draw to Selkirkshire, from the creativeness or at least the enthusiasm of poets, almost a fictitious splendour. The principal tributaries of the Tweed, within the county, are Gaithope-burn, Cadon-water, and the Gala on the left, and Glenkinnen-burn and the Ettrick on the right; of the Ettrick, are Tushielaw-burn and the Yarrow on the left, and Tima-water and Rankle-burn on the right; and of the Yarrow, are Kirkstead and Douglas burns on the left, and Altrive-burn on the right. Glensax-burn, a tributary of the Tweed in Peebles parish, drains a projection on the north-west. The Borthwick forms, for some miles, the boundary with Roxburghshire on the south-east. The Ale rises in the county, but soon departs into Roxburgh. The only cascade in Selkirkshire is one of 20 feet high, in the course of a rivulet in Roberton; yet romantic linns and rapids occur in the Ettrick and the Yarrow.

Selkirkshire, geognostically considered, appears to have been one vast bed of schistose transition-rocks, chiefly greywacke, with a basis of clay-slate; and, in the numerous intersections and cross-lines where it is worn down into ravine and glen, it exhibits on the confronting sides of the cuts stratum answering to stratum in a manner which beautifully exhibits the powerfully erosive yet undisturbing action of running water. The soil of the sheep-walks, owing generally to its lying on greywacke rock or gravel, is sound and dry; and even where it is clayey, or lies on clay or till, it is prevented from being hurtfully retentive, by the firm consistency of its surface, or the great steepness of its bed. Excepting in the extensive moor between Ettrick and Borthwick waters, and in a very few spots near the sides of streams and on the tops of mountains, marshy-grounds are unknown. Very little pure clay soil exists in the county; and where it occurs in mixture or as a substratum, it is generally found on the sides of hills nearly midway between their summit and their base. The soil of the arable grounds is light, dry, and easily managed; and in the few places where it lies on till, it is so drained by the declivity of the ground, that a little care in disposing the ridges carries off both the springs and the surface-water.

Agriculture, considering how rugged and seemingly how altogether pastoral the district is, has made singular achievements as to both the extent of area subjugated to the plough, and the degree of skill with which it is farmed. About 67 years ago, on a mistaken assumption which assigned to the county an area of about 181,000 acres, the lands were computed to be distributed into 169,650 acres of pasture, 9,300 acres of arable ground, 2,200 acres of plantation and coppice, and 1,250 acres of gardens and pleasure-grounds. According to the statistics of agriculture obtained in 1855, for the Board of Trade, by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the number of occupiers of land paying a yearly rent of £10 and upwards, exclusive of tenants of woods, owners of villas, feuars, householders, and the like, was 171; and the aggregate number of imperial acres cultivated by them was 11,134½. The distribution of the lands with reference to crops, was 116½ acres under wheat, 677 under barley, 2,963½ under oats, 7 under bere, ½ under beans, 32 under pease, 49 under vetches, 1,940 under turnips, 196¼ under potatoes, ¼ under cabbage, 1 under flax, ½ under turnip-seed, 102⅝ in bare fallow, and 5,048 under grass and hay in the course of the rotation of the farm. The estimated gross produce of the chief crops was 3,670 bushels of wheat, 23,018 bushels of barley, 112,613 bushels of oats, 238 bushels of bere, 569 bushels of beans and pease, 31,525 tons of turnips, and 1,168 tons of potatoes. The estimated average produce per imperial acre was 31½ bushels of wheat, 34 bushels of barley, 38 bushels of oats, 34 bushels of bere, 17½ bushels of beans and pease, 16¼ tons of turnips, and 5 tons and 19 cwt. of potatoes. The number of live stock comprised 397 farm-horses above 3 years of age, 71 farm-horses under 3 years of age, 122 other horses, 697 milch cows, 444 calves, 1,012 other bovine cattle, 79,135 sheep of all ages for breeding, 3,577 sheep of all ages for feeding, 52,396 lambs, and 322 swine. In the year 1854, the number of occupiers of land paying a yearly rent of less than £10 was 65; the aggregate number of imperial acres of arable land held by them was 109; and the aggregate of their live stock comprised 26 horses, 51 bovine cattle, 100 sheep, and 30 swine. The total number of proprietors on the new valuation rolls is 498; and the number qualified to be commissioners of supply is 87. The annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £43,584; in 1849, £52,839; in 1856, £59,914.

Selkirkshire, together with some contiguous portions of Peebles-shire and Edinburghshire, was anciently called Ettrick Forest, or by abbreviation, the Forest. It took that name from being in a great measure covered with natural wood; though now, it contains but a trifling amount of coppice, and has a total aggregate of only 3,418 acres of all kinds of

woods. Its open parts, however, were remarkably productive and populous in the ages which preceded the wasteful wars of the succession. Every church had then its village, every mansion its hamlet, every farm its cottage; and all enjoyed the shelter of the surrounding woods, and derived benefit from their herbage. The arable tract belonging to Selkirk abbey was not large enough to make an ordinary modern farm; and yet, in these ancient times, it is known to have maintained in contentment and comfort 36 families. Four centuries of war and foray followed, with devastation and misery in their train; and agricultural vigour, accompanied by any considerable facility in the maintenance of population, did not return till the third decade of the 18th century. Nor has modern improvement, though marvellously great and manifold, made any such change on the solitudes and general aspects of Selkirkshire as it has done on many regions of equal extent in many other parts of the kingdom. The rugged hilliness of the country has necessarily restricted the play of its energies within comparatively narrow scope. Yet in the various departments of sheep husbandry, of georgy, of mixed farming, of manufacture, of road-making, and of general industry, it has made great achievements. The only railway in Selkirkshire is the branch from Selkirk to Galashiels; but a great line which was at one time contemplated between Edinburgh and Hexham would have passed through it. The principal manufactures are all located at Selkirk and Galashiels, and will be found noticed in our articles on these towns.

The only royal burgh in Selkirkshire is Selkirk. The only other town is part of Galashiels. The villages and hamlets are Ettrick, Ettrick-bridge, Yarrow-feus, Yarrowford, and part of Deanburnhaugh. The principal seats are Bonhill, the Duke of Buccleuch; Thirlstane castle, Lord Napier; Elibank cottage, Lord Elibank; Ashiesteel, General Sir J. Russel; Torwoodlee, Rear-admiral James Pringle; Holylee, James Ballantyne, Esq; Philliphaugh, J. N. Murray, Esq.; Galahouse, Hugh Scott, Esq.; Broadmeadows, R. K. Pringle, Esq.; Hangingshaw, James Johnstone, Esq.; and Ettrick hall, William Paterson, Esq.

Selkirkshire contains three entire parishes and parts of seven other parishes. Its three entire parishes and its parts of four other parishes, together with six parishes in Roxburghshire, constitute the presbytery of Selkirk in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; one of its other parishes is in the presbytery of Lauder in the same synod; and its remaining two parishes are in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The ecclesiastical statistics of the county are usually made up with reference only to its three complete parishes and to only such of the part parishes as belong more to it than to the adjoining counties. In 1851, the number of places of worship reported by the Census as within it was only 15; of which 5 belonged to the Established church, 5 to the Free church, 2 to the United Presbyterian church, 1 to the Independents, 1 to the Evangelical Union, and 1 to the Glassites. The maximum attendance on the Census Sabbath at 2 of the Established places of worship was 280; at 2 of the Free church places of worship, 422; at the 2 United Presbyterian places of worship, 950; at the Independent chapel, 70; at the Evangelical Union chapel, 66; at the Glassite chapel, 62. There were returned, in 1851, as in Selkirkshire, 15 public day schools, attended by 573 males and 373 females, —9 private day schools, attended by 165 males and 227 females,—1 evening school for adults, attended by 8 males and 8 females,—and 11 Sabbath schools, attended by 329 males and 382 females.

Selkirkshire sends a member to parliament. It constituency in 1856 was 370. The sheriff cour for the county and the sheriff small debt court ar held at Selkirk weekly during session; and the lat ter is held also at Galashiels on the first Tuesday o February, April, June, August, October, and Decem ber. Quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. The number of committals for crime in the year, within the county, varied from 7 to 1 in the average of each 5 years from 1835 to 1856 The total number of persons confined within the year ending 30th June 1855 in the jail at Selkirk was 77; and the average duration of the confinement of each was 14 days. Five of the parishes of Selkirkshire are returned as assessed, and none as unassessed, for the poor. The number of registered poor in the year 1853–4 was 217; in 1854–5, 257. The number of casual poor in 1853–4 was 379; in 1854–5, 257. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1853–4 was £1,334; in 1854–5, £1,384. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1853–4 was £86; in 1854–5, £88. The amount of the assessment for prisons in 1856 was £183; for incidental expenses, £100. The rate of assessment for rogue-money is 9s. sterling for each £100 Scots of valued rent. Population of the county in 1801, 5,388; in 1811, 5,889; in 1821, 6,637; in 1831, 6,833; in 1841, 7,990; in 1851, 9,809. Males in 1851, 4,850; females, 4,959. Inhabited houses in 1851, 1,331; uninhabited, 25; building, 9.

All the territory which now constitutes Selkirkshire was part of the ancient possessions of the British Gadeni; and, immediately after the Roman abdication, it began to be overrun by the Saxons; and soon after 1020, it became the seat of some settlements of the Scottish people. The Gadeni seem, in their original occupancy of it, to have lived rather as hunters than as shepherds; but, after they became Romanized, they may have made some advances toward the secondary or supra-primitive condition of society. The Saxons, though they took firm possession, appear not to have cleared away the woods; for, after seven changeful centuries succeeding the Roman abdication, Ettrick forest retained all its honours of both the wood and the chase. Except in the eastern division of the county, there are no British remains which would evince the inhabitancy or mark the usages of the aboriginal people,—no Druid temples, no stone monuments, no ancient sepulchres, no hill-forts. In the eastern and now the cultivated division, there are remains of several British strengths, formed generally between the circular and the oval; and, amidst some of them on the Borthwick-water, are vestiges of a square or Roman camp. The most remarkable British antiquity is the CATRAIL: which see. Three crosses, called William's, Tait's, and Craik, stood respectively on a height near Broadmeadows, on Kershope-hill, and on Craik-moor but wherefore or by whom erected cannot be known Comparatively modern antiquities are principally ruined castles and moss-grown towers, some erected in the 12th century, but most of them in subsequent ages of foreign hostilities or domestic feuds. The principal are Oldwark-castle, Newark-castle, and Deuchar-tower, on the Yarrow; Dryhope-tower near St. Mary's-loch; Blackhouse-tower, on Douglas-burn; Blindlee-tower, on Gala-water; and Kirkhope, Thirlestane, Gamescleuch, and Tushielaw towers, on the Ettrick.

Ettrick forest seems to have been under the jurisdiction of the constable of the King's castle at Selkirk, in nearly the same way as if it had been under a sheriff; and it was probably erected into a regular sheriffdom previous to the sad demise o

Alexander III. Yet the earliest sheriff who appears on record is Alexander Synton, under the date 1292. Edward I., in 1304, granted to Aymer de Valence, the Earl of Gloucester and his heirs, the keeping of the forest, the castle, and the town of Selkirk; and, next year, when settling the government of Scotland, he recognised the Earl of Pembroke as hereditary sheriff of the county. From soon after the accession of Bruce till 1455, the forests of Selkirk and Traquair were, with the juridical powers of a free barony, held of the Scottish crown successively by Sir James and Sir Hugh Douglas, and their heirs the Earls of Douglas. Yet, during a large part of this period, the English sovereigns regarded Ettrick forest as a sheriffdom in the possession and under the government of their creatures. But, in 1346, William, the first Earl of Douglas, expelled the English from 'Douglasdale,' and took possession of 'Ettrick-forest.' After the attainder of the Earl of Douglas, the sheriffdom, or the jurisdiction tantamount to it, remained for some time attached to the Crown; and successively, in 1503 and 1509, it was given in the former year temporarily, and in the latter hereditarily, to John Murray of Falahill. In 1748, John Murray of Philiphaugh, the descendant of Murray of Falahill, received as compensation £4,000, and the Duke of Douglas £5,104. The sheriffship, under the new regime, was held first by Charles Campbell of Monzie, and in more recent times, for many years, by the famous Sir Walter Scott.

SELLAY, a pastoral island, 1¼ mile north of Pabba, in the Harris district of the Outer Hebrides. It has a circumference of about 2¼ miles. On the south-west side of it is an islet called Little Sellay.

SELLER-HEAD, a headland on the east coast of Lewis, 8 miles south-south-east of the Butt of Lewis, and 17 north-north-east of Stornoway.

SEMMIEDORES. See Madoes (St.).

SEMPLE-HOUSE. See Paisley.

SENWICK. See Sandwick.

SERF'S (St.). See Leven (Loch), Fifeshire.

SERIDON (Loch), a projection of the sea on the west coast of Mull. It penetrates between the district of Ross and the district of Gribon; and measures 9 miles in length, and nearly 1½ mile in mean breadth.

SERPENT-RIVER, a romantic rivulet in the parish of Kilmalie, Inverness-shire. It makes a cascade, then runs some distance under ground, and then runs into the head of Loch-Leven.

SETON. See Seaton.

SEUNTA. See Sianta.

SEVEN BRETHREN (The). See Tundergarth.

SGIAH (The), a rivulet running from Ben Wyvis eastward in the parish of Fodderty, Ross-shire. Coal has been observed in its basin, but not in sufficient quantity to warrant any mining operation.

SHADIR, a small bay, difficult of access, on the west side of Lewis, 11 miles south-south-west of the Butt of Lewis, in the Outer Hebrides.

SHAGGIE (The). See Monzie.

SHALLAIN. See Garry (Loch).

SHAMBELLY. See Newabbey.

SHANA. See Shuna.

SHANAS. See Deer.

SHANATHRO. See Fetteresso.

SHANDON. See Row.

SHANDWICK, a village in the parish of Nigg, in Ross-shire. Population, 192. Houses, 36. See Nigg.

SHANK-POINT. See Gore (The).

SHANKRAMUIR, an estate, abounding in rich limestone which is extensively worked, in the parish of Cadder, Lanarkshire.

SHANKTON (Loch). See Kirkmichael, Ayrshire.

SHANNAN-HILL. See Laran-Burn.

SHANTER. See Kirkoswald.

SHAPINSHAY, an island and parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the North Isles of Orkney. It lies 1 mile north-north-east of the nearest part of Pomona, 3¼ miles south by west of Eday, and 4¾ west of the most southerly part of Stronsay. It extends nearly 5 miles from east to west, and about 4¼ from north to south; but is sweepingly indented on the north side by a large bay called Viantro, and has several small indentations on its south side. On the shores, and over a considerable distance inland, the surface is low, tolerably level, and disposed in rich fields of grass and corn; but toward the centre, it gradually rises, and becomes, to a great extent, barren waste or ill-improved sheep-walk. The soil, though, in most places, thin and shallow, is naturally fertile. The southern district, in consequence of improvements by the late Colonel Balfour and his son, enjoys modes of cultivation, maintains breeds of cattle, and presents an orderly appearance, superior to those of most districts in Orkney. A village rose under the fostering care of the same improvers, and draws out its houses around the fine bay of Elswick. This bay opens toward Kirkwall; and, sheltered across the entrance by the green islet of Ellerholm, it forms almost as fine a natural harbour as any in Orkney. It has from four to six fathoms of water over a bottom of hard clay covered with sand; and on the west side of it is a fine beach, with abundance of excellent fresh-water. Only a few years after the village was built, the proprietor had 4 brigs and 4 sloops engaged in the general trade of the country, and the inhabitants had about 80 boats employed chiefly in fishing. A bed of limestone occurs near How, and has long been profitably worked. Lead mines, paying a rent of £500 a-year, were commenced some time last century, and conducted for a short period with spirit; but, for some cause which we do not find very clearly stated, they were hopelessly abandoned. Picts' houses, situated for the most part on selectly pleasant spots, are numerous along the shores, and usually occur at such intervals that two or three are within view of each other. The standing-stone of Shapinshay, situated near the centre of the island, and standing erect 12 feet above the surface of the ground,—and the black stone of Odin, a huge mass of rock lying prostrate on the sand of the northern shore,—are both supposed to have been sacred objects in the rites of Scandinavian superstition. A place called Grucula, on the west coast, nearly opposite the skerry of Vasa, where the tides are rapid and the sea is shallow, is traditionally said to have received its name from the stranding upon it of one of the ships of Agricola, in the celebrated voyage of discovery round the northern seas of Britain. A ward hill in the centre of the island, and on its highest ground, commands a map-like view of the whole or part of 15 parishes. How is an old ruinous mansion; but Cliffdale is a fine well-conditioned residence. Population of Shapinshay in 1831, 809; in 1851, 899. Houses, 180. Real rental in 1841, about £611.

The parish of Shapinshay is in the presbytery of North Isles, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £28. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 3d., with £4 10s. fees. The parish church is centrally situated at the head of Elswick bay. There is an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of 218. There is also an Evangelical Union chapel. There is a school under the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge.

SHARGARTON. See Shirgarton.

SHAWEND. See KILSYTH.

SHAWHEAD, a post-office village in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Irongray, Kirkcudbrightshire. Population, 84. Houses, 17.

SHAWHILL. See RICCARTON.

SHAWPARK. See ALLOA.

SHAWS (THE). See POLLOCKSHAWS.

SHAWS-WATER. See GREENOCK.

SHEBSTER. See REAY.

SHEDDOCKSLEY. See NEWHILLS.

SHEDOG. See KILMORIE.

SHEE (THE), a small river in the extreme north-east of Perthshire. It commences at the Spittal of Glenshee, 5½ miles south-south-west of the point where the counties of Perth, Forfar, and Aberdeen meet; and is there formed by the confluence of a small stream called the Beg or 'Little,' with the united waters of the streamlets Lochty and Tatnich. It runs 3 miles south-eastward, and 9 southward to Rochalzie; and there unites with the Ardle to form the Ericht. Its head-waters, and rather more than a third of its course, are in the parish of Kirkmichael, and it afterwards has that parish, part of Caputh, and the whole of Bendochy on its right bank, and 2 miles of Forfarshire and parts of Rattray, Alyth, and Blairgowrie on its left. Over most of its course it is strictly and even wildly a Highland stream.

SHEEOCK-BURN. See DURRIS.

SHEEPCRAIG. See FAIR-ISLE.

SHEEPFORD. See MONKLAND CANAL.

SHEEP ISLE. See SANDA, Argyleshire.

SHEEP'S ISLE, an islet about a mile west of Seil, and 4½ miles south of Kerrera, in Argyleshire. It measures scarcely a mile in circumference, and has an abrupt rocky boundary of low cliffs. It forms geognostically a connecting link between Mull on the one hand, and Seil and Kerrera on the other. Its name of Sheep's Isle is a fictitious one, given it by chorographists; and its real name is Inis-Capul, which the same chorographists have, in the translated form of Mare-Island, erroneously applied to the Garvelach islands, 5 miles to the south-west.

SHEIL. See GLENSHEIL.

SHEILDAG. See SHIELDAG.

SHELDON. See DALRYMPLE.

SHELES. See MONKTON.

SHELL. See LOCHS.

SHELLEGAN-BURN. See FOWLIS-WESTER.

SHELLIBISTER. See LADY.

SHELLIVA LOCH, a small indentation of the sea, forming a natural harbour for boats and very small craft, in the north of the island of South Uist, in the Outer Hebrides.

SHELLOCH-BURN. See OLD-WATER.

SHELWICK, a bight or small cliff-screened bay in the parish of Stornoway in Lewis.

SHENATHRO. See FETTERESSO.

SHENNAN-CREEK. See COLVEND.

SHERIFFHALL ENGINE. See ENGINE.

SHERIFFMUIR, the name of various localities in Scotland, imposed on them on account of their having been the plains or moors on which the weapon-shaws, or feats of arms of the Middle ages, were performed under inspection of the sheriffs. The Sheriffmuir most known is one in the parish of Dunblane, at the north base of the Ochils, the scene of a sanguinary though indecisive action during the rebellion of 1715. This battle was fought on the same day on which the Pretender's forces surrendered at Preston in England. The Duke of Argyle commanded the King's troops; and the Earl of Mar commanded those of the Pretender. The Earl, having just taken up his quarters at Perth, and received strong reinforcements from the north, got intelligence which led him to believe that the Duke was insecurely posted at Stirling; and he conceived the idea of forcing the passage of the Forth, and marching southward in defiance of the Duke, so as to form a junction with the Pretender's friends in the south. He left Perth on the 11th of November, and rested that night at Auchterarder. Argyle, getting information of his movement, determined instantly to intercept him, and give him battle. He accordingly passed the Forth at Stirling on the 12th, and took post in the neighbourhood of Dunblane, with his left resting on that town, and his right extending toward Sheriffmuir. Mar arrived the same evening within 2 miles of Argyle, and encamped for the night in the order of battle. His troops amounted to about 9,000; while those of Argyle did not exceed 3,500. General Whetham commanded the left wing of the royal army, while Argyle himself commanded the right. Early on the 13th the right wing of the rebel army commenced the battle by a furious attack on the royal left. They charged sword in hand with such impetuosity as at once to break General Whetham's array, and drive his troops into complete rout, with prodigious slaughter. Whetham fled at full gallop to Stirling, and there announced that the royal army was totally defeated. But, in the meantime, Argyle, with the right wing of the royal army, attacked and broke the rebel army's left, and drove them about 2 miles back to the Allan. He pushed his advantage chiefly by the force of his cavalry, and was obliged to resist no fewer than ten successive attempts on their part to rally. A part of his infantry force was following hard to support him, when the right wing of the rebel army, suddenly returning from the pursuit of Whetham, appeared in their rear, and threatened to crush both them and the cavalry. Argyle faced about, with all his strength, to repel this new and great danger. The antagonist forces, however, looked irresolutely at each other, neither of them seeming disposed to rush into fresh conflict; and after cooling completely down from the fighting point, they retired quietly from each other's presence, Argyle to the town of Dunblane, and Mar to the village of Ardoch. Both armies laid claim to the victory; and hence the well-known sarcastic lines:—

"There's some say that we wan,
And some say that they wan,
And some say that nane wan at a', man;
But ae thing I'm sure
That at Sheriffmuir,
A battle there was, that I saw, man;
And we ran and they ran, and they ran and we ran,
And we ran, and they ran awa, man."

SHETLAND, the northern one of the two archipelagos of the northern isles of Scotland. It lies, in general terms, measuring in each case from its nearest part, 15 leagues north-north-east of Orkney, 47 leagues north of Buchanness, and 44 leagues west of Bergen in Norway, the nearest point of Continental Europe. Two of its islands, called Fair Isle and Fowla, lie respectively about 20 miles south-south-west, and 17 miles west by south, of the most contiguous parts of its own mainland. The other islands form a compact group, and lie between 59° 48′ 30″, and 60° 52′ north latitude; and between 52° and 1° 57′ longitude west from Greenwich. In general appearance the islands have a more rugged and mountainous interior, and more bold, precipitous, jagged, and sharply indented coast-lines, than even the naked sea-worn Orkneys. Invasions of the sea, bays and inlets of all forms and moderate sizes, make the most whimsical inroads upon the land, and cut the islands into series



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of the most curiously shaped peninsulas. These bays generally bear the name of voes, sometimes that of friths, sometimes that of wicks; they are upwards of 50 in number; some of them measure several miles in length; and almost all afford safe anchorage for ships of great burden. The belts of navigable sea which separate island from island are denominated sounds. Upwards of 30 islands are inhabited, though in several instances only by a few individuals; about 70 are grazing islets, called holms, which afford herbage for cattle or sheep, but offer no shelter or sustenance to man; and a great but unascertained number are skerries or rocks, mere sea-washed and naked stone, totally destitute of vegetation for the support of live stock.

Mainland possesses about half the area, and more than half the population of the entire group; but it is so often and deeply peninsulated by the sea, as to be economically though not geographically a series of islands; it has an irregularity of outline as wild and wayward as can well be conceived; it stretches away due north in a long, narrow, tattered belt of land which sends out torn and shivered expansions about the middle; and while possessing a mean breadth of from 2 to 7 miles, it contracts at the isthmus called Mavis-Grind, to less than 100 yards, and even there is in a great measure conquered by spring-tides of the sea. Yell, the island next in size, lies from 2 to 4 miles north-east of Mainland; it is separated by Yell-sound,—a band of sea powdered with holms and skerries; it possesses no very high land; and, while deeply indented with four or five voes, it is otherwise pretty regular in outline. Unst, the third in size, contains much valuable arable land, as well as excellent hill-pasture, and lies about 2 miles north-north-east of Yell. Fetlar, akin in character to Unst, but containing considerable tracts of hilly country, lies west of Yell, and south of Unst, between 3 and 4 miles from each. Whalsey, surrounded with a cordon of dangerous islets, is situated from 2 to 3 miles east of Mainland, at a point a little north of its middle. Bressay, a comparatively lively island, of considerable fertility, and presenting in summer a pleasant appearance as seen from Lerwick, lies on the east of Mainland, several miles south of its middle, and so near and hookedly as almost to render landlocked the intervening sound, and make it the excellent harbour well-known to all mariners who frequent the northern seas as Lerwick harbour or Bressay sound. Papa-Stour, a delightful little island, with a large comparative extent of arable land, lies about 2 miles from the most westerly point of Mainland,—a promontory about the middle of the western coast. The two islands of East and West Barra, fructiferous in grain, form two belts of land extending north and south, and separated from each other by a very narrow long sound, which is navigable from end to end only by boats; they lie off the west coast of Mainland, a little south of the latitude of Lerwick, and are separated from it by Cliff-sound, from 1½ mile to 2 miles broad; and they communicate with each other by a wooden-bridge across the narrow channel which divides them. Tronda, House, and some other islets, lie in the vicinity. Fowla, the Ultima Thule of the ancients, the most precipitous hill-ground in the Shetlands, destitute of any harbour for shipping, and possessing only one landing-place for boats, is solitarily situated about 17 miles west-south-west of Watness, the nearest point of Mainland. Fair Isle, rising into three lofty promontories, and everywhere inaccessible except at one point, lies upwards of 20 miles south-south-west of the southern extremity of Mainland; and though politically included in Shetland, geographically holds a half-way place between that group and Orkney. The other islands are too inconsiderable to require mention of their relative position.

The coasts of Shetland are rocky and unequal, and the hills, which overhang them, bleak and mossy. By the action of the sea upon the mass of rocks which has been shivered down into islets and skerries, scenery of an unique and sublime description has been formed. Rocks of immense size everywhere rise sheer up from the water, and ascend in pinnacles or little table-lands, often at a great distance from any land; some are perforated by magnificent arches of great magnitude and regularity, —some have deep caverns and subterranean recesses,—others are cleft in two nearly to the bottom,— and others shoot up into acuminated tops, and present an endless variety of form. The coasts and environing islets of Papa-Stour are profusely bored with large romantic caverns. A great lofty insulated rock on its east is perforated from side to side with a large marine tunnel; it lets through irregular rents from its summit straggling streams of light, which aid the intricacies of the gloomy boat navigation; and just where the light is direct enough to seem like a revelation to a wrecked and dark world, a yawning and vaulted recess goes aside from the tunnel, and reverberates in low distant murmurs, or with a hoarse and sullen splash, the ripple of the tide's waves, and the sound of the visiting boatman's oars. Lyra Skerry, Fulgæ Skerry, and other rocky islets, on the north-west of the island, rise steeply and loftily up from the waves, presenting in their perpendicular sides such series of dark vaulted entrances into caverns as resemble the tiers of sepulchral arches along the side of a Gothic crypt. On the west side of the peninsula of Northmaven in Mainland, a succession of high and precipitous rocks withstand the whole shock of the Atlantic; and about 250 feet direct inland from their brink, are two immense perforations from the surface downward, called the Holes of Scraada, separated from each other by a solid mass of grass-covered rock, but communicating with the sea by stupendous cavernous-tunnels leading out at the front of the cliff. Doreholm, in a spacious bay a little to the south, springs aloft from the water in a stupendous natural arch 70 feet high. Most of the west coast of the islet of Mickle-Roe is bored into a series of sinuous and many-shaped caves, possessing not a little beauty and grandeur. At Burrafirth in Unst, a sublime natural arch opens the way to the tunnel or elongated cavern, which carries boat-navigation 300 feet into the bowels of the earth. The islet or holm of Eagleshay, in the parish of Northmaven, is, to a great depth, cut sheer down into two parts by a perpendicular fissure formed in the effluxion of many ages by the disintegration of a soft vein of greenstone. Some curious features also will be found noticed in our article on Noss.

The scenery of Shetland is not all of a stern character, but includes much variety, and even a considerable amount of beauty. Many of the coast views in calm weather are finely picturesque; and nearly all in a storm display the same awful grandeur as those of Orkney. Some pieces of seaboard, as at Wiesdale-voe and the bay of Balta, are richly covered with vegetation, forming fine foregrounds of picturesque views to seaward. From the cavernous coast at the Holes of Scraada, verdant plains of several miles in extent, bearing the name of the Villens of Ure, stretch away into the interior; and from the lofty cliffs which overhang the sea, and command the 'Holes',—an extensive diversified coast-view is beheld, of remarkable character for

both its elements and its strength. Dunrossness also presents many beautiful examples of interesting contrast in scenic grouping, and contains some fields which would not suffer by a comparison with almost any in Mid-Lothian. Of numerous hills which diversify the face of the country, and traverse it in all directions, Rona's-hill, or Mons Ronaldi, the highest, commands a very varied and extensive prospect, bringing up to the spectator an excellent conception of the thousand ramifications and intersections which occur between sea and land. Fitful-head, at the southern extremity of the country, is a bold extensive rock, and can be seen at a great distance by vessels approaching Shetland from the south-west. The cliffs of the island of Fowla often literally lose themselves in the clouds; they usually appear of a dark-blue colour; and they are sometimes encinctured with a bank of clouds, and send up their central peak distinctly above the highest wreaths.

The climate of Shetland, though by no means generally insalubrious, is very variable and humid. Spring can hardly ever be said to commence till toward the end of April; and little genial warmth is felt before the middle of June. The summer sometimes continues through September, but generally terminates with August. Autumn, four years in five, is very uncertain in its weather; and it almost never extends beyond the middle of October. Winter, in a style of character much more hybernal than is known in the Lowlands of continental Scotland, holds undisputed dominion during at least five months in the year. Winds from the north and east are characterized by a colder, but at the same time more settled, weather than winds from the south and west; and they prevail during the months of February and March. Heavy gales from the west and north-west occur in September, and often destroy much of the crop in a single night. Fogs prevail greatly in May and June. Mild weather is prevalent throughout October. But when that month ends, and during the three months which follow, gales from the most opposite points spring up in the space of a few hours, and chase one another in rapid succession, bringing down loads of rain and snow. Though keen frost, dry or snowy, has been known to continue two months without the occurrence of a thaw, snow is seldom observed to lie long at a time. While vicissitudes of temperature are at all seasons rapid, cold is seldom or never intense, and has rarely been observed to descend more than 10° below the freezing point, or to continue long at that depression. But the same insular influences which mitigate the frigidity of winter modify the geniality of summer; and while the medium temperature of the winter months may be estimated at 38°, that of the summer months cannot be estimated higher than 65°.

Multitudes of pleasant brooks run down the hillsides of Shetland, and diffuse verdure and liveliness in meandering courses athwart the fields. Many of them are liable to be so much swollen by rain as, for a time, to become hardly passable; some of them, especially near the sea, abound in large fine trouts; and, though they aggregately descend from a considerable height, they are regular in movement, and in no instance form a cascade of more than a few feet high. Fresh-water lakes also are numerous and large enough to contribute to cheerfulness and recreation. Four occur in the parish of Lerwick; one near Tingwall church; one or two in Unst; one near the manse in Fetlar; and several in Yell. None exceed 2 miles in length; some are interspersed with little islets; and all are stored with fish. A chalybeate spring, generally believed to possess good medicinal properties, occurs in the vicinity of Lerwick. The currents among the different islands are extremely rapid, and run in every direction; and those of the greatest extent and power occur at the northern and southern extremities of the country. Even in the calmest day, the agitation of the sea, in the course of the tide, off Scaw and Sumburgh-head, resembles that produced by a storm, and, as contrasted to the smooth surface at a brief distance, presents a very striking phenomenon.

Plutonic rocks compose most of the inland and northern districts of Shetland, and form the main bulk of its hills. Granite is comparatively rare. Gneiss is frequent. Mica-schist is most common; and in some of its quartzose varieties, it long furnished material for an export trade in millstones. Clay-slate occurs extensively in some precipitous hills, but does not present any variety suitable for roofing purposes. Hornblende slate and granular hornblende occur in Hillswick, Fetlar, and Unst, and have frequently been mistaken for coal or shale. Serpentine forms hills of considerable height in Fetlar and Unst; and possesses such various properties, or presents such varieties of lithological character, as to be suitable variously for the building of unmortared walls, for the constructing of fireproof ovens, and for conversion into trinkets. Granular limestone of a bluish colour everywhere abounds, of such quality as to be either worked into tolerable marble, or calcined into very excellent lime. Some eruptive rocks also occur, particularly greenstone, porphyry, amygdaloid, and claystone, but not in great quantity, or with much economical value. Sedimentary rocks, on the east side of Shetland, extend from Rova-head southward to Quendal, including the islands of Bressay, Mousa, and Fair-isle, but are frequently uncontinuous; and, on the west, they form the greater part of the parishes of Walls, Sandness, Papa-Stour, and Fowla, the promontory between Ronasvoe and Hillswick, and the detached rocks called Ramna-stacks. The strata are usually much inclined to the horizon, and, in some instances, are almost vertical. Sandstone is either laminated, and affords supplies of flags and slates; or massive, compact, and finely granular, and constitutes a good building material; or, more generally, a conglomerate, whose basis consists of coarse yet small grains of felspar and quartz with scarcely any visible cement, whose enclosed substances are large rounded masses of granite, gneiss, mica-schist, and quartz, and whose adaptations to purposes of utility are in consequence limited and of slender value. Slate-clay, though not common, affords slabs which are used as whetstones, and thin plates which serve as an inferior kind of writing slate. Bituminous shale is observed in Bressay and Fowla, and occurs in the latter in company with thin beds of clay ironstone. Secondary limestones are rendered uninteresting by the mountain limestone; and are less pure, and not so crystalline.

A perpendicular vein of common iron pyrites, nearly 30 feet broad, traverses the mica-schist in the parish of Dunrossness, and occurs in small veins in other localities. Magnetic ironstone exists in thin beds in the mica-schist of Hillswickness, and in small veins in the serpentine of Unst. Micaceous iron-ore, containing from 70 to 80 per cent. of iron, traverses the mica-schist in small veins at Hillswick, and occurs in a vein several yards thick on the north side of Fitful-head. Garnets of considerable size and beauty are in various places often found enclosed in the mica-schist. A vein of copper ore nearly 14 feet thick, traverses a reddish-coloured argillaceous sandstone at Sandlodge, near Sumburgh-head, and has repeatedly been worked; and another

occurs in a mural precipice of sandstone, upwards of 300 feet high, north of Naversgill, in Fair Isle. The Sandlodge vein, near the surface, has copper-pyrites much mixed with hemalite; and about 40 fathoms down has that ore disseminated in sparry ironstone, along with iron-pyrites; it contains small quantities of native copper and grey copper-ore; it possesses abundance of fibrous malachite in the cavities of other ores, or in the form of a surface-coating; and it contains a great proportion of iron ores, particularly brown hemalite. Small veins of hemalitic iron-ore are situated in a bed of amygdaloid on the south side of Papa-Stour. Bog iron-ore occurs in almost every moss and moor in the country. Beds of sandy clay, much used as mortar in house-building, are found in several places under the soil, or covered with peat-moss. Porcelain clay, formed by the decomposition of gneiss, and bearing locally the name of Fuller's earth, but neither great in quantity nor very pure in quality, is found at Lamhoga in Fetlar, and in a glen near Wiesdale. Shell-marl occurs in considerable quantity in the vale of Tingwall, but is elsewhere scarce. Blowing sand has desolated numerous tracts on the seaboard, particularly in the neighbourhood of Quendal-bay. Peat-moss, varying in thickness from a few inches to nearly 12 feet, and affording an ample supply of fuel, exists extensively in some of the vales and low grounds, and also covers the tabular parts of many of the hills. The soils, in general, are light, gravelly, and well adapted for the raising of green crops. A large aggregate of them has a mixture of moss-earth; and a considerable extent is modified by the disintegration of underlying rocks, especially limestones and felspathic traps.

The total number of proprietors in Shetland on the new valuation rolls is 475; and the number qualified to be commissioners of supply is 28. The Earl of Zetland's personal entailed estate is of great extent, but loses much of its value from being dispersed throughout the country in detached portions. Lands were originally allodial, and descended or were transmitted without any form of written investiture; they afterwards became transmissible only by a simple bill of sale; and they are now generally held by charter from the Crown, or from the Earl of Zetland as the Crown's donee. About 2,000 merks are feued from the Crown or the Earl of Zetland for the full original rent, excepting eightpence sterling per merk of land. The merks into which all enclosed land is divided ought, it is said, to consist each of 2,600 square fathoms; but they are everywhere of such unequal dimensions, that hardly any two can be found of the same size. The total number of merks stated in the oldest rentals is about 13,500; an additional number of 6,000 or 7,000 was added during the effluxion of ages till the year 1808, by enclosing and cultivating portions of common, but was not included in the enumeration of merks of rental land; and probably about the same number has been added during the last 50 years. The aggregate extent of enclosed and improved land, including in the estimate both arable and meadow ground, may therefore amount at present to 26,000 or 27,000 merks, or nearly the ninth part of the entire surface of the country. The enclosures generally come close upon the sea-board, and stretch away thence toward the moors on the hills. Each enclosure contains from 4 to 70 merks; it frequently belongs to different heritors, and is always subdivided among several tenants; and it is called a town or a room, and bears, in addition, a distinctive name. The uncultivated ground outside of the enclosure is called the scatthold; it offers an unrestricted extent of common pasturage to the sheep, cattle, and horses of each tenant of the town; and, if it contain peat-moss, it supplies the tenants, to whatever amount they severally please, with peat-fuel. A tenant of a town whose scatthold has no peat-moss must purchase the privilege of cutting peat on some other common.

The agriculture of Shetland, and all things connected with it, are still in a backward condition. Field implements, meal mills, means of conveyance, and the arts of tillage have undergone less improvement than either in Orkney or in the greater part of the Hebrides. The cultivation of green crops, though introduced many years ago, and now tolerably well understood by the larger cultivators, has made comparatively little progress among the smaller farmers. The theories of fallowing and of rotation, either as a whole or in their principal bearings, are but imperfectly understood, and far from generally or vigorously practised. Many of the best arable lands have been kept constantly under bere or oats for half-a-century, without enjoying a single year's repose, or ever receiving other compensation for their habitual loss than an annual dose of manure; while not a few of such other lands as cannot yield any profitable returns under such scourging treatment, are first worked for a series of years to exhaustion, and then abandoned for another series of years to reacquire some heart by means of a long natural fallow. According to the statistics of agriculture, obtained in 1855 for the Board of Trade, by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the number of occupiers of land paying a yearly rent of £20 and upwards was 38; the aggregate number of imperial acres cultivated by them was 1,201¾; and the distribution of these acres, with reference to crops, was 18½ under barley, 378½ under oats, 69 under bere, ¼ under vetches, 111¾ under turnips, 74¼ under potatoes, ¾ under carrots, 6¼ under cabbage, 7 in bare fallow, and 535¾ under grass and hay in the course of the rotation of the farm. The live stock belonging to the occupiers who paid a yearly rent of £20 and upwards, comprised 72 farm horses above 3 years of age, 9 farm horses under 3 years of age, 445 other horses, 292 milch cows, 178 calves, 715 other bovine cattle, 3,218 sheep of all ages for breeding, 823 sheep of all ages for feeding, 1,644 lambs, and 49 swine. The number of occupiers in 1854, in Shetland and Orkney, paying a rent of less than £20, was 5,641—and these held 44,961 acres of arable land, and possessed 9,219 horses, 36,780 bovine cattle, 38,758 sheep, and 8,915 swine; but what proportion of them were in Shetland, or what in Orkney, does not appear.

The horses, cattle, sheep, and swine in Shetland, are varieties now almost peculiar to it, and possess properties of special adaptation to its climate and soil. The horses are called shelties. They are usually from 9 to 10 hands high, and scarcely ever exceed 11; they have a dark mouse grey colour, and, till 3 or 4 four years old, are covered with long woolly hair; they do not reach maturity of size and hardiness till 8 or 9 years old; and they are strong, spirited, and enduring, far beyond the proportion of their bone and bulk. They range in herds, in a half-wild state, over the commons and the hills; they are seldom or never admitted within the walls of a building; they usually cater for themselves, in winter as well as in summer, the greater quantity of their food; and in spite of frequent fasts or bad nourishment, they usually maintain, except in the winter months, a steady fullness of health and vigour. The black cattle, in point of shape, are equal or superior to any of the native Scottish breeds, except the West Highland. The cow is small,—the four quarters of a fattened one seldom weighing

more than two cwt.; and she yields excellent milk, though usually to the amount of only from 3 to 6 imperial quarts in the day. Both summer and winter the cows are kept every night in the house, and littered with heath or peat-dust. The farmers make a considerable quantity of butter, though chiefly of inferior quality; but comparatively few of them make any cheese. The ox is nearly one-third heavier than the cow, and is active, gentle, and docile, and better adapted to the yoke, in the present state of the country, than the horse. Both ox and cow are usually about 15 years old before being fattened for the knife; yet even then their beef is of superior quality for both tenderness and flavour. The Shetland sheep are the *oves cauda brevi* of naturalists, and resemble in form, fleetness, and agility, the argali or wild sheep of Siberia. They are common to Norway, Sweden, and European Russia; and, till 70 years ago, were the chief breed of the Hebrides and the interior Scottish Highlands. They are small in size; seldom or but slightly horned; short in face, back, and tail; erect and pointed in the ear; long in the legs, and fine boned; variously white, grey, black, dunnish-brown, piebald, streaked and speckled in colour; and naturally wild, hardy, agile, and little liable to disease. The hogs, like all the other domestic animals of Shetland, are small and peculiar. Their colour is dunnish-white, brown or black; their bones are small, and their ears erect and pointed; their nose is singularly strong; their back is much arched, and displays a curved hedge of stiff, erect bristles; their size is not much larger than that of terriers; and their habits are hardy, active, and mischievous, rendering them a race of miniature wild boars. Their carcass commonly weighs from 60 to 100 lbs; and the pork is generally lean, and of a very delicate flavour.

Shetland has neither forest, grove, nor coppice, and can lay little claim to even a tolerable show of planted shrubbery. Yet it probably owes its present treelessness a vast deal more to neglect on the part of its people than to any ungenialness in its soil or climate. Dr. Edmonston, in his general observations on it in the New Statistical Account, informs us that, in one or two gardens, sycamores and other trees, planted probably a century ago, are 40 or 50 feet high, with a girth of upwards of 6 feet a yard from the ground; that there are a few natural dwarf bushes of birch, willow, and mountain-ash; that evidence exists in the peat-mosses of trees having formerly been abundant; that no experiment at planting has yet been fairly made; and that there appears no peculiarity in either soil or climate to warrant any *a priori* opinion unfavourable to the country's arboricultural capacity.

Shetland, in regard to its social subsistence, is maintained principally by fisheries. All its inhabitants, with the exception of a fractional part so very small that it cannot enter into a general view of the community, are more or less fishermen; for, whether they be farmers or whatever else, they, on the whole, look mainly to the finny tribes for their means of subsistence. Their regular fisheries are of three classes; that of the coal-fish or gadus carbonarius, that of the haaf or deep-sea fishing, and that of the herring. The coal-fish are remarkably abundant, and easily caught; and, being at once palatable, nutritious, and always prolific and accessible, and furnishing in their livers an oleaginous matter whence oil is obtained for lighting up the Shetlander's hut, they constitute both the main staff of life throughout the islands, and the means of diffusing cheerfulness through the long winter evenings. The haaf or deep-sea fishing comprehends the capture of cod, ling, and tusk. It is at present the most productive department of Shetland industry, and has long furnished the staple articles of Shetland export. It is carried on in deep water, on cod banks, called haafs, at distances of from 10 to 50 miles from the coast; and, being not a little dangerous, it is prosecuted only by the hardiest and most athletic of the islanders, during the months of summer, in boats or small-decked vessels, which sail in fleets. The herring-fishery did not draw attention from the Shetlanders till after the commencement of the present century, but has been sedulously and successfully prosecuted by them during the last forty years. The season of it extends from the middle of August till the middle of October. In the year 1855 there were employed in the Shetland fisheries 686 boats of aggregately 1,698 tons, 3,143 fishermen and fisherboys, 52 coopers, 1,075 gutters and packers, 21 net-makers, and 62 fish-curers; the total value of the boats, the nets, and the lines, was £18,379; and the numbers of barrels of herrings cured was 14,760.

The chief manufacture of Shetland is the knitting of stockings and woollen gloves from the wool of the Shetland sheep. The hosiery has long been in high repute for the softness of its texture; and in spite of competition by articles of better appearance, it continues to maintain its hold on popular favour. A little work is done also in the making of herring nets. But all the other manufactures of the country are either rude or very limited. Most of the inhabitants combine, in a rough way, the practice of all the ordinary arts, each person acting as his own shoemaker, tailor, carpenter, and general handicraftsman. The commerce of the country consists in the exchange of fish, hosiery, and country produce for nearly all the miscellaneous articles of manufacture and colonial produce; and it gives a decided balance in Shetland's favour, or shows a marked ascendency of the value of exports over that of imports. Nearly the whole of it is conducted with Leith. Though Orkney and the northern continental counties lie comparatively near, surprisingly little intercourse with them exists. The weekly visit of the Wick steamer, connecting Lerwick with every principal port all the way south to Leith, has effected wondrous changes.

The Shetlanders are distinguished in both person and manners from their Celtic and Saxon fellow-subjects. They are low in stature, small-featured, unrobust, symmetrically formed, light, nimble, and generally fair-haired. They possess much hardihood and power of physical endurance; and they are aggregately versatile and lively, fitful and fond of alternate excitement and repose. They intermix the English language with Norse terms and idioms, and speak it with a smooth and expressively modulated enunciation, far different from the phlegmatism and monotony of the prevailing Scottish dialect, and akin, in some respects, to the dialects of both the English and the Irish, but mellower and almost pensive in its tones. Their carriage, whether among themselves or to strangers, is mild, and their mode of address respectful. The lower orders wear heavy wooden clogs, which seem liable to fall off at every step; and, when equipped for the sea, they used to have a worsted head-dress of many colours, a surtout of tanned sheep-skin, and capacious neat-skin boots. They derived this costume from the Norwegians; but they have of late years adopted, instead of it, the ordinary sea-dress worn throughout other parts of Britain. They are singularly hospitable, and would share the last morsel with a neighbour or even with a stranger. They continued till recently to be enslaved by Norwegian superstitions, but have undergone extensive amelioration both of mind

and manners. Their country, owing to its poverty and its inclemencies, is, in a great degree, a field for Christian missionary enterprize; but it has been well plied, and with good results. The ecclesiasticald istributions of it and its ecclesiastical appliances, have already been noticed in our article Orkney and Shetland.

The history of Shetland is largely identified or intermixed with that of Orkney, and, excepting a very few particulars, has been anticipated in our article on Orkney. The early Orcadian Celts appear never to have set foot on Shetland,—at all events, have not left any monuments of themselves in its local names. Saxon rovers probably infested Shetland, as they did Orkney, during some time preceding the year 368, when they were routed by Theodosius. The Romans have left traces of one or more visits in a small Roman camp in Fetlar, and in coins which have been found of Galba, Vespasian, Trajan, and Œlius Cæsar. The Scandinavians, from whom descended the present inhabitants, landed probably at or before the 6th century; they found shelter in the numerous voes and tortuous friths for their piratical vessels; and from these they took their name of Vikingr, or Bay-kings, and thence, as well as from bays in Orkney and the north-east coast of continental Scotland, they sailed out to sweep the seas, and devastate the sea-boards of northern Europe. Hialtlandia or Hiatlandia, 'the High Land,' was the name which the country received from these bold and restless pirates; and this has, at various and successive periods, been changed into Yealtaland, Hetland, Zetland, and Shetland. Harold Harfager of Norway, in revenge of the Vikingr having turned their arms against the mother country, revolutionized most of the affairs of Shetland, introduced a portion of both the order and the exactions of a regular government, and peopled the country with families who had a steady attachment to the interests of Norway. He is believed to have been the first Norwegian monarch who exacted a land-tax from his subjects; and was the originator of the Shetland peculiarities of measuring land by merks, and distributing it into scathold and udal territory.

The country, in consequence of its lying naturally apart from the other districts of the Norwegian Earldom of Orkney, was made a separate province, called a foudrie, and placed under the administration of a grand foude or chief civil governor appointed by the King of Norway. Each of several districts into which it was subdivided was watched over by an inferior foude or magistrate, aided by 10 or 12 rancilmen, who acted as conservators of the peace, and a law-rightman, who regulated weights and measures. The courts of judicature bore the name of tings, and were held in the open air, chiefly within circular enclosures of loosely-piled stones. The ting of the inferior foude and his rancilmen had jurisdiction only in matters of petty trespasses on land, and affairs of equally diminutive importance. The tings of the grand foude were either executive or legislative, and bore, in the respective cases, the names of the circuit-ting and the law-ting. The circuit-ting was held for districts called ting-sokens, each of which comprehended several of the territories of the inferior foudes; and it disposed of appeals from the inferior courts, and of those serious offences which these judicatories were incompetent to try, and which were punished by fine or confiscation. The law-ting was held once a-year on an islet, in a fresh-water lake in the parish of Tingwall, to which it gave name; it was presided over by the grand foude, but constituted by the obligatory attendance of all the udallers, or native proprietors; and, by the free and multitudinous voice of its members, it made new laws, remodelled or repealed old ones, and adjudicated such causes as involved the life or death of the accused.

The antiquities of Shetland are numerous, and many of them are interesting. Remains of the forts of the Vikingr still abound, and possess nearly as high attractions for the antiquary as any class of ancient structures in Europe. Circular watch-towers, belonging to the same period, are also numerous. Steinbartes, or stone axes, which were used till a comparatively late date of the Scandinavians, have been numerously found. Vestiges of several of the enclosures, within which the law-courts were held, still exist. Remains of churches and chapels are so numerous, and historical evidence survives of the quondam existence of so many more, that a topographist wonders how so poor a country could have maintained a corresponding number of Popish priests and altars. The churches and chapels, however, were all very small; and generally several of them, as is still the custom in Norway, were under the care of a single officiate. No traces of ancient dwelling-houses exist; and probably all the dwelling-houses, for many centuries, consisted wholly of wood or turf.

The only town in Shetland is Lerwick. The principal villages are Scalloway, Burravoe, and Uica. The principal mansions are Brough-lodge, Fetlar, and Gremista, Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart.; Sumburgh-house, John Bruce, Esq.; Lunna, Robert Bell, Esq.; and Scalloway, John Scott, Esq. Sheriff, commissary, and admiralty courts are held at Lerwick on every Thursday. Sheriff small debt courts are held at Burravoe in March and September. Justice of peace small debt courts are held at Lerwick on the first Tuesday of May, and on the first Wednesday of every other month. Population of Shetland in 1801, 22,379; in 1811, 22,915; in 1821, 26,145; in 1831, 29,392; in 1841, 30,558; in 1851, 31,078. Males in 1851, 13,145; females, 17,933. Inhabited houses in 1851, 5,249; uninhabited, 153; building, 6.

SHETTLESTON, a quoad sacra parish and a small post-town, in the lower ward of Lanarkshire. The quoad sacra parish lies quoad civilia in the south-eastern part of the Barony parish of Glasgow; and it was made a separate erection, first by the ecclesiastical authorities some years before the disruption, and next by the civil authorities in 1847. Its parish church was built long ago as a chapel of ease, and is a plain structure with a small belfry. The attendance at it on the census Sabbath of 1851 was 340. There is also a Free church preaching station; whose receipts in 1856 amounted to £107 7s. 11d. Population of the quoad sacra parish in 1851, 6,564. Houses, 821.—The town of Shettleston stands on the road from Glasgow to Edinburgh by way of Airdrie, 1 mile east-south-east of Parkhead, and 3 miles south-east of Glasgow. It is inhabited principally by hand-loom weavers, colliers, and agricultural labourers. Population, 1,543.

SHEUCHAN. See Leswalt.

SHEVOCK (The), a rivulet of Aberdeenshire; dividing Insch and Culsamond on the north, from Kinnethmont, Premnay, and Oyne on the south; and falling into the Urie a little above Old Rayne.

SHEWALTON, a village in the parish of Dundonald, Ayrshire. It stands on an estate of its own name, and is inhabited principally by colliers. Shewalton-house, in its vicinity, is a handsome modern building. Shewalton-moss is a bog of considerable extent, affording an inexhaustible supply of peat. Population of the village, 219.

SHIAN. See Kenmore.

SHIANT ISLES, a group of islets, of basaltic character and picturesque appearance, in the Outer Hebrides. It lies in the Minch, 6 miles east of the nearest part of the coast of Lewis, and 18 south of the town of Stornoway. It comprises a number of rocks or skerries, and the three islets of Garv-Eilan, Eilan-na-Kily, and Eilan-Wirrey. The first and the second of these islets have each a circumference of about 2 miles, and are connected with each other, Garv-Eilan on the north-north-west, and Eilan-na-Kily on the south-south-east, by a neck of rolled pebbles which is covered only at a concurrence of spring tide and tempestuous wind. Eilan-Wirrey lies about 3 furlongs south-east of the one, and 4 north-east of the other, so as to form with them a triangular group; and it measures only about a mile in circumference. They all present a verdant surface, the hollows and declivities abounding in rich pasture; and they form a single sheep-farm, superintended by a single family, who reside on Eilan-na-Kily. This islet seems anciently to have been the seat of a monastery or a hermitage; and it still possesses some ruins which look to have been ecclesiastical. Its name means 'the Island of the cell;' and probably its reputed sanctity gave rise to the designation Shiant, which means sacred. The group are strikingly characterized by columnar masses, similar to those of Staffa and the Giant's Causeway; and had they lain in a position more accessible to tourists, or less remote from the tracks of steamboat navigation, they could scarcely have failed to acquire a fame as great as that of Staffa.

SHIEL (Glen). See Glensheil.

SHIEL (Loch), a lake on the boundary between the district of Moydart in Inverness-shire and the district of Ardgour in Argyleshire. It commences at the foot of Glenfinnan, and extends south-westward to within about 4 miles of the sea. Its length is upwards of 20 miles, and its breadth is variable, but rarely exceeds 2 miles. The mountains which flank it go off in diverging chains; and they present a remarkable variety of outline and most magnificent groupings of their masses. The superfluence of the lake goes off north-westward, in a rivulet called the Shiel, to the sea near Loch-Moydart.

SHIEL-BURN, an affluent of Leochel-water, flowing to it through the How of Leochel, in Aberdeenshire.

SHIELDAG, a quoad sacra parish, and a post-office village, on the west coast of Ross-shire. The quoad sacra parish comprehends portions of Applecross, Lochcarron, and Gairloch. Its length is about 18 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 15 miles. It was constituted by the General Assembly in 1833, and reconstituted by the Court of Teinds since 1851. Its population, excepting two families, are all located in a rugged tract along the coast. Its church is a parliamentary one, built in 1827, and containing 300 sittings. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £120. The minister officiates in a sub-parochial place of worship, containing 220 sittings, at Kishorn. There is a Free church preaching station of Shieldag; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £19 12s. 5d.—The village of Shieldag stands on a bay of its own name, 15 miles north-west of Janetown. The bay is an offshoot southward of the middle division of Loch-Torridon; and measures about 2½ miles in length, and 1 mile in mean breadth. In its bosom lies an islet, called Eilan-Shieldag. A stupendous cliff of shelving precipices, tier above tier, rises immediately behind the village, and completely screens the inner part of the neighbouring marine waters. Most of the villagers are employed in the herring fishery. Shieldag, in fact, gives name to a fishery district which, in 1855, employed 309 boats, of aggregately 1,499 tons, with 1,091 fishermen and fisherboys, 19 coopers, 154 gutters and packers, 136 net-makers, and 74 fish-curers. The value of the boats, nets, and lines in the district was £19,440; and the number of barrels of herrings cured was 3,808. Population of the village, about 200; of the quoad sacra parish, 1,899.

SHIELDFIELD. See Gordon.

SHIELDGREEN. See Peebles.

SHIELDHALL. See Govan.

SHIELDHILL. See Kirriemuir and Libberton.

SHIELDS. See Govan and Pollockshields.

SHIELDS-BURN, a brook in the parish of Campsie, Stirlingshire.

SHIELHOUSE, an inn and post-office station in the parish of Glenshiel, Ross-shire.

SHIELHOUSE-BURN, a brook running on the upper part of the boundary between the parishes of Morton and Durrisdeer, and falling there into Carron-water, in Dumfries-shire.

SHIELS. See Belhelvie.

SHIHA. See Mull.

SHILFORD. See Neilston.

SHILLINGLAW-BURN. See Quair (The).

SHILLOFAD. See Durris.

SHIN (Loch), a lake in the parish of Lairg, Sutherlandshire. It extends from north-west to south-east; has an extreme length of about 17 miles, and a mean breadth of rather less than 1 mile; and bisects lengthwise the greater part of the parish. It possesses strictly a Highland character, but wants the magnificence of mountain-flank, the opulence of forest, and the ornamenting with islet and park, which distinguish many of the first-class lakes of the Highlands. Its south-eastern extremity, indeed, is overhung by a fine sweep of wood, and washes a slope beautifully studded with the neat cottages, the humble church and the peaceful manse of the village of Lairg; and its west end is so sublimely encircled by the stupendous mountain-masses which are grouped with Ben-More-Assynt, as to need only wood and a little culture to produce the picturesque blendings of grandeur and beauty; but its central and greatly chief extent—to adopt the unnecessarily strong yet descriptive language of Dr. Macculloch—"is little better than a huge ditch without bays, without promontories, without rocks, without trees, without houses, without cultivation, as if Nature and man had equally despised and forgotten it."

SHIN (The), a short but picturesque river in Sutherlandshire. It issues from the south end of Loch-Shin in the parish of Lairg, and runs 7 miles southward to the Oikell in the parish of Creich, 5 miles above Bonar. The vale which it traverses derives from it the name of Strathshin; and though narrow, is cultivated, wooded, and rich in the features of close landscape. At the river's exit from the lake, and on its east bank, are the village of Lairg, an indifferent inn, and a cobble and piers. Two miles from the river's confluence with the Oikell is the linn of Shin,—a waterfall not much distinguished for its scenery, but quite remarkable for its height as a successful salmon-leap.

SHINEACH (Loch), a lake, giving rise to the rivulet Ad in the parish of Glassary, Argyleshire.

SHINNEL (The), a picturesque rivulet of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. It rises in two small headwaters, on the west side respectively of Allen's-cairn and Black-hill on the boundary with Kirkcudbrightshire; it flows 10 miles south-eastward, nearly along the centre of the parish of Tynron; and making a sudden bend at the farm-house of Ford, it proceeds 1¾ mile north-north-eastward, and falls into the Skarr

less than a mile above Pentpont. Just at the point of uniting with the Skarr, it rushes with great impetuosity over a remarkable ridge of bold rocks; and between 2 and 3 miles above this point, or a little below Tynron-manse, it makes a considerable waterfall, called Aird-linn, and owing to its being richly fringed and shaded with wood is there highly picturesque.

SHIRA (The), a rivulet, traversing Glenshira, in the district of Argyle proper, Argyleshire. It rises on the south side of Benvalagan, at the point where Argyle, Cowal, and Glenorchy meet, and flows 10 miles south-westward to the west head of Loch-Fyne, 1½ mile above Inverary. A little above its embouchure, it forms a small deep lake, called Loch-Dubh.

SHIRGARTON, a village in the Perthshire part of the parish of Kippen. Population, 80. Houses, 20.

SHIRRA. See Kirkintilloch.

SHISKIN, a post-office hamlet in the parish of Kilmorie, in the island of Arran. It is situated on the west coast of the island, 6 miles north-north-west of Kilmorie church. It has a Free church and a parochial school. A vale, called the vale of Shiskin, extends from the village a considerable distance into the interior, contains upwards of 1,700 Scots acres of arable land, and is the most fertile and best cultivated part of the island.

SHOCHIE (The), a rivulet of Perthshire. It drains the parish of Monedie eastward, forms a junction with the Ordie, and is conducted mingledly with that stream along an artificial canal, across a narrow part of the parish of Redgorton, to the Tay at the village of Luncarty.

SHONA, an island in the district of Moydart, Inverness-shire. It belongs to the parish of Ardnamurchan. It lies in Loch-Moydart, extending in length athwart about two-thirds of that loch, and dividing it into two channels. Population, 110.

SHONAVEG, a small island in the district of Moydart, Inverness-shire. It belongs, like Shona, to the parish of Ardnamurchan. Population, 26.

SHOOTER'S POINT. See Kilconquhar.

SHOTTS, a parish, containing the post-office station of Shotts, the post-office village of Sallysburgh, and the villages of Shotts Ironworks, Harthill, and Omoa, on the east border of the middle ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded by the south-west and of Linlithgowshire, and by the parishes of Cambusnethan, Dalziel, Bothwell, and New Monklands. Its length south-westward is 10 miles; and its greatest breadth is 8 miles. Its surface has a bleak and poor appearance, and varies in elevation from 200 to 850 feet above the level of the sea. It formerly looked to be predominantly moorish and sterile; but, in recent times, it has undergone extensive reclamation and great improvement. About two-thirds of it now are in tillage; and at least 500 acres are under wood. Its central parts contain the watershed between the streams which flow northeastward to the Forth and those which flow southwestward to the Clyde; and its heights in these parts command extensive, gorgeous, panoramic prospects, away to the Grampians, the Ochils, the Lomonds, Arthur Seat, the Pentlands, the Lowthers, Loudon hill, the Peaks of Arran, and the environs of Glasgow and Paisley. The South Calder runs along all the south-western boundary of the parish; and the North Calder runs along all the north-western boundary. Trap rocks, chiefly of the greenstone variety, with very bold and massive forms of protrusion, constitute nearly all the northern half of the parish; and sedimentary rocks, belonging to the coal formation, and rich in coal, ironstone, and sandstone, occupy most of the other districts, and at the same time appear among some portions of the trap. There is likewise, all over the south side of the parish, an abundance of fire clay. The minerals are of much value; and the working of them has not only afforded large compensating employment in itself, but has also given much permanent excitement to the agriculture of the district, and to general industry. Extensive pig ironworks are carried on both at Shotts and at Omoa, and a malleable ironwork at Gartness; and both the quantity and the quality of the produce have long associated the names of Shotts and iron through distant parts of Scotland. The Omoa works were established in 1787, and the Shotts works in 1802. There are nine principal landowners, and about 50 second-rate ones. The rent of the arable land ranges from about 12s. to nearly £2 per acre. The parish is traversed by the south road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and has a branch mineral railway, which goes into junction with the Caledonian. Population in 1831, 3,220; in 1851, 5,982. Houses, 877. Assessed property in 1843, £19,910 2s. 6d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton. Stipend, £328 3s. 7d.; glebe, £44. Unappropriated teinds, £366 2s. 10d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £28 fees, and £30 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1820, and contains 1,200 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 160. There is also an United Original Secession church. There are five non-parochial schools, two of them endowed. There are two public libraries. Fairs are held in the parish on the third Tuesday of June, and on the last Tuesday of November, both old style. Shotts anciently formed part of the parish of Bothwell, and then bore the name of Bothwellmoor. It was constituted a separate parish after the Reformation, and bore for a time the name of Bertram-Shotts. A great revival of religion took place in it in 1630, under the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Livingstone. A number of its inhabitants figured stoutly in the movements of the Covenanters, and fought at the fields of Bothwell-bridge and Pentland. A tombstone lies in its churchyard bearing an inscription to the memory of one of the covenanting worthies. Among distinguished persons connected with Shotts by birth or residence have been Gavin Hamilton of Murdostan, the historical painter; John Millar, professor of law in the University of Glasgow; Dr. Mathew Baillie, the anatomist and physician; Miss Joanna Baillie, the poetess; and Dr. Cullen, the physician.

SHOUGHENDS. See Cumbray (Big).

SHUNA, an Hebridean island in the parish of Kilbrandon, Argyleshire. It lies 1½ mile south of Torsa, and the same distance south-west of the entrance of Loch-Melfort; and is separated from the Slientime-moor and the peninsula of Craignish on the east, by a sound of between 1 mile and nearly 2 miles broad; and from the island of Luing on the east by a very narrow strait, called the Sound of Shuna. Its length from north to south is about 3 miles; and its greatest breadth is nearly 1½ mile. Its surface is all rolling, tumulated, and broken ground, whose tiny summits nowhere rise higher than about 200 feet above sea-level. It possesses much of that intricate mixture of land and rock which, with the aid of wood and culture, abounds in mild soft pictures of rural beauty; it derives picturesqueness from its encincturement with intricate bands of sea, overhung by the lofty hard-featured heights of island and continent; and has everywhere such a profuse and curious interspersion of natural woods, with rocks and cultivated fields and pasture lands, as to

look, from end to end, like a large sea-girt park. Though topographically grouped with the slate islands, it possesses little or none of the clay-slate so prevalent in Luing and Seil, Easdale, Lunga, and Scarba; yet it presents interesting objects of study to a geologist, and at each end it has a bed of dark blue crystalline limestone, which has long been wrought for economical purposes. Population, 69. Houses, 10.

SHURIRY (Loch), a lake about 1¼ mile long, in the parish of Reay, Caithness-shire. The river Forss issues from it, or, more properly, traverses it; but, above the lake, bears the name of the Torran.

SHURRACH HILL. See Kingoldrum.

SHUTTERFLAT. See Neilston.

SIANTA (Loch). See Kilmuir.

SIBBALDBIE. See Applegarth and Hutton and Corrie.

SICCAR-POINT. See Cockburnspath.

SIDLAW HILLS, a long chain of heights, extending from Kinnoul hill, on the left bank of the Tay, in Perthshire, east-north-eastward and north-eastward to the German ocean at Redhead in Forfarshire, and at Stonehaven in Kincardineshire. The chain is detached from the Ochil range only by the intervention of the Tay and the Earn; just as the latter range is detached from the Lennox-hills only by the intervention of the vale of the Forth; and jointly with these ranges it forms the Lowland screen, or the screen on the Lowland side, of what, without any great accommodation of language, may be called a continuous valley along the skirt of the Highland frontier, from the vale of the Leven in Dumbartonshire to the German ocean at Stonehaven. To the more marked and emphatic and to the popularly designated part of this great valley, or 'Strathmore,' belongs the screen of the Sidlaws. Yet the heights are not strictly a chain. They extend with considerable ridgy regularity from Kinnoul hill, north-eastward to a point a little distance south-east of the town of Forfar; they there fork into two lines, the one of which goes off in undulations and detachments, yet with very observable continuity nearly eastward to the sea at Redhead, while the other proceeds irregularly north-eastward, becomes almost lost in the vicinity of Brechin, and afterwards rallies and straggles on along the Lowland side of the How of Kincardine to the sea at Stonehaven. In the popular application of the name, however, the Sidlaws are only the part in Forfarshire from Lundie to Redhead. Many of the hills, such as the celebrated Dunsinnan, are isolated in position, and have conical summits. Some, such as the hills of Lower, of Dunnichen, of Dumbarrow, and others, are rounded and detached, and overhang intervening valleys. In some instances, as in the ridge of the Tulloes, which runs along the southern frontier of the parishes of Inverarity, Dunnichen, and Kirkden, the heights form a long flat regular range of moderate elevation. The greatest altitude is about 1,406 feet above sea-level; but this, or an altitude very little inferior, is attained by many of the summits. Seen from Fifeshire, they appear a lofty brown mountain-barrier, drawn out like a huge rampart to cover the interior of Perthshire and Forfarshire. Some of them are cultivated to the summit, and many which, 70 years ago, were covered all over with stunted heath, now seem to groan beneath loads of green umbrageous timber. The prevailing formation of the Sidlaws is the old red sandstone,—part of the vast bed which so curiously waves in several great and successive curvatures across Forfarshire. On the side facing Strathmore, the strata dip to the north at an angle of about 45°; but they diminish in dip as the hills are crossed, till on the side facing the Lowlands, especially in the upper part of Carmylie, they become nearly or altogether horizontal. The sandstone is of various colours, red, brown, grey, white, with a slight tinge of green; and it is, in some instances, susceptible of a remarkably smooth polish. The strata alternate with beds of shale, and occasionally with some beds of conglomerate which measure from 50 to 100 feet in thickness. Trap rocks, chiefly of greenstone, and to some extent of porphyry, occur plentifully in intersecting veins, and occasionally in surmounting nodules and masses. An impervious boulder-formation covers a large part of the surface.

SILLIEARN. See Grange, Banffshire.

SILVERBANKS, a village in the west end of the parish of Cambuslang, Lanarkshire. Population, 150. Houses, 28.

SILVER-CASTLE. See Scone.

SILVERTON-HILL. See Hamilton.

SIMBISTER. See Nesting.

SIMPRIN, an ancient parish, now united to Swinton, and consisting of some wavy swells and their intervening plains in the lower Merse, Berwickshire. It is chiefly remarkable as the parochial charge, from 1699 till 1707, of the well-known Thomas Boston, afterwards minister of Ettrick. The session-register during the whole period of his incumbency, is all in his autograph, and is still preserved. The church in which he officiated was small, and has long been an utter ruin. A large barn was used by him as the scene of ordinances at all sacramental and other extraordinary occasions. Hye de Simprin possessed the manor in the reign of Malcolm IV., and gave the church to the monks of Kelso. The whole parish was long the property of the Cockburns of Langton; but, in 1758, was sold by them for the liquidation of debt.

SINCLAIRSTON. See Ochiltree.

SINCLAIRTON, the new part of the town of Pathhead in the parish of Dysart, Fifeshire. The name is a contraction for St. Clair Town. This part of Pathhead stands on the estate of the Earl of Rosslyn. See Pathhead.

SIX PLOUGHS. See Methlick.

SIX TOWNS. See Birse.

SKA, an islet, washed by rapid tidal currents, adjacent to the northern extremity of Unst, in Shetland.

SKAE (Knowe of). See Knowe-of-Skae.

SKAIL-BAY, a small bay in the parish of Sandwick, near the middle of the west coast of Pomona, in Orkney.

SKAILWICK, a district in the island of Westray, in Orkney.

SKARR (The). See Scarr (The).

SKATERAW, a village in the parish of Innerwick, Haddingtonshire. Population, 72. Houses, 11.

SKATERIGG, a coal-mining locality in the north-west of the parish of Renfrew. The coal seams in it are quite distinct from those of the general coal-field of Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire, and yield a coal remarkably free from sulphur and other impurities. The houses of the colliers, however, are in bad condition, and were severely invaded by cholera.

SKAVAIG (Loch). See Scavig (Loch).

SKEA, a range of hills, a promontory, and a group of skerries, in the south-west of the island of Westray, in Orkney.

SKEADWICK (The). See Kilmartin.

SKEDDOWAY. See Dysart.

SKEDSBUS-HOUSE. See Haddingtonshire.

SKEEN (Loch), a mountain lake in the north of the parish of Moffat, Dumfries-shire. It lies within a mile of the point where the counties of Dumfries,

Selkirk, and Peebles meet, within 1½ mile of the source of the Yarrow, and within ½ a mile of the sources of the Megget and the Fruid, early tributaries respectively of the Yarrow and the Tweed. Its elevation above sea-level is believed to be upwards of 1,000 feet. Its length is 1,100 yards; its extreme breadth is 400 yards; and its depth is not known. Its basin is mossy, bleak, and wild. On one of two or three rocky islets which darkly stud its bosom, the eagle —which is now a rare bird in the Southern Highlands—was used to bring out its young. The trout of the lake are large,—some of them 11 inches in length; and are the most delicate in flavour of any in the circumjacent country, forming an attraction to the "wellers" at Moffat. The stream by which the lake discharges its superfluent waters in tribute to the river Moffat, forms the magnificent cascade called the Grey Mare's Tail: which see.

SKELMORLY. See Largs.

SKENE, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the Aberdeen proper district of Aberdeenshire. It lies 8 miles west by north of Aberdeen. It is bounded by Kintore, Kinellar, Newhills, Peterculter, Echt, Cluny, and Kemnay. Its length south-eastward is 6¾ miles; and its greatest breadth is 4½ miles. Loch-Skene, a sheet of water nearly 3 miles in circumference, but nowhere having a depth of more than 12 feet, lies near the western boundary, is fed by several brooks, and serves as a reservoir for water-power to a meal-mill and to the woollen factory of Garlogie. The general declination and drainage of the parish are southeastward, within the basin of the Dee. The surface is uneven and ridgy, exhibiting in some places a rocky broken contour, and rising in others to a considerable height, yet nowhere in the ordinary sense of the word hilly. It formerly had a bleak and barren appearance, but it has, in recent times, undergone vast improvement, both in the subjecting of waste lands to the plough, and in the covering of bleak places with wood. All its heights now are either cultivated to the top or largely clothed with plantation. But a small part of it, however, has a fertile soil; the greater part being either light or cold, and generally incumbent on clay. About 5,350 imperial acres are in tillage; about 1,258 are under wood; about 1,240 are pastoral or waste; and about 266 are moss. There are 14 landowners. In 1843 the estimated value of raw produce was £16,665; the amount of real rental, as given in the Statistical Account, about £6,410; and the value of assessed property, £7,397. Skene-house, a seat of the Earl of Fife, consists of two buildings united, the one of them several centuries old, the other comparatively modern. Easter-Skene-house, the seat of W. M'Combie, Esq., is a spacious modern structure in the Elizabethan style. Kirkville-house is a modern edifice in the cottage style. The woollen factory at Garlogie employs about 120 persons, and is worked partly by water-power and partly by steam. The antiquities are Druidical remains, tumuli, traces of a watch-tower on the Hill of Keir, and memorials of a Roman road which went northward from the Dee to the Don. The parish is traversed westward by the roads from Aberdeen to Alford and Tarland. Population in 1831, 1,677; in 1851, 1,862. Houses, 354.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend, £158 . 8d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with £18 fees, and a share of the Dick and Milne bequests. The parish church was built in 1801, and repaired in 1841, and contains 686 sittings. There is a Free church of Skene, with an attendance of 450; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £568 16s. 6d. There is an Independent chapel at Blackhills, built in 1802, and containing 235 sittings. There are two large Free church schools, two other non-parochial schools, and several libraries.

SKEOCH (St.). See Inch-Brayock.

SKEOCH-HILL, a hill in the parish of Tarbolton, terminating the long ridge of Kyle, in Ayrshire. It commands a very extensive prospect.

SKEOCH-HILL, Kirkcudbrightshire. See Kirkpatrick-Irongray.

SKEOCK. See Ninian's (St.).

SKEOTISVAY, an island, about ¾ of a mile long, and half-a-mile broad, in the Harris district of the Hebrides. It lies in East Loch-Tarbet, ¾ of a mile west of Scalpa.

SKERRIES, a general name through most of the Scottish coasts, particularly in Shetland, in Orkney, and in the Hebrides, for sea-girt rocks, and for rocky islets which have little or no herbage.

SKERRIES, two lofty, narrow, sea-girt rocks belonging to Sutherlandshire, the parts of that county most distant from its mainland, and famous as a grand resort of seals.

SKERRIES (Out), three inhabited islets and some detached rocks in the extreme east of Shetland. They lie 5 miles north-east of Whalsay, 10 miles east of Lunnanness point on the mainland, 10 miles south-east of South Yell, and 13 miles south by east of Fetlar. Each is somewhat more than a mile long; and the three form a triangular group, at the distance from one another of a few hundred yards. They are remarkable as the wildly secluded seat of a stirring population, and the scene of extensive fisheries for ling. These islets are parochially in the district of Nesting: which see. Population in 1841, 122; in 1851, 105. Houses, 14.

SKERRIES (Pentland). See Skerries.

SKERROW (Loch). See Girthon.

SKERRYVORE, a dangerous rock, in the midst of reefs, west-south-west of the island of Tiree, in the Argyleshire Hebrides. The reef around it extends about 10 miles east and west; and three dangerous rocks, called Stevenson's, Fresnel's, and Mackenzie's, lie respectively 2½, 2½, and 3 miles divergently toward the west. Skerryvore itself lies in north latitude 56° 19′ 22″, and west longitude 7° 6′ 32″. A lighthouse was erected on it in 1844; and this bears by compass from Barrahead lighthouse, S.¼E., distant 33 nautical miles,—from Hynish-point in Tiree, W.S.W.½W., distant 10½ miles, —from Iona-island, W.N.W.¾N., distant 20 miles,— from Oversay lighthouse in Islay, N.¼E., distant 44 miles,—and from Innistrahull lighthouse in Ireland, N.E. by N., distant 53½ miles. The lantern is elevated 150 feet above the level of the sea, and is open all round; and the light is a revolving one, producing a bright flash once every minute, and visible in clear weather at the distance of 6 leagues.

SKETRAW. See Fetteresso.

SKIACH (Loch), a lake ¾ of a mile in length, well stored with trout, in the parish of Little Dunkeld, Perthshire. A furlong or two south of it is Little Loch-Skiach, about half the size of the other. The superfluent waters of both run to the Bran.

SKIACH (The), a rivulet of Ross-shire. It rises in several head-streams among the eastern skirts of Ben-Wyvis, and has a run of about 8 miles northeastward to the Cromarty frith, near the church of Kiltearn. During a drought in summer, it almost disappears; but, after heavy rains or the thawing of the winter snows, it is a voluminous and headlong torrent, and, but for being restrained by embankments, would desolate the arable grounds on its banks.

SKIANID, a village in the parish of Tongue, Sutherlandshire. Population, 243. Houses, 48.

SKIBO. See Dornoch.
SKILMONEY. See Methlick.
SKIMMER-HILLS. See Salton.
SKINNET. See Halkirk.
SKINNIEDEN. See Duirinish.

SKIPNESS, a parish in Kintyre, Argyleshire, now united to Saddel: which see. Skipness-point is the headland at the south side of the entrance of Loch-Fyne. Skipness-bay, immediately to the south, is a creek, receiving a rivulet of 5 miles length of run, and confronting Loch-Ranza in Arran. Skipness village stands at the head of the bay. Skipness-castle, a little north of the village, and surmounting the headland, is a structure of great antiquity, of imposing appearance, and in good preservation. Its outer wall is 7 feet thick, 33 high, and 450 long. Two small projecting quadrangular towers rise from opposite corners. The principal tower does not project, and soars aloft from the north-east corner. Around this tower are modern additions which relieve the time-worn and heavy aspect of the original edifice. North of Skipness-point is a quay, which was built at an expense of £3,000. It affords a safe retreat to the herring fleet in stormy weather.

SKIPORT (Loch), an intricately ramified chain of marine sounds and straits across the island of South Uist, at the mean distance of about 5 miles from its north end. It is usually described as simply projecting into the island; but really bisects it from sea to sea, so as to render it two islands in reality while only one in name. To add to the confusion, the loch or strait assumes, at the west end, the name of Loch-Gamoslechan. All the land immediately connected with it is a museum of low rocky islands and promontories; forming the commencement of that chequered and diversified mixture of flat lands and mazy waters which separates South Uist from Benbecula.

SKIRLING, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, on the west border of Peebles-shire. It is bounded by Lanarkshire, and by Kirkurd, Broughton, and Kilbucho. Its length southward is 3¾ miles; and its greatest breadth is 1¾ mile. Its surface all lies at a considerable height above sea-level, and is rolling and uneven; yet has no mountains, and only three hills, all small and verdant. About four-fifths of it are in tillage; about 30 acres are wooded; and what remains is partly moorland, but chiefly green pasture. The soil, though generally light, is fertile. The drainage is into Biggar-water, which runs eastward along the southern boundary. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1834 at £5,614. The real rental in 1857 was £2,263 3s. The village of Skirling stands near the middle of the parish, 2½ miles north-east of Biggar, and 25 south-south-west of Edinburgh. Fairs are held here on the Wednesday after the 11th of June, and on the 15th of September. Population of the village, about 100. Population of the parish in 1831, 358; in 1851, 316. Houses, 60.

This parish is in the presbytery of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir W. H. Carmichael, Bart. Stipend, £239 19s. 1d.; glebe, £50. Unappropriated teinds, £60 0s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £26 fees. The parish church is a very ancient building, largely repaired in 1720, and containing upwards of 200 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 190; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £107 11s. 3¾d. There is a subscription library. The name of the parish was anciently written Scrawlinc, and appears in record in that form in the reign of King Robert the Bruce.

SKOW (Kyle). See Kyle-Scow.

SKUTH. See Deskford.

SKYE, a large Hebridean island, belonging to Inverness-shire, and lying opposite the continental parts of that county and Ross-shire. It is washed on the north and north-east, by the south end of the Minch, looking away to the North sea; on the east, by the sounds of Rona, Raasay, and Scalpa, separating it from the cognominal islands,—by intervening or adjacent openings of sea from 16 to 14 miles broad, separating it from Applecross and Lochcarron,—and by Loch-Alsh, from ¾ of a mile to 2½ miles broad, separating it from the district of Loch-Alsh; on the south-east, by Kyle-Rhea and Glenelg-bay, from a gun-shot to 1½ mile broad, separating it from Glenelg,—and by the sound of Sleat, from 2¾ to 6½ miles broad, separating it from Knoydart and Morar; on the south and south-west, by the Deucaledonian sea, studded at the distances respectively of ¾ of a mile, and of 5½, 6¾, and 9½ miles, with the islands of Soa, Eig, Rum, and Cana; and on the west by the Little Minch, separating it from Benbecula, North Uist, and Harris. Its length, in a line due south-east from Vaternish point to the headland at the entrance of Loch-Cambuscross in Sleat, is 46½ miles. Its breadth, for 3½ miles at the north-west end, embraces only the narrow promontory of Vaternish; over the next 13 miles, it attains a maximum of 25 miles, and averages about 20, but includes broad inlets of the sea which deeply indent the land; over the next 26 miles, it makes various contractions and expansions, but, on the whole, tapers down from 15 miles to 4½; and, at the south-east extremity, which forms the district and peninsula of Sleat, it abruptly shoots out to 21 miles. The area is said to be nearly 350,000 acres.

Sea-lochs and bays are so numerous that only the principal can be stated. Loch-Snizort, on the north-west, sends off the subordinate inlets of Lochs Uig, Snizort-Beg, Greeshernish, and Dubec, and separates the peninsula of Trotternish on the east from that of Vaternish on the west. Loch-Follart or Dunvegan, also on the north-west, sends off from its east side the large ramification of Loch-Bay, and separates Vaternish from Duirinish. Loch-Pooltiel cleaves the centre of the north-west end of Duirinish. Loch-Bracadale, on the south-west, forks into the subordinate waters of Lochs Roag, Caroy, Struan, and Harport, and separates Duirinish from Minginish. Lochs Brittle and Eynort penetrate the south-west side of Minginish. Lochs Scavig, Slapin, and Eishart have a common and very broad but nameless entrance, immediately north-west of the peninsula of Sleat; and they jointly effect the great contraction in the breadth of the island which occurs in its south-east division. Loch-in-Daal penetrates the south-east side of Sleat. Loch-na-Beste enters from the waters of Loch-Alsh, and looks out upon the cognominal district on the continent. Broadford-bay, and Lochs Ainort, Sligachan, Portree, and Staffin indent, at wide intervals, the north-east side of the island.—The principal headlands are Aird or Trotternish-point, in the extreme north; Vaternish-point, in the extreme north-west between Lochs Snizort and Follart; Airdmore-point at the entrance of Loch-bay; Dunvegan or Galtride-head between Lochs Follart and Pooltiel; Idrigil-point on the north side of the entrance of Loch-Bracadale; Dunan-point on the south side of the entrance of Loch-Brittle; Strathaird, or the Aird of Strath, between Lochs Scavig and Slappin; Swishnish-point between Lochs Slapin and Eishart; Sleat-point at the south-west extremity of the island; Ardivazar-point in the sound of Sleat, and forming the landing-place from Arisaig; and Ru-na-Braddan on the north-east coast of Trotternish.

The coasts of the island abound in interesting and exquisite scenery. Over several miles south-west of Trotternish-point, a breast-work is presented to the sea, perpendicular, occasionally columnar, and exhibiting fine specimens of basaltic formation. In this range, a little south of the picturesque ruins of Duntulm-castle, a small promontory presents, on a scale of comparative grandeur, a resemblance to some parts of Staffa; three caves of from 15 to 30 feet in height occupying the front, and colonnades about 60 feet high filling the intervals, and extending away along the sides. From this point to the head of Loch-Snizort the shore is low and cultivated; and where it wends round Loch-Uig, it displays a beauteous softness of fore-ground and a grandeur of immediate back-ground which combine to make a singularly interesting picture. The coast thence to Loch-Bracadale also abounds in fine scenes, diversified and impressive. See the articles Snizort and Duirinish. The shores of Loch-Bracadale are, in general, low, flat, and cultivated; but on the south they become perfectly vertical cliffs, bored with caverns, and plunging their bases into the sea. Round Talisker-bay, 2 miles south of Loch-Bracadale, a low beach looks up a retired and verdant valley. From this point to Loch-Brittle, the cliffs, suddenly recommencing, rise speedily up to a sublime elevation; they are very varied in outline, numerous and intricate in their parts, and agreeable in their tones of colour; they appear, when seen in front, to be quite or nearly perpendicular; and they have fore-grounds of high and conspicuous detached rocks, which are often perforated with exceedingly complicated arches. Their altitude appears to average not much less than 800 feet; and some cascades which fall over them are dispersed in spray, so as to reach the ground or the sea in the form of showers. Round Loch-Brittle, the coast has but small elevation, and is disposed in terraces, yet runs frequently out into low projecting points; and hence to Loch-Scavig, the cliffs, though again becoming prevalent, attain but a comparatively small elevation. At the north-west side of the entrance of Loch-Scavig, the declivities of the hills begin to come down, at a considerable angle, upon the sea, without any intervening cliffs; and they produce a coast remarkable at once for its difference of character from that of nearly every other coast in the kingdom, and for its surpassing degree of wild and savage grandeur. See Scavig (Loch). Along the north-west side of Loch-Slapin, extends a range of cliffs, rarely loftier than 60 or 70 feet, but so riddled with caves and torn with fissures as to show nearly as much blank space as solid rock. See Strathaird. A gloomy sublime mountain solitude ranges round the head of Loch-Slapin; and the views outward from it, as also those from Loch-Eishart, are grand and striking.

The coast of Sleat possesses little interest in itself, yet commands magnificent and solemn views of the alpine scenery round Lochs Nevis and Hourn on the mainland shore. "The land of that shore," says Macculloch, "rises high and with a rapid acclivity, displaying broken rocks, interspersed with coppices and brushwood, and enlivened by innumerable torrents, which, together with the proximity of the tides, the rapidity of the tide, and the quick succession of objects, all conspire to excite uncommon interest." From Loch-Alsh to Portree, the coast, though possessing some distinctive features, displays little character or beauty. From Portree to Ru-na-Braddan extends a line of cliffs, 700 feet in height; offering not a cove nor an intervening patch of low ground on which a boat can be drawn up. Seen from a little distance, it seems to be an uninterrupted wall of successive stages, surmounted by a green terrace, and occasionally skirted by huge fragments interspersed with verdure; but, when more closely examined, it shows now a gentle declivity from the summit to the sea, now a succession of mural faces and esplanades coming down like a huge staircase to the strand, and now a lofty precipice overhanging the sea, and sending off an unequal and bold ascent toward the pinnacled, turretted, and cloud-cleaving peaks of the Storr mountains in the interior. A cascade at Holme, over a part of the mural cliffs which is 300 feet high, flings a rivulet in a single spout, right over the precipice to such a distance from the base of the rocks, that a tourist may sail beneath it in a boat, and mark in security how it forms a watery circle in the air, and a foaming and tumultuous boiling in the sea. From Ru-na-Braddan to Trotternish-point, but especially round and near Loch-Staffin, extends a series of by far the grandest basaltic formations in the three kingdoms, not very much excelled by Staffa in even minute beauty of detail. See Staffin (Loch). At one part of this vast columnar range occurs a cascade about equal to that of Holme in height, and, though inferior to it in volume, possessing a high interest in the simple and unbroken manner in which it leaps over the face of the vertical and lofty colonnade.

The surface of Skye, with the exception of the plain of Kilmuir and a small tract near Loch-Bracadale, almost wholly consists of three distinct assemblages of mountains, and intermediate expanses of high and undulating land. From its south-western extremity in the point of Sleat, a continuous ridge, 1,200 feet or upwards in altitude, and irregularly torn on each side into sinuous ravines and glens which conduct its waters to the sea, extends to Loch-in-Daal, and there suddenly subsides into a low tract of inconsiderable breadth. A second ridge, similar to the former both in direction and in structure, and sending up five principal summits to an elevation of about 2,000 feet, starts up on the north-east side of the low tract, and stretches away to Loch-Alsh. These ridges form a connected though interrupted range, and descend rapidly to the sea on the south-east. An irregular tract of comparatively low land extends parallel to them from Loch-Eishart to the east side of Bradford-bay; and forms a kind of junction toward Kyleakin, with a continuation north-north-eastward to that place of the belt of low ground which occupies the cleft or discontinuous part of the two ridges. A second irregular hilly ridge extends quite across the island, from Swishnish-point to the head of Broadford-bay; and beyond this stretches the narrow valley of Strath, with a comparatively small mean elevation. From this valley to a line drawn between Lochs Brittle and Sligachan, occurs the most conspicuous part of the island, a confused assemblage of mountains from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high, which will be found described in our article Cuchullin Hills. Between this grand alpine district, and a line drawn from Loch-Snizort to Portree, occur the little valley of Talisker, the green pastures of Lochs Brittle and Eynort, and the low, open, cultivated grounds of Bracadale; but with these exceptions the whole country is an undulating upland of from 600 to 1,000 feet or upwards in elevation, nearly all covered with brown heath, and barren, naked, and haggard in aspect. The chief heights in this large division are those of the promontory of Dunvegan, and the two flat-topped eminences called Macleod's Tables; and almost the only object of scenic interest is the basaltic colonnade of Great Brishmeal above Talisker. Along Trotternish, from Portree to Trotternish-point, ex-

tends a long ridge which abounds in varied combinations of grand and picturesque beauty. The Storr, its loftiest height, is itself an assemblage of pyramidal, tower-like, and grandly elevated summits, and exhibits, in combination with the clouds which alternately sweep and embrace it, a wondrous aerial gallery of romantic pictures. See SNIZORT. The rest of the ridge presents to the west a gradual declivity, and often displays on the east long stretches of precipitous and vertical descent, or successive tiers of mural face, which occasionally become columnar, and blend, as around Loch-Staffin, with the wondrous basaltic formations of the coast, to produce surpassing magnificence of landscape. On the west side of this ridge lie the rich and interesting ground around Loch-Uig, and the plain of Kilmuir,—the latter the largest continuous tract of arable land in the island, and emphatically known as the granary of Skye.

The rocks of the heights which range from Sleat-point to Kyle-Rhea are quartz rock, argillaceous schist, and red sandstone, accompanied by a body of gneiss, chlorite schist, and some other substances. Those of the district immediately north-westward are white sandstone, steatite, serpentine, and gryphite limestone,—the last greatly the most abundant, occasionally passing into the second and the third, acquiring, toward the north-west, a highly crystalline texture, and finally disappearing beneath mountains of syenite. Those of the great central assemblage of heights are, in one part, chiefly syenite, and, in another, chiefly hypersthene rock. Those of nearly all the extensive region west and north of the Cuchullins are the most common varieties and forms of trap, overlying secondary formations, and composing unconformable hills and terraces. But on portions of the splendid cliffy coast from Portree to Holme, and on an elevated plateau extending thence to Loch-Staffin, occurs a perfect exhibition of the several series and members of the secondary rocks, from the cornbrash down to the lias. Some of the limestone of Strath has the quality of excellent marble. Some of the hypersthenic parts of the Cuchullin hills contain thin veins of oxidulous iron. Some of the trap hills contain entanglements of coal, some in nodules, and some in thin strata. The island as a whole is comparatively rich in rare minerals.

The streams of Skye are numerous, and freely drain its surface. The largest have but trivial volume in fine weather; but many of them often swell to great bulk in the time of rains. Most of them are well stored with trout and salmon; and two of them, Kilmartin and Ord, contain the great horse-mussel in which pearls are formed. The chief fresh-water lakes are those of Corriskin, Creich, Colmkill, Leathen, Mhoinneach-Mhor, Duarrish, Waak, Na-Caplich, and Daalvil; and most of them, together with many lochlets, or permanent ponds, abound in trout and eel. Corriskin is celebrated for its sublime scenery and classical associations; Colmkill, situated in the north-east of Trotternish, is the largest in size, and has its name from a chapel on an islet which was dedicated to Columba; and Na-Caplich is remarkable for containing the rare plant, eriocaulon.

The climate of Skye is singularly moist and variable. The air is generally laden with vapours; and rain falls, on the average, three days in every four throughout the year. The clouds, attracted by the hills, sometimes break in useful and refreshing showers; at other times, suddenly bursting like a water-spout, they pour down their contents with tremendous noise, deluging the plains below, and often destroying the hopes of the husbandman. But nearly all the farmers, admonished by frequent losses, have wattled-barns with lateral openings closed only by twigs and boughs of trees; and in these they succeed in drying whole or part of the scanty crops, even in the most rainy seasons. Stormy winds set in about the end of August or beginning of September, and give their powerful aid to endanger the uncut crops. The inhabitants are peculiarly subject to agues, fevers, rheumatism, and dysenteries; yet they are not less healthy and robust, on the whole, than the inhabitants of many of the most pleasant parts of Scotland; and a very fair proportion of them attain a good old age.

Over about nine-tenths of the island extends a trap subsoil equal to probably the best in Scotland, but, for the most part, entirely suffocated by peat or stones, and so exposed to storm and rain as to have its intrinsic excellencies all practically neutralized. Over most of the remaining district extends a calcareous soil, with every variety of elevation, exposure, and drainage; yet, unlike nearly all soil elsewhere of its class, it is exceedingly infertile; and, with small exceptions, in the bottom of the valleys, it presents a surface boggy, brown, and barren, scarcely exceeded in poverty by the stinted soils which lie on quartz, and not even producing, in most places, the well-known plants which are the usual inhabitants of calcareous land. A large proportion of the area of the island is, for economical purposes, all but valueless; most of even the pastures consist of moorland, covered with heath and very coarse grass; yet many tracts of green herbage occur, the most conspicuous of which are in Trotternish and around Loch-Eynort. By far the larger proportion of the pastures are occupied in the rearing of a race of black cattle which are noted for their good qualities. The arable lands are, in general, confined to the shores of the sea and some of the sea-lochs, and are most extensive—though even there but a very small part of the area—in Snizort, Bracadale, and Sleat. The condition of agriculture has made some advances from the barbarous practices of last century, yet has not undergone nearly so much improvement as in some other of the large Western Islands; but it has already been sufficiently noticed, in a general way, in our article on the Hebrides.

A prominent department of industry for a long time was the making of kelp; but this has suffered the same fate here as elsewhere, from the competition of Spanish barilla. The principal present department of industry in all the inland tracts is the rearing of black cattle for exportation. But as the aggregate of arable land is small, as most of it lies distributed in small holdings on the seaboard, as the returns from it are far from competent to the full support of the population employed on it, and as nearly all of it lies contiguous to bays or sea-lochs or bits of ocean rich in esculent fish, much the most characteristic as well as general department of industry is fishing. This is carried on, in a variety of ways, partly for the immediate home use of food, and partly for the supplying of a chief article of export. In the year 1855 there were employed in the Skye and Loch-Carron fisheries 806 boats, of aggregately 2,980 tons, with 2,980 fishermen and fisherboys, 12 coopers, 1,262 gutters and packers, 930 net-makers, and 39 fish-curers. The value of the boats, nets, and lines was £14,324; the number of barrels of herrings cured was 4,418½; and the number of barrels of herrings caught but not cured was about 7,000. A great number of the islanders also earn a livelihood by temporary removal to the lowlands of Scotland, either to labour in public works, or to act as harvest reapers and men of all work. Most of the women likewise eke

out their industry by spinning, and may be seen at almost all hours of the day either seated by their hearths, or seated at their cottage doors, or sauntering abroad, with the old rock and distaff in their hands. All the resources of the island fall much short of affording a bare sustenance, to say nothing of comfortable subsistence, to the great bulk of the inhabitants. Its population, though not intrinsically numerous, is relatively too great; and has for a long series of years been stinted by scarcity, and at times scourged by famine and pestilence. Occasional failures in its fisheries, and frequent failures in its potato crops, have added fearfully to its disasters. So many as about one-half of its entire population have at times been almost wholly dependent upon charity for food. Emigration, for a very long time, has seemed to be the only permanent means of relief,—rather stimulated than otherwise by excessive temporary drains on the bounty of the local landowners; and so long as 25 or 30 years ago it had drawn so many of the inhabitants across the Atlantic as to give rise to a current saying, that there were as many Skye-men in America as in Skye.

The inhabitants of Skye, notwithstanding their being almost all addicted to fishing, have none of the distinctive or peculiar dress of the fishermen of the east of Scotland; and rarely, in so much as the article of a short jacket, have they a costume adapted to a sea-faring life. Nor do they hang out any emblem of participation in the blood and usages of the Gael. The kilt is nowhere to be met with, and seems never to have been worn; and the prevailing, almost the universal fashion, is short coats, trousers of coarse cloth, and the common felt-hat. The Skye-men, in common with some other Hebrideans and Western Highlanders, "when they make their appearance in any of the towns of the east coast, may almost be detected by their hats; from the picturesque shapelessness and amphibious consistency which their head-gear speedily acquires from steeping in the Atlantic mists. Such a thing as a straw-bonnet is not to be found among all the female peasantry of Skye, or of the Highlands and Islands in general. The lasses go bareheaded, trusting to the attraction of the emblematic snood; matrons bedizen themselves with the varieties of the venerable mutch, curtch, and toy; and the clothing of the female population of Skye is hence generally coarse and mean in the extreme. No comfortable cloak of 'guid blue cloth,' which many of the east coast Highland wives have added to their wardrobe, is to be seen. The old women throw a dirty blanket over their shoulders, the others have seldom anything to vary their simple gowns of dark blue or brown stuff. An air of squalid penury, too, soon settles about them; and, in middle-age, their prematurely-pinched, care, and penury-worn features are far from engaging. Kindly feelings and affections, however, live under this unpromising exterior. The people of Skye and the adjacent islands, and west coast of the adjoining counties, are of short stature, firmly knit, active, and more mercurial than the central Highlanders. Such generalizing observations must, of course, not be strictly interpreted."

The only town in Skye, or thing which can be called a town, is Portree; and the principal villages, hamlets, or seats of trade, are Stein, Kyleakin, Broadford, Isle-Oronsay, Armadale, and Uig. Portree is the capital of the island, and possesses all the machinery for the conducting of its government, and for the management of great part of its trade. Steam conveyance is enjoyed twice a-week in transit between Stornoway and Glasgow. The old ferry between Skye and the continent is at the narrowest part of the strait of Kyle-Rhea, near the parish church of Glenelg. An excellent ferry at Kyleakin, 5 or 6 miles farther north, connects Skye with the Inverness road by Loch-Alsh, and, in a great measure, supersedes the old ferry. A third ferry, in the sound of Sleat, 14 miles south-west of the old ferry, connects Armadale or Ardivazar-point with Arisaig. One road commences nearly at Sleat-point, and runs north-eastward by Armadale to Loch-in-Daal, and thence northward to Broadford. Another runs north-westward from Kyle-Rhea to Astak. Another runs from Kyleakin, along the east coast, by Astak and Broadford, and, at these places, connects itself with the two former; it thence makes a serpentine movement from side to side of the narrow part of the island to the head of Loch-Sligachan; and it there forks into two branches, the one of which extends northward to Portree, while the other extends north-westward to Dunvegan and near the extremity of Vaternish. And another, the continuation of the northerly branch of the former, starts from Portree; makes a tour of the whole coasts of the peninsula of Trotternish; and, at a point 2½ miles east of the head of Loch-Snizort, sends one line right onward in a return to Portree, and another off at a sharp angle to proceed westward to a junction with one of the former lines in Vaternish.

Numerous ruins occur, on different parts of the coast, of those circular structures which, whether fort, watch-tower, beacon, or temple, are usually called Danish. Such of them as were forts are designated duns,—as Dun-Skudborg, Dun-Derig, Dun-Skeriness, and Dun-David; but all are so far destroyed as to convey but a very slender notion of their original condition. Of various monumental or possibly Drudical stones, the most conspicuous are those near Loch-Uig. A cairn on the summit of Ben-na-Caillich is seen at a great distance, possesses very unusual magnitude, and is the subject of some local legendary traditions. Dunvegan-castle is the only very remarkable ruin of a modern-antique structure. Knock-castle is nearly dilapidated, and seems to have been merely a castellated mansion. Duntulm-castle, though small, is somewhat entire, and displays, what is rare in Highland structures of its class, some remains of architectural ornament. Dunscaich, the traditional residence of 'the King of the Isle of Mist,' and an object of interest to persons versant in Gaelic poetry, is the scanty ruin of a comparatively modern building, which could not have been the Dunscaich of song.

Skye, with the adjacent islands of Pabay, Scalpa, Rasay, Fladda, Rona, Soay, and Vuiay, constitutes a political district of Inverness-shire. It is divided into the seven quoad civilia parishes of Sleat, Strath, Portree, Bracadale, Duirinish, Snizort, and Kilmuir, and the two quoad sacra parishes of Halin and Steinscholl; and these nine parishes, together with the parish of Small Isles, constitute the presbytery of Skye, in the synod of Glenelg. There are in Skye seven ministerial charges and two missionary stations connected with the Free church; and these, together with a small number in the central part of the Outer Hebrides, constitute the Free church presbytery of Skye and Uist. About three-fourths of Skye belong to Lord Macdonald, and the rest is distributed among four landowners. Population of the Skye district in 1831, 22,796; in 1851, 22,536. Houses, 4,222.

SKYRE-BURN, a brook and a post-office station in the parish of Anwoth, Kirkcudbrightshire. The brook rises on the farm of Arkland, and runs about 4 miles to the bay of Fleet. It is subject to sudden

freshets, which occasionally swell it to the bulk of a river.

SLACK-BURN, a brook rising in Bengairn, and running north-north-westward, through the parish of Kelton, to the river Dee, above the village of Rhonehouse, in Kirkcudbrightshire.

SLADE. See GARVALD and BARA.

SLAIN-MAN'S-LEE. See PHILIPHAUGH.

SLAINS, a parish, containing the villages of Collieston and Oldcastle, at the south-eastern extremity of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the east by the German ocean, and on other sides by the parishes of Foveran, Logie-Buchan, and Cruden. Its post-town is Ellon, 6 miles to the west. Its outline is triangular, the east side and the west side being each about 6½ miles in extent, and the north side about 4¼ miles. A brook which strikes the Ythan at a sudden bend of the latter, and afterwards the Ythan to the sea, trace all the western boundary. The parish is thus a wedge-shaped peninsula, lying between these streams and the ocean. Its surface, in a general sense, is all low, yet is much diversified by swells in every part, by a range of small eminences, called the Kippet-hills, across its centre, and by cliffs of from 170 to 200 feet in height along great part of its coast. These cliffs embrace multitudes of little creeks, are torn and piled in terrible confusion, exhibit deep ghastly chasms, and are pierced profoundly with many caverns. One of the caverns, called Hell-Lum, is upwards of 200 feet long, and occasionally 30 feet high; and another, called the Dropping cave, or the White cave of Slains, is so richly incrusted with stalactites, and profusely watered with the calcareous drippings from a porous rock which forms them, that though the whole was swept away for transmutation into manure, a new gorgeous coating, similar in appearance to carved white marble, was very rapidly formed. About one-third of the coast is a sandy beach. A considerable district of the interior, noticed in our article on Forvie, is waste sandy links. A small part also is peat-moss. A great extent of land, formerly waste, has been reclaimed; and all the old arable lands have been much improved. Upwards of 6,000 acres are at present under the plough. The soil is of every variety, from the lightest sand to the heaviest clay. The principal rocks along the coast are gneiss and mica slate. The Kippet-hills consist of gravel, mixed with small limestone boulders. Much of the sand in the parish is of caustic calcareous quality, suitable to be aspersed on newly reclaimed clay land, and long used in a general way as a manure. There are two lakes, with each an area of about 15 acres, and one, called the Loch of Slains, or Meikle Loch of Slains, with an area of 73 acres, and a mean depth of about 20 feet. There are several chalybeate springs. The Ythan, throughout its connexion with the parish, abounds with fish, and is navigable by sea-borne vessels. The inhabitants of Collieston and Oldcastle carry on an extensive sea-fishery. The landowners of the parish are Gordon of Cluny and Gordon of Parkhill. The principal mansion is Leask-house, a substantial and elegant residence. The chief antiquity is the ruin of Slains-castle, situated on a strong peninsulated rock, about 120 feet high, whose base is washed by the sea. This castle was very extensive and of great strength, the only approach to it being a narrow defile which a handful of brave men could have held against any force; but now nothing remains of it except three sides of a square tower and some scattered masonry. It was the seat of the noble family of Errol, and was demolished, in 1594, by order of James VI., on occasion of the Earl of Errol having joined in the Earl of Huntly's rebellion. There are likewise in the parish remains of the old Kirk of Forvie, and of an ancient Gothic chapel dedicated to Adamnan. The parish is touched by the road from Aberdeen to Peterhead, and will receive advantage from the contemplated Coast of Buchan railway. Population in 1831, 1,134; in 1851, 1,232. Houses, 245. Assessed property in 1843, £5,157.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ellon, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Gordon of Cluny. Stipend, £217 9s. 4d.; glebe, £9. Unappropriated teinds, £57 19s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with £14 fees, and a share in the Dick and Milne bequests. The parish church was built about the year 1800, and contains 654 sittings. There is a private school at Collieston. The present parish of Slains comprehends the ancient parishes of Slains and Forvie, and seems, as to its ecclesiastical property, to have all belonged before the Reformation to one of the colleges.

SLAINS (HILL OF). See KINNEFF.

SLAM (LOCH). See TONGUE.

SLAMANNAN, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, at the south-eastern extremity of Stirlingshire. It is bounded by the counties of Linlithgow, Lanark, and Dumbarton, and by the parishes of Falkirk, Polmont, and Muiravonside. Its length eastward is nearly 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is 4¼ miles. Avon-water runs eastward, dividing nearly one-third of the parish on its left bank from upwards of two-thirds on its right bank, and afterwards runs 2 miles on the boundary with Muiravonside. There are two lakes, called the Black Lochs, the larger of which lies on the south-western boundary, and sends off a principal feeder of the reservoir in Lanarkshire for supplying the Monkland canal. The lands for about a mile on each side of the Avon comprise much haugh and meadow, with light friable soil, and are subject to floods in rainy weather; and those further from the stream rise in regular undulations and ridges extending east and west, and attaining an extreme elevation of upwards of 600 feet above the level of the sea. The soil in these higher tracts is of various character, partly a good loam, partly a black mossy earth, partly strong hard clay, and partly churlish moor or wet moss overlying a bed of sand. Much of the surface which formerly was heathy or morassy waste has been reclaimed, and is now in a state of good cultivation. Coal and ironstone, both of them of excellent quality, are abundant, and have of late years been very largely worked. The manufacturing of coke is extensively carried on. The principal mansions are Balquhatson, and Glenellridge. There are five villages, all inhabited by miners. The village of Slamannan contains about 50 families, and has offices of the City of Glasgow bank and the Royal bank. The parish is traversed by the Slamannan railway, and enjoys by that means very facile outlets for its mineral produce. Population in 1831, 1,093; in 1851, 1,655. Houses, 277. Assessed property in 1843, £4,373 6s. 8d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £256 11s. 10d.; glebe, £28. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 2½d., with £60 fees, and £40 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1810, and contains upwards of 600 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 200; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £87 6s. 5d. There is a non-parochial school. The part of the present parish of Slamannan lying on the left side of Avon-water belonged, previous to the year 1730, to the parish of Falkirk, and is still sometimes reckoned to belong quoad civilia to that parish. Slamannan proper, or what constituted the ancient

parish of Slamannan, was obtained in 1470 from James II., by Lord Livingstone; and, along with the advowson of the church, was held by his lordship's successors, the Earls of Linlithgow and Callander, till their attainder in 1716. It was originally called St. Laurence, on account of its church being dedicated to that saint; and in legal documents, the modern parish is still designated 'the parish of Slamannan, otherwise St. Laurence.' An excellent fountain, a little south-east of the church, still bears the name of St. Laurence' well.

SLAMANNAN RAILWAY, a railway extending north-eastward from the eastern terminus of the Ballochney railway in the parish of New Monkland, Lanarkshire, to a point called Causewayend, on the side of the Union canal, in the parish of Muiravonside, Stirlingshire. It was authorized in 1835, and opened in the autumn of 1840; but it is now a part of the Monkland railway system, and has extensive connexions through that system with both Clydesdale and the Lothians. Its own proper length is 12¼ miles. The works of it, in cuttings, embankments, viaducts, and rafting, were of great aggregate extent, but all substantially done. About 2 miles of it, near its west end, lay over a flow-moss of from 30 to 40 feet in depth; and here all the rails were literally floated on rafts of timber, and continued to float for some time after the railway was opened, suffering a sudden depression of so much as 2 or 3 feet every time a train passed over them, and gradually rising afterwards in the manner of a sluggish wave to their proper level; but, by continuous pouring in of gravel, stones, and other hard material, all the parts of the moss below and near the rails were eventually converted into firm solid ground. The Slamannan railway, during the time which intervened till the opening of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, was used, in connexion with canal boats, stage-coaches, and contiguous railways, for an extensive passenger traffic between Edinburgh and Glasgow; but it was projected mainly, or almost solely, with a view to mineral traffic; and, since the opening of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, it has been used principally for the conveyance of coal and ironstone from the rich mineral field which it traverses. See the article MONKLAND RAILWAYS.

SLAPPIN (LOCH), a projection of the sea north-north-westward into the island of Skye, at right angles from the mouth of Loch-Eishart and parallel to Loch-Scavig. An isthmus of less than 3 miles divides the head of it from the head of Loch-Eynort.

SLATEFORD, a post-office village on the eastern border of the parish of Colinton, Edinburghshire. It stands on the left bank of the water of Leith, on the road from Edinburgh to Lanark, at the transit of the Union canal over the water of Leith, and adjacent to a station on the Caledonian railway, 2 miles south-west of Edinburgh, and 3½ north-east of Currie. The aqueduct of the canal and the viaduct of the railway here are magnificent works, standing very near each other, and also near the bridge of the highway. There are at Slateford an United Presbyterian church, and an extensive bleachfield. Population, 221. Houses, 58.

SLATEFORD, Forfarshire. See EDZELL.

SLATE-ISLAND. See EASDALE.

SLEAT, a parish at the south-east end of the island of Skye, Inverness-shire. The northern parts of it lie within a short distance of the post-office villages of Kyleakin and Broadford. It forms an irregular belt of 21 miles in length; and extends from north-east to south-west. Loch-in-Daal, which indents it on the south side to the depth of 2 miles, and leaves an isthmus of only about 1¼ mile to the head of Loch-Eishart on the opposite side, cuts the parish into two natural divisions. The north-east division is 8½ miles in length, and about 1½ mile in mean breadth; it is separated by a lofty hilly range from the parish of Strath, or the rest of Skye; and it is washed on the other sides by Loch-Alsh, Kyle-Rhea, and the inner part of the sound of Sleat. The south-west division forms a slenderly ellipsoidal peninsula, whose axes measure respectively 12½ and 5½ miles; it lies along the sides of Loch-Eishart and the sound of Sleat; and it terminates in a headland, which is called Sleat-point, and looks toward Eig at the distance of 5½ miles. The sound of Sleat, which divides it from Morar, Knoydart, and Glenelg, on the continent, diminishes in width from 7½ miles at the south-west entrance to ¼ of a mile at Kyle-Rhea, where it passes into Loch-Alsh. The population is almost wholly located upon the coasts. The extremities of the parish are all upland; but constitute tolerable pasture-ground, and maintain a race of black cattle equal to any in the neighbourhood. The whole north-west side is a pleasant and occasionally picturesque range of rough heights and cultivated slopes and hollows. The east side, over about 5 miles by from 1 to 1½, is a belt of arable land, carpeted with a deep and not unproductive clay. The total extent of hill-pasture is about 18,000 acres; of green pasture, about 4,000 acres; of arable land, about 1,500 acres; and of lands under wood, about 500 acres. Lord Macdonald is the only landowner; and his residence, Armadale-castle, is the only mansion. See ARMADALE-CASTLE. Remains exist of two ancient castles, Dunscaich and Knock, which were residences of the barons of Sleat. ORANSAY-ISLE [which see] possesses a well-known harbour, and gives the parish valuable facilities of communication. A parliamentary road runs across the north-east end of the parish from the ferry of Kyle-Rhea, and district-roads radiate from Isle-Oransay. Population in 1831, 2,957; in 1851, 2,531. Houses, 507. Assessed property in 1843, £2,097 7s. 6d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Skye, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £6. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with fees. The parish church was built in 1631, and repaired in 1837, and contains about 600 sittings. There is a Free church; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £90 12s. 1d. There are six public non-parochial schools and a parochial library.

SLEDMUIR, a village in the parish of Kirriemuir, Forfarshire. Population, 84.

SLEISCHEILLIS. See OIKELL (THE).

SLEITILL (LOCH). See REAY.

SLESBEG. See LOGIERAIT.

SLIABHACH. See MAREE (LOCH).

SLIABHDIASG. See TIREE.

SLIABHGHAOIL. See KILCALMONELL.

SLICKLY-BURN, a brook running into the Loch of Wester, in the parish of Wick, in Caithness-shire.

SLIGACHAN, a post-office station, a marine loch, and a romantic glen, in the island of Skye, Inverness-shire. The post-office station is subordinate to Broadford. The loch is noticed in the article PORTREE: which see. The glen commences in the vicinity of Corriskin and Scavig, and strongly resembles them in scenic character. See CORRISKIN and SCAVIG. Its length north-north-westward to the head of Loch-Sligachan is about 5 miles; and thence north-north-eastward to the sea, about 3 miles. Its breadth, nowhere more than a mile, contracts in some places to a gorge of a few hundred yards. Its flanking heights are composed principally of hypersthene rock, almost destitute of vegetation; they soar aloft, now at a slight angle, now perpendicularly, to sublime altitude; and they terminate in

such edgy ridges and needle-peaked pinnacles as even the hardiest mountaineer may contemplate with wonder. The Messrs. Anderson, in their 'Guide to the Highlands,' pronounce this glen a rival, in wildness and grandeur, to any of the most established fame in Scotland, and add:—"The mountains are a great deal higher, bolder, and not less savage than those of Glencoe; and, in traversing this sequestered strath, we feel a constant and almost painful consciousness, that no other form of mortal mould exists within its desert precincts. A solemn silence generally prevails, but is often and suddenly interrupted by the strife of the elements. The streams become quickly swollen, rendering the progress of the wayfaring stranger not a little hazardous; while fierce and fitful gusts issue from the bosom of the Cuchullins. The heaven-kissing peaks of this strange group never fail to attract a portion of the vapours, which, rising from the Atlantic, are constantly floating eastward to water the continent of Europe; and fancy is kept on the stretch to find resemblances for the quick succession of fantastic appearances which the spirits of the air are working on the weather-beaten brow of these hills of song."

SLIPPERFIELD. See LINTON, Peebles-shire.

SLITRIG (THE), a rivulet of Teviotdale, in Roxburghshire. It is formed by two headstreams of 3 or 4 miles in length, coming down from the vicinity of the watershed with Liddesdale; and it runs through the parishes of Teviothead, Kirkton, and Hawick, to the Teviot at the town of Hawick. Its descent is very great,—probably not much short of 1,000 feet; and its current is, in consequence, rapid. Over a great part of its course, it has a rocky path; occasionally it careers down a shelving descent; and, at one place, it forms a picturesque cataract. Its vale, though gorgy, and screened by bold green heights, repeatedly expands into little haughs, and is pleasantly tufted with wood; and, so high up as 4 miles above Hawick, is spread out into the rich and beautiful demesne of Stobs-castle, the seat of Sir W. F. Elliott, Bart. The stream, as a whole, is charmingly picturesque. Dr. Leyden, one of several poets who have celebrated it in verse, seems to have been annoyed by the harshness of its name, and capriciously gives it the soft designation of 'Slata.'

SLOCH-MHUIC-DHU. See INVERNESS-SHIRE.

SLOCK-OF-DESS. See DESS (THE).

SLOHABERT, a village in the parish of Kirkinner, Wigtonshire. Population, 61. Houses, 12.

SLOY (LOCH). See ARROCHAR.

SLUGS-OF-ACHRANNIE. See ACHRANNIE.

SLUIE. See EDENKILLIE.

SMAILHOLM, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, on the northern border of Roxburghshire. It is bounded around three-fourths of its outline by Berwickshire, and chiefly on the south by Kelso and Makerston. Its length eastward is 4¼ miles; and its greatest breadth is 2⅝ miles. Its surface is agreeably diversified with flat and rising grounds. Its highest points have an altitude of about 500 feet above the level of the sea. Its soil is very various, but predominantly argillaceous and fertile. The river Eden runs 2¼ miles along its northern boundary. Limestone occurs, but is not worked; and trap rocks, of several kinds suitable for road making, are plentiful. About 60 acres are under wood; about 450 acres are natural pasture; and all the rest of the area is in tillage. The landowners are Baillie of Jerviswood, Lord Polwarth, and the Duke of Roxburgh. The estimated value of raw produce in 1834 was £8,850; assessed property in 1843, £3,092; real rental in 1857, £4,750 13s. The parish is traversed by the road from Kelso to Edinburgh. The village of Smailholm stands on that road, 6 miles west-north-west of Kelso, and 7 east-north-east of Melrose; but it is properly a cluster of three villages, bearing the names of East Third, West Third, and Overton. Population of the village, about 350. Population of the parish in 1831, 628; in 1851, 617. Houses, 123.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Baillie of Jerviswood. Stipend, £255 6s. 2d.; glebe, £17. Unappropriated teinds, £341 18s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £27 fees, and £4 14s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1632, and thoroughly repaired and improved in 1821, and contains about 300 sittings. The ancient church of Smailholm was a vicarage of the monks of Coldingham; and some lands in the parish belonged to the monks of Dryburgh.

The farm of Sandyknowe, in the parish of Smailholm, was the property of the paternal grandfather of Sir Walter Scott, and the scene of many of the musings of his precocious boyhood. Sandyknowe or Smailholm-tower, situated among a cluster of rocks, on an eminence in the farm, engaged much of his attention, and has acquired celebrity from having afforded such suggestions and imagery as materially contributed to the formation of his peculiar style of poetry. It is a large square building, entirely ruinous, originally a border-keep; and, previous to enchantment being flung over it by the mighty modern minstrel of Scotland, it figured in topographical notices simply as "a conspicuous landmark to direct vessels to Berwick." The apartments rise above one another in separate floors or stories, and mutually communicate by a narrow stair. An outer wall surrounds the building, and encloses an outer court; and it is so defended on three sides by precipice and morass, that the tower is accessible only by a steep rocky path on the west. It anciently belonged to the Pringles of Whytbank, and is now the property of Lord Polwarth, the lineal descendant of Scott of Harden. Sir Walter Scott, in a note prefixed to the 'Eve of St. John,' says that he wrote that ballad in celebration of Smailholm-tower and its vicinity; and in the epistle preliminary to the third canto of Marmion, he notices the influence which the place had exerted on his tastes, and beautifully describes its scenery. Says he,—

"It was a barren scene, and wild,
Where naked cliffs were rudely piled;
But ever and anon, between,
Lay velvet tufts of loveliest green.
And well the lonely infant knew
Recesses where the wall-flower grew,
And honeysuckle loved to crawl
Up the low crag and ruined wall.
I deemed such nooks the sweetest shade
The sun in all its round surveyed;
And still I thought that shattered tower
The mightiest work of human power,
And marvelled as the aged hind
With some strange tale bewitched my mind,
Of forayers who, with headlong force,
Down from that strength had spurred their horse,
Their southern rapine to renew,
Far in the distant Cheviots blue,
And home returning filled the hall
With revel, wassel-rout, and brawl."

SMALL GLEN. See MONZIE.

SMALLHOLM, one of the four towns of Lochmaben barony, in the parish of Lochmaben, Dumfries-shire. Population, 82. Houses, 18. See FOURTOWNS (THE).

SMALL ISLES, an Hebridean parish, consisting of the inhabited islands of EIGG, RUM, CANNA, and MUCK, which are separately described, and of two or three uninhabited islets noticed in the articles on

these islands. Eigg is in Inverness-shire; and the other islands are in Argyleshire. The postal communication is through Arisaig. Population in 1831, 1,005; in 1851, 916. Houses, 152. Assessed property in 1843, £3,543 13s. 7d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Skye, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £25. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with about £10 fees. There is no parish church; but instead of it in each of the chief islands is either a schoolhouse, a farm-house, or even a sheltered space of ground in the open air. There is a Free church preaching station of Small Isles; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £13 1s. There is a Roman Catholic place of worship in Eigg. The parish school also is in that island; and there is a Society school in Muck. The parish of Small Isles, previous to 1726, formed part of Sleat; and after its separate erection, it bore the name successively of Eigg, Short Isles, and Small Isles.

SMALL ISLES (Harbour of). See Jura.

SMEATON-HOUSE. See Prestonkirk.

SMITH-HILLS. See Paisley.

SMITHSTOWN. See Maybole.

SMITHTOWN OF CULLODEN, a village in the parish of Inverness, on the eastern border of Inverness-shire. Population, 64. Houses, 18.

SMITHYHAUGH, a modern village in the parish of Auchterarder, Perthshire. It is pleasantly situated on Ruthven-water, adjacent to the Scottish Central railway, 2½ miles east of the town of Auchterarder. Its inhabitants are mostly weavers in the employment of the Glasgow manufacturers. Population, about 400.

SMO. See Durness.

SMYLLUM. See Lanark.

SNADON-HILL, a hill about 450 feet high, in the parish of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire.

SNALDA (Stack of). See Papa-Stour.

SNAR-WATER, a rivulet rising in the vicinity of Leadhills on the southern verge of Lanarkshire, and running about 7 miles northward, along a mountain glen, in the parish of Crawfordjohn, to the Duneaton.

SNED-MOUNT. See Noran (The).

SNIPE-LOCH. See Dalrymple.

SNIZORT, a parish, containing the post-office village of Uig, in the island of Skye, Inverness-shire. It is bounded on the north by Kilmuir; on the east by the sound of Raasay; on the south by Portree; on the south-west by Bracadale; and on the west by Duirinish and Loch-Snizort. Its length from north to south is 12 miles; and its greatest breadth is 6 miles. Loch-Snizort enters from the Little Minch, between the points of Vaternish or Unish and Duinn, and is there 9½ miles wide; it penetrates 8½ miles south-south-eastward, between Vaternish and Trotternish, with a breadth which gradually decreases to 4½ miles; it has nearly in its centre the cluster of little islands, called the Ascrib Isles; and it sends off, in the manner of horns from its head, the two divergent lochs of Greeshernish and Snizort-Beg. The latter is partly on the boundary, and partly in the interior of the parish; it is 5½ miles long, and less than 1 mile in mean breadth; it forks and circles into numerous sea-lochlets and bays; and it is shallow, and has frequent sunk rocks. Loch-Uig, which goes off Loch-Snizort 3 miles above the entrance of Loch-Snizort-Beg, forms a circular basin, landlocked on all sides but the west, and upwards of 1½ mile in diameter; and ½ of a mile from its margin, the ground suddenly rises in the form of an amphitheatre, enclosing upwards of 200 acres of prime arable land, and the large village of Uig. The coast, except at the head of the lochs, is bold and rocky. The surface of the interior is a broken rugged expanse of green and heathy heights, cloven by the three considerable glens of Haltin, Hinistil, and Uig, and by several minor openings. The only properly mountainous ridge—the rest of the heights being merely hills—runs from north to south at a distance of between 1 mile and 2 miles from the east coast. This ridge bears the name of the Storr, and is huge, lofty, shaggy, and pinnacled. It sends up a chief cluster of cliffy and torn summits, which rise to the height of several hundred feet above the adjacent masses, and which shoot up from the bosom of a fog like a series of air-borne spires, and towers, and walls,—a far-away city on the clouds. Much of the parish is irreclaimable waste; and most of the remainder is occupied in the rearing of black cattle. The soil of the arable grounds, though various, is principally a gravelly loam on a cold clay. Lord Macdonald is the principal landowner. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £2,957 11s. 8d. In an islet formed by the water of Snizort, and now used as a cemetery, are the ruins of an old cruciform church, which probably was once the cathedral or parent-church of all Skye. In various localities are cairns, tumuli, and vestiges of Druidical temples. On low ground, near a lofty rock, is a natural obelisk of uncommon magnitude; seeming, when seen from a distance, to be a large steeple; measuring 360 feet around the base; swelling below the middle to a larger girth; and thence tapering away to nearly a sharp point at an altitude, as is thought, of upwards of 300 feet. On the boundary with Portree, is a beautiful cascade over a precipice of about 90 feet in height. Beneath it, and nearly opposite its middle, an arched hollow path passes across the rock, so broad that five or six persons may occupy it a-breast, and so situated that they are secure from the body of water which rolls over them, and looks like a thick curved pillar of smoke. A good road traverses the whole length of the parish, connecting Uig with Portree. Population in 1831, 3,487; in 1851, 3,101. Houses, 570.

This parish is in the presbytery of Skye, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 2s. 11d.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with £2 13s. 6d. fees, and £4 16s. 9d. other emoluments. The parish church stands at the head of Loch-Snizort, and was built in 1805, and enlarged in 1839, and contains 750 sittings. There is a subparochial place of worship at Uig. There are two Free churches, near Loch Snizort and at Uig; and about four-fifths of the parishioners attend them. There is a small Baptist chapel at Uig. There is a well endowed non-parochial school, called Macdermid's institution. There is also an Assembly school.

SNOASIMIL. See Vatersa.

SNOWDON. See Garvald and Bara.

SOA, an islet belonging to the small remote group of the St. Kilda Hebrides.

SOAY, an island, belonging to the parish of Bracadale, in the Skye district of Inverness-shire. It lies south of Minginish, and south-west of Loch-Scavig, in Skye. A strait, called Soay-sound, from ⅔ of a mile to 1½ mile wide, separates it from Minginish. The island is 3 miles long from north-east to south-west, and 2¼ miles in extreme breadth; but it is nearly bisected by two bays, indenting it on opposite sides. Its surface is low and broken, and nowhere rises to an elevation of more than 500 feet; and its coast is bold and rocky, and generally presents to the surge perpendicular cliffs of 60 or 70 feet in height. Its geognostic structure is an alternation of red sandstone and greywacke traversed

by trap. Population in 1841, 113; in 1851, 158. Houses, 24.

SOAY, a pastoral islet near the mouth of Loch-Inver, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire.

SOAY (Meikle and Little), two islets in the mouth of West Loch-Tarbet, on the west coast of Harris. They lie about ¼ of a mile apart; are jointly upwards of 1½ mile long; and are separated from Harris by the sound of Soa, which is ⅔ of a mile in width.

SOCCOCH. See Leochel-Cushnie.

SOHO-BURN. See Kingoldrum.

SOLE-BURN. See Leswalt.

SOLE (The). See Lugget (The).

SOLSGIRTH. See Perthshire.

SOLWAY-BANK. See Dumfries-shire and Half-Morton.

SOLWAY-FRITH (The), a projection of the Irish sea north-eastward between Scotland and England. Its entrance on the English side is obviously at St. Bee's-head in Cumberland; but, on the Scottish side, is far from being distinctly marked, and has been very variously stated. Burrowhead, at the southern extremity of the district of Machars in Wigtonshire, is the furthest and the most commonly assigned entrance; yet between that headland and Balmae-head or even Balcarry-point, respectively 14 and 24½ miles in a straight line east-north-eastward, the whole Scottish coast directly confronts the entire expanse of the Irish sea. Measured from Burrowhead, the frith extends about 37 miles at the entrance, and about 58 miles in length; but measured from Balcarry-point, it is little more than 19 miles at the entrance and only about 33½ miles in length. From Balcarry-point to the mouth of the Pow in Cummertrees, it extends nearly direct north-eastward,—gradually contracts in its width, though with occasional expansions,—and has a breadth in the maximum of about 19 miles, in the minimum of about 8, and in the mean of about 13; and from the mouth of the Pow to its termination—a distance of 12 miles—it extends in an easterly direction, and has a varying breadth of from 1½ mile to 3¾ miles, and a mean breadth of about 2½,—the maximum being at the Pow and in Gretna, and the minimum in a line between the parish of Annan and Bowness, and in the short space east of Redkirk-point. The streams, bays, and coasts of the frith on the English side do not come within our scope. The Sark, the Kirtle, and some smaller streams, enter it on the Dumfries-shire coast, without forming estuaries. The Annan, the Pow, and the Lochar enter it on the same coast through estuaries of but small extent. The Nith, before entering it, forms a long and gradually expanding estuary between Dumfries-shire and Galloway. The chief streams which enter it in Galloway, calculating to the extreme point of Burrowhead, are the Southwick, the Urr, the Dee, the Fleet, the Cree, and the Bladenoch; and its principal marine expansions within the same range of sea-board, are the estuary of the Urr, Auchencairn-bay, Kirkcudbright-bay, Fleet-bay, and, chief of all, Wigton-bay. The coast along Dumfries-shire is low and sandy, and ascends by an exceedingly low gradient from the line of high-water mark; but along the greater part of Galloway it is bold and rocky, and exhibits cliffs, caverns, pinnacles, isolated rocks, and a variegated rampart in such frequent and curious combinations as to produce abundance of picturesque scenery.

The Solway, as to the depth of its water, the character of its beach, and especially the phenomena of its tides, differs widely from every other frith in Scotland, or even from every other marine indentation in the world. The cause of its peculiarities is briefly explained in the section, Marine Waters, in our general introductory article, and needs not be again noticed. Over a distance of probably about 20 miles from its head, the whole of its bed, excepting the narrow and canal-like channels of the Nith and the confluent waters which enter near the eastern extremity, is alternately a surgy brown sea, tinctured with silt, and oscillating with the rebound of the tide, and a naked, flat, unrelieved expanse of sand, a wilderness of desolation, a miniature Sahara, strangely interposing its dark dreary projection between the blooming slopes of Cumberland and the fertile lands of Scotland. Much of its beach, or rather of its bed, even in its broader and more seaward parts, is of the same character; so very much, indeed, that were the frith estimated only by the space it covers at low-water, it would figure in comparative insignificance. All its tides are rapid, and constitute rather a rush or careering race than a flow or a current of waters. A spring-tide, but especially a tide which runs before a stiff breeze from the south or the south-west, careers along at the rate of from 8 to 10 miles an hour. It is heard by the people along the shore upwards of 20 miles before it reaches them, and approaches with a hoarse loud roar, and with a brilliance of demonstration much more sublime than if the wide sandy waste were scoured with the fleetest invading army of cavalry. Before the first wave can be descried from the shore, a long cloud of spray is seen, as if whirling on an axis, zoned with mimic rainbows, sweeping onward with the speed of a strong steady breeze; then follows a long curved white and flowing surf; and then suddenly appears the majestic van of the tide, a deeply dimpled body of waters, from 3 to 6 feet high a-breast, rolling impetuously forward, and bringing closely in its rear a tumbling mass of sea, glittering and gorgeous all over with the most fitful play of the prismatic colours. Accidents occasionally occur with ships, and have been very frequent, though much less so of late years than before, with persons venturing within high-water mark. The rivers which traverse the bed of the frith being easily fordable, strong inducement is offered by the shortness of the path to cross the sands to England during the recess of the tide. But Scotchmen, even when well-mounted, have, in numerous instances, and occasionally to an amount constituting a literal catastrophe, been overtaken and drowned, while returning from the Cumberland fairs. Even persons best acquainted with the locality are liable to be mistaken in their calculations of the time when the tide will approach; and, when they have proceeded partly across, may hear the appalling sound of the watery invasion so near and menacing, that a clear atmosphere, a good steed, much self-collectedness, and a steady remembrance of the direction of the path, may all be necessary for their preservation. Dense fogs frequently arise, and so bewilder experienced guides, that they can proceed in safety only with the aid of the compass; and quicksands are occasionally formed, and fitfully shift their localities, to the imminent peril of every intruder who has not watched the impressions made upon the ground by almost every successive tide.

The fisheries of the Solway are extensive and various. Some curious particulars respecting their former condition figure in Sir Walter Scott's tale of Redgauntlet. The mode of fishing is principally by stake-nets, which are wholly submerged by the tide, and which, when the tide is out, contribute their lank proportions to the prevailing dreariness of the landscape. Salmon, herling, sea-trout, flounders, and codlings, are taken in large quantities; turbot

and soles occur, but are not plentiful; herrings, at a former period, were in some seasons caught and cured in great abundance, but of late they appear but occasionally, and not in large numbers; and mussels and cockles are gathered along the shores by poor persons, and carried weekly to the markets of Dumfries and Carlisle. The fishings usually commence early in March, and close before the end of September.

The Solway, in spite of the singular character of its tides, is of vast value to Dumfries-shire and Kirkcudbrightshire for its navigation; much more so, in proportion, than it is to Cumberland. Not only the sea-board, but most of the interior of the counties, is too far distant from Scottish coal of any sort, and especially from coal of good quality, to obtain it by land-carriage; and is dependent on Workington, Whitehaven, and other places near the mouth of the English side of the Solway, for supplies of fuel. The amount of tonnage in vessels employed in importing coals is, in consequence, aggregately great. The export trade of the two counties, too, or the outlet for the produce of their arable farms, their grazing-grounds, their sheep-walks, their dairies, and their poultry-yards, is almost wholly with Liverpool and other English towns on the western coast, and is largely carried on by the navigation of the Solway. Ordinary tides rise about 10 or 12 feet, and spring tides about 20; and they bring enough of water up to the very head of the frith, to let vessels of 120 tons move up the channel of the stream to the foot of the river Sark. The Solway has long been gradually receding from the land: it once filled the large area now occupied by Lochar-moss, and covered less than a century ago lands which are now verdant or arable a mile distant from its present high-water mark.

SONOCHAN. See Kilchrenan.

SOONHOPE-BURN. See Peebles.

SORBIE, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Sorbie and Garlieston, on the south-east coast of Wigtonshire. It is bounded by Wigton-bay, and by the parishes of Whithorn, Glasserton, and Kirkinner. Its extreme length and breadth are each about 6 miles; but its mean length is about 4½ miles, and its mean breadth about 3½ miles. Its surface exhibits a beautiful diversity of little hills and fertile vales. Several of its heights, though possessing no great altitude above sea-level, command superb prospects of the Irish sea, the Solway, and their far-away screens. One of the vales extends eastward through the centre of the parish, from Dowalton-loch on the inner boundary, to the head of Garlieston-bay on the coast. The extent of coast-line, in consequence of having a large curvature, but without reckoning the windings of bays and headlands, is about 7 miles. Part of it is flat and sandy, and part is rocky and precipitous, rising in several places to a height of nearly 200 feet, and pierced in one place by two very large curious caves. The principal headlands are Eagerness and Crugleton; and the principal bays are those of Garlieston, Rigg, and Port-Allan. But Orchardton-bay, Brandy-point, Innerwell-point, Port-Macgean, Port-Whapple, and some other small bays beautifully indent the coast, and offer safe landing-places for cargoes of lime, sea-shells, or coal. The prevailing rocks are of the transition class. The soil, in most places, consists of dry brownish earth, mixed more or less with till or gravel; but in some of the vales, it is a heavy clay. About 500 acres are under wood; about 730 are pastoral or waste; and all the rest of the land is in tillage. The principal landowner is the Earl of Galloway, and there are three others. The yearly value of raw produce in 1838 was estimated at £12,636. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £8,646 9s. 1d. The only modern mansion of note is Galloway House: which see. A principal antiquity is the small ruin of the ancient strong castle of Crugleton. The site of this is a precipitous promontory about 200 feet high, on the coast, midway between Rigg-bay and Port-Allan. The only portions of it which remain are part of an ornamented arch and parts of some walls. The fosse is quite distinct, and encloses about an acre. John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, possessed and resided in the castle as heir-parcener of the Lords of Galloway; and, in 1292, he obtained leave from Edward I. to take lead from the ruins of the Calf-of-Man to cover eight towers of the edifice. The castle was involved in the fortunes of his family; and, though said to have become the residence of the ancient and wealthy family of the Vanses of Barnbarrow, was ruinous before the year 1684.—Sorbie-place, the seat in the reign of James IV., and till the latter part of the 17th century, of the family of Hannay, was anciently a tower of some strength, and is now a picturesque ruin, surrounded with wood, ¾ of a mile east of the village of Sorbie. There was also an ancient castle at Eagerness. The parish is traversed by the road from Whithorn to Wigton, and intersected variously by other good roads. The village of Sorbie stands nearly in the centre of it, 4½ miles north of Whithorn, and 6 south of Wigton. It was begun, in the latter part of last century, under the encouragement of the Earl of Galloway, and is in general well built. A damask manufactory was established in it about the year 1790, and soon became famous for the quality of its goods through many parts of Britain. Population of the village, about 180. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,412; in 1851, 1,886. Houses, 296.

This parish is in the presbytery of Wigton, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £244 13s. 7d.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 3¾d., with about £64 fees. The parish church was built in 1750, and repaired in 1826, and contains about 500 sittings. There is a Free church of Sorbie; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £143 19s. 7d. There is an Independent chapel at Garlieston. There are four non-parochial schools. The present parish of Sorbie comprehends the ancient parishes of Sorbie, Crugleton, and Kirkmedan or Kirkmadrine. Sorbie—or, as it was then written, Sourby—formed, in the 12th and 13th centuries, the two divisions of Great and Little Sorbie, each of which had its church. The monks of Dryburgh having acquired both of the churches, prevailed on the bishop of Candida Casa or Galloway to unite them; and thenceforth held them as one vicarage till the Reformation. The church of Crugleton was very early given to the monks of Whithorn; and, after the Reformation, it followed the various fortunes of the rest of their property. The church of Kirkmedan or Kirkmadrine—dedicated to the same saint as the modern Kirkmaiden—long belonged to the canons of St. Mary's Isle, and was afterwards transferred to the bishop of Galloway. The three ancient parishes were united at the middle of the 17th century.

SORBIES. See Port-Patrick.

SORN, a parish, containing the post-town of Catrine and the post-office village of Sorn, in the north-east of the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It is bounded by Galston, Muirkirk, Auchinleck, and Mauchline. Its length and its breadth are each about 6½ miles. Its surface, in a general view, is high in the east, and declines toward the west; but it is much diversified by moorland, hill, rising ground, hollow, and haugh. Blackside-end-hill, the highest ground

and situated in the north-east, has an altitude of 1,540 feet above sea-level, and commands a gorgeous view of Ayrshire and Strathclyde, and parts, it is said, of fourteen other counties. The river Ayr, running westward, drains the greater part of the parish, and flows between steep, bold, copse-clad, picturesque banks. The Cessnock, a tributary of the Irvine, has some of its head-waters in the north-west. Cleugh-burn, which falls into the Ayr amid the brilliant scenery around Sorn-castle, traverses a deep and richly-wooded glen, and has some romantic and fascinating cascades. Calc-tuff occurs in fine specimens on the face of the precipices over which this streamlet leaps. Carboniferous limestone occurs in great plenty, and has been long and extensively worked. Coal also occurs; and ironstone is worked. Sandstone of very various character is plentiful. The soil in the haughs is a gravelly loam; on the higher grounds, a reddish clay; and on the hills or near them, a mossy earth or moss itself, sometimes incumbent on clay. About 3,000 Scotch acres in the parish are under tillage crop; about 7,000 are cultivated pasture; about 3,000 are hill pasture, capable of reclamation; about 600 are under wood; and the rest of the parochial area is principally coarse hill pasture or moss. There are about 20 landowners. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £9,970 7s. 7d. The principal antiquity is Sorn-castle. This is situated on a rock overhanging the Ayr, immediately west of the village of Sorn. It is of very high but unknown antiquity. About the year 1406 it became, along with the manor of Sorn and other lands in Kyle, the property of Andrew Hamilton, third son of Sir David Hamilton of Cadzow, ancestor of the Duke of Hamilton; and, in subsequent times, it passed by marriage to the Earls of Winton, and by purchase to the Earls of Loudoun and three other successive families of proprietors. A Dowager-countess of Loudoun lived in it till within a few months of her hundredth year, attended by servants who attained nearly as great a longevity. Under the tyrannies of Charles II. the castle was taken possession of as a fortalice of the royal forces, and made the seat of a garrison for overawing the Covenanters. Dr. Matthew Stewart, and his son, the celebrated Dugald Stewart, were landowners in the parish and frequent visitors. The house which they occupied still stands; and near it, in a beautiful and airy situation, are a new mansion and tasteful pleasure-grounds, now the property and seat of A. Campbell, Esq. The parish is traversed by the road from Mauchline to Muirkirk, and has near access to stations of the Glasgow and South-western railway. The village of Sorn stands on the right bank of the Ayr, 4 miles east of Mauchline. It has some local country trade, yet is inhabited chiefly by miners, colliers, and agricultural labourers. Population of the village about 300. Population of the parish in 1831, 4,253; in 1851, 4,174. Houses, 476.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Somerville of Sorn. Stipend, £195 11s.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £13 fees, and £10 9s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1658, and repaired and enlarged in 1826, and contains 611 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Catrine, containing 754 sittings, and in the presentation of its own communicants. There is a Free church at Catrine, with an attendance of 650; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £415 19s. 11d. There is a United Presbyterian church at Catrine, containing 580 sittings. There is likewise a Morrisonian chapel at Catrine. There are 5 non-parochial schools. The territory now forming the parish of Sorn was anciently a part of the parish of Mauchline, and was constituted a separate parish in 1692. Its original name was Dalgain, the ground for the church, manse, and glebe having been a gift from the proprietor of Dalgain; but, owing to the vicinity of the church to the ancient castle, the most commanding artificial object in the district, it gradually became changed to Sorn. The famous covenanting minister, Alexander Peden, was born and died within the limits of the parish; and, in consequence of the vicinity of the garrison in Sorn castle, whose searches for him were baffled by the fidelity of his friends, he spent some of his later days in an artificial cave.

SORNBEG. See CUNNINGHAM.

SORN-HILL, a village in the parish of Riccarton, upwards of 6 miles from the town of Riccarton, in Ayrshire. Population, 95.

SOULIS-CROSS. See KILMARNOCK.

SOULSEAT. See SAULSEAT.

SOURHOPE. See MOREBATTLE.

SOUTARLAND. See PERTH.

SOUTHANNAN. See KILBRIDE (WEST) and CUNNINGHAM.

SOUTHBAR. See INCHINNAN.

SOUTH-CALDER (THE). See CALDER (THE SOUTH).

SOUTHDEAN, a parish on the southern border of Roxburghshire. It contains the village of Chesters; and its post-town is Hawick, 11 miles to the west. It is bounded by England, and by the parishes of Castleton, Hobkirk, Bedrule, Jedburgh, Oxnam, and Edgerstone. Its length northward is 9¾ miles; and its greatest breadth is 6½ miles. Its southern district is boldly hilly, running up to the summit range of the Cheviots, and containing part or whole of Peelfell, Carlintooth, Needslaw, Carterfell, and some other lofty heights. The northern district also contains much upland pasture, yet is softer in feature than the southern district, and comprises a considerable extent of arable land. About 500 acres in the parish are under wood, and about 3,000 in tillage. The soil of the arable lands is variously gravel, light black earth, and strong clay. The drainage, except in a small part of the extreme south, is all northward, within the upper basins of the Rule and the Jed. Excellent red and white sandstone is worked in several quarries; limestone is inexhaustible; coal is believed to exist, but has been vainly searched for; antimony occurs, but not in such quantity as to be profitably worked. British camps, Border peel-houses, and the usual varieties of strength and fortalice exist in such number as to show how stirring and blood-stained an arena the parish must have been of early wars and Border marauding. There are three principal landowners. The estimated value of raw produce in 1834 was £6,300; assessed property in 1843, £6,171 11s. 4d.; real rental in 1857, £7,782 13s. 11½d. Population in 1831, 839; in 1851, 845. Houses, 144.

This parish is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patrons, the Crown and Lady Montague. Stipend, £234 9s. 3d.; glebe, £40. Unappropriated teinds, £354 17s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £15 9s. fees, and £20 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1690, and has been frequently repaired. A district of the present parish of Southdean in the north-west was anciently a part of the suppressed parish of Abbotsrule; and a district of the ancient parish of Southdean in the south-east was included in the recently erected parish of Edgerstone. The name Southdean seems to have been a shortened designation of the Southern dean or vale of Jed forest; but the more popular name is Chesters, which

belongs properly to the village where the church is situated, and is a corruption of the Latin name for a camp, and may be supposed to have referred originally to a Roman camp on the spot or in its vicinity. Thomson, the poet, was the son of a minister of Southdean; and he received most of the impressions which formed his characteristic style of poetry, from the parish and its neighbourhood. The Rev. Mr. Veitch and Mr. Bryson, as Dr. M'Crie tells us, found, among the Southdean hills, a retreat from persecution. Mr. James Davidson, who had terriers called Pepper and Mustard, and was an enthusiastic lover of field-sports, and who occupied the farm of Hyndlee 1¾ mile south of the mountain-pass called 'Note o' the Gate,' and 6 miles south of a Liddesdale farm called Thorleshope, a corruption of Charleshope, is believed, in the district, to have been the original of Sir Walter Scott's Dandy Dinmont, in the tale of Guy Mannering.

SOUTH DEVON (The). See Devon (The Black).

SOUTHEND, the southern district of the parish of Kilmorie, in the island of Arran.

SOUTHEND, a parish, containing the post-office station of Southend and the village of Newton-Argyle, at the southern extremity of Kintyre, in Argyleshire. It is bounded on the north by Campbelton, and on all other sides by the sea. Its length south-westward is 11 miles; and its greatest breadth is 5 miles. It terminates on the south in the Mull of Kintyre, and comprehends Sanda-island and Sheep-isle. Some of its most interesting features will be found noticed in our articles Kintyre (Mull of), Sanda, Dunaverty, and Keil. The surface of the parish exhibits a picturesque variety of heights and hollows, pastoral hills and arable vales, heathy eminences and ornate low-grounds. Its loftiest height is Knockmoy, which has an altitude of 2,036 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a magnificent panoramic prospect. The east coast is chiefly sandy; but the west coast is high, bold, and very rocky, and has a fine appearance from the sea. Several bays indent the coast, and afford some anchoring ground. Two brooks, the Coniglen and the Breckry, are subject to sudden great freshets, which overflow their banks, and sometimes cut up new channels. The principal rocks are mica-slate, old red sandstone, limestone, and trap; and the limestone is worked for manure, and the trap for masonry. The predominant soil on the slopes of the hills is a light gravel incumbent on till; and that toward the east coast is a light loam mixed with sand or gravel. The proportion of arable land to pasture is nearly as one to five. The Duke of Argyle is the principal landowner; and there are six others. The real rental was returned in 1843 at £3,810; the value of assessed property, at £8,763 9s. The residences of Ballyshear, Keil, Carskey, and Levenstrath are all modern mansions. There are two meal mills. The principal antiquities are vestiges of Dunaverty-castle, remains of what are called Danish forts, some obelisks traditionally ascribed to the Picts, and ruins or vestiges of ancient churches or chapels at Keil, Ballyshear, and Cenadle. The parish enjoys excellent seaward communications by means of its vicinity to Campbelton. Population in 1831, 2,120; in 1851, 1,406. Houses, 209.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kintyre, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £30 fees. The parish church was built in 1774, and contains 600 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1798, and has an attendance of about 154. There are two non-parochial schools. The present parish of Southend comprehends the ancient parishes of Kilcolmkill and Kilblaan. The name Southend has been in use since the Reformation, and alludes to the position of the district with reference to the rest of Kintyre; and the names Kilcolmkill and Kilblaan arose from the dedication of the ancient churches to respectively St. Columba and St. Bland.

SOUTHERNESS, a village and a headland in the parish of Kirkbean, Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands near the headland, close upon the shore, 11 miles south-east of Dalbeattie, and 16 south of Dumfries. It was built some time after the middle of last century by Oswald of Auchencruive near Ayr, in the expectation of its becoming a mining-village and depot for coal; but the desired mineral having been vainly searched for in the neighbourhood, the village became transmuted into a sea-bathing retreat. The headland, called Southerness-point, screens the west side of the entrance of the estuary of the Nith. A lighthouse stands on it, under the charge of the water commissioners of Dumfries.

SOUTH ESK (The). See Esk (The South).

SOUTHFIELD. See Gladsmuir, Liberton, and Mearns.

SOUTH-HALL. See Inverchaolain.

SOUTH HERBERTSHIRE. See Denny.

SOUTH ISLES. See Orkney.

SOUTH-KNAPDALE. See Knapdale (South).

SOUTH-LEITH. See Leith.

SOUTH-MEDWIN (The). See Medwin (The).

SOUTH-MORAR. See Morar.

SOUTHMUIR, a village in the parish of Kirriemuir, Forfarshire.

SOUTH-PHARAY. See Pharay (South).

SOUTH-RONALDSHAY. See Ronaldshay (South).

SOUTH-SANNOX. See Sannox.

SOUTH-UIST. See Uist (South).

SOUTHWICK. See Colvend.

SOUTH-YELL. See Yell.

SOUTRA. See Fala.

SOYA. See Soay.

SPALANDER-LOCH. See Kirkmichael, Ayrshire.

SPANGO (The). See Kirkconnel.

SPANGOAK. See Greenock.

SPARTLEDOWN, a mountain in the detached portion of the parish of Stenton, Haddingtonshire. It is one of the highest of the Lammermoors; and its summit is less than 2 miles from the boundary with Berwickshire.

SPEAN (The), a river of Inverness-shire. It issues from Loch-Laggan, flows three miles west-south-westward in Badenoch, and then runs 17 miles westward through Lochaber to the Lochy in the great glen. A mile below Loch-Laggan, it receives from the south the large stream emitted by Loch-Ossian; and 6 miles above its confluence with the Lochy, it receives from the north the Roy. Its other affluents, though numerous, are individually inconsiderable. Its basin is grandly Highland, but has been already described in our article Glenspean.

SPEDLIN TOWER. See Jardine Hall.

SPEY (The), a river of the counties of Inverness, Moray, and Banff. It is the second Scottish stream for the volume of its water and the territorial extent of its basin; and it possesses fame for rapidity and some other properties of Highland rivers; but it holds only a middle rank for scenic character, and a remarkably inferior one for utility. It rises in the braes of Badenoch, close on the water-shed with Lochaber, only half-a-mile from Glenroy, and 6 miles from Loch-Laggan. Less than a mile below its

source it expands into a tiny lake, called Loch-Spey, whence it is popularly said to have its origin. Its course, for 37 miles, measuring in a straight line, is wholly in Inverness-shire; and over that distance it runs 15 miles eastward and 22 north-eastward, receives, on its left bank, the Markie, the Calder, and 6 or 7 other considerable rivulets, and on its right the Truim, the Tromie, the Feshie, and numerous minor streams, and traverses the parishes of Laggan, Kingussie, and Alvie, forming in its glen the seat of by far the greater part of their population. In the second of these parishes it averages from 80 to 100 feet in breadth, varies from 2 to 16 feet in depth, and moves at the mean rate of about 3 miles in the hour; and in the third it expands into Loch-Inch, is partly gentle and partly impetuous, and has a mean breadth of about 150 feet. Over the next 30 miles of its course, still measuring in a straight line, its direction continues to be north-easterly; and over the last 15, or from Craigellachie-bridge to the Moray frith at Garmouth, it is toward the north. Over 21 miles of these 45, it chiefly flows between Inverness-shire and Morayshire, yet runs across wings and intersecting parts of both counties; and over the remaining 24, it chiefly divides Morayshire from Banffshire, yet cuts off considerable wings of the former, and at one place is touched by a small detached part of Nairnshire. It receives, on its left bank, the Dulnain, 2½ miles above Grantown; and, on its right, the Nethy, at Abernethy,—the Avon, at Ballindalloch,—and the Fiddich, below Craigellachie. Its entire length, measured in straight lines, is about 82 miles; but measured along the curvatures of its channel, cannot be less than 120.

Dr. Macculloch has written a description of the Spey so very suitable for a Gazetteer, so free from his usual parade of topographical criticism, and so well-recommended by his minute personal inspection of the scenery, that it must be peculiarly acceptable to our readers. "As soon as we approach Aviemore," says he, "we become sensible that we have entered on a new country; a wide and open space now intervening between the hills that we have quitted and the distant and blue ridge of Cairngorm. Through this lies the course of the Spey; and here, principally, are concentrated such beauties as that river has to show. I have traced it from its mountain-well to the sea; and, whatever the Strathspey-men may boast, it would be a profanation to compare it, in point of beauty, with almost any one of the great branches of the Tay, as it would equally be to name it as a rival to the Forth, and, I must add, to the Dee, and to the Isla and to the Earn. In point of magnitude I believe it must follow the Tay; and in beauty it may be allowed to follow the Earn; preceding alike the Tweed and the Clyde and the Don, but being still inferior to many of our larger rivers, in the important particular of not being navigable, and in being, therefore, nearly useless. The small lake, or rather pool, whence it originates, is its unquestionable head; since, unlike the Tay, none of its subsidiary streams, not even the Truim, can pretend to compete with this primary one. It is one decided Spey from its very spring, receiving numerous accessions, but no rival. Its course is almost everywhere rapid; nor does it show any still water till near the very sea. It is also the wildest and most capricious of our large rivers; its alternations of emptiness and flood being more complete and more sudden than those of any of the streams which I have named. The causes of this are obvious, in considering the origin and courses of its tributary waters; while the elevation of its source, amounting to more than 1,200 feet, accounts for the rapidity of its flow. Though inferior both to the Tweed and the Tay in its produce of salmon, it must be allowed the third rank in this respect; and the single fishery at its mouth, belonging to the Duke of Gordon, is rented for more than £6,000 a-year. From the spring its course displays little beauty till it reaches Clunie and Spey-bridge. Hence, it increases in interest as it approaches Kinrara, whence, for a few miles, it is attended by a series of landscapes, alike various, singular, and magnificent. If, after this, there are some efforts at beauty, these are rare, and offer little that is new or striking; while near its exit from the mountainous country, it loses all character, and continues from Fochabers to the sea a wide and insipid sheet of water." The valley or strath of the Spey, except after the debouch from among the mountains, has been but recently touched by the hand of man, and might, not very long ago, have been described as a long band of natural forest occasionally laid open by the sinuosities of a large river; and even yet, over a stretch of 12 miles, which is visible from Aviemore, it is so extensively covered with the pine, the birch, and the alder, and so limitedly subjected to cultivation, as forcibly to suggest an image of Caledonia at the epoch of the Roman invasion, or of a pristine forest solitude in the western wilds of America.

SPEYMOUTH, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Garmouth and Kingston-Port, and the village of Mosstodlach, at the north-east extremity of Morayshire. It is bounded on the north by the Moray frith; on the east by the Spey, which divides it from Bellie; on the south by Rothes; and on the west by Urquhart. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 6½ miles; its mean breadth is about 1½ mile; and its area is nearly 10 square miles. The ground, at the distance of about half-a-mile from the sea, shoots suddenly up in a small hill; thence, for 3½ miles by 1½, forms a low flat tableau faced by a steep bank, from 40 to 50 feet high toward the river; and it then gradually ascends to the southern boundary, and there sends aloft a considerably elevated hill. A belt of haugh between the tableau and the Spey, expanding in one place to ½ of a mile in breadth, is prime land, and produces excellent crops. The soil of one-half of the rest of the area is a light loam on black earth or clay; and of the other half is partly sandy, but chiefly a thin sharp gravel, on a hard gravelly subsoil. About one-half of the parish is moorish, pastoral, or woodland; about 50 acres are moss; and about 110 acres along the river are pebbles or bare beach. An extensive moor called the Common, in the vicinity of Garmouth, was nearly all planted about the year 1800, and is now as ornamental as it formerly was bleak. The parish has good seaward communications; is traversed southward by a great road from Garmouth, and westward by the road from Keith to Elgin; and will receive benefit from the Inverness and Aberdeen railway. Population in 1831, 1,476; in 1851, 1,898. Houses, 374. Assessed property in 1843, £8,589 4s. 7d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Elgin, and synod of Moray. Patrons, Gordon Cumming of Altyre and the Earl of Moray. Stipend, £135 2s. 10d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £29 18s. 9d., with £19 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1732, and repaired and enlarged in 1799. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 520; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £387 4s. 6d. There are four non-parochial schools. The modern parish of Speymouth comprehends the two ancient parishes of Essil and Dipple, which were united in 1731.

SPINNINGDALE, a decayed post-office village on the Kyle of Dornoch, and in the parish of Creich, Sutherlandshire. A cotton factory was established here in the latter part of last century, but was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1809, and was never afterwards restored.

SPITTAL, any locality or district noted in ancient times for the presence in it of a public hospital. The name occurs both by itself and in composition, as the designation both of landward localities and of localities in towns. The hospitals which gave rise to it were chiefly of the semi-ecclesiastical kind which figured so largely in the public economy of the Roman Catholic times.

SPITTAL, an ancient parish, now suppressed, in Roxburghshire. See CRAILING.

SPITTAL BURN. See DUNFERMLINE.

SPITTALFIELD, a post-office village in the parish of Caputh, Perthshire. It contains the parish school, but is situated upwards of a mile east of the parish church. It stands on the estate of Sir Alexander M. Mackenzie of Delvine, Bart. It is a neat village in the form of a square, and is traversed by the high road from Dunkeld to Dundee. Population, 238. Houses, 58.

SPITTALHAUGH. See LINTON, Peebles-shire.

SPITTALHILL. See HALKIRK and CAMBUSLANG.

SPITTALHOPE-BURN. See INNERLEITHEN.

SPITTAL-HOUSE. See HUTTON.

SPITTAL OF GLENSHEE. See GLENSHEE.

SPITTAL-RIDDING-HILL. See CUMMERTREES.

SPITTAL-SHELES. See MONKTON and PRESTWICK.

SPONESS. See WESTRAY.

SPOTT, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, and comprising a detached section and a main body, in the eastern part of Haddingtonshire. The detached section lies among the Lammermoors, 2½ miles south of the nearest point of the main body; and though measuring 2¾ miles in length, and about ⅔ths of a mile in mean breadth, is so entirely upland as to be all disposed in a single pastoral farm. The main body is bounded by Dunbar, Innerwick, Whittingham, and Stenton. Its length north-north-eastward is 3¾ miles; and its greatest breadth is 2¾ miles. Its surface, in a general view, is an alternation of hill and valley; but, in the north, it is aggregately lowland or undulated plain, and in the south it climbs up to the summit-range of the Lammermoors about 700 feet above sea-level. The soil in some parts is clayey, but in most is light and sandy. The prevailing rock in the detached section is greywacke, and in the main body is old red sandstone. The drainage of the detached section is toward the Whitadder; but that of the main body is toward the north-east coast of Haddingtonshire, principally by Spott water, which eventually takes the name of Broxburn. About 200 acres in the main body are under wood; about 800 are in pasture; and about 2,800 in tillage. There are six principal landowners. The chief mansions are Spott-house and Bowerhouses. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1836 was £17,425. Assessed property in 1843, £6,445 2s. A conglomerate hill, called Doon, situated half-a-mile east of the village, and rising 550 feet above sea-level, is a picturesque object, cultivated to the summit on the one side, and stooping precipitously down, yet covered all over with wood, on the other. On this hill General Leslie had his camp before the battle of Dunbar or Doon-hill, fought with Cromwell, on the east side and immediate vicinity of the hill. From this strong post, Leslie was induced, contrary to his original opinion, to come down; and, though Cromwell was just about to embark his troops at Dunbar for want of provisions, the Scottish general was defeated, and pursued with great slaughter. Many memorials of the fight have been found upon the field. There are traces on a hill to the south-west of the village of an ancient camp, which is supposed variously to have been Roman or Danish. The village stands in the vale of Spott-water, on the road from Dunbar to Dunse, 2½ miles south by west of Dunbar, and 4 west-north-west of Innerwick. It was noted till a comparatively recent time for belief in witchcraft, and is generally believed to have been the scene of the last witch-burning in Scotland. The parish is touched by the road from Edinburgh to Berwick, and has near access to the Dunbar and Innerwick stations of the North British railway. Population in 1831, 612; in 1851, 595. Houses, 122.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunbar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sprott of Spott. Stipend, £313 11s. 5d.; glebe, £18 18s. Unappropriated teinds, £234 6s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £18 fees, and £6 other emoluments. The parish church is a very old building, repaired in 1790, and containing 350 sittings. There is a subscription school. In 1528, Robert Galbraith, rector of Spott, appeared in parliament as advocate for Queen Margaret, on the forfeiture of the Earl of Angus; in 1532, he was at the head of the 10 advocates who were chosen as general procurators, on the establishment of the court-of-session; in 1537, he was appointed a senator of the college-of-justice; in 1540–1, he appeared in parliament as one of the king's council; and, in 1544, he was assassinated by John Carketle, a burgess of Edinburgh. James Hamilton, the next rector, was the natural brother of the Duke of Chatelherault, and was speedily advanced to the see of Glasgow. A son of Home of Cowdenknowes was rector at the Reformation. George Home of Spott was tried for the murder of Darnley; sat as a juryman in the trial of Archibald Douglas for the same murder; and was assassinated by his son-in-law, James Douglas of Spott, one of the accomplices, in 1591, of the Earl of Bothwell, in the attempt against the King and Chancellor Maitland.

SPOTTISWOODE. See GORDON.

SPRINGBANK, a post-office village in the parish of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire.

SPRINGBURN, a quoad sacra parish and a small post-town in the lower ward of Lanarkshire. The parish lies quoad civilia within the northern part of the Glasgow Barony, and was made a separate erection by the Court of Teinds in 1854. It is bounded, on the north, by the Cockmoor and Balernock roads, the Milton estate, and the parish of Cadder; on the east, by the Cumbernauld road; on the south, by Duke-street of Glasgow; and on the west, by the Molendinar-burn, the Monkland-canal, and the Kirkintilloch road and Balgray-brae. It includes not only the town of Springburn, but also the peopled localities of Cowlairs and Springvale, and some outskirts of Glasgow. The parish church was built originally as an extension church, and figured for some time as a chapel of ease. An United Presbyterian church was built in 1856.—The town of Springburn stands on the road from Glasgow to Kirkintilloch, 1½ mile north-east of Glasgow, and in the eastern vicinity of the Cowlairs station of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. It is inhabited chiefly by weavers, yet contains many substantial houses, and has a good appearance, worthy enough to be reckoned a remote suburb of Glasgow.

SPRINGFIELD, a village in the parish of Gretna, Dumfries-shire. It stands on the right bank of the Sark, where that stream forms the boundary with

England, 1½ mile north of Sarkfoot, 9 miles east of Annan, and 14 miles south-south-west of Langholm. Its site is a rising ground of dry healthy soil, surrounded by rich fields, beautifully enclosed with quickset hedges and rows of trees. The village was commenced in 1791 by Sir William Maxwell, and had its name from the farm on which it stands. Its plan is perfectly regular; its streets are each 50 feet wide; and its houses are built of sandstone or brick, and covered with blue slate. The building leases are for 99 years. The inhabitants are almost all cotton-weavers, in the employment of manufacturers in Carlisle. The place has long been unenviably known as the scene of the irregular marriage-trade of Gretna. Population, about 450.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-office village on the south-western border of the parish of Cupar, Fifeshire. It stands near the left bank of the Eden, within 2 miles of the town of Cupar; and it has a station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. Many of its inhabitants are weavers. Population, 480. Houses, 113.

SPRINGFIELD, a seat of population, connected with paper mills, in the parish of Lasswade, Edinburghshire. It is situated on the right bank of the North Esk, 1½ mile south-south-west of the village of Lasswade, and 3½ miles south-west of Dalkeith. Springfield-house, in its vicinity, is a fine mansion in an exquisitely beautiful situation.

SPRINGFIELD, Lanarkshire. See CADDER.

SPRINGFIELD (LOWER). See SCONE.

SPRING-GARDEN. See ABERDEEN.

SPRINGHILL. See NEWHILLS.

SPRINGHOLM, a post-office village in the parish of Urr, Kirkcudbrightshire. Population, 262. Houses, 67.

SPRINGKELL. See KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING.

SPRINGVALE. See SPRINGBURN.

SPRINGWOOD. See KELSO.

SPROUSTON, a parish, containing the post-office village of Sprouston and the village of Lempitlaw, in the extreme north-east of Roxburghshire. It is bounded by Berwickshire, by England, and by the parishes of Linton, Eckford, Kelso, and Ednam. Its length north-eastward is 4½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 3¾ miles. The river Tweed traces all the north-western and the northern boundary; but only a small brook and an artificial line form the boundary with England. The district along the Tweed is flat, and has a very slight elevation above the ordinary level of the river; the interior district is partly a ridgy swell called Hadden-rig, which flanks the low grounds, and partly a parallel vale, which in a few places is marshy; and the south-eastern district is comparatively high but not hilly ground, and largely subject to the plough. The soil is a rich loam near the Tweed, but degenerates toward Hadden-rig, and improves again toward the south. Whinstone, sandstone, and limestone are worked. The landowners are the Duke of Roxburgh, the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir William F. Eliott, Bart., and Sir George H. S. Douglas, Bart. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1837 was £26,676; assessed property in 1843, £11,560 19s. 7d.; real rental in 1857, £11,894 14s. Two places, Redden and Hadden, which are now small hamlets, seem anciently to have been places of importance. See REDDEN. Hadden-rig, about the year 1540, was the scene of an action in which a body of Scottish troops defeated about 3,000 English horsemen. The parish is traversed near the Tweed by the south road from Kelso to Berwick, and by the English North-eastern railway; and it has a station on the latter, 2¼ miles from Kelso. The village of Sprouston stands adjacent to the railway station, and about 200 yards from the Tweed. It was anciently of much greater extent than at present; and, during the incursion of the English under the Duke of Norfolk at the middle of the 16th century, it was destroyed. It consists principally of cottages, and has in its centre the parish church, surrounded by a spacious burying-ground. Population of the village, 420. Houses, 101. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,384; in 1851, 1,424. Houses, 279.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Roxburgh. Stipend, £243 3s. 8d.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated teinds, £104 6s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary, £32 2s. 3d., with about £40 fees. The parish church was built in 1781, and repaired in 1845, and contains 480 sittings. There is a Free church of Sprouston; but it is situated, not in this parish, but in the town of Kelso. There are two non-parochial schools. The present parish of Sprouston comprehends the ancient parishes of Sprouston on the north-west, and Lempitlaw on the south-east. The church of Sprouston was given by David I. to the monks of Kelso. Chapels subordinate to it anciently stood at Hadden, and on the manor of Sprouston, and were more or less enthralled to the same monks. The parish of Lempitlaw was at an early period annexed to Sprouston. Its church belonged to the hospital of Soutra.

SPYNIE, an ancient parish in Morayshire. It contained, from 1207 till 1224, the cathedral of the diocese of Moray; it contained also the residence of the Bishops of Moray, called Spynie-palace; and it had on its northern border a part of a beautiful lake, 3 miles long and 1 mile broad, called the loch of Spynie. The ruins of the episcopal palace still exist. This edifice formed a quadrangle of about 120 feet, with strong towers at the corners; and was surrounded by a lofty wall, and fortified on two sides by a dry ditch, and entered from the east by a drawbridge and a noble gateway. A square tower on the south-west, which now forms the chief part of the ruins, measures 60 feet in length, 36 in breadth, and about 60 in height; is 9 feet thick in its walls; and has windows which, at the period of the erection, must have been esteemed unusually large. Vaulted rooms were below the palace; spacious state-apartments and bed-rooms with vaulted closets, were above; and cape houses with surrounding battlements terminated the towers. On the south side of the enclosed area was a spacious tennis-court; parallel to it, in the inside, was a chapel; on the north were bed-rooms and cellars; on the east were various offices; and around the court and precincts were gardens and orchards. The loch of Spynie no longer exists, having undergone a transmutation which has already been noticed in our article on Drainie. The ancient church of Spynie stood in the vicinity of the episcopal palace; but in 1736 a new church was built at Quarrywood, in a widely different relative situation to the rest of the parish from that of the old church; and thenceforward the parish assumed the name of New Spynie or Quarrywood. Spynie formerly gave the title of Baron to the noble family of Lindsay. The peerage was created in 1590, and became dormant at the death of George, the third lord, in 1672.

SPYNIE (NEW), a parish, containing a suburb of the post-town of Elgin, in Morayshire. It is bounded by Duffus, Drainie, St. Andrews Lhanbride, Elgin, and Alves. Its length westward is 4 miles; and its mean breadth is about 2 miles. The river Lossie, except for cutting off about 50 acres, traces all its southern boundary. A part of the bed of the

quondam loch of Spynie lies within its northern boundary. A naturally moorish ridge, 3 miles in length, extends along the middle of the parish, and rises at its west end into a considerable hill. All the summit and the upper slopes of this ridge, excepting one small wood-embosomed farm, are covered with plantations of firs interspersed with other trees; and the southern face of its highest elevation, descending in curved and broken configuration of surface, is picturesquely wooded with one of the finest oak forests in the country. The joint woods cover an area of between 1,400 and 1,500 acres. The arable lands, situated around the forest, and comprising upwards of 3,000 acres, possess almost every variety of soil, from the heaviest clay to the lightest sand, and are all enclosed and well-cultivated. The waste or pasture lands, comprising about 470 acres, lie chiefly in the small Spynie section of the quondam loch of Spynie. Sandstone, of a variety of qualities, is quarried severally for common masonry, for ornamental masonry, and for millstones. The principal landowners are the Crown, the Earl of Fife, the Earl of Seafield, Sellar of Westfield, and Grant of Findrassie. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £4,295 4s. 5d. The parish contains a bleachfield, and shares in some of the business of Elgin. It also partakes in the public communications of Elgin, and is traversed by the railway thence to Lossiemouth, and by the roads to Burghead and Forres. Population in 1831, 1,121; in 1851, 1,344. Houses, 245.

This parish is in the presbytery of Elgin, and synod of Moray. Patron, Carnegie of Spynie. Stipend, £185 4s. 2d.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary, £36 7s. 1d., with £14 fees, and a share of the Dick bequest. The parish church stands at Quarrywood, upwards of 2 miles north-west of Elgin. It was built in 1736, and contains about 700 sittings. There are at Bishopmill, the suburb of Elgin, a private school and a parochial library.

SQUARETOWN, a village in the parish of Newton, Edinburghshire. Population, 77. Houses, 15.

SRONFERNAN, a village in the parish of Kenmore, Perthshire. It stands on the north bank of Loch-Tay, 2¾ miles above the efflux of the river Lay, and has a population of about 150.

STACK. See EDDERACHILLIS.

STACK-OF-SNALDA. See PAPA-STOUR.

STAFFA, a small Hebridean island, famous for its basaltic columns and its caves, belonging to the parish of Ulva, in Argyleshire. It lies 5 miles south-east of the Treshinish islands, 3 south of Gometra, 4½ west by north of the nearest part of Ribon in Mull, 6½ north of nearly the extreme point of the Ross-of-Mull, and 7½ miles north-north-west of Iona. Seen from a distance, it appears a round, lumpish, uninteresting rock; and not till approached within less than ¼ of a mile, does it unfold to a visitor its museum of wonders. It is irregularly oval, extending from north to south, and measuring about 1½ mile in circumference; and it presents an uneven table-land resting on cliffs of variable height. The greatest elevation occurs in the south-west, and appears to be about 144 feet. The surface, though in some spots bare, is in general covered with a rich soil and luxuriant grass; but seems to produce few or no rare plants. A herd of black cattle browse upon its herbage; but not a house or a hut exists to shelter any one of a thousand visitors from an occasional or sudden storm. The coast, over a considerable portion of its precipitous face, presents a columnar disposition. Its highest point occurs between the Great Cave and the Boat, and is 32 feet lower than the extreme altitude of the island, or 112 feet above high-water-mark. Toward the west, the coast decreases in elevation, and near MacKinnon's cave, is only 84 feet high; from this it varies in height toward the north, and there subsides into a flat rocky shore but a few feet above the sea; thence it rises, and, after continuing for a short space precipitous, declines into an irregular rocky shore, stretching out in beaches, and forming the landing-place; and from this it once more gradually rises, till, again becoming perpendicular beyond the crooked cave, it passes on to the point of greatest altitude. The geognostic composition of the coast shows a fundamental ledge of conglomerated trap or tufa, supporting a black, hard, compact columnar basalt, surmounted by an amorphous basaltic mass, interspersed with small columns. The whole facade of the coast, and the arches, sides, and floorings of the caves strikingly resemble architectural structures, and have been described by architectural terms; and even the spots on the summit-surface, which are bare of soil, present, in several instances, such a compact agglutination of the ends of columns, jutting up from the amorphous basalt, as closely resembles a tesselated pavement. The caves are so numerous, that they may be said to perforate, at brief intervals, the whole face of the island; but those which occur on the south and the north sides are remarkable neither for beauty nor for magnitude; and five on the north-east are distinguished chiefly for making loud reverberations when the surge of the tumultuous sea breaks into them,—reverberations which resemble the distant discharges of heavy ordnance. Proceeding toward the south from the landing-place, the objects of chief interest which challenge the visitor's notice and admiration are, first, the Scallop or Clamshell cave,—second, the Buachaille, or Herdsman,—third, the Causeway and the Great Face, or Colonnade,—fourth, Fingal's or the Great cave,—fifth, the Boat cave,—and sixth, the Cormorant's or MacKinnon's cave. Aided by these hints as to the order and relative position of the objects, the reader will, no doubt, pass with pleasure to the following rich description by Dr. Macculloch:

"At the Scallop or Clamshell cave, the columns on one side are bent, so as to form a series of ribs not unlike an inside view of the timbers of a ship. The opposite wall is formed by the ends of columns, bearing a general resemblance to the surface of a honey-comb. This cave is 30 feet in height, and 16 or 18 in breadth at the entrance; its length being 130 feet, and the lateral dimensions gradually contracting to its termination. The inside is uninteresting.—The noted rock Buachaille, the Herdsman, is a conoidal pile of columns, about 30 feet high, lying on a bed of curved horizontal ones, visible only at low-water.—The Causeway here presents an extensive surface, which terminates in a long-projecting point at the eastern side of the Great cave. It is formed of the broken ends of columns, once continuous to the heights of the cliffs. This alone exceeds the noted Giant's Causeway, as well in dimensions as in the picturesque diversity of its surface; but it is almost neglected, among the more striking and splendid objects by which it is accompanied. The Great Face is formed of three distinct beds of rock, of unequal thickness, inclined towards the east in an angle of about nine degrees. The lowest is a rude trap tufa; the middle one is divided into columns placed vertically to the planes of the bed; and the uppermost is an irregular mixture of small columns and shapeless rock. The thickness of the lowest bed at the western side is about 50 feet; but in consequence of the inclination, it disappears under the sea, not far westward of the Great cave. The

columnar bed is of unequal depth; being only 36 feet at the western side, and 54 where the water first prevents its foundation from being further seen. To the eastward its thickness is concealed by the causeway. Thus, at the entrance of the Great cave on this side, the columns are only 18 feet high, becoming gradually reduced to two or three, till they disappear. The inequality of the upper bed produces the irregular outline of the island. The inclination of the columns to the horizon, in consequence of their vertical position towards the inclined plane of the bed, produces a very unpleasing effect whenever it is seen, as it is from the south-west; the inclination of nine degrees, conveying the impression of a fabric tottering, and about to fall. Fortunately, the most numerous and interesting views are found in positions into which this defect does not intrude; and many persons have doubtless visited Staffa without discovering it. Although the columns have a general air of straightness and parallelism, no one is perfectly straight or regular. They never present that geometrical air which appears in the published views of their aspect. In this respect they fall far short of the regularity of the Giant's Causeway. Very often they have no joints; sometimes one or more may be seen in a long column, while, in other places, they are not only divided into numerous parts, but the angles of the contact are notched. They are sometimes also split by oblique fissures, which detract much from the regularity of their aspect. These joints are very abundant in the columns that form the interior sides of the Great cave, to which, indeed, they are chiefly limited; and it is evident, that the action of the sea, by undermining these jointed columns, has thus produced the excavation; as a continuation of the same process may hereafter increase its dimensions. The average diameter is about two feet; but they sometimes attain to four. Hexagonal and pentagonal forms are predominant; but they are intermixed with figures of three or four and more sides, extending even as far as to eight or nine, but rarely reaching ten. It is with the morning sun only that the Great Face of Staffa can be seen in perfection. As the general surface is undulating and uneven, great masses of light or shadow are thus produced, so as to relieve that which, in a direct light, appears a flat insipid mass of straight wall. These breadths are further varied by secondary shadows and reflections arising from smaller irregularities; while the partial clustering of the columns produces a number of subsidiary groups, which are not only highly beautiful, both in themselves and as they combine with and melt into the larger masses, but which entirely remove that dryness and formality which is produced by the incessant repetition of vertical lines and equal members.

"The Cormorant's or M'Kinnon's cave, though little visited, in consequence of the frauds and indolence of the boatmen, is easy of access, and terminates in a gravelly beach where a boat may be drawn up. The broad black shadow produced by the great size of the aperture, gives a very powerful effect to all those views of the point of the island into which it enters; and is no less effective at land, by relieving the minute ornaments of the columns which cover it. The height of the entrance is 50 feet, and the breadth 48; the interior dimensions being nearly the same to the end, and the length 224 feet. As it is excavated in the lowest stratum, the walls and the ceiling are without ornament; yet it is striking from the regularity and simplicity of its form. But the superior part of the front consists of a complicated range of columns, hollowed into a concave recess above the opening; the upper part of this colonnade overhanging the concavity, and forming a sort of geometric ceiling; while the inferior part is thrown into a secondary mass of broad but ornamental shadow, which conduces much to the general effect of the whole.—The Boat cave is accessible only by sea. It is a long opening resembling the gallery of a mine, excavated in the lowest rude stratum; its height being about 16 feet, its breadth 12, and its depth about 150. Upwards the columns overhang it, so as to produce a shadow, which adds much to the effect; while they retire in a concave sweep, which is also overhung by the upper mass of cliff, thus producing a breadth of shade, finely softening into a full light by a succession of smaller shadows and reflections, arising from the irregular groupings of the columns. The upper part of this recess, catching a stronger shadow, adds much to the composition; while the eye of the picture is found in the intense darkness of the aperture beneath, which gives the tone to the whole.

"The Great cave is deficient in that symmetry of position with respect to the face of the island, which conduces so much to the effect of the Boat cave. The outline of the aperture, perpendicular at the sides, and terminating in a contrasted arch, is pleasing and elegant. The height, from the top of the arch to that of the cliff above, is 30 feet; and from the former to the surface of the water, at mean tide, 66. The pillars by which it is bounded on the western side, are 36 feet high; while, at the eastern, they are only 18, though their upper ends are nearly in the same horizontal line. This difference arises from the height of the broken columns which here form the causeway; a feature which conduces so much to the picturesque effect of the whole, by affording a solid mass of dark foreground. Towards the west the height of the columns gradually increases as they recede from the cave, but their extreme altitude is only 54 feet, even at low water. The breadth of this cave at the entrance is 42 feet, as nearly as that can be ascertained, where there is no very precise point to measure from. This continues to within a small distance of the inner extremity, when it is reduced to 22; and the total length is 227 feet. The finest views here are obtained from the end of the causeway at low water. When the tide is full, it is impossible to comprehend the whole conveniently by the eye. From this position also, the front forms a solid mass of a very symmetrical form; supporting, by the breadth of its surface, the vacant shadow of the cave itself. Here also, that intricate play of light, shadow, and reflection, which is produced by the broken columns retiring in ranges gradually diminishing, is distinctly seen; while the causeway itself forms a foreground no less important than it is rendered beautiful by the inequalities and the groupings of the broken columns. Other views of the opening of this cave, scarcely less picturesque, may be procured from the western smaller causeway; nor, indeed, without bestowing much time and study on this spot, is it possible to acquire or convey any notion of the grandeur and variety which it contains. The sides of the cave within are columnar throughout; the columns being broken and grouped in many different ways, so as to catch a variety of direct and reflected tints, mixed with secondary shadows and deep invisible recesses, which produce a picturesque effect, only to be imitated by careful study of every part. It requires a seaman's steadiness of head to make drawings here. As I sat on one of the columns, the long swell raised the water at intervals up to my feet, and then, subsiding again, left me suspended high above it; while the silence of these movements, and the apparently undisturbed surface

of the sea, caused the whole of the cave to feel like a ship heaving in a sea-way. The ceiling is divided by a fissure, and varies in different places. Towards the outer part of the cave, it is formed of the irregular rock; in the middle, it is composed of the broken ends of columns, producing a geometrical and ornamental effect; and at the end, a portion of each rock enters into its composition. Inattention has caused the various tourists to describe it as if it were all columnar, or all rude. As the sea never ebbs entirely out, the only floor of this cave is the beautiful green water; reflecting from its white bottom those tints which vary and harmonize the darker tones of the rock, and often throwing on the columns the flickering lights which its undulations catch from the rays of the sun without." Sir Walter Scott, speaking of the symmetry and grandeur of the Great cave, says,—

> "Where, as to shame the temples deck'd
> By skill of earthly architect,
> Nature herself, it seem'd, would raise
> A Minster to her Maker's praise!
> Not for a meaner use ascend
> Her columns, or her arches bend;
> Nor of a theme less solemn tells
> That mighty surge that ebbs and swells,
> And still, between each awful pause,
> From the high vault an answer draws,
> In varied tone prolong'd and high,
> That mocks the organ's melody."

Staffa appears to have been very little noticed till a recent period. It is not so much as named by Martin in his account of the Western Isles, published in the beginning of last century. Its existence was first made generally known by Sir Joseph Banks, who visited it in August 1772, and whose account was printed in the second volume of 'Pennant's Tour in Scotland.' Banks, in the course of a voyage to Iceland, in company with Dr. Uno von Troil—afterwards Archbishop of Upsal—was induced to put in at a port in Mull, where he was hospitably received by Mr. Maclean, the principal proprietor of the island. At Mr. Maclean's the travellers met with an Irish gentleman, who told them that the day before he had fallen in with what, in his opinion, was one of the greatest wonders in the world,—though none of his Highland acquaintances seemed ever to have had their attention drawn to it. Banks and his friend were so excited by this account that they at once resolved to make an expedition to the island; and on reaching it, and examining it, they did not hesitate to pronounce it the most magnificent piece of basaltic architecture of which they had ever heard. Staffa, since that time, but especially since the introduction of steam navigation, has enjoyed abundant celebrity, and been visited by multitudes of admirers. Tourists of all classes now look to it as one of the chief natural wonders in the British dominions; and, in the autumn of 1847, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert themselves, together with their household followers, when on their way to Ardverikie, made it a visit and closely examined it.

STAFFIN (Loch), a marine bay, sometimes called Altavaig-bay, on the east coast of the parish of Kilmuir in Skye. The hills which environ it rise with surpassing magnificence, in basaltic colonnades, to the height of 1,000 or 1,500 feet, enclosing a large sweeping valley. Long columnar ranges crown their summits, and increase in elevation as the hills recede in ascending tiers; and they combine with similar colonnades below to produce a variety and sublimity of basaltic formation, which, though surpassed in simplicity and beauty of detail, is nowhere in Britain equalled in either extent or power.

STAIK-HILL, a height on the mutual border of Renfrewshire and Ayrshire. It is situated at the point where the parishes of Lochwinnoch, Largs, and Kilbirnie meet; and is one of the loftiest elevations in the great trap range of the counties of Renfrew and Ayr.

STAIN, a village in the parish of Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire. It stands on the left bank of the South Calder, separated only by that river from the parish of Shotts, and 7 miles north-east of Wishaw-ton. It is an ancient place, but is now associated chiefly with extensive coal-works and with the Shotts iron-works in its vicinity. Population, 570. Houses, 110.

STAIR, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It is bounded by Tarbolton, Mauchline, Ochiltree, and Coylton. Its length south-westward is about 6 miles; and its mean breadth is about 2 miles; but it is completely intersected in one part by the parish of Ochiltree. Its south-west extremity is the peninsula at the confluence of the rivers Ayr and Coyle; and its boundaries are largely traced by these streams. Its surface, in a general view, is undulating. Its scenery along the Ayr, particularly at Barskimming, is very beautiful. The soil along the streams and in the hollows or small vales is, for the most part, a stiff clay. Sandstone, of various qualities, some of them well-suited for building, is plentiful, and has long been quarried; coal also abounds, and has long been worked; the well-known Water-of-Ayr stone has been very largely exported; plumbago or black-lead, answering all the purposes of that found in Cumberland, occurs in considerable plenty; and some veins of copper and of antimony exist. Most of the lands of the parish are disposed for tillage and for the dairy; but at least 700 acres are parked or planted. There are ten landowners. The principal mansions are Barskimming, Stair-house, and Drongan-house, all situated amidst very beautiful pleasure-grounds. Barskimming-house and a bridge across the Ayr in its vicinity are also fine architectural objects. The chief antiquities are remains of two old towers at Tribboch and Drongan. The parish is traversed by two turnpikes, and lies within available distance of several stations of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. The village of Stair is a small place in a romantic situation on the river Ayr, 2½ miles south of Tarbolton, and 5 south-west of Mauchline. Population of the parish in 1831, 737; in 1851, 820. Houses, 137. Assessed property in 1843, £4,950 10s. 10d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Stair. Stipend, £214 13s. 5d.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated teinds, £369 17s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with about £20 fees, and £2 10s. other emoluments. The parish church is an old building, not sufficiently commodious. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 210; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £173 14s. 11d. There is a non-parochial school. The territory now constituting the parish of Stair anciently formed part of Ochiltree, and was constituted a separate parish in 1653. The stipend attached to it was allocated partly on the parish of Dalrymple and partly on the old suppressed parish of Barnwell. In 1709 some lands of the original erection were disjoined; but they were compensated by some annexations. The district has given successively the titles of Viscount and Earl to the noble family of Dalrymple; created Viscount Stair and Baron Glenluce and Stranraer in 1690, and Earl of Stair, Viscount Dalrymple, and Baron Newliston in 1703. North Hamilton Dalrymple succeeded his brother, John Hamilton, the

eighth Earl in 1853. The family mansions, additional to Stair-house in the parish of Stair, are Culhorn-house in Wigtonshire, Cleland-house in Lanarkshire, and Oxenford castle in Edinburghshire.

STAIRHAVEN, a small harbour in the parish of Old Luce, Wigtonshire. It is situated about 2¾ miles south of Glenluce. A quay was ordered to be built here in 1845 by the late Earl of Stair.

STANDARD (Loch). See Gamrie.

STANDING-STANE. See Rattray.

STANE. See Stain.

STANGROT-BAY. See Orphir.

STANLEY, a post-town and seat of manufacture in the parishes of Auchtergaven and Redgorton, Perthshire. It stands on the right bank of the Tay, on the road from Perth to Dunkeld, 6¼ miles north of Perth, 8½ north-east of Methven, and 9 south of Dunkeld; and it has a station on the Scottish Midland Junction railway, at the point where the branch to Dunkeld joins the main line. The town owes its origin to cotton mills which were erected at its site towards the end of last century. These are impelled by a never-failing supply of water from the Tay, and continue to furnish employment for the inhabitants. The town has fluctuated in prosperity, having been stagnant and almost abandoned from 1814 to 1823, and then experienced a revival. Its situation, on a considerable elevation above the river, is pleasant and salubrious. There are two places of worship in the town, the one in connexion with the Established church, he other belonging to the Free church. The former is a large and handsome edifice, erected in 1828 by the Stanley company, at a cost of £4,000. It has a tower 85 feet high, and forms a conspicuous object to the view of the surrounding country. Stanley-house, the residence of Samuel Howard, Esq., the present proprietor of the mills and the town, stands in a beautiful bend of the river, amidst choice scenery, and surrounded by a phalanx of stately trees. It was once a seat of Lord Nairn, memorials of whom still stand in the grounds. It received its name, which it then gave to the town, in honour of the daughter of James Stanley, Earl of Derby, who married a brother of one of the Dukes of Athole. About half-a-mile from the mansion there is a remarkable ruin called Inchbervie, which is supposed by some antiquaries to have been some sort of ecclesiastical outpost of the abbey of Dunfermline, but presents the appearance rather of an ancient stronghold. The Linn of Campsie, the greatest waterfall on the Tay, is but a short distance up the river. Population of the town in 1851, 1,769.

STANLEY, Renfrewshire. See Paisley.

STANNER ISLAND. See Isla (The), Forfarshire.

STAPLEGORTON. See Langholm.

STAR, a post-office village in the parish of Kennoway, Fifeshire. Population, 476.

STAR (The). See Kirkcolm.

STAR MOUNTAINS (The). See Doon (Loch).

STARN-BURN. See Burntisland.

STARSACH-NA-GAEL. See Moy and Dalarossie.

START-POINT, the termination of a narrow peninsula which extends 1⅜ mile eastward from the north-east corner of the island of Sanday in Orkney. In 1802 a lofty stone-beacon was erected here for the guidance of mariners, but was found ineffectual; and in 1806 it was transmuted into a lighthouse, and, in that form, has served to prevent a repetition of the numerous shipwrecks which formerly occurred on the adjacent low coasts. This lighthouse is situated in North lat. 59° 20′, and long. West of London 2° 34′; and the Sand-head of Stronsay is 15 miles south-west of it, and the tower of North Ronaldshay lighthouse 8 miles north-north-east ½ east. Its light, in favourable weather, is visible from all points at the distance of 15 miles.

STATENCLEUGH. See Oldhamstocks.

STAVANESS. See Nesting.

STAXIGOE, a post-office village and fishing-station in the parish of Wick, 2 miles north-east of the town of Wick, Caithness-shire. Here is a tolerably good natural harbour for boats. The village is of some antiquity, and still has, in a state of good preservation, two storehouses which were used by the Earls of Caithness for the reception of grain, in the times when rents were paid in kind. Population, 230.

STEEL (The). See Monk's Burn.

STEIN, a village on the west coast of the island of Skye. It is situated on Loch Bay, on the west side of Vaternish, 5 miles north of Dunvegan. It was established by the Fishery Board, and figured for some time as an important herring-fishery station, but suffered a total loss of its prosperity by the desertion of the herring shoals from the neighbouring seas. A manufactory of drain-tiles was next set up at it; but this also failed.

STEINSCHOLL, a quoad sacra parish in the western part of the island of Skye, Inverness-shire. It comprehends part of the quoad civilia parish of Snizort, but consists principally of the ancient parish of Kilmartin, now annexed quoad civilia to the parish of Kilmuir. It was constituted by the ecclesiastical authorities in 1833, and reconstituted by the Court of Teinds in 1847. Its parish church is a government one, containing 350 sittings, and has attached to it a stipend of £120. There is also a Free church, whose receipts in 1856 amounted to £81 15s. 2d. Population of the parish in 1341, 2,265. Houses, 417.

STENHOUSE, a hamlet in a gentle hollow, ⅔ of a mile north of Gilmerton, in the parish of Liberton, Edinburghshire.

STENHOUSEMOOR. See Falkirk.

STENISH, a suburb of the north side of the town of Stornoway in Lewis.

STENNESS, a parish, a lake, and a celebrated Druidical monument, in the Mainland of Orkney. The parish is united to Firth: which see. The lake is situated in the western district of Mainland; and divides Haray and Stenness on the east, from Sandwick and Stromness on the west. It consists of two parts, or is very nearly bisected by a peninsula on the west side, which is 3½ miles long, and gradually diminishes from 1½ mile in breadth to a sharp point. The southern division of the lake extends from east-south-east to west-north-west; is 3½ miles long, and from ⅝ to 1½ mile broad; and has a tidal communication with the sea so narrow as to be spanned by a bridge. The northern division is connected with the east end of the former by a strait which is so narrow and shallow that it may at any time be forded, and which is crossed by a rude bridge, or a low mound of stones with openings for the passage of the unimportant tide; and it extends, from south-south-east to north-north-west, and measures 4½ miles in length, and 6 or 7 furlongs in mean breadth.—The Druidical monument is 'the Standing Stones of Stenness,' long and everywhere known to antiquarian fame, and second in their class only to the famous monument of Stonehenge. These stones once consisted of two distinct clusters, a semicircle and a circle, respectively on the south-east and the north-west sides of the strait which connects the two divisions of the lake. Of the semicircle only three stones remain; one of them

prostrate, and measuring 18 feet 4 inches in length, 5 feet 4 inches in breadth, and 1 foot 9 inches in thickness; and the other two perpendicular, and measuring respectively 17 feet in height, 4 feet 2 inches in breadth, and 1 foot 3 inches in thickness, and 17 feet in height, 5 feet in breadth, and 7 inches in thickness. A pillar pierced with a hole, and a horizontally placed stone, which are known to have been situated in the centre of the semicircle, are believed to have been respectively the stone to which the victims of the horrid Druidical sacrifices were tied, and the altar on which they were offered. A mound of earth, still partially traceable, fenced round the semicircle, and was 96 feet in diameter. The circle is about a mile north-west of the semicircle, and stands on the tongue of the peninsula which so nearly bisects the lake. Its stones are smaller and more weather-worn, and have a more antique appearance, than those of the other group; they appear to have been originally about thirty-seven in number, but now consist of sixteen erect pieces of from 3 to 14½ feet high, and seventeen fragments, each less than 3 feet; and they are encompassed with a ditch from 31 to 33 feet wide, and so filled up as now to be nowhere more than 6 feet deep. The circumference, measured along the outer edge of the ditch, is 1,071 feet. At one end of the bridge across the strait of the lake stands a solitary stone 16 feet high, 5½ feet broad, and 16 inches thick. The stones are all without inscription or sculpture, consist of the common schist of the country, and are hoarily covered with long lichens. The Messrs. Anderson, after quoting a long detail of one of those theories respecting these Druidical remains in which antiquaries have luxuriously indulged, but to which we have not space to advert, say, in a beautiful spirit,—"We have loitered long in a heathen temple; but if we compare, for a moment, the horrors of those human sacrifices which were probably offered here, with the light and liberty which we enjoy since that which was offered for us on Calvary, we may the more readily be induced to offer that 'living sacrifice,' which is both an 'acceptable and a reasonable service.'"

STENNESS, an isle and a holm on the coast of the parish of Northmaven, Shetland. They cover a small bay where there is a good fishing-station.

STENNIS-WATER, a brook of Eskdale, Dumfries-shire. It rises adjacent to the boundary with Roxburghshire, and runs southward in the parish of Westerkirk, to a junction with Megget Water, and thence to the Esk.

STENSCHOLL. See STEINSCHOLL.

STENTON, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the eastern part of Haddingtonshire. It consists of two mutually detached districts, a southern and a northern. The northern district lies wholly among the Lammermoors, with a declination southward to the Whitadder; and is bounded by Berwickshire, by Whitekingham, and by the Lammermoor sections of Dunbar and Spott. It contains the hill of Spartledown, one of the loftiest of the Lammermoors; and is nearly all of a moorland or pastoral character. Its extent is not much less than that of the northern district, but possesses comparatively little aggregate value. The northern district commences at the skirts of the Lammermoors, and declines north-eastward to within 2 miles of the sea. It is bounded by Prestonpans, Dunbar, Spott, and Whittingham. Its length south-eastward is about 3½ miles; and its greatest breadth is about 3 miles. Its surface is partly a wooded skirting of the Lammermoor braes, and partly a luxuriant hanging plain, but exhibits beautiful diversities both of natural fracture and undulation, and of artificial change and embellishment. Its average elevation above the level of the sea is about 250 feet. Belton-water, a very pretty stream, much subject to freshets, runs partly on its western boundary, and partly across the narrowest portion of its breadth; and is much adorned, in its lower sweep, by the mansion and pleasure-grounds of Beil. Presmennan-lake, lying in a deep ravine in the south, was formed by the construction of a strong breastwork between the hill-screens of the ravine near a point where they stoop gradually to the plain. The hill-screens here are undulating and richly wooded: they come down in steep high banks upon the margin of the water; sweep along in sinuous parallels, so as to render the configuration of the lake serpentine; and are cut by walks, and gemmed with attractions, which render them, jointly with the lake, one of the most delightful pieces of close landscape in Scotland. About 2,000 acres in the parish are in tillage; about 500 are in permanent pasture; a very large proportion, comprising most of the southern district, is hill-pasture or waste moor; and about 400 acres are under wood. The soil of the arable lands comprises a considerable breadth of a light quality suited to the turnip husbandry, yet is predominantly of an argillaceous kind, varying from the stiff to the loamy. The most extensive landowner is Lady M. C. N. Hamilton; and there are three others. The estimated value of raw produce in 1835 was £15,072. Assessed property in 1843, £6,368 4s. 7d. The parish is traversed by the road from Dunbar to Gifford, and has ready access to the Linton and Dunbar stations of the North British railway. The village of Stenton stands on the Dunbar and Gifford road, 3½ miles south-east of East Linton, and 5½ south-west of Dunbar. Another small village, called Petcox, of ancient origin, stands on the same road, 1½ mile nearer Dunbar. Population of the parish in 1831, 686; in 1851, 719. Houses, 146.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunbar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Lady M. C. N. Hamilton. Stipend, £323 8s. 4d.; glebe, £21. Unappropriated teinds, £586 12s. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £40 fees, and £8 other emoluments. The parish church stands in the village of Stenton, and was built in 1829, at the cost of upwards of £2,000. It is an edifice in the modern Gothic style, with a fine tower, and contains 400 sittings. There is a parochial library. The parish was originally and long called Petcox, from the village of that name; and seems to have acquired the designation of Staneton, or Stonetown, from the stoniness of the ground in the district round the church. In ancient times it was first a chapelry, and next a prebend of Dunbar and a rectory.

STEPS-ROAD, a station on the Caledonian railway, near the mutual boundary of the parishes of Cadder and Barony of Glasgow, in Lanarkshire. It is 1½ mile from Garnkirk and 5 miles from Glasgow.

STEVENSON'S ROCK. See SKERRYVORE.

STEVENSTON, a parish, containing the post-town of Stevenston and part of the post-town of Saltcoats, on the coast of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded by the frith of Clyde, and by the parishes of Ardrossan, Kilwinning, Irvine, and Dundonald. Its length westward, from the harbour of Saltcoats to the bar of Irvine, is 5 miles; and its utmost breadth is about 3 miles. A level tract of light sandy soil lies adjacent to the sea, which evidently at one time overflowed it; and on this flat the towns of Stevenston and Saltcoats are chiefly built. A winding acclivity, which was doubtless

the ancient sea-boundary, separates this low-lying tract of land from the northern part of the parish, which rises considerably above the level of the sea. This more elevated district, the soil of which consists principally of stiff clay or loam, is well enclosed and cultivated, and in some places finely wooded. Between the eastern part of this and the beach lies a dismal waste, called the Sandhills of Ardeer, occupying an area of 1,200 acres. A coal-field in this tract has been a source of wealth to the proprietors, and of employment to the inhabitants for at least 180 years. Twelve separate seams have been worked at different times, the uppermost 26 fathoms, and the lowermost 129 fathoms, below the surface. That part of the coal-field which is at present worked was leased about four years ago to Messrs. Merry and Cunningham, who have erected furnaces in the Sandhills, for the smelting of iron, and have largely extended the mining operations. Eight hundred and fifty men, besides a great number of boys, are at present employed by the Company. The quantity of pig-iron produced amounts to between 900 and 1,000 tons per week. The out-put of coals for the year has been 130,000 tons. It is understood that a great extension of the iron-works is contemplated; so that the number of miners and furnace-men will be proportionally increased. The company have built, for the accommodation of their workmen, several spacious squares of houses near the furnaces and at the Stevenston railway-station. A school-house is about to be built for the children of the workmen. A missionary, supported by some members of the Established church, devotes his time exclusively to the colliers and furnace-men. Extensive chemical works also were lately erected, where about 200 men and boys found employment; but they have not proved compensating, and the buildings are about to be taken down. There is likewise an extensive sandstone quarry of Ardeer, reckoned the most valuable one in the west of Scotland. The stone, which is of a gray tint susceptible of a fine polish and very durable, can be raised in blocks of large dimensions, and is often shipped for Ireland and other distant places, and employed for ornamental purposes in public buildings. To the geologist this sandstone formation is interesting on account of the abundant organic remains of reeds and ferns which are found in it, as well as of plants now unknown except it may be in tropical climates. The landowners of the parish are eleven in number. The mansion-houses are Kerilaw, Ardeer, Seabank, Mayville, Hullerhirst, and Haycocks. On the fine property of Kerilaw, which the present proprietor has, by liberal and judicious expenditure, vastly improved, stand the massive and ivy-mantled ruins of an ancient castle, the most remarkable antiquity in the parish. It formerly belonged to the Earl of Glencairn, and toward the end of the 15th century was sacked by the Montgomeries of Eglinton, with whom the Cunninghams were at feud. The memory of this outrage was cherished for forty years,—and at last an opportunity of retaliation having occurred, the castle of Eglinton was burned to the ground. In 1837 the yearly value of all kinds of raw produce in the parish was estimated at £28,000; but since that date the value has greatly increased. The property assessed for the support of the poor is valued for the year 1857 at £15,9 '1. The Ardrossan railway traverses the parish, and has stations in it at Saltcoats and Stevenston. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,544; in 1851, 3,811. Houses, 508.

This parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patrons, Fullarton of Kerilaw and Cunningham of Auchenharvie. The stipend was augmented in 1855, and previously averaged about £261; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £56 fees, and some other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1833, and contains 1,175 sittings. There are two Free churches, the one in the town of Stevenston, the other in Saltcoats; and the sum raised in connexion with the former in 1856 was £77 19s. 5½d.,—in connexion with the latter, £490 8s. 1½d. There are two United Presbyterian places of worship in Saltcoats, called respectively the East church and the Countess-street church; the former containing 650 sittings,—the latter containing 556. There are in the parish a sessional school, a female school of industry, a society school for girls, a Roman Catholic school, and two private schools. The ancient parish was a vicarage under the monks of Kilwinning.

The Town of Stevenston stands on the road from Saltcoats to Kilwinning, about 1 mile north-east of Saltcoats, and 2 miles south-west of Kilwinning. It consists of a street half a mile long, intersected by some cross streets. It commands a fine view of the bay of Ayr and the adjacent parts of the frith of Clyde, magnificently screened in the distance by Brown Carrick-hill and the Arran mountains. It is a place of so high antiquity as to be mentioned in a charter of the year 1240. Its inhabitants at a former period, and those of an extinct neighbouring village called Pipers-Heugh, were famed for the making of Jews' harps. A large proportion of its present male inhabitants are employed at the coal mines and the ironworks; and a considerable number, but much fewer now than recently, are weavers of silk and cotton fabrics. Between 500 and 600 females find employment in flowering muslin. Population in 1851, 2,095. Houses, 272.

STEVENSTON, Haddingtonshire. See Haddington.

STEVENSTON-HILL. See Lyne and Megget.

STEWARTFIELD, a village in the parish of Old Deer, Aberdeenshire. It stands on the west road from Ellon to Fraserburgh, 3 miles south-west of Mintlaw. It was commenced in the latter part of last century, and has enjoyed a fair degree of village prosperity. It has a United Presbyterian church, with 440 sittings, and a Congregational chapel, with 300 sittings. It was for some time called Crichie. Population, 573.

STEWARTON, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, in Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded by Renfrewshire, and by the parishes of Fenwick, Kilmaurs, Dreghorn, Irvine, Kilwinning, and Dunlop. Its length south-westward is nearly 10 miles; its greatest breadth is 4 miles; and its area is about 20 square miles. Its surface is comparatively high at the north-east end, where it marches with Renfrewshire; but gradually descends toward the south-west, in a beautiful diversity of gentle eminences, fine slopes, and pleasant flats. Not a few of its heights, even though of small altitude in themselves, command gorgeous panoramic views, of much diversity and of great extent. The streams Annock, Swinsey, Corshill, Eastburn, and Glazert, drain the greater part of it; and all these, except the Glazert, unite at the town of Stewarton. Trap rocks predominate in the north-eastern district, and rocks of the coal formation in the south-west. Sandstone, limestone, and coal are worked; but the last exists only in very thin strata, and is used principally for calcining the limestone. The soil, for the most part, is fertile, and derives great benefit from the grass-fallow. About 2,000 Scotch acres are under tillage crops; about 5,500 are disposed in arable grass land; about 1,000 are natural pasture; about 1,500 are moor or moss; and about 150 are

under wood and in gardens. There are upwards of 80 landowners. The principal mansions are Lainshaw, Robertland, Kennox, and Girgenti. The principal antiquities are remains of two castles, once the seats of the Cunninghams of Corshill and the Cunninghams of Auchenharvie, both of them branches of the noble family of Kilmaurs. There was formerly a brick and tile work at Peacock-bank. A number of manufactures are carried on in Stewarton-town. The parish is traversed by the road from Irvine to Glasgow, and by that from Kilmarnock to Paisley; and there is a station for it, a station bearing its name, on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 3 miles from the town. Population in 1831, 4,503; in 1851, 4,572. Houses, 840. Assessed property in 1843, £17,023 7s. 4d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Cunningham of Lainshaw. Stipend, £297 15s. 8d.; glebe, £9. Unappropriated teinds, £286 8s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £30 fees, and £5 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1696, and greatly enlarged in 1825, and contains about 1300 sittings. There is a Free church, formerly an original Secession one, containing 800 sittings; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £289 8s. 4½d. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1854, and contains 592 sittings. There is also a Congregational place of worship, containing 96 sittings. There are five non-parochial schools. The parish was anciently a vicarage under the monks of Kilwinning. On the lands of Lainshaw, at a place now called Chapel, and formerly called Chapelton, anciently stood a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

The Town of Stewarton stands in the centre of the parish of Stewarton, on the right bank of the Annock, 2 miles south-south-east of Dunlop, 3 north-west by north of Fenwick, 5 north by west of Kilmarnock, 9 north-east of Irvine, and 18 south-east of Glasgow. The Annock, while passing Kingside the town, makes a beautiful semicircular sweep of such scope as to measure half-a-mile along the chord; and it is spanned by three bridges, respectively at the ends and in the middle of the sweep. One street extends along the chord of the semicircle, and is prolonged upon the margin of the stream; and this street extends from north-east to south-west, and carries along the Glasgow and Irvine turnpike. Another street opens from the bridge at the middle of the semicircular sweep, cuts the former street at right angles, and carries along the Kilmarnock and Paisley road. Some minor thoroughfares belong to the body of the town, and considerable clusters of buildings form suburbs. Stewarton may vie with any town of its size in the west of Scotland for regularity, beauty, and general attractions. But though a place of considerable antiquity, it was for centuries a mere obscure village; and not till about 80 years ago did it decidedly assume the healthful, growing, and energetic appearance by which it has since been distinguished. Most of the houses of its operatives have gardens attached to them; many of the houses of its middle and better classes are substantial or even handsome structures; and one of its places of worship, that belonging to the Free church, has a handsome spire, 120 feet in height, and stands conspicuously on a rising ground nearly in the centre of the town. The only civil public building of any mark is the town-house.

The prosperity of Stewarton has arisen wholly from manufactures, chiefly in the department of woollen fabrics. The making of tartan and other woollen bonnets has very long been carried on; the making of regimental caps and bonnets, in particular, has been a staple manufacture. Upwards of 400 persons, residing principally in the localities called Townhead, Darlington, and Kirkford, construct the fabrics in their own houses, and are aided by public mills whose chief departments are simply the carding and the spinning of the wool. A great impulse was given, and much increase to trade and population was occasioned, about 40 years ago, and have since been perpetuated, by the introduction of carpet manufactures and worsted-mills. Other employments are the Ayrshire needle-work,—silk, muslin, linen, and damask weaving,—clock-work for foreign markets,—and the making of spindles for cotton and woollen mills. The town has offices of the Western bank and the Union bank, a saving's bank, four insurance agencies, a gas company, a public library, and several benevolent institutions. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and yearly fairs are held on the Thursday before the first Friday of January, old style; on the Monday before the first Thursday of May; and on the Wednesday before the last Thursday of October. Omnibuses run from the town to the Stewarton station of the Glasgow and South-western railway, and to the Crofthead station of the Glasgow and Neilston railway. A justice of peace court is held on the first Thursday of every month. Population in 1833, 2,969; in 1851, 3,164. Houses, 313.

STEWARTON, a village in the parish of Kirkcolm, Wigtonshire. It stands on the west side of Loch-Ryan, 5½ miles north of Stranraer. Some of its inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and others are weavers in the employment of the manufacturers of Glasgow. Population, 430.

STEWARTON, a village conjoint with Wishawton in Lanarkshire. See Wishawton.

STEWARTON, Inverness-shire. See Campbelton.

STEWART'S RAISS. See Paisley.

STICKS. See Weem.

STINCHAR (The), a river of Carrick, in Ayrshire. It rises on the western border of the parish of Barr, and runs south-westward, through that parish, and through the parishes of Colmonell and Ballantrae, to the Irish sea, in the vicinity of the village of Ballantrae. Its principal affluents are the Dhuisk and the Tig. Its length of course, exclusive of sinuosities, is nearly 30 miles. Its current, for the most part, is clear, broad, and shallow; but is subject to great and sudden risings by freshets.

STIRLING, a parish in the north of Stirlingshire, comprising also, in some sense, a small district of Clackmannanshire. Its Stirlingshire districts contain the royal burgh of Stirling, the village of Raploch, and part of the village of Causewayhead; and its Clackmannanshire district contains the village of Abbey. The parish is bounded by St. Ninian's, Lecropt, and Logie. Its length eastward is 2 miles; and its greatest breadth is 1½ mile. The river Forth forms part of the northern boundary, but cuts off some parts of the north side. St. Ninian's makes several deep indentations on the south, and even comprises considerable part of the town of Stirling, lying compactly with the royal burgh, and included within the parliamentary boundary. The King's park of Stirling and the castle, with its constabulary, comprising a small portion of land formerly annexed to the office of constable, did not even ecclesiastically belong to the parish of Stirling till very recent times; and the castle still has a resident and officiating chaplain of its own. The barony of Cambuskenneth, lying east of Stirling within a link on the north bank of the Forth, and understood to have anciently constituted a separate

parish, is so far comprehended in Stirling parish as to pay part of the stipend of its first minister, and to have an allocation of sittings in one of its churches, but belongs so far to the Clackmannanshire section of the parish of Logie as to be subject to the poors' rates in Logie, and to the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Clackmannan. The entire area of Stirling parish, exclusive of the site of the town and castle, and of the numerous gardens and lawns connected with its houses, comprehends about 1,030 imperial acres. The soil of the greater part of it is a rich carse clay; but that of the King's park, which has an undulating surface and a higher elevation than the carse, as also that of some parts of the high grounds in the neighbourhood of the castle, is of a friable, sharp, warm nature, belonging to the class of soils here provincially called dry-field. The rocks beneath the town, the castle, and the King's park, are of the eruptive kind, chiefly greenstone, partly amorphous and partly columnar; and those in other parts belong to the coal formation, but in general lie deep beneath alluvial deposits, yet crop out at Craigforth and Causewayhead. The land is distributed into small properties, some of which are held by public bodies, and others by private persons. The estimated yearly value of rural produce in 1841 was £5,245. Assessed property, exclusive of the burgh, in 1843, £15,284 17s. Real rental of the burgh in 1857, £32,638. Population of the Clackmannanshire district of the parish in 1831, 216; in 1851, 174. Houses, 47. Population of the landward portions of the Stirlingshire districts in 1841, 561; in 1851, 645. Houses, 74. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 8,556; in 1851, 10,180. Houses, 888.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Perth and Stirling. The charge is treble. Patron, the Town-council. Stipend of the first minister, £348 17s. 10d., with a glebe worth £21, and an allowance of £40 for a manse; of the second minister, £250; of the third minister, £200. That of the second and the third is derived from the town's funds; and that of the first from the teinds, from fishings on the Forth, and from two beaves furnished by the town. Unappropriated teinds, £440 15s. 8d. There are three parochial churches, the East, the West, and the North. The East and the West churches are situated in the vicinity of the castle, and are parts of an edifice which originally belonged to the Franciscan friars, and which will be described in our account of the town. The East church was repaired in 1808,—the West church in 1818; and the former contains 1,187 sittings,—the latter, 1,177. The North church is an elegant edifice, erected in 1842, in Murray-place, on ground which formerly belonged to Dominican friars. There are two Free churches, the South and the North, situated in Spittal-square and Murray-place, and jointly containing 1,760 sittings; and the sum raised in connexion with the former in 1856 was £287 16s. 11d.,—in connexion with the latter, £1,249 11s. There are two United Presbyterian churches,—the one in St. John-street, built in 1826, and containing 1,417 sittings,—the other on a rock at the east end of Irvine-place, built in 1752, and containing 610 sittings,—but a resolution to build a new church in room of the latter was taken in September 1856. The other places of worship are a Reformed Presbyterian church, built in 1783, and containing 320 sittings; an Independent chapel, a handsome Elizabethan building, in Murray-place, reconstructed in 1842, and containing 400 sittings; an Episcopalian chapel, a very elegant modern building in the Elizabethan style, containing 450 sittings; a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a handsome structure, in Queen-street, containing 550 sittings; a Roman Catholic chapel, a Gothic building in Irvine-place, erected in 1838, and containing 350 sittings; and a Baptist chapel, a handsome edifice erected in 1854, and containing 380 sittings.

The schools of Stirling have long had a high character for range and efficiency. There is no parochial school; but there have long been four burgh schools,—the classical or grammar school, the writing and mathematical school, the first English school, and the second English school or Allan's hospital school. A school-house for the last of these was erected partly out of the burgh funds and partly out of the funds of Allan's hospital; and school-houses for the other three were erected wholly out of the burgh funds. But a new edifice, called the High school, was founded with masonic honours in August 1854; and this contains departments for classics, mathematics and writing, modern languages, the English language and literature, music, and fencing and gymnastics. The salaries of all the teachers are paid in certain proportions, and according to a fixed scheme, out of the town's funds and by Allan's, Spittal's, and Cowane's hospitals. There are likewise three other schools more or less aided and patronized by the burgh. There are also a school of arts, a ragged school, five ladies' boarding schools, and a fair range of ordinary private schools. There are two mortifications, Allan's and Cunningham's, for maintaining and educating, during not more than five years, between 40 and 50 boys; who, however, do not live together in any public buildings, but privately in their own families, and two of whom, on the completion of the school curriculum, are eligible to be maintained and educated four years longer at one of the Scottish universities.

The parish of Stirling was anciently in the diocese of St. Andrews; but being comprehended within the archdeaconry of Lothian, it followed the fortunes of that district in the erection of it by Charles I., in 1633, into the diocese of Edinburgh, and then entitled its minister to a prebend's stall in the cathedral church of St. Giles. Soon after the Reformation—before the charge was yet made collegiate, an event which did not take place till 1651—Mr. Robert Montgomery was deposed by the General Assembly from the pastoral charge of the parish, on account of a simoniacal compact with the Duke of Lennox about the archbishopric of Glasgow; and he afterwards, in 1587, became minister of Symington in Ayrshire, and was reduced to great poverty; or, as Keith says, to "great misery." Mr. Patrick Symson, another minister of the parish, published about the year 1600 a folio Church history of the preceding 15 centuries. Mr. Henry Guthrie, a third minister of the parish, was afterwards bishop of Dunkeld, and then lived retiredly at Kilspindie; and he wrote, probably while at the last of these places, Memoirs of Scottish affairs from the year 1627 till the death of Charles I. in 1649. Mr James Guthrie succeeded him, and was the celebrated minister of that name whom the persecuting tyranny of Charles II. brought to the block in 1661. After his death, Henry, the retired bishop and quondam minister, was invited back to his charge in Stirling but, on account of bad health, he declined. Various other ministers, after the charge had been rendered double and treble, are mentioned; but, for the most part, they were undistinguished. In 1731, Mr. Ebenezer Erskine was settled as third minister; and seven years afterwards, while still continuing in Stirling, he renounced connexion with the Established church, and became one of the founders of the Secession.

STIRLING, a post and market-town, a river-

port, an ancient seat of population, a royal burgh, the capital of Stirlingshire, is situated on the right bank of the Forth, 6 miles south by east of Dunblane, 7 west of Alloa, 7 north-north-west of Denny, 11 north-west of Falkirk, 28 by road, but 29½ by railway, north-east of Glasgow, 33 both by road and by railway south-west of Perth, and 35 by road, but 36 by railway, west-north-west of Edinburgh. Its name was anciently written in a considerable variety of forms, such as Strewelyn, Strevelyn, Strivilin, Stryviling, and several others. Etymologists and antiquaries have differed widely in opinion as to the origin of the name; yet all seem agreed that, in some way or other, it alluded to Stirling-castle, or to its site, as a grand military strength for commanding the passage of the Forth, and overawing a wide extent of circumjacent country. The site of the castle and of all the ancient parts of the town is an isolated hill, which rises to an altitude of 220 feet above the country at its base, and presents a striking resemblance of form to the acropolis of Athens, and to the castle-rock of Edinburgh. This hill commences on the south-east, ascends gradually about five or six furlongs to the north-west, and then breaks precipitously down in a crag of greenstone rock. The higher parts of it, particularly in what is called the Back walk, immediately under the castle, and most of all in the governor's garden on the north-west verge of the castle-grounds, command one of the most gorgeous panoramic views in Britain. The foreground everywhere is a rich alluvial plain, plenteously marked with suburb, mansion, wood, and farm; while four or five abrupt trappean heights, similar in character to Stirling-hill itself, in different directions and at short distances, relieve the plain from tameness, looking up from it like craggy islets in a sea of verdure. On the south and on the north, at good scenic distances, are the commencements of the Lennox and the Ochil ranges of upland, broken in contour and variedly picturesque. On the east are the famous carses and windings of the Forth, followed by the Firth and the Lothians away to Arthur's seat and the horizon, appearing from end to end, in their great breadth, between well-defined hill-screens, like a splendid chef d'œuvre of landscape garden. And on the north-west and the west recede the vales of the Allan, the Teith, and the Upper Forth, from middle-grounds of lowland ornate loveliness, to distant masses of mountain and alpine peaks resting like a vast rampart against the sky. "Who," exclaims Dr. Macculloch, "does not know Stirling's noble rock, rising the monarch of the landscape, its majestic and picturesque towers, its amphitheatre of mountain, and the windings of its marvellous river; and who that has once seen the sun descending there in all the blaze of its beauty beyond the purple hills of the west, can ever forget the plain of Stirling, the endless charm of this wonderful scene, the wealth, the splendour, the variety, the majesty of all which here lies between earth and heaven!"

The suburbs of Stirling, estimated by what is included in the parliamentary burgh, extend southward to the southern extremity of the town of St. Ninian's, and northward to the village of Causeyhead; and, even estimated by what lies compactly with the royal burgh, they extend in several directions, particularly along the road to St. Ninian's, a considerable way beyond the base of Stirling-hill. Only 250 yards north of St. Ninian's commence the continuous villages of Bellfield and Newhouse, jointly about a ¼ of a mile in length; and between them and the commencement of compact town, a distance upwards of half a mile, the road is lined on both sides with beautiful villas, and shaded with lofty trees, while, over more than half of the distance, it has a fine regular line of modern buildings, called Melville-place, and farther on is winged on the west by a sort of square called Allan-park. The compact town now commences with Port-street, which runs 220 yards northward on a line with Melville-place, and is very broadly winged on the east by the suburb called Craigs, bringing in the thoroughfare from Airth. The main body of the town, which runs up the gradual ascent of the hill, forms the great seat of population, and contains most of the local objects of antiquarian and public interest, extends 3 furlongs north-westward from the north end of Port-street. In its lower part of less than 200 yards, it is a spacious airy single street, called King-street, the site of various neat private houses, of two very ornamental public buildings, and of the Exchange and other markets; in its central part, or over a distance of about 300 yards, it is slenderly split into two parallel and less airy thoroughfares, called Spittal-street and Baker-street, which communicate with each other by a lane about mid-distance between their ends; and in its upper part, it again becomes a single spacious thoroughfare, which takes the name of John-street, and has among its structures the parish churches, and some other interesting public buildings. These streets, including the Port, have all an appearance of modernized antiquity, or present a curious blending of the antique and the modern, now an old-fashioned building mouldering down to decay, now an antiquated edifice partly remodelled to the taste of a later age, and now a building altogether and elegantly new, but everywhere the evidence of recent improvement, and the frequent recurrence of good shops. Baker and Spittal streets, in particular, are curiosities: they are steep as well as narrow; they are largely edificed with tenements belonging to a taste which has long since perished; and they long were ribbed from end to end with the rude abutments of 'outside stairs,' the removal of which has occasioned a kind of mongrelism in the general style —if style it may be called—of the street-architecture. Friar's-wynd, which goes off for 200 yards northward from near the foot of Baker-street,—St. Mary's-wynd, which goes off 350 yards in the same direction from the head of it, or from the foot of Broad-street,—these and some minor streets and alleys are narrow, irregular, winding, and generally unprepossessing. Broad-street, a thoroughfare of 160 yards in length, leading off from St. Mary's-wynd, and running or climbing nearly parallel with John-street, is spacious and of imposing appearance, and largely partakes of modern improvement. The streets, called Upper and Lower Castle-hill, hang on the north-east face of the higher end of the hill; and diverging from a point which is immediately overhung by the castle, they fall at their lower ends respectively on the head of Broad-street, and on the north end of St. Mary's-wynd. The principal new or entirely modern streets are Bridge-street, leading out on a line with St. Mary's-wynd, over a distance of 750 yards to the old bridge; a street opened in 1840, leading from the lower part of the main body of the town away toward the new bridge, and bearing a series of names; Cowan-street, falling at an acute angle upon Bridge-street; and Queen-street and Irvine-place, running parallel to each other, but in an oblique direction, between Bridge-street and Cowan-street. These thoroughfares present many features of pleasantness, neatness, and elegance, and stand altogether associated with modern ideas of healthiness, comfort, and taste.

A few objects in the immediate vicinity of the town are so intimately connected with either its

landscape or its history as to require separate notice. South-west of the castle or summit of the hill lies the King's-park, about 3 miles in circumference, once the wooded walk of flocks of deer, and the scene of many a royal hunt, but now almost wholly divested of wood, and chiefly disposed in arable grounds and artificial pastures. A wall of great antiquity surrounds it, and may be seen running along the base of the western and southern precipices of the hill. The park is now encroached on by the modern race-course, and traversed by public thoroughfares; but, so late as about 70 years ago, it was maintained inviolate, and continued untouched by any road. At the east end of it lay the royal gardens. These, from long neglect and the natural wetness of the soil, have become desolate; yet they still have some fruit trees, some vestiges of walks, some regular concentric mounds, and various other indications of their ancient character. Rising from the centre of the concentric mounds, is an octagonal mound in the form of a table, which bears the name of the King's Knott, and is traditionally said to have been the scene of fetes champetres, or of some forgotten species of recreations practised by the royal court. Barbour, in his account of the battle of Bannockburn, speaks of a round table as, at the date of that event, existing at the foot of the castle; and says that, when Edward of England was told by Moubray, the governor, not to expect safety by being admitted into the castle, "he took the way beneath the castle by the Round table." The mound is of great antiquity, and probably existed before the gardens were formed; and the pastime celebrated on it may, without much violence, be conjectured to have been that called the Knights of the Round Table,—a pastime of which several of the Scottish monarchs, particularly James IV., are said to have been fond. Along the line in the park from north to south, now traversed by a public road, were not long ago vestiges of a canal on which the royal family and court aired in barges. On the south face of the castle-hill, a little below the esplanade, in front of the castle, is a hollow, called the Valley, now about an acre in area, but formerly much more extensive, having the appearance of an artificial work, and anciently used for joistings, tournaments, and other feats of chivalry. Closely adjoining it on the south is a small rocky pyramidal mount, called the Ladies' Hill, whence the females of the court surveyed the feats. On a line with the castle on the north-east extends for a brief way a rugged rising-ground, called Gowlan-hill; and at the extremity of it near the bridge, is the Moat-hill of the feudal times, a small mount on which executions usually took place. On this eminence, within sight of their castle of Doune, and much of their extensive estates, Duncan, the aged Earl of Lennox, his son-in-law, Murdoch, Duke of Albany and Ex-regent of the kingdom, and the latter's two sons, Walter and Alexander Stuart, were beheaded in 1425. Here also, at an earlier date, Sir Robert Graham and several associates were executed for the assassination of James I. The hill now bears the uncouth name of Hurley-Haaky, and is said to have got it from the odd circumstance of James V., when a boy, having been used to slide on the skeleton of a cow's head from top to bottom of the bank,—the word *Haaky* being a sort of generic name, in Scotland, for a cow, and James being known to have practised on the hill some sliding-stool amusement under the name of Hurley or Hurley-Backet. Sir Walter Scott, in his Lady of the Lake, alluding to the uses of the place as a heading-hill, exclaims,—

"And thou, O sad and fatal mound,
Thou oft hast heard the death-axe sound,
As on the noblest of the land
Fell the stern headsman's bloody hand!"

The ancient ecclesiastical structures of Stirling, both the extant and the extinct, possess considerable interest. The edifice now occupied as the East and the West parochial churches was built by James V., in 1494, for the use of a convent of Franciscans or Grey Friars; and, previous to 1656, when a dead wall was run up across its centre to divide it into two, it was strictly one church. It is a magnificent Gothic fabric, all of hewn-stone, with an arched roof supported by two rows of plain massive pillars. The western half appears to have had at each corner a projecting square building. One of these is now an aisle, and one has on an arch—which now spans a window but formerly overhung the entrance—the rose of England and the thistle of Scotland; and it seems to have been of beautiful architecture, and figures in tradition as the chapel of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., and wife of James IV. The eastern half of the church received from Cardinal Beaton the addition of a chancel. The West church, though apparently less magnificent than the East, really exhibits more elegant specimens of architecture; and, besides being fitted up within in as superb a style as comports with simplicity and purity of ecclesiastical taste, and having the interior of its walls studded with some fine monuments, it is surmounted by a square tower of 22 feet each way, and about 90 feet in height. In 1543, the Earl of Arran, Regent during Mary's minority, publicly renounced in the church of Stirling the Protestant religion; and here, on the 29th of July, 1567, James VI., then an infant of 13 months, was crowned, John Knox preaching the coronation-sermon. In 1651, General Monk took possession of the tower, and raised batteries in the churchyard for assailing the castle; and, in consequence, drew on the spot some showers of bullets, many marks of which still remain in the tower. In 1746, the Highlanders occupied the tower after the battle of Falkirk, and celebrated their victory by the ringing of its bells and the discharge of fire-arms.—A church and convent of Dominicans or Black Friars, anciently stood on the outside of the walls on the north-east; but they have been entirely erased, and their site converted partly into garden-ground. The church was the chief place of worship for the inhabitants of the town previous to the founding of the Grey Friars' convent; and it contained on the south side of the great altar, "with their figures and arms depicted," the mortal remains of the Earl of Lennox and his kinsmen, who were executed on Hurley-Haaky. The cemetery was in comparatively modern use, and seems to have been cut through the middle by the newer part of Friar's-wynd.—An ancient chapel dedicated to St. Ninian, stood near the South Port; and a very copious and pure spring in its vicinity, is called St. Ninian's well, and, till 1774, furnished the inhabitants of Stirling with the greater part of their necessary supply of water.

At the head of Broad-street stands part of a palace, begun in 1570 by Earl Mar while he was Regent, but never finished. The edifice was originally a hollow quadrangle; but only the remains of the front part of the quadrangle survive. In the centre are the royal arms of Scotland; and on projecting towers, one on each side, are the arms respectively of the Earl and his Countess. The edifice was constructed out of the ruins of Cambuskenneth abbey, and exhibits a variety of carved stones, inserted apparently at random; and, in its turn, it was used as a quarry for rebuilding a churchyard wall at St. Ninian's, and was protected from utter rasure only in consequence of its conveniently sheltering the

main-street or market-place from the fury of the west winds. Sir Robert Sibbald says, that "the Earl lived splendidly here." The ruin is popularly called Mar's-wark.—On the north side of the street, which leads from the head of Broad-street to the castle, stands a spacious quadrangular edifice, built in the aspiring style which prevailed in the time of James VI. and Charles I. It bears the name of Argyle's lodgings; it was built by Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, who became first Earl of Stirling; it afterwards passed into the possession of the Dukes of Argyle: and, in 1779, it was purchased by government, and converted into a military hospital. In February, 1681, the Earl of Argyle entertained here the Duke of York, afterwards James VII., under whose reign he was put to death. The principal apartment then used, was, in 1715, the scene of the councils of war held by the Earl's son, the first Duke of Argyle, against James VII.'s son, whose troops he encountered on the field of Sheriffmuir.—An old house with a projecting turret, not far from Argyle's lodgings, is said to have been built by George Buchanan, and occupied by him while tutor to James VI.—A place at the south corner of Broad-street now occupied by elegant modern buildings was the site of the Regent Morton's residence; and the place now occupied by the Weigh-house was the site of the mansion of the Earl of Lennox, the father of Lord Darnley.—In the close vicinity of the south-west corner of the West church stands a handsome house, erected in 1635 as Cowane's hospital, and bearing a statue of its founder, but now employed as the Guildhall. It is crowned with pinnacles, which figure well on the romantic height occupied by the building. In two confined localities are old curious buildings with sculptures and inscriptions intimating their connection with Spittal's hospital. An ancient burgh cross stood in Broad-street, and comprised a pillar resting on four steps, and bearing aloft a unicorn with a shield; but this antiquity, like some similar old crosses in other Scottish burghs, was long ago removed.

The town-house, in Broad-street, opposite the site of the old cross, is a spacious edifice, erected in 1701, having a lofty tower in which is a fine-toned bell. Behind it stand the old jail and the county buildings, jointly a large pile of edifice, the latter containing a capacious elegant hall for the circuit and the sheriff courts. At the head of John-street stands the new county jail, built in 1848, at the cost of £11,000. This is a large castellated edifice, within a wall varying from 15 to 35 feet in height, and enclosing an area of about an acre; and the whole is situated on such lofty ground, with free exposure to the east, as to figure conspicuously in a long stretch of the foldings of the Forth. At the head of King-street, looking down its area, and forming the commencement of Baker and Spittal streets, is the Athenæum, a handsome edifice, with a fine lofty spire. The front has the form of the segment of a circle, and is well-suited to the site; the ground story is fitted up in shops; and the upper stories contain a public reading-room, and a very extensive public library. In the same street, in the vicinity of the Athenæum, is a large, commodious, elegant corn exchange, erected in 1839, serving well the purposes of a crowded corn market, and occasionally serving also to accommodate large assemblies for public or festive purposes. In the same street also is Drummond's Agricultural museum, a commodious and interesting edifice, erected in 1840 to exhibit a splendid and most useful collection of objects, connected with rural economy, and originally collected in 1831. The building is 160 feet in length, and from 20 to 25 feet in width, and contains effective arrangements, both in its ground floor and in its two upper flats, for judicious instructive exhibition. The Commercial bank, the Bank of Scotland, the National bank, the Union bank, the Edinburgh and Glasgow bank, the Royal hotel, the Golden Lion hotel, and some other buildings of similar rank and uses, are all beautiful modern structures.

Among the most interesting objects in Stirling, both extinct and existing, must be ranked its fortifications and its bridges. From the remotest ages, the easiest and most common communication between the divisions of Scotland south and north of the Forth, has been by the fords and bridges in its neighbourhood. Ferries lower down—particularly those at Granton, at Queensferry, at Kincardine, and at Alloa, which now carry across such multitudes of passengers, cattle, and carriages—are all of modern origin; and fords and other passable points higher up, either occur in an alpine country, or, at best, require nearly all persons in transit between the two great divisions of the island to make a vast detour from the proper line of their route. Stirling, in consequence, was, during all the stirring periods of history, the key to the Highlands, and a place of such commanding influence that the possession of its strengths and of its means of communication across the river became all but essential to the mastery of Scotland. Besides the natural fortification formed at a small distance on two sides by the Forth, and on another by the precipitousness of the hilly site, the town has, on every side, been artificially fortified. On the north-west is the castle; on the north and north-east, are vestiges of a great ditch; on the east, ran anciently a wall, passing a little eastward of the present Athenæum; and, on the south, where no protection is obtained from the river, a strong wall runs along the brink of a steep rock.—The South-port, previous to an enlargement of the town toward the east, which took place in the time of James VI., stood 100 yards west of the line of the present Port-street. The latest built port was erected about the year 1591; and it was taken down a little after the middle of last century to render the entry to the town more commodious. A wooden bridge across the Forth, at Kildean, a point a little west of the longitude of the castle, and about half-a-mile above the old stone-bridge, existed at a very early period, and was the scene of the notable exploit of Wallace with the English army which is noticed in our article on St. Ninian's. Its site is still a ford, and exhibits, at low water, some vestiges of the ancient structure. At this spot, Montrose, in 1645, conducted his army across the river when on his march to the battle-field of Kilsyth. The old stone-bridge is of unknown date; but figures, in 1571, as the scene of the public execution of Hamilton, archbishop of St. Andrews, by the King's faction under the Regent Lennox. It has four arches, is narrow between the parapets, and high in the centre, and presents altogether a very antique appearance. It formerly had two small flanking-towers near the west end, two similar towers near the east end, two low towers in the centre, and two gates connected respectively with the towers near the ends. In 1745, an arch of it was destroyed by General Blakeney, the governor of the castle, in order that recruit-parties from the north might be intercepted from reinforcing Prince Charles Edward, who had then passed to the south, and that desertion parties from his army might be cut off in their retreat to the north. Hence, when, in February of next year, the royal army under the Duke of Cumberland marched in search of the retrograding Jacobites, they had to halt at Stirling till the place of the deficient

arch was supplied by wooden logs and boards; and mainly in consequence of this detention, they failed to overtake the foe till they had gone far north to the vicinity of Culloden. The old bridge, however, wanted width and convenience to accommodate the increasing traffic of modern times; and in 1831, in its near vicinity, a new broad and very elegant bridge was erected. At the forming of the Scottish Central railway, and again at the forming of the Stirling and Dunfermline railway, also, fine viaducts for the lines of these works over the river were constructed; and these viaducts and the two bridges all stand within a distance, from the highest to the lowest, of only about two stone-casts.

Stirling-castle, the seat of the main ancient strength of the town, is approached by Broad and Upper Castle-hill streets. A stranger, on emerging from the street-way at the top of the hill, passes a spacious esplanade or parade-ground, and finds himself at the entrance of the fortress. Two walls of defence, each strengthened in front by a deep fosse, were, with some other but unfinished works, constructed in the reign of Queen Anne, as an external fortification. A drawbridge conducts across the first fosse; a portcullis formerly commanded the second; and two arched gateways perforate respectively the first and the second walls. Of four circular towers which anciently adorned the inner entrance, two remain, but are much reduced in height. Immediately within this gateway, which is surmounted by the flag-staff, a battery, called the over or upper port battery, extends to the north-east, and commands in all its amplitude and gorgeousness the surpassingly brilliant panorama from Benlomond, Benvenue, Benledi, and Benvoirlich, through the vales of the Forth, the Teith, and the Allan, and the plains of the Lennox and the Lothians, to the clearly seen heights of the Scottish metropolis. The ground immediately overhung by the battery, and overlooking the nearest sweep of the Forth, is not precipitous, but breaks gradually down in the little rocky range of the Gowan hills, stretching away to their termination in Hurley-Haaky near the bridge. On the brow of the nearest eminence are remains of a low rampart, extending in a line parallel to the battery,—the vestige of works constructed against the castle, in 1746, by Prince Charles Edward. Between this rampart and the castle-walls a road or narrow path comes up the acclivitous hill from the village of Raploch, and passes on to a point where formerly there was a large gateway through the exterior wall, conducting to an esplanade on which the magazines are now situated, and, across it, to a low-browed archway, called 'the Laird of Ballangeich's entry,' and alleged to have once been the main entrance to the castle. This wild path, thus anciently terminating at a point of such prime importance, is called the Ballangeich road, from two words which signify 'the windy pass;' and, having furnished James V. with his well-known fictitious designation of the Guidman of Ballangeich, figures as to name, at least, in many curious and oft-told anecdotes of that monarch's incognito rovings as a gallant, and an eccentric superintendent of the public justice of his kingdom.

The interior of the castle is distributed into two courts; and, besides other buildings, has a palace, built by James V., the remains of an older palace, the parliament-house, now used as a barrack, and a splendid chapel, now used as an armoury. The palace of James V., begun by that monarch and finished by Mary, is a curious hollow quadrangular edifice, in a fantastic style of architecture neither Grecian nor Gothic, exhibiting, on three ornamented sides which are open to the view of the spectator, emblematical figures standing on wreathed balustrade pillars with pediments, supported by grotesque figures, under something like Gothic arches, and in the pediments of the windows. The eastern side looks toward the court-yard or esplanade of the Ballangeich entry; and is the most wildly or curiously elaborated. The pillars on each of the ornamented sides are five or six in number, and rise close to the wall within slight recesses. The images are everywhere much defaced, yet continue sufficiently distinct to evince the strange taste which presided over the construction of the edifice. Those on the eastern side are, for the most part, mythological; and seem intended to represent Diana, Venus, Omphale, Perseus, and other fabulous personages of Greek and Roman antiquity. Those on the northern side, which confronts the chapel-royal, are a curious assemblage of the real and ideal; but as they include statues of James V. and his daughter, and a figure of Cleopatra with the asp upon her breast, they possess, though rudely executed, a kind of sadly romantic interest. The statue of James represents him as a small-bodied man, with a bushy beard, wearing a frock-coat and a hat, overhung by an allegorical personage who holds over him a crown and a scroll of his kingly title, and attended by the royal lion and a cup-bearer, the former crouching at his feet, and the latter a beardless youth holding forth a cup. The hollow or small interior square court of the palace is called the Lion's den, and is said to have been the place of the royal menagerie. The apartments of the palace, now sectioned off and arranged, on the ground-floor, into a barrack for private soldiers, and, on the upper-floor, into lodgings for the officers, were originally very spacious and ornate. A lofty hall on the north side of the ground-floor is still called the King's room, or the presence, and was formerly adorned with multitudinous figures, carved in basso relievo in oak, long venerated by the inhabitants of Stirling, and generally supposed to represent James V., Mary of Guise, and various members of the royal family and the court. The buildings which adjoin the palace, and occupy the western side of the main court, have a comparatively plain antique appearance, and are supposed to date higher than the reign of James II. One of the apartments in them is a small room, elaborately decorated in an antique manner, and popularly bearing the names of the King's closet and Douglas' room. It owes the latter of these names to its being the reputed scene of James II.'s assassination of the Earl of Douglas. That haughty nobleman, in 1452, when in league with the Earls of Crawford and Ross, was induced, under promise of safe conduct, to enter Stirling-castle and sup with the King; and after supper, the King led him into the recess of a window, urged him to dissolve the league, received an instant stern refusal, and immediately plunged his dagger into the Earl's body. "No," said the Earl,

> "'No, by the cross it may not be;
> I've pledged my knightly word.'
> And like a thunder-cloud he scowled,
> And half unsheathed his sword.
> Then drew the king that jewelled glaive,
> Which gore so oft had spilt,
> And in the haughty Douglas' heart,
> He sheathed it to the hilt."

James III., who made the castle his principal residence, and often shut himself up in it with his favourites, erected in it several new structures, besides repairing and embellishing such as had fallen into decay; and, in particular, built a very spacious parliament-hall, which is still entire, and known under the name of the parliament-house. This structure occupies the eastern side of the principal court;

and, though now defaced by the processes of transmuting it into a barrack, it was originally a noble piece of Saxon architecture, and was for ages deemed a magnificent fabric. The interior hall was 120 feet in length, and had a splendid oaken roof; and it was the scene of many meetings of parliament. A chapel-royal, of the character of a collegiate church, was founded on the northern side of the principal court by James III. The ecclesiastics attached to it formed two bodies, each comprising a dean or provost, an archdean, a treasurer, a subdean, a chanter, a subchanter, and some subordinate functionaries. The original or early endowments of it comprised the rich temporalities of the priory of Coldingham; but the annexation of these thwarted the interests of Lords Home and Hailes, and acted remotely as an occasion of the ruin of James III. at Sauchie. Yet James IV. subdued all opposition, completed the establishment, and added to it the temporalities of Dundrennan abbey, Inchmahome priory, Dunbar parsonage, four prebends, about fifteen parish-churches, and various chapelries and lands. The deans of the chapel, who were first the provosts of Kirkheugh in St. Andrews, afterwards the bishops of Galloway, and eventually the bishops of Dunblane, possessed in their capacity of deans an episcopal jurisdiction. James VI., in 1594, demolished the original chapel, and built on its site a more elegant one for the baptism of his eldest son, Prince Henry. This edifice is of hewn stone; and, though much injured by being turned to the uses of an armoury, it has suffered less damage exteriorly than any other of the castle's structures. It is now the depository for 17,000 stand of arms, and contains, among other curiosities, John Knox's pulpit and communion table. A strong battery, with a tier of guns pointing to the bridge over the Forth, was erected during the regency of Mary of Lorraine; and it bears the name of the French battery, probably from having been constructed by French engineers.

Stirling-castle, as a military strength, is of such high antiquity that its origin cannot be satisfactorily traced. Agricola is said to have raised fortifications upon the rock; and his successors not improbably found them necessary for overawing the country north of the Forth. The Roman military causeway comes hither from the south, and passes hence to the north; and seems fully to indicate that the usual perspicacity of the Romans was not asleep when they were in the vicinity of so advantageous and commanding a spot for a station. The strength must have been a frontier-fortress from the 5th till toward the end of the 10th century; and probably was in the alternate possession of the neighbouring and belligerent powers. About the middle of the 9th century, if we may believe a monkish and indifferently authenticated tale, the Northumbrians, having taken possession of territories and fortresses suddenly won by conquest and cession from the Scots, rebuilt Stirling-castle, planted it with a strong garrison, and threw over the Forth a stone-bridge surmounted by a cross, with an inscription, part of which is still the legend of the ancient burgh seal—

"Anglos a Scotis separat crux ista remotis.
Hic armis Bruti: Scoti stant hic cruce tuti."

But in these remote times, the edifice of the castle, as to size and form, was probably no more than a structure similar to those which the English and the Scottish barons erected on their estates, to serve the double purposes of residences and of strongholds; and as such a rude limited fabric it figures in the armorial bearings of the burgh. Before the close of the 9th century, the Scots, if they really lost temporary possession of the fortress, regained it on condition of assisting the Saxons against the Danes. Near the close of the 10th century, Kenneth III., informed of a Danish invasion, appointed Stirling-castle the rendezvous of his army, and marched thence to the victorious field of Luncarty. In 1175, this fortress was one of the places impignorated to Henry II. for the ransom-money of William the Lion; but it was afterwards freely restored by the noble Richard Cœur de Lion, and was the seat of one of William's parliaments, and the scene, in 1212, of his death. Some laws of Alexander II., annexed to the Regiam Majestatem, were enacted in the castle, particularly the celebrated one which established trial by jury. Here, too, were held several conventions and parliaments during the short reign of John Baliol; and here was dated the epistle which, with the advice of the states, he wrote, in 1295, to the King of France, proposing a marriage between a French princess and his son.

In 1296, when Edward I. poured his army like a torrent upon Scotland, and swept before him the strength of its greatest fortresses, Stirling-castle was deserted by its garrison, and made no resistance. Next year, after the battle of Stirling, it was left by the repulsed and retreating English under the charge of Sir Marmaduke de Twenge; but it was speedily captured by Sir William Wallace, who, after the battle of Falkirk, dismantled and destroyed it. The castle was repaired by Edward II.; and, only a year afterwards, was taken by the Scots. In 1300, after a stiff siege of three months, during which it was defended by Sir William Oliphant, the English obtained it by capitulation; and they kept possession till 1303, when they were compelled by the Scottish leaders to surrender, and to let the place pass once more under the governorship of Sir William Oliphant. So nobly did this hero maintain his trust, and so stoutly did he hurl defiance from his post to England, that when Edward marched up Scotland to Kinloss, and almost seemed to have the kingdom at his feet, he was obliged to hold a great council of English and Scottish barons at St. Andrews, and get them to pronounce outlawry upon Sir William Wallace, Sir Simon Frazer, and the garrison of Stirling-castle! Three months did he spend in efforts before this fortress to reduce it, vainly employing many an expedient, freely exposing his person to danger, pushing forward the operations by his personal attendance, and driven to exasperation and fury by the force of its resistance, in so much as vengefully to reject an offer of capitulation when necessity compelled that offer to be made; so that, on at length carrying the place by storm, he sent the brave garrison to various jails in England, and the heroic governor to the Tower of London. The castle was now held for a series of years by the English, who had quite enthralled Scotland. In 1314, it was fought for, but vainly, in the field of Bannockburn; in 1333, it yielded to Edward Baliol; in 1336, after being repaired by Edward III., it sustained a siege from the friends of David Bruce, but was relieved by Edward in person; next year it was blockaded by the same assailants, and again relieved by Edward; and, in 1339, it was captured by the friends of Bruce.

In 1360, Sir Robert Erskine was appointed governor of the castle by King David Bruce, and, besides ample grants for the maintenance of the garrison, obtained a grant of all the feus and revenues in Stirlingshire belonging to the Crown, with the wardships, escheats, and other emoluments annexed to them; and he bequeathed his high office to his descendants, the Erskines and the Earls of Mar, till their forfeiture for Jacobitism in 1715.

When the Stewart dynasty succeeded to the throne, Stirling-castle became one of their stated residences; and from successive kings of that house, as we have seen, it received its present form. James II. was born here; he was here put under the government of Sir Thomas Livingstone, immediately after the murder of James I.; and here, as we have seen, he assassinated the Earl of Douglas. James III., whose mildness of temper did not harmonize with the turbulent spirit of his nobles, resided much within Stirling-castle as a fastness, affording him the means of a cherished retirement. James IV. gave this fortress, along with that of Edinburgh, to his Queen, Margaret of England, as her jointure-house; and he frequently resided here during Lent, that he might attend the neighbouring church of the Franciscans, and there do penance for the part he had acted in his father's death. James V. was both born and crowned in Stirling-castle; and by the eccentricities of his conduct while residing in it, he has, more than all other kings united, permanently made it figure in ballad, drama, popular anecdote, and light history. In 1543, Queen Mary was crowned here when scarcely nine months old, the Regent Arran carrying the crown and Lennox the sceptre; and a numerous assembly of the states present on the occasion, appointed the fortress to be the royal minor's residence. The infant-son of Darnley and Queen Mary, afterwards James VI., was conveyed hither soon after his birth in Edinburgh-castle; and here, on the 15th December, 1566, he was baptized with great ecclesiastical pomp. Here also, next year, he was crowned; and here he spent the greater part of his childhood till 13 years of age. The first parliament after he took the government into his own hands, met in 1578, in the great hall in the castle; and the place of meeting was so distasteful to the opponents of the late Regent Morton, who still continued with the King, that they protested against it, and nearly precipitated the country into a civil war. James now clung to the place as his residence in spite of the wishes of the numerous party who hated the favourites who were around him; and he began also to indulge freely in those field sports of which he was afterwards so fond, and which comported so ill with the rigid spirit of the period. In 1651, General Monk besieged the castle, and reduced it. The national registers had been lodged in it in the preceding year, and were seized by him, and, in compliance with an order from Cromwell, sent to London. They remained in the Tower till the Restoration; and when restored, they were sent back by sea, and lost in a storm. In 1689, Graham of Claverhouse and other partisans of the dethroned James VII. formed a scheme, which proved abortive, for rescuing the castle from the partisans of the Revolution. At the union of the kingdoms, in the reign of Queen Anne, it was declared one of four Scottish fortresses which were to be ever afterwards kept in repair. In 1715, it formed an excellent support to the government forces under the Duke of Argyle, when, small in number but resolute in courage, they lay encamped in the park, and defended the passage of the Forth against the Jacobite forces under the Earl of Mar. In the beginning of 1746, Prince Charles Edward besieged the castle, but made little impression on it; yet, had he not been obliged to retreat by the approach of the Duke of Cumberland, he would have forced it to surrender by famine. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, in September 1842, when on their progress between Dalkeith and Taymouth, halted at Stirling, and made an inspection of the castle.

The manufactures of Stirling are various. Cotton goods began at the end of last century to be largely produced for manufacturers in Glasgow; and they still employ a noticeable proportion of the old and young of both sexes. The dyeing of yarns, home-made cloths, and other fabrics, is somewhat prominent. The manufacture of shalloons was considerable so far back as the end of the 16th century; but it was conducted chiefly for the supply of the Netherlands; it early suffered a severe shock from a debasing of the quality of the fabrics; and after that period, it underwent alternations of considerable revival and excessive declension. During the decay of the shalloon manufacture, and not long after the beginning of last century, that of tartan started up; and though more than once it has very seriously fluctuated, it now, with the kindred branches of tartan-shawls, carpets, and yarns, forms the chief manufacture both of the town itself and of the villages in its vicinity. Till about the year 1760, it flourished; a few years afterwards, it so greatly decayed, that several hundreds of the weavers were compelled to betake themselves to other employments; about 1792, though the department of carpets flourished, that of tartans was very nearly extinct; after the publication of the Waverley novels, which suddenly blew tartans into popular favour throughout great part of the temperate climates of Europe, it sprang aloft to a high pitch of prosperity; and it has ever since continued to be important and energetic. The yearly value of tartans and tartan shawls produced is about £100,000; and that of carpets and yarns, about £25,000. The manufacture of leather is also carried on to about the same value as that of carpets and yarns. The making of soap and candles is considerable. The manipulating of grain, in the departments of flour and malt, particularly in the latter, is very great. Rope-making and coach-making likewise afford some employment; and miscellaneous manufactures, in the several departments of ordinary artificership, are extensive enough to supply, not only the town itself, but a large breadth of populous surrounding country.

The port of Stirling ranks as a creek of Alloa. The harbour is a simple wharf on the Forth, bearing the name of Stirling-shore. The depth of water at it at neap tides is 5½ feet; at spring tides, 11 feet. The navigation downward to Alloa is greatly embarrassed by the serpentine windings of the Forth, which move toward almost every point of the compass; and is obstructed also by a number of fords or shallows. A plan for deepening the river was discussed so long as 18 years ago by the town-council, and has had much consideration. The revenue of the harbour is about £500 a-year. The arrivals and departures of sailing-vessels, exclusive of those in ballast, do not much exceed an aggregate of 2,000 tons in the year. The principal articles of traffic are wood, coals, bricks, tiles, lime, wool, and grain. Steam-vessels also ply daily to Granton and intermediate ports.

Large facility has been afforded to the trade of Stirling by the construction of great lines of railway, going off from it to all the chief points of the compass, and giving it connexion with all the railway systems in Scotland,—the Stirling and Dunfermline railway toward the east, the Forth and Clyde Junction railway toward the west, and the Scottish Central railway toward the north and the south. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs are held on the first Friday of February, March, April, August, and November, on the second Friday of December, on the third Friday of September and October, and on the last Friday of March. The town has offices of the Bank of Scotland, the Clydesdale bank, the Commercial bank, the Edinburgh

and Glasgow bank, the National bank, the Royal bank, and the Union bank. It has also a national security savings' bank and 30 insurance agencies. The principal inns are the Royal, the Red Lion, the Eagle, the Star, the Sun, the Corn Exchange, and the Railway,—all in or near King-street, in the lower part of the town. The principal institutions, additional to the ecclesiastical, the educational, and the municipal ones, are the Stirling subscription library, the Stirling free library, the subscription reading-room, the school of arts, Drummond's agricultural museum, the Stirling general agricultural association, the Stirling horticultural society, the Stirling and Bannockburn Caledonian society, the Stirlingshire building and investment society, the Stirling committee in aid of the Edinburgh royal infirmary, the central medical association, Adamson's bursary, Allan's and Cunningham's mortifications, Cowane's and Spittal's hospitals, the Stirling fishing-club, the Stirling curling-club, and several religious and philanthropic associations. A poorhouse was erected in 1857, for the accommodation of 200 persons. Three newspapers are published in the town,—the Stirling Observer, on every Thursday; the Stirling Journal and Advertiser, on every Friday; and the British Messenger, on the first day of every month.

Stirling is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, a treasurer, a dean of guild, and 14 councillors. The magistrates about the year 1500 became possessed of the heritable sheriffship of the burgh; and, in consequence of this, the provost and the bailies are styled respectively high sheriff and sheriffs, and were found, in an action at law about 120 years ago, to have within the burgh a cumulative jurisdiction with the sheriff of the county. They act directly, control matters of police, and hold both burgh and police courts. Sheriff county courts also are held at Stirling on every Tuesday and Friday; sheriff small debt courts, on every Friday; and justice of peace small debt courts, on the first Monday of every month. The lighting of the town is supplied by a gas-light company; and its waterworks are under the management of a body of commissioners, elected partly by the town council and partly by the rate-payers, and presided over by the provost. The public revenue of the burgh in 1832 was £2,295, and the expenditure, £2,308; and there was a debt at that period of £10,278. The exclusive communities, previous to the abolition of corporation privileges, were the guildry, seven crafts, and four bodies which were styled tolerated. Stirling unites with Dunfermline, Culross, Inverkeithing, and Queensferry, in sending a member to parliament. But its parliamentary boundaries are more extensive than its municipal ones, and comprise parts of the parishes of Logie and St. Ninian's. Its municipal constituency in 1856 was 470; its parliamentary constituency, 561. Population of the municipal or royal burgh in 1841, 8,307; in 1851, 9,361. Houses, 767. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 12,837. Houses, 1,270. Population, in 1851, of the part of the parliamentary burgh in the parish of Stirling, 9,557; of the part in the parish of Logie, 1,059; of the part in the parish of St. Ninian's, 2,221.

Stirling as a royal burgh is of unknown antiquity. It was—as we have seen—the seat of an important fortress and a royal residence as far back as our records reach; and, in addition, it constituted one member of the court of four burghs, whose collected laws and customs are usually ascribed to David I. With the exception of the other three burghs of that court,—Edinburgh, Roxburgh, and Berwick,—it is probably the most ancient royal burgh in Scotland. Numerous charters granted to it by successive kings, confirming and extending its privileges, and conferring on it considerable property, are all ratified in one—the last and governing charter—given by Charles I. at Holyrood-house on the 17th November, 1641. The convention of royal burghs met in Stirling so early as 1405, but was transferred to Edinburgh in 1454. The register of sasines in Stirling commences in 1473; and the council records in 1507. Three leading members of the town council having, in 1773, employed some corrupt influence to retain themselves and their friends perpetually in office, an action was raised against the council before the court of session, and issued in the annulling of all the privileges of the town as a corporate body. An appeal was made to the house of lords, but without effect; and the burgh stood for several years disfranchised, and under the direct control of the court of session. But eventually the burgh constitution was restored, with a new set of its council, and with the franchise vested in the general vote of the burgesses. This new state of things continued till the passing of the municipal reform act in 1833.

Stirling rose into consequence as a town after the settlement of the Scottish government under Malcolm Canmore, at the end of the 11th century; and it ever afterwards, till the union of the crowns, figured prominently in the history of the kingdom. In March, 1244, it was burnt in the same night with the ancient towns of Haddington, Roxburgh, Lanark, Perth, Forfar, Montrose, and Aberdeen. During the wars of the succession, Stirling and its vicinity were the scene of some of the most gallant achievements of Wallace and the other leading patriots,—prime examples of which are narrated in our articles on St. Ninian's and Bannockburn. In 1298, the town was burnt, and the circumjacent country laid waste, by Wallace in his retreat from the battle of Falkirk, that the English, if they had pursued, might be deprived of provisions and forage. In 1385, the town was again burnt by Richard II. After the murder of the Earl of Douglas, in 1452, James, the next Earl, marched an army of vassals and friends into the town, and committed various excesses in defiance of the King; and, finding the court to be in a redoubtable position in the castle, he departed, gathered additional force, returned, and, still unable to wreak vengeance on the castle, plundered the town, and laid great part of it in ashes. During the commotions of the Reformation, Stirling was the scene of many considerable transactions, repeatedly the rallying point of Mary of Loraine, and of her daughter, Queen Mary, and once the chief post of the Lords of the Congregation; it witnessed the demolition of its own two convents of Black and Grey friars, and of the neighbouring abbey of Cambuskenneth, by the sallies of an irregular zeal; and in August, 1559, it became signalized as the place where the Lords of the Congregation entered into their third bond of mutual defence. In May, 1569, four priests of Dunblane who had been sentenced by the Regent Moray to be hanged at Stirling for saying mass contrary to act of parliament, were, as a commutation of their punishment, chained for an hour to the market-cross, wearing their Romish vestments, and bearing their books and chalices; and, after they had been pelted with stones by the mob, and treated with other indignities, their vestments and books were, at the conclusion of the drama, burnt by the common executioner.

In September, 1571, while Regent Lennox was holding a parliament in the castle, the Earl of Huntly, Lord Claud Hamilton, Sir Walter Scott of

Buccleuch, Sir David Spence of Wormiston, and other persons of rank belonging to the party of the dethroned Mary, marched stealthily into the town at the head of 300 horse and 80 foot, to surprise what they contemptuously called the Black Parliament; and they instantly surrounded the lodgings of the chief nobility; and, meeting with no resistance, except from Morton, who did not surrender till his house had been set on fire about him, they made the Regent and ten other noblemen prisoners, and marched off in triumph with them for Edinburgh. But Buccleuch's borderers having run athwart the town in quest of plunder, and occasioned an alarm in the castle, the Earl of Mar marched out with a company of musketeers, speedily subdued the plunderers, and, being joined by the townsmen, so hotly pursued the main body as to make a safe rescue of all their prisoners, except the Regent, who had received a mortal wound, and to capture 26 and slay 6 of their number. During a part of Lennox's regency, Stirling was the seat of the court of session; and, in August, 1571, and June, 1578, it was the seat of the General Assembly. In October, 1579, Turnbull, a celebrated schoolmaster, and William Scott, both versifiers, were hanged here for writing a satire on the Regent Morton. In 1584, the Earls of Angus and Mar, the Master of Glammis, and others, who had been concerned in the Raid of Ruthven, took possession of the town and castle of Stirling; and, being obliged speedily to flee, and to lie concealed in England under a sentence of forfeiture, they returned next year with additional force,—found the town and castle, though the King was on the spot, in no state of defence,—and, under the commanding menace of their position, which obtained the name of the Raid of Stirling, readily procured the restoral of their estates, the reinstatement of their persons in the royal favour, and the concession to them of such enduring advantages as soon afterwards permanently invested them with offices of public trust. On the ferment at Edinburgh, in 1637, raised by the introduction of the new liturgy, the privy-council and the court of session were, by the royal mandate, removed to Stirling, and held here for several months. In February of next year, a proclamation, read at the cross, forbidding any persons to enter the town without a warrant from the council, was publicly protested against by a great number of nobles, barons, ministers, and burgesses, who declared that they should not be precluded from having access to state their grievances to the King, and was treated with such contempt that, in defiance of it, 2,000 armed men took possession, though for only one night, of the town.

In 1645, the plague raged in Stirling from the middle of July till October, and obliged the parliament, who had been chased thither by the pestilence from Edinburgh, to adjourn to Perth, and the town-council to hold their meetings in the open fields. Cleansers, as they were called, having been appointed to take charge of the infected, two of their number, called Watson and Murrison, inherited so largely the effects of those for whom they had in vain exerted their humanity, that they became proprietors of about two-thirds of the town. In 1648, the Marquis of Argyle, marching eastward at the head of a small body of Highlanders to join other troops against the army assembled by the Committee of Estates, halted at Stirling, and posted upwards of 100 of his men to guard the bridge, and the rest at the burgh-port and the burgh-mill; and, while he dined with Mar in the castle, and dreamed not of danger being near, the detachment at the bridge were all cut to pieces or drowned by one body of the antagonist army under George Monro, and the detachment at the other posts were preserved from a similar fate only by surrendering to a second body under the Earl of Lanark. After the defeat of the Scottish army at Dunbar by Cromwell, in 1650, Stirling became the retreat of the committees of church and state, the magistrates of Edinburgh, and the remains of the army, to concert a plan for future operations; and, at the same time, the seat of a parliament which was obliged to adjourn to Perth, and was the last in Scotland in which the sovereign personally presided. When Charles II., who had recently been crowned at Scone, put himself at the head of the new army which rendezvoused at Aberdeen, he marched to Stirling, encamped at Torwood, and, after having there tantalized Cromwell, suddenly took post in the park of Stirling castle, and obliged his foe to remove the seat of war to England, —to the fatal field of Worcester. In 1681, the Duke of York, afterwards James VII., visited Stirling with his family, including the princess who afterwards became Queen Anne. In 1746, the insurgent Highlanders, before being admitted to the town, promised that no man's person should be harmed, and that everything demanded should be paid for; yet, according to report, they had not been two hours within the walls, till they had pillaged the houses and shops of such of the inhabitants as were most noted for opposition to Jacobitism.

Stirling gave, at one time, the title successively of Viscount and Earl to the family of Alexander. In 1630, William Alexander was created Viscount Stirling and Baron Alexander of Tullibody; and, in 1633, he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Stirling and Viscount Canada. In 1739, the peerage became dormant at the death of Henry, the fifth Earl; and it is now claimed by Mr. Alexander Humphreys or Alexander, and by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Edward Alexander.

STIRLING AND DUNFERMLINE RAILWAY, a railway commencing at Stirling, at a junction with the Scottish Central railway, and extending eastward to a junction at Dunfermline with the Dunfermline branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. Its Stirling station and the commencement of its permanent way adjoin the Forth at Stirling; and the latter is carried over the river on a viaduct of about 450 feet in length, side by side with that of the Scottish Central railway. The line immediately deflects toward the east, commands a beautiful view up the valley of the Allan, and proceeds to its first station at Causewayhead, under the front of the Abbey craig, 2¼ miles from Stirling. It then passes some romantic scenery adjacent to the Craig, passes also the village of Craigmill, surmounts one of the famous windings of the Forth, leaves the village of Blairlogie to the right, skirts the alpine slopes of Dunmyat, commands views of the hill-skirts round Manor-house and Menstrie, crosses the Devon on a peculiarly constructed viaduct, partly supported on piers and partly suspended by timber beams, has a station at Cambus, 5 miles from Stirling, moves near the Forth within view of its shipping, and has an important station at the western outskirts of Alloa. A branch diverges here to Alloa-ferry. The main line, after leaving Alloa, passes under a high bridge, sends off a branch to Tillicoultry, commands a fine view of the Ochils, and has a station at Clackmannan, 8¾ miles from Stirling. A short gradient of considerable abruptness occurs immediately beyond Clackmannan station. The scenery from this point is much inferior to that hither from Stirling, being much softer and far less diversified; yet it possesses interesting features. The stations hence are Kincardine, at


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lines in operation thus
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Loch Dhu
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Loch Katrine
Loch Lomond
Loch Lomond Ft
Loch Arklet
Loch Chon
Loch Ard
Loch Drunkie
Loch Vennachar
Loch Ruskie
Loch Achray
Loch Dhu
Loch Lubnaig

10½ miles from Stirling; Bogside, at 13 miles; East Grange, at 15 miles; and Oakley, at 16½ miles. A steep gradient, 1 in 100, occurs a little beyond the Oakley station, but it is very short; and the line then descends toward Dunfermline. The total length of the railway, exclusive of branches, is 21 miles. It is all carefully marked with levels and mile-posts. No engineering difficulties of any consequence lay in the way of its formation. The part of it from Alloa to Dunfermline was ready for use before the part from Stirling to Alloa, and was opened in August, 1850. The line is leased by the company of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway.

STIRLING-HILL. See PETERHEAD.

STIRLINGSHIRE, an inland county of Scotland. It lies on the mutual border of the Highlands and the Lowlands, but much more within the latter than the former, at nearly mid-distance between the German ocean and the Atlantic. Two small districts, consisting of the parish of Alva and part of the parish of Logie, lie in detached positions a little way to the north, and are dovetailed into the marches of Perthshire and Clackmannanshire. The rest of the county is bounded on the north by Perthshire; on the north-east by the Forth, which divides it from Clackmannanshire and the detached or Culross section of Perthshire; on the east and south-east by Linlithgowshire; on the south by Lanarkshire and the detached or Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch section of Dumbartonshire; on the south-west by the main body of Dumbartonshire; and on the west by Loch-Lomond, which divides it from Dumbartonshire. A very large amount of its boundary-line consists of water. A feeder of Loch-Katrine, and that gorgeous lake itself, are the boundary for 5½ miles; Loch-Arclet for half-a-mile; Duchray-water for 6 miles; Kelty-water for 2; the Forth, from the confluence with it of the Kelty, for 31 miles, measured in a straight line, but placing on its right bank the Perthshire part of Kippen, and on its left the Stirlingshire districts of Lecropt and Logie; the Avon and one of its tributaries for 16; the Kelvin for 13; the Allander for 4; the Endrick and one of its tributaries for 9; Loch-Lomond for 17; and two or three minor waters for aggregately 5 or 6. The county is situated between 55° 56′ and 56° 16′ north latitude, and between 3° 35′ and 4° 40′ longitude west from Greenwich. Its greatest length from Linlithgow-bridge on the east to Loch-Lomond near Aversnaid on the west is 45 miles; its breadth, for the most part, ranges between 11 and 17 miles, but over 12 miles on the north-west does not average 5 miles; and its superficial extent is 462 square miles, or 295,875 imperial acres, but formerly was estimated at variously 489, 645, and 704 square miles, or respectively 312,960, 412,800, and 450,533 acres.

A belt along the south-west border, about 17 miles in length, and from less than 1 mile to about 3 or 4 miles in breadth, consists of the beautiful and almost continuous vales of the Allander, the Glane, and the lower Endrick. Another belt, about 7 miles in length, and between 4 and 5 in mean breadth, extends north-north-westward from the north-west end of the former, and forms, over rather more than the further half, a projection or horn of the county. The second belt is all Highland; it rises aloft from near its centre the sublime summit of Benlomond; it screens, over four-fifths or more of the lake's length, the eastern side of Loch-Lomond; and it constitutes, along its summit-range, the water-shed between the streams of the eastern and the western seas. Immediately east of this is a handly upland territory a prevailingly champaign and partly moorish district, extends between the vale of the Endrick on the south and the rivers Kelty and Forth on the north, measuring about 7 miles in length, and from 4 to 7 in breadth. This district is, in a general view, regarded as the commencement of a great valley extending hence along the skirt of the whole frontier mountains of the Highlands to the German ocean at Stonehaven; and, though, while connected with Stirlingshire, it has a very variegated surface, and possesses two general declinations respectively to the Endrick and the Forth, it is all comparatively low ground, and may well enough, in its peculiar position, pass for valley. East of it, and forming its eastern screen, extend, in expansive breadth, and in many forms of picturesqueness, the LENNOX HILLS: which see. All east of these hills, the country, comprising between one-fourth and one-third of the whole county, consists principally of flat carse-lands and gently sloping plains, beautiful and occasionally luscious in aspect, one of the gayest and most decorated tracts in Britain, exhibiting a constant alternation of fields in the highest state of tillage, drained and exuberant meadows, plantations, pleasure-grounds, gardens, orchards—all the forms, in short, of tasteful and triumphant culture—in the most luxuriant vegetation.

The waters of Stirlingshire, both streams and lakes, are aggregately superb in character. Of the streams already mentioned as tracing portions of the boundary, several have some part of their course in the interior. Duchray-water rises on the side of Benlomond, and has a course of 5½ miles before commencing to be a boundary stream. The Forth, as already hinted, is so far an interior stream as, over a distance of 4 geographical miles, to place a portion of the county on its north bank. The Avon makes two separate stretches on the boundary, and between its origin and the first, and again between the first and the second, runs respectively 2½ and 6½ miles in the interior. The Allander leaves the boundary for the interior, and traverses the latter 3½ miles to its mouth. The Endrick is an interior stream over about four-fifths of its course. The Allan and the Devon drain most of the districts situated on the north side of the Forth. The Carron, the Bannock, and the Blane are the most considerable of the streams which flow wholly in the interior. Loch-Lomond, over nearly one-half of its extent, in both waters and islands, belongs to Stirlingshire. Loch-Katrine touches the county over a distance of only 2 miles. The other lakes are principally Loch-Conlter in St. Ninian's, and Loch-Elrigg, Blackloch, and Little Black-loch in Slamannan. Between 9 and 10 miles of the Forth and Clyde canal, and nearly 8 of the Union canal, are within the county, while about 18 additional of the former are close upon its frontier. Various medicinal springs send up their waters; among others, one at Boquhan, somewhat resembling those of Pitcaithly.

Stirlingshire competes with all the rich districts of Scotland in the quantity, variety, and utility of its minerals. The north-western boundary of the great coal-field which extends from Kintyre to Fifeshire, appears to run along the base of the Lennox hills; and the field itself lies beneath all the belt of country which intervenes from New Kilpatrick to Denny between these hills and the Kelvin, and also beneath all the expanse of carse and lowland which forms the eastern division of the county. In most of the latter and much the larger district the coal is excellent and abundant, and is mined in large quantities for exportation; in Baldernock it resembles the coal of Newcastle, and occurs from 3 to 4½ feet thick, between strata of limestone; in Campsie it has much sulphur, runs into a mass, and is slow or prolonged in combustion; and in Kilsyth it is

partly akin in character to that in the adjoining parishes, and partly a blind coal, well-adapted to metallurgical operations. Limestone, in many instances, accompanies coal in two strata, the one above and of the best quality, the other below and of inferior quality. Various lime-works have long been celebrated for both the quality and the quantity of their produce. At Ballagan, in Strathblane, nearly 200 alternate strata of limestone and earth appear in the face of a hill, excavated by a lofty and precipitous cataract, which is subject to vast floods. Freestone, very various in aggregate character and appearance, abounds both in the region of the coal-field and in that north-west of the Lennox hills. What accompanies coal is, in general, an excellent building-stone; and in Kilsyth is mostly of a beautiful white colour, fine in the grain, and in great request; but what occurs in the north-western district is of a reddish colour, easily wrought, and displeasing to the eye. Ironstone occurs in inexhaustible quantities, and induced Dr. Roebuck, after he had examined the greater part of Scotland, to select the east of Stirlingshire as the most advantageous site for the now magnificent Carron works. Trap rocks, useful as road-metal, abound north-westward of the coals, and rise up in nodulated hills through various parts of the coal-field. Precipitous columnar cliffs and extensive ranges of basaltic colonnade, inferior only to those of the wondrous Staffa, exist in solitary protrusions or in the broad mass of the Lennox hills. The rocks of the Highland district appear to be prevailingly of the metamorphic class, chiefly micaceous schist; and those of the monarch mountain, Benlomond, are singularly various. A bed of slate, from 4 to 15 feet thick, occurring between coal and the upper stratum of limestone, furnishes the Campsie chemical company with material for alum and copperas. Some precious stones occur in a powerfully petrifying streamlet in Kilsyth. Some thin strata of alabaster and some rich specimens of antimony have been seen at the cataract of Ballagan. Copper mines were worked in Kilsyth and Logie, but have been abandoned. No fewer than fourteen or fifteen mines, containing, but not in large quantity, iron, lead, copper, cobalt, arsenic and silver, are possessed by that insulated district, which, lying more than 3 miles from the main body of Stirlingshire, and separated by wings of two counties, forms the parish of Alva.

The soils of Stirlingshire are provincially classified into carse, dryfield, hill, moor, and moss. The carse soil extends about 28 miles along the Forth from Buchlyvie to the eastern limits of the county, in a belt of about 2 miles in mean breadth, or of from half-a-mile to 4½ miles, making 56 square miles, or about 35,944 imperial acres. It is composed of the finest argillaceous earth, originally bluish and of a soapy or mucilaginous consistency, but, after cultivation, hazleish in colour, and of a loamy friability; possessing, in some places, a depth of more than 20 feet; improving in quality proportionately to its approach to the present boundary of the parent ocean; everywhere free from native stones or even pebbles; interseamed at intervals with beds of shells, particularly oysters and others common to the frith, from a few inches to 4 feet in thickness; and lying generally from 12 to 20 or 25 feet above sea-level at high-water, but descending at parts of the outskirts to such a conflict with tide-mark that considerable pendicles of it have been won by embankment from the dominion of the sea. The dryfield comprehends the lower or arable declivities of the hills, and much the greater part of all the straths, valleys, or low grounds, except what is occupied by the carse; it is exceedingly various in quality and character, and contains some very inferior land; but, in general, it consists of loamy and gravelly soils, both of which are highly fertile, and the latter peculiarly suited to the potato and turnip husbandry. The hill division is all green pasture, with chiefly an arenaceous soil, mixed with till, and sometimes interspersed with peat earth; and it comprehends the Lennox hills, —themselves nearly a fourth part of the county, and the most valuable pasture tract in Scotland,— the huge sides and shoulders of Benlomond, two small pendicles north of this monarch height, and the greater part of Alva and the Stirlingshire section of Logie. The moorland division, consisting of ground more or less inclined to heath, comprehended, eighty years ago, about one-fourth of the county; but since that period has been so largely invaded by the plough, and converted into dryfield, that now little of it exists except in the Highland district, and there chiefly in the parish of Buchanan. The moss division constituted, forty years ago, about one-thirtieth part of the county, but has since been much reduced by processes of reclamation; it lies principally in Slamannan and in some pendicles of the carse district; and it has a diversified character, affording generally pasture for sheep, and incumbent in some places on fine clay.

Agriculture is in a highly improved and almost model condition. The cultivation of the carse district is, in some degree, a peculiar department of the arts of tillage, capable of receiving the aids of experience only from the other carses of Scotland; yet it is in high condition, intelligent and skilful, and has undergone a great improvement. The mere appliance of thorough draining, introduced by Smith of Deanston, together with the system of deep or subsoil ploughing, has achieved wonders, both in the carse grounds and in the other arable lands. "This so great benefit, not for Scotland only but for the whole kingdom," said a writer in the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, in 1839, "is as yet in its infancy. Already the fame and utility of it is spreading all over the island; and we have not a doubt, in a short time there will not be found a spot that has not been made anew by means of this simple yet powerful and efficient system of draining. It is perfectly wonderful to behold the mighty change this thorough drain system is making in the different parts of the country where it is in operation. Wet land is made dry; poor weeping clays are converted into turnip soil; and even what would formerly have been accounted dry is advanced in quality. Whole parishes in the vicinity of Stirling are completely transformed from unsightly marshes into beautiful and rich wheat fields; and where the plough could scarcely be driven for slush and water, we see heavy crops per acre and heavy weight per bushel, the quantity and the quality alike improved."

The total number of proprietors in Stirlingshire on the new valuation roll is 3,183; and the number qualified to be commissioners of supply is 326. The valued rental of the county, according to the old Scotch valuation in 1674, was £10[illegible],509. The annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £218,761; in 1849, £307,445. The real rental, as ascertained under the new valuation act in 1855, exclusive of canals and railways, was £269,640; in 1856, £319,014. The arable farms usually range in extent from 15 to 100 acres; and the hill farms frequently extend to nearly 4,000 acres. According to the statistics of agriculture, obtained in 1855 for the Board of Trade, by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the number of occupiers of land paying a yearly rent of £10 and upwards, exclusive of tenants of woods, owners of villas, feuars, house-

holders, and the like, was 1,483; and the aggregate number of imperial acres cultivated by them was 91,400. The distribution of the lands, with reference to crops, was 4,985½ acres under wheat, 6,773 under barley, 22,378¾ under oats, 25½ under rye, 18 under bere, 4,776¾ under beans, 11½ under pease, 616 under vetches, 5,963½ under turnips, 3,607 under potatoes, 14½ under mangel wurzel, 9¾ under carrots, 35¾ under cabbage, 770½ under flax, 38¼ under turnip-seed, 1,720½ in bare fallow, and 39,655½ under grass and hay in the course of the rotation of the farm. The estimated gross produce of the chief crops was 137,413 bushels of wheat, 218,006 bushels of barley, 693,741 bushels of oats, 599 bushels of bere, 126,882 bushels of beans and pease, 81,700 tons of turnips, and 18,035 tons of potatoes. The estimated average produce per imperial acre was 27 bushels and 2¼ pecks of wheat, 32 bushels and ¾ of a peck of barley, 31 bushels of oats, 33 bushels and 1½ peck of bere, 26½ bushels of beans and pease, 13 tons and 14 cwt. of turnips, and 5 tons of potatoes. The number of live stock comprised 3,525 farm horses above 3 years of age, 1,106 farm horses under 3 years of age, 648 other horses, 8,721 milch cows, 5,858 calves, 14,533 other bovine cattle, 42,909 sheep of all ages for breeding, 12,919 sheep of all ages for feeding, 29,685 lambs, and 2,488 swine. In the year 1854, the number of occupiers of land paying a yearly rent of less than £10 was 326; the aggregate number of imperial acres of arable land held by them was 754; and the aggregate of their live stock comprised 41 horses, 299 bovine cattle, 26 sheep, and 119 swine. The average of the fiar prices from 1849 to 1855, both inclusive, was wheat, 46s. 1½d.; carse barley, 29s. 0¾d.; dryfield barley, 28s. 2¾d.; carse oats, 21s. 11½d.; dryfield oats, 21s. 2¾d.; moorland oats, 15s. 7 7/12d.; pease and beans, 35s. 8½d.; malt, 54s. 11½d.; oatmeal, 16s. 7½d.

A great proportion of Stirlingshire was anciently covered with wood. The mosses of the county, which formerly were of large aggregate extent, both in the carse district and in the dryfield and the hill districts, seem all to have originated in the neglect or overthrow of ancient forests. Even the great tract which extends in a semicircular sweep from Stirling to the neighbourhood of Polmont, and whose surface was unfavourable to the forming of mosses, must once have been a continued series of woodlands, now very partially commemorated in the vastly abridged woods of Torwood and Callander. Besides the well-known destruction of the Caledonian forest, a wing of which extended far into the interior of this county, demolition seems to have been conducted on economical principles by the stated inhabitants or settlers, both to dislodge the bears, wolves, and wild boars which abounded, and to bring the ground into service for pasture or tillage. About 120 years ago a new policy began to be adopted; and thenceforth plantations were formed and coppices were protected. For a long series of years great attention was paid on the extensive estates of the Duke of Montrose, Lieutenant-general Fletcher Campbell, and Sir Charles Edmonstone, to the rearing of plantations, particularly of oak, ash, sycamore, beech, larch, and Scottish fir. The plantations of the county, as a whole, are neither extensive enough nor sufficiently well-arranged to serve in a due degree the purposes of shelter and ornament; yet they have imparted very sensible embellishments to the general landscape, and materially aided the attempering of the climate, and the aggregate value of the ground. The total extent of woods in the county in 1854, as ascertained by statistical return, was 13,044½ imperial acres. Gardens and orchards, except as the luxurious appendages of gentlemen's seats, draw little attention, and have a very limited or but a mimic existence. Though orchards were anciently cultivated on an extensive scale in the carses of Bothkennar and Airth, which then belonged, for the most part, to the monks of Cambuskenneth, they have not, as in the vale of Melrose, the vicinity of Jedburgh, and other similar scenes of monastic luxury, survived to regale the corn-eaters of the 19th century.

The manufactures of Stirlingshire are various. Carpets, tartans, and other textile fabrics are extensively manufactured at Stirling, Bannockburn, St. Ninian's, and adjacent villages. Blankets and serges are manufactured at Alva. Large cotton mills occur at Fintry, Balfron, and Milngavie. Printfields exist at Denny, Kincaid, Milngavie, Lennoxtown, and Strathblane. A large chemical work exists at Lennoxtown. Factories for spinning wool, preparing dye-stuffs, making paper, chipping wood, or conducting other departments of manufacture, occur in Denny and other localities. Distilleries are large and numerous. Nail-making for carpenter's work is extensively conducted in St. Ninian's; and the manufacture of iron goods, cast and malleable, is largely carried on at the works of Carron. By means of these various manufactures the county has, proportionately to its size, acquired great wealth and importance; and in working them it exhibits steadiness, makes progressive increase, and enjoys flattering prospects.—The principal commerce of the county is conducted either through the ports of Grangemouth and Stirling, or along the Forth and Clyde canal, or in connexion with the great cattle-trysts of Falkirk. Nearly a full view of it may be obtained by reference to our articles on Grangemouth, Carron, Falkirk, and Stirling.—The county is well provided with roads, and has a large amount of railway communication, being traversed by the Scottish Central railway and its Alloa branch, by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, by the lines of junction between that railway and the Scottish Central, by the Forth and Clyde Junction railway, and by the Stirling and Dunfermline railway, and having direct connection through these lines with all the other railway systems of the kingdom.

The burghs and chief towns of Stirlingshire are the royal burgh of Stirling and the parliamentary burgh of Falkirk. The other towns containing each a population of upwards of 2,000 are, Alva, Bannockburn, Denny, Kilsyth, and Lennoxtown. The smaller towns and the villages are Milngavie, Balmore, Strathblane, Birdstone, Haughhead, Milton, Torrance, Banton, Auchinmully, Gonochan, Newton-Fintry, Killearn, Drymen, Balfron, Kippen, Buchlyvie, Gargunnock, Raploch, Bridge of Allan, Cambus-barron, St. Ninians, Torbrex, Whins of Milton, Plean, Airth, Dunmore, Carron-shore, West-Carron, Kinnaird, Larbert, Stenhousemoor, Torwood, Haggs, Dennyloanhead, Barleyside, Bonnybridge, Camelon, Glen, Laurieston, Grangemouth, Bennetston, Redding, Burnbridge, Maddiston, Rumford, part of Linlithgow-bridge, and part of Causewayhead. Among the mansions are Buchanan house, the Duke of Montrose; Dunmore park, the Earl of Dunmore; Kerse house, the Earl of Zetland; Stenhouse, Sir Michael Bruce, Bart.; Colzium, Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart.; Touch-house, Sir Henry J. S. Stewart, Bart.; Park, Sir John Hay, Bart.; Killearn house, Peter Blackburn, Esq., Kinnaird house, C. L. C. Bruce, Esq.; Carbeth, John Buchanan, Esq.; Boquhan, H. F. Campbell, Esq.; Carronhall, Lieut.-Col. T. Dundas; Airth, William Graham, Esq.; Alva, James Johnstone, Esq.; Touchadam, John Murray, Esq.; Callander house; Gargunnock house; Fintry house; and Bannockburn house.

Stirlingshire comprehends 21 entire quoad civilia parishes, and parts of 5 other quoad civilia parishes; and it shares one of these five with Dumbartonshire, two with Perthshire, one with Clackmannanshire, and one with Perthshire and Clackmannanshire. There are likewise within it one quoad sacra parish, and eight chapelries. Eight of the entire quoad civilia parishes, one of the part quoad civilia parishes, and three of the chapelries, are in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling; but two of these entire parishes, which are Larbert and Dunipace, constitute only one ministerial charge, and the part parish, which is the parish of Stirling, constitutes three ministerial charges. Three of the part parishes and one of the chapelries are in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Seven of the entire quoad civilia parishes, one of the part parishes, and one of the chapelries, are in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Two of the entire quoad civilia parishes and one of the chapelries, are in the presbytery of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. And four of the entire quoad civilia parishes, the quoad sacra parish, and one of the chapelries, are in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. In 1851, the number of places of worship reported by the census within Stirlingshire was 99; of which 31 belonged to the Established church, 21 to the Free church, 19 to the United Presbyterian church, 2 to the Reformed Presbyterian church, 2 to the Episcopalians, 6 to the Independents, 5 to the Baptists, 6 to the Wesleyan Methodists, 1 to the Wesleyan Reformers, 1 to the Evangelical Union, 4 to the Roman Catholics, and 1 to an isolated congregation. The number of sittings in 27 of the Established places of worship was 20,469; in 19 of the Free church places of worship, 10,431; in 18 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 11,892; in the 2 Episcopalian chapels, 570; in 4 of the Independent chapels, 2,180; in 4 of the Baptist chapels, 360; in 5 of the Wesleyan Methodist chapels, 1,435; in 3 of the Roman Catholic chapels, 1,300; and in the meeting-place of the isolated congregation, 65. The maximum attendance on the Census Sabbath at 26 of the Established places of worship was 8,907; at 18 of the Free church places of worship, 5,748; at 18 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 5,394; at the 2 Reformed Presbyterian places of worship, 157; at the 2 Episcopalian chapels, 253; at 4 of the Independent chapels, 682; at 4 of the Baptist chapels, 173; at the 6 Wesleyan Methodist chapels, 827; at the Wesleyan Reformers meeting-house, 11; at the Evangelical Union chapel, 100; at the 4 Roman Catholic chapels, 733; and at the meeting-place of the isolated congregation, 28. There were in 1851, in Stirlingshire, 103 public day schools, attended by 4,762 males and 3,670 females, —67 private day schools, attended by 1,512 males and 1,406 females,—17 evening schools for adults, attended by 272 males and 143 females,—and 99 Sabbath schools, attended by 3,678 males and 4,444 females.

Stirlingshire sends one member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency in 1856 was 1,779. The ordinary sheriff courts are held at Stirling on every Tuesday and Friday, and at Falkirk on every Monday and Wednesday. The commissary court is held at Stirling on every Tuesday and Friday. The sheriff small debt courts are held at Stirling on every Friday during session; at Falkirk, on every Wednesday during session; at Drymen, on the 4th Thursday of January, April, July, and October; at Lennoxtown, on the 4th Thursday of February, May, August, and November; and at Balfron, on the 4th Thursday of March, June, September, and December. The general quarter sessions are held at Stirling on the first Tuesday of March, June, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. The number of committals for crime, in the year, within the county, was 104 in the average of 1836–1840, 140 in the average of 1841–1845, 190 in the average of 1846–1850, and 124 in the average of 1851–1855. The sums paid for expenses of criminal prosecutions in the years 1846–1852 ranged from £3,934 to £4,677. The total number of persons confined within the year ending 30th June 1855 in the jail of Stirling was 678; the average duration of the confinement of each was 57 days; and the net cost of the confinement of each, after deducting earnings, was £13 18s. 3d. Nineteen parishes are returned as assessed, and five as unassessed, for the poor. The number of registered poor in the year 1853–4 was 2,385; in 1854–5, 2,206. The number of casual poor in 1853–4 was 1,025; in 1854–5, 845. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1853–4 was £10,520; in 1854–5, £11,291. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1853–4 was £782; in 1854–5, £862. The assessment for county purposes is at the rate of 2½d. on each £100 of real rent. Population of the county in 1801, 50,825; in 1811, 58,174; in 1821, 65,376; in 1831, 72,621; in 1841, 82,057; in 1851, 86,237. Males in 1851, 42,234; females, 44,003. Inhabited houses in 1851, 11,312; uninhabited, 510; building, 89.

No district of equal extent in Scotland abounds more than Stirlingshire in antiquarian monuments and remains. Our limits will allow us to name only the chief. Those of the Romans are Antoninus'-wall, the great causeway from the west of England to the Grampians, the two stations of Castlecary and Roughcastle, and various præsidia along the line of the great wall. Circular forts, or the strengths of the Britons, are, in many instances, effaced, and in none so individually considerable as to demand special notice. Of tumuli, those at Dunipace are the finest specimens; of the monuments of the Romanized Britons, Arthur's-oven is the most remarkable example. See Antoninus'-Wall, Castlecary, Dunipace, and Arthur's-oven. Various standing-stones occur. Baronial strengths, or the towers and fortalices of the feudal period, are in general so demolished and transmuted that the older edifices of Stirling-castle must be named, as probably the best specimen. Stirlingshire having, in Roman times, been divided between Valentia and Caledonia, and in the times which followed, suffered distribution among no fewer than four kingdoms,—Pictavia on the north, Northumbria on the east, Cambria or Strathclyde on the south, and the Scottish dominion on the west,—it must necessarily, during ages of turbulence and continual strife, have had many battle-fields; and in times which succeeded the consolidation of all modern continental Scotland into one monarchy, it had the noted fields of Stirling in 1297, Falkirk in 1298, Bannockburn in 1314, Sauchie in 1488, Kilsyth in 1645, and Falkirk in 1746. The chief ecclesiastical antiquities are Cambuskenneth-abbey, Emanuel-nunnery, the Dominican and Franciscan friaries of Stirling, and the collegiate church or chapel-royal of Stirling-castle.

STITCHEL, a post-office village in the parish of Stitchel, Roxburghshire. It stands 3¼ miles north by west of Kelso, on the road thence to Greenlaw. It contains the parish church of Stitchel and Hume, and an United Presbyterian church. Population, about 200.

STITCHEL AND HUME, an united parish in the district of the Merse, on the mutual border of Roxburghshire and Berwickshire. Stitchel is in

Roxburghshire, and Hume is in Berwickshire; they were united in 1640; and each contains a village of its own name. See the articles HUME or HOME. The united parish is bounded by Gordon, Greenlaw, Eccles, Ednam, Nenthorn, and Earlston. Its length from north to south is between 5 and 6 miles; and its breadth is between 3 and 4 miles. Stitchel, round five-sixths of its boundary, and on every side except the east, is touched by Berwickshire. The parishes are very nearly equal to each other in extent. The Eden separates Stitchel from Nenthorn for about 1½ mile; and, in its progress, falls over a nearly perpendicular rock of about 40 feet in height. In Hardie's Mill-place, in the west of Hume, is a rising ground called Lurgie-craigs, faced with a fine basaltic colonnade, whose columns, though small, are erect, distinct, regular polygons, about 5 or 6 feet high, and 16 inches thick. The surface of the united parish has a prevailing declination to the south, and, for the most part, lies about 600 feet above the level of the Tweed at Kelso, 4 miles distant. The highest ground is that on which stands the noted and conspicuous castle of Hume. The soil in some places was naturally wet and cold; in most it is clayey and strong; and in all it is highly improved and well cultivated. Stitchel-house, the seat of a chief landowner, David Baird, Esq., is an elegant and commodious mansion. The other landowners are Sir H. H. Campbell, Bart., and Mr. Baillie of Mellerstain, whose seats are in adjacent parishes. Assessed property of Stitchel in 1843, £4,033 8s. 11d.; real rental in 1857, £3,994 8s. Assessed property of Hume in 1843, £4,010 12s. 7d.; real rental in 1857, £3,940 13s. 4d. Population of Stitchel in 1831, 434; in 1851, 426. Houses, 86. Population of Hume in 1831, 430; in 1851, 406. Houses, 73.

The united parish of Stitchel and Hume is in the presbytery of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patrons, the Crown and Sir H. H. Campbell, Bart. Stipend, £219 14s. 7d.; glebe, £33. There are two parochial schools, one in each parish. Salary of each schoolmaster, £25; fees of the one, about £20,—of the other, about £24; other emoluments of each, £2 10s. The church of the united parish stands in the village of Stitchel, and has an attendance of about 230; and the United Presbyterian church in that village has an attendance of about 260.

STOBBS, a village partly in the parish of Borthwick, and partly in the detached section of the parish of Temple, Edinburghshire. It stands adjacent to GOREBRIDGE: which see. It was built for the accommodation of the workmen employed in gunpowder-mills, situated in the glen of a rivulet which divides Borthwick from Temple. These mills were erected in 1794, and were the earliest of their kind in Scotland. They have been greatly extended since their original erection, and occur at intervals along the stream over a distance of three-fourths of a mile. The houses appropriated to the more dangerous parts of the process of manufacture, are all situated in detached positions, between either natural abutments of the glen, or artificial mounds crowned with wood; so that in the event of an explosion, mischief is not likely to extend beyond the single building in which it takes place. Great care and vigilance are exercised to prevent accidents.

STOBHALL. See CARGILL.

STOBHILL, a village in the parishes of Newbattle and Temple, Edinburghshire. Population, 130. Houses, 27. Here is a Free church preaching station.

STOBHILL-ENGINE, a village in the parish of Cockpen, Edinburghshire. Population, 64. Houses, 14.

STOBO, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in Peebles-shire. It is bounded by Newlands, Lyne, Peebles, Manor, Drummelzier, and Glenholm. Its length north-north-eastward is 6 miles; and its mean breadth is between 3 and 4 miles. Biggar water runs a short distance on the south-western boundary. The Tweed, immediately after receiving Biggar water, runs about 6½ miles partly on the southern boundary, partly in the interior, and partly on the south-eastern boundary. Lyne water runs along the northern and north-eastern boundary to a junction with the Tweed. The western border of the parish has a basis of no less than 700 feet higher than the eastern, or the level of the Tweed; and from this basis it sends up summits, four or five of which rise upwards of 1,600 feet above sea-level, but all of which necessarily appear, from the low or rather table grounds in their vicinity, to be of inconsiderable altitude. The chief is PYKED STANE: which see. All the western division is wildly upland, and fit only for sheep-pasture. The interior heights are on the whole arranged into three chains or ranges, which extend east-south-eastward, —diminish in altitude as they approach the Tweed, —enclose between them two vales, each drained by its own stream,—and overlook, respectively on the north and the south, the vale of the Lyne and that of the Tweed. Some of the hills are green; but most are covered with heath. The vale of the Tweed is naturally beautiful, and not a little artificially embellished. Greywacke, more or less of a slaty structure, is the prevailing rock; and clayslate of a dark-blue colour, and well adapted to roofing purposes, occurs in some quantity, and has been extensively quarried. The total extent of arable land is about 1,300 acres, and of woodland about 600 acres. The soil presents much variety, yet is prevalently a light fertile loam, incumbent on gravel. The landowners are Sir G. G. Montgomery, Bart., Sir John M. Nasmyth, Bart., the Earl of Wemyss, and Gray of Brown's Lands. The principal residences are Stobo castle and New Posso. Various rude antiquities, all apparently of the British period, quite unexpounded by either history or tradition, occur on the Sheriffmuir. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Moffat, and by that from Glasgow to Kelso. Population in 1831, 440; in 1851, 478. Houses, 71. Assessed property in 1843, £3,336 11s. 8d. Real rental in 1857, £3,803 7s. 4d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir G. G. Montgomery, Bart. Stipend, £158; glebe, £42, with some other emoluments. Schoolmaster's salary, £32, with about £11 fees. The parish church is a Norman structure, apparently about 650 years old, but in good repair, and contains upwards of 200 sittings. Stobo was, in ancient times, an independent parsonage; it had attached to it the churches of Dawick, Drummelzier, Broughton, and Glenholm, called the Pendicles of Stobo; and it was converted into a prebend of Glasgow, and was the most valuable of the prebends in Tweeddale. The part of the present parish situated on the right side of the Tweed formed part of the ancient parish of Dawick; and this was annexed to Stobo in 1742.

STOBS, an estate and a post-office station, in the vale of the Slitrig, 4½ miles south of Hawick, Roxburghshire. Stobs-castle, the mansion of the estate, is a fine edifice, the residence of Sir W. F. Eliott, Bart.

STOBSMILLS. See STOBBS.

STOCKBRIDGE. See COCKBURNSPATH AND EDINBURGH.

STOCKINGFIELD. See Forth and Clyde Canal.

STOER, a quoad sacra parish, within the quoad civilia parish of Assynt, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire. It was constituted in 1834 by the General Assembly, and reconstituted at a recent period by the Court of Teinds. Its length is 11 miles; and its greatest breadth is 10 miles. Its church is a parliamentary one, built in 1828, and containing 300 sittings. There is also a Free church, with an attendance of about 700; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £83 16s. 11d. The population is about 1,500.

STONEBYRES. See Clyde (The).

STONECASTLE. See Irvine.

STONEFIELD. See Kilcalmonell.

STONEHAVEN,—vulgarly Stanehive—a post-town, a seaport, and a seat of considerable trade, in the parishes of Dunnottar and Fetteresso, Kincardineshire. It is the capital of the county; and has practically the character of a burgh of barony. It stands 7 miles north-east of Drumlithie, 14 north-east of Laurencekirk, 15 by road, but 16 by railway, south-south-west of Aberdeen, 23 by road, but 26 by railway, north-north-east of Montrose, and 94 by road, but 143 by railway, north-north-east of Edinburgh. Its site is at the influx of the Carron and the Cowie to the ocean, in a valley almost narrow enough to be called a glen, and regarded by topographists as the eastern termination of the Strathmore or great valley, which lies along the whole southern base of the Grampians. The town consists of two parts, an old and a new, separated from each other by a well-defined boundary, situated on the estates of different proprietors, the old in the parish of Dunnottar, the new in the parish of Fetteresso, and the two possessing such distinctiveness of character as to be really two towns under one name. The old town stands on the south bank of the Carron; consists chiefly of two considerable streets, and has an ill-built, irregular, and unpleasant appearance. The new town, greatly more important than the other in wealth, in prosperity, and even in population, stands on a cuneiform peninsula between the Carron and the Cowie; and consists of regular, well-edificed, and spacious streets, with a square in the centre. A handsome market-house in the square was built in 1827, and contains a large public hall. A bridge across the Carron connects the towns; and another across the Cowie takes over the road to Aberdeen. There is a station on the Aberdeen railway about a mile to the west. There are in the town, or connected with it, the county buildings, the county prison, two parish churches, a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, an Episcopalian chapel, a Methodist chapel, two parish schools, a Free church school, an Episcopalian school, Donaldson's free school, several private schools, a joint-stock library, and several religious and charitable institutions. The town likewise has a gas-light company, a water-company, seven insurance agencies, a penny-bank, a national security savings' bank, and branch offices of the Bank of Scotland, the North of Scotland bank, and the Aberdeen Town and County bank.

A considerable manufacture of cotton and linen goods was at one time carried on in Stonehaven, but it long ago declined. A distillery capable of distilling 3,000 gallons per week, and a small brewery, are in the vicinity. The fishing-village of Cowie, situated to the north, and containing a population of nearly 200, may be regarded as a suburb. The harbour of Stonehaven is a small natural basin a little south of the mouth of the Carron; it is sheltered on the north side by a convenient quay, and on the south side by a projecting high rock, and offers a safe retreat to vessels during storms; and it was a number of years ago much improved by the erection of strong piers. A body of trustees manage the affairs of the harbour, under an act passed in 1825. The shore dues amounted, in 1826, to £604; in 1832, to £488; in 1852, to £306. The harbour is subordinate to the port of Aberdeen. Only about 9 or 10 vessels belong to it; and they are employed chiefly in exporting grain to Leith, and in importing coals and lime. A herring fishery, during the season, is extensive and prosperous, and has been carefully encouraged by the magistrates and the harbour trustees. The best fishing grounds within a reach of many leagues are in the neighbourhood of the harbour; and there are guiding-lights on the piers to enable the boats to enter the harbour safely under night. The bay, the beach, and the neighbouring scenery are all of a character to attract visitors, and to render the town a chosen home of annuitants. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs are held on the Thursday before Candlemas, old style, on the day before the 26th of May if a Monday, and if not, on the Saturday before, on the Thursday before Lammas, old style, on the second Thursday of October, old style, on the day before the 22d of November if a Monday, and if not, on the Saturday before, and on the Thursday before Christmas, old style.

The claim of Stonehaven to be a burgh of barony belongs properly to the old town only, and is of unascertained date, and not supported by any existing charter. "By act of parliament 1600, c. 51," say the commissioners on municipal corporations, "the court-place of the sheriffdom of Mearns, or Kincardine, was changed from the town of Kincardine to the Stanehyve, as most convenient to the lieges within the shire; and an act passed 1607, c. 10, in ratifying the preceding statute, ordains 'the said burgh of Stanehive to be in all time coming the head burgh of the sheriffdom of Kincardine.' In the year 1624, William, Earl Marischal, the superior, entered into a contract with the feuars of the town, by which it was agreed that two resident burgesses of the burgh, yearly presented by the inhabitants, and chosen by the Earl, should be bailies, and should have power to choose their own members, and to hold courts and decern anent their own civil and common affairs. After the forfeiture of the last Earl Marischal no magistrates were appointed, but the affairs of the town were conducted by managers appointed by the feuars; to one of whom the sheriff of the county was in the practice of granting a substitution to qualify him to act as a sheriff within the burgh, until the late Lord Keith purchased the superiority of the town, in 1797, when bailies were again appointed, and were annually chosen from leets presented by the feuars, down to 1812. About that time, a dispute having arisen between the superior and the feuars, no election took place, and the town property was managed by Lord Keith's private agent until his lordship's death. After the death of Lord Keith his trustees restored the old constitution, and since 1823 they have annually chosen two out of a leet of four resident feuars, presented by the whole resident feuars, to be bailies. These receive a commission from the superior, and nominate for the year a council, consisting of three councillors, a dean of guild, and a treasurer; they also appoint a town-clerk, a procurator-fiscal, and two officers." The burgh has property worth about £28 a-year, and derives a trifling revenue from other sources. Population of the old town, or Dunnottar section, in 1841, 950; in 1851, 1,018. Houses, 139. Population of the entire town in 1841, 3,012; in 1851, 3,240. Houses, 484.

STONEHOUSE, a parish, containing the post-town of Stonehouse and the village of Sandford, in the middle ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Hamilton, Dalserf, Lesmahago, Avondale, and Glassford. Its length north-eastward is about 6 miles; and its average breadth is nearly 3 miles. Kype-water runs along its south-western boundary to the Avon; the Avon runs first along the upper part of the north-western boundary, next across the interior, next along the lower part of the north-eastern boundary; and Cander-water runs along the upper part of the north-eastern boundary to the Avon. The vale of the Avon, especially below the town of Stonehouse, is exceedingly romantic. The rest of the surface of the parish consists of gentle gradual ascents from its centre toward the north and the south, higher in the latter direction than in the former, but nowhere hilly, and nearly all subject to the plough. Its general appearance is pleasing and rich. Wood was formerly scarce, but is now abundant enough for both shelter and embellishment. The rocks belong to the coal formation, with protrusions of trap. Prime limestone abounds, and has been largely worked. Ironstone, of excellent quality, occurs in thin beds and in round isolated masses above the limestone. Coal is abundant, but has been used principally in the lime-works. Sandstone, suitable for building, also abounds; and the trap is of a quality well adapted to road-making. A sulphureous spring, called Kittymure-well, situated on the banks of the Avon, has long had a medicinal repute for cutaneous diseases. Upwards of one-half of the parish belongs to James Sinclair Lockhart, Esq. of Castlehill; and the rest is divided among many proprietors. The old Scotch valuation was £2,721; and the value of assessed property in 1843, £7,079 1s. 7d. The only noticeable antiquities are vestiges of two old castles, called Coat-castle and Ringsdale-castle, surmounting cliffs on the banks of the Avon, but unstoried by either record or tradition. The parish is traversed by the new road from Edinburgh to Ayr, and will derive benefit from the Lesmahago railway. Population in 1831, 2,359; in 1851, 2,781. Houses, 423.

This parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Lockhart of Castlehill. Stipend, £250; glebe, £25. Schoolmaster's salary, £28, with £30 fees, and about £13 other emoluments. The parish church is a handsome, light, modern building, with a neat spire, and contains upwards of 900 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 320; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £212 11s. 5d. There is also an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of about 300. There are 3 non-parochial schools.

The Town of Stonehouse stands on the Edinburgh and Ayr road, near the right bank of the Avon, 6½ miles west-north-west of Lanark, and 7 south-east of Hamilton. It is a fine, airy, thriving place; and has long been kept in a neat cleanly condition. It comprises a main street of nearly a mile in length, two new streets built upon a specified plan, and some small lanes or subordinate parts. Its houses, so late as 21 years ago, were mostly of one storey and generally thatched; but now not a few are substantial, well-built, slated, two-storeyed structures. The town has made rapid advances both in character and population, from very liberal encouragement given to feuars and builders by the proprietor of the ground, Mr Lockhart of Castlehill. A large proportion of its inhabitants are weavers and tradesmen. Fairs are held in it on the last Wednesday of May, on the third Wednesday of July, and on the last Wednesday of November. Population in 1841, 1,794; in 1851, 2,086. Houses, 311.

STONEHOUSE, Aberdeenshire. See Inverurey.

STONEYFIELD. See Muirkirk.

STONEYHALL, a hamlet in the parish of Inveresk, Edinburgshire. Population, 36. Houses, 6.

STONEYKIRK, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Stoneykirk and Sandhead, in the Rhinns district of Wigtonshire. It is bounded on the north by Portpatrick and Insch; on the north-east by Old Luce; on the east, by Luce bay; on the south by Kirkmaiden; and on the west by the Irish channel. Its length southward is nearly 10 miles; its greatest breadth, near the north end, is 7 miles; and its mean breadth, over 3½ miles at its south end, is about 3 miles. The west coast, 6½ miles in length, is in general bold and rocky, and in some places precipitous; but toward the south it somewhat softens in feature, and is indented by the creeks of Port-Float, Ardwell-bay, and Port-Gill, which afford mooring to the small craft of fishermen. The east coast, 6 miles in extent, is winding and stony, but comparatively low; it has, over 3½ miles from the north end, reaches of sandy beach of half-a-mile in breadth, left dry at low-water; and where these reaches commence, it offers, in the bay of Sandhead, a sufficiently commodious anchorage and landing-place for coal or lime laden sloops. The surface of the parish, on the west side, rises very rapidly from the sea, but, on the east side, has a slowly ascending gradient; so that the line of water-shed or summit height, as well in the broadest as in the more narrow districts, is in general distant only about 4 or 5 furlongs from the western shore. Much of the land is tumulated; but scarcely any of its inequalities can be called hills. The soil of about 650 acres on the bay of Luce, and of about 60 acres on the west, is a barren sand; that of the greater part of the eastern and of the southern districts is of a light, dry, sharp character, tolerably fertile; and that of a considerable part of the western district is a heavy vegetable mould, reclaimed from heath and moss. About 2,300 acres in the parish are pastoral or waste; about 375 acres are under wood; and all the rest of the surface is under cultivation. There are eight principal landowners. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £11,059 15s. 6d. The chief mansions are Ardwell- ouse and Balgreggan-house. Among the antiquities are three conical artificial mounds, the largest of which is situated near Balgreggan-house, measures 60 feet in perpendicular height, and 460 feet in circumference round the base, has on the top a curious excavation, and is defended by a large encircling fosse. On the lands of Garthland in the north is a square tower, 45 feet high, bearing on its battlements the date 1274, and anciently the residence of the Thanes of Galloway. Port-Float had its name from being the place at which some vessels of the famous Spanish Flota or Armada were wrecked, and at Money-point in its vicinity many dollars were found. Near Port-Float is a cave called the Goodwife's cave, which has a very remarkable echo. The parish is traversed by the road from Stranraer to Kirkmaiden. The village of Stoneykirk stands on that road, 5½ miles south-south-east of Stranraer. Population of the village, 56. Houses, 13. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,966; in 1851, 3,321. Houses, 574.

This parish is in the presbytery of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway. Patrons, the Crown and the Earl of Stair. Stipend, £250 0s. 11d.; glebe, £10. Unappropriated teinds, £135 17s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 3d., with £14 fees. The parish church is a fine Gothic structure, built

in 1827, and containing 880 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 300; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £219 9s. 10d. There are 5 non-parochial schools. The present parish of Stoneykirk comprehends the ancient parishes of Stephen's kirk,—transmuted successively into Steeniekirk, Stainiekirk, and Stonykirk; and Clachshant—signifying, 'the holy stone,' and transmuted into Clayshank; and Toskerton or Kirkmaiden—corrupted into Kirkmadrine. The three were united at the middle of the 17th century. The first was anciently a rectory; and the second and the third were vicarages of the canons of Whithorn. Vestiges of Clachshant church may still be seen on the farm of Clayshank; and Toskerton church, under the name Kirkmadrine, is commemorated in its burying-ground, which is still in use, and contains some antiquely inscribed gravestones.

STONEY-LOCH. See Esk (The North), Forfarshire.

STORE POINT. See Ru-Store.

STORMONT, a district of Perthshire, bounded on the east by the Ericht; on the south by the Isla and the Tay; on the west by the Tay; and on the north by the frontier mountain-rampart of the Highlands, from the foot of Strathardle to a little distance south of the foot of Strath-Tummel. The district measures 14 miles in length from east to west, and about 7 or 8 in mean breadth. It comprehends the greater part of the parishes of Blairgowrie, Kinloch, Clunie, Caputh, and Dunkeld, all Lethendy, and about a third of Bendochy. For an exquisite combination of land, wood, and water, lowland expanses, and Highland barriers, luscious dales, romantic glens, and picturesque lochlets, this district, though excelled in its turn for other combinations, or for a higher perfection of some of the scenic elements, excels every other in even panoramic Perthshire. The best view of its brilliant surface, and its numerous pretty lakes, is obtained from the summit of Benachally, a considerable height on the mutual border of Caputh and Clunie; and a charming, though a less extensive and commanding one, is obtained from the summit of Crag-Roman, a wooded eminence about a mile west of Blairgowrie Stormont gave, in 1621, the title of Viscount in the peerage of Scotland to the ancestor of the nobleman who, in 1792, was raised jointly to an earldom and to the peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Earl of Mansfield.

STORMONTFIELD. See Scone.

STORNOWAY, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, in the Lewis district of the Outer Hebrides. It is bounded by the Minch, and by the parishes of Lochs, Uig, and Barvas. Its length southward is 19 miles; its greatest breadth is 10 miles; and its area, including water, is about 160 square miles. One district, called Eye, 6½ miles long, and from ¾ of a mile to 2½ miles broad, is almost insulated, extends north-eastward nearly parallel with the main body of the parish, and is separated from it by Broad-bay, which has a mean breadth of upwards of 3 miles. Another district is a peninsula, connected with the south-west corner of Eye by an isthmus of less than 200 yards, and extending west-south-westward to the mainland of Lewis, between Broad-bay on the north, and Loch-Stornoway on the south, with a length of 3½ miles and a breadth of from ½ a mile to 2½ miles. The rest of the parish lies compactly on the mainland of Lewis, in a north-north-easterly direction, with an extreme breadth of 5½ miles, but narrowing toward the north. The coast has many indentations, many headlands, and some fine sandy beaches, yet consists prevailingly of either bold shelving rocks or precipitous cliffs. Many caves and fissures occur on it; and one of the caves, called the Seal-cave, though only 10 feet wide at the entrance, and afterwards contracting to 4 feet, is about a furlong in length, and terminates in a spacious semicircular arched hall. Broad-bay has abundant space and shelter to be a noble and natural harbour, but is rendered unsafe at all times by a sunk reef. Freshwater lakes are numerous but have no beauty, and do not aggregately cover more than about 204 acres. Some of the streamlets are of considerable size, and one of them runs a course of about 10 miles. The surface of the parish almost everywhere rises slowly from the sea. Its inland boundary, in general, is the watershed of Lewis. Its highest ground is a round hill, about 600 or 700 feet in altitude, serving as a landmark to vessels steering across the Minch. The predominant rocks are gneiss and granite. The soil is variously sandy, gravelly, and earthy, but the greater part of it is mossy, and nearly all lying on a red clay bottom, so very hard that a pick will scarcely pierce it. Little more than a narrow belt along the shore was formerly in cultivation; and nearly all the rest was a dismal expanse of moor and bog. But since Sir James Matheson became the proprietor, immense improvements have been made. These improvements comprise almost everything within the range of georgy, tillage, mixed husbandry, and general rural economy; and have not been excelled in enterprise, skill, and results by any improvements anywhere else in Scotland. Much also has been done in the departments of communication, manufacture, trade, and education. Sir James Matheson, further, with the view of inciting improvements by his occasional personal residence, built a magnificent mansion, to which he gave the name of Stornoway-castle. This stands on the site of Seaforth-lodge, the seat of the former proprietors of Lewis. It is a castellated edifice in the Elizabethan style, of various elevations, flat-roofed and battlemented, some parts having the character of massive squares or curtains, and others shooting up in lofty towers. One façade is 153 feet in length; another façade is 170 feet in length; and two of the towers are respectively 94 and 102 feet high. The interior contains 74 apartments and is splendidly furnished. All the outer walls of the edifice are formed of granite, with white sandstone facings. The chief antiquities of the parish are vestiges of an old castle of the Macleods, a large cairn in the moor of Gress, and remains of ancient chapels at Gress, Garrabost, and Eye. Population in 1831, 5,422; in 1851, 8,057. Houses, 1,323. Assessed property in 1843, £3,112.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lewis, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary, £32, with £20 fees, and £5 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1794, and repaired in 1831, and contains 568 sittings. There is at Knock, in Eye, a government church, with the usual appendages of manse, garden, and a stipend of £120, and having the status of a quoad sacra parish church. There are three Free churches respectively at Stornoway, at Knock, and at Back; the attendance at the first is 1,300,—at the second, 750,—at the third, 500; and the receipts in 1856 of the first were £806 8s. 3½d.,—of the second, £135 3s. 4d.,—of the third, £41 8s. 11d. There is an Episcopalian chapel, with an attendance of about 90. There are a General Assembly's school, a Free church school, a school endowed by Sir James Matheson, and a seminary for Ayrshire needle-work supported by Lady Matheson. The present parish of Stornoway

comprehends the ancient parishes or chapelries of Stornoway, Gress, and Eye. The ancient church of Stornoway stood on the site occupied by the present parish church, and was dedicated to St. Lennan. The churches or chapels of Gress and Eye were dedicated respectively to St. Aula and St. Columba; and, together with the ancient church of Stornoway, they had the privilege of sanctuary.

STORNOWAY, a post-town, a sea-port, a burgh of barony, and the capital of the Outer Hebrides, stands in the parish of Stornoway, at the head of Loch-Stornoway, 24 miles north-north-east of the march of Lewis with Harris, 30 south of the Butt of Lewis, 46 north-west of Pollewe, 65 north by west of Portree, and 120 north-west by west of Dingwall. It was long a mere hamlet, of not more than a dozen huts, inhabited by poor fishermen; it acquired some strength and bulk from the increase of attention to the Hebridean fisheries; and, in recent times, through the exertions of its former and its present proprietors, it has rapidly risen to the status of a considerable town and seat of commerce. A stranger, on arriving at it by any route, or from any quarter, is surprised to see so large and flourishing a place in so remote a corner. Its capacious bay, its well-appointed piers, its occasional crowd of shipping, its market place and shops, its stir of trade, its streets and public buildings, and the vicinity to it of the princely pile of Stornoway castle, all render it a very striking object in so rude and sequestered a region as the Outer Hebrides. It contains within its burgh boundaries no fewer than 9 or 10 streets, bearing the names of Church, Cromwell, Francis, Kenneth, Keith, Point, Bay-head, North Beach, and South Beach streets; and it has the suburbs of Guirshadir, Laxdale, Bay-head, Sandwich, Inailite, Holm, Cross-street, Stenish and Culnagrein, which lie either nearly or quite compact with it, and, though rather contrasts to it than rivals in neatness, add very largely to its population. The parish church, the Free church, the Episcopalian chapel, the female seminary, and an edifice which is variously disposed in news-room, public library, masonic lodge, and assembly room, are all interesting structures. An old castle, now in ruins on the beach, was occupied, during the civil war, by a small garrison in the pay of Cromwell; and is traditionally said to have been the scene of their indiscriminate massacre, in one night by Macleod, the then proprietor of the island.

The port of Stornoway has a custom-house, with a collector, a comptroller, and a tide-waiter. Its jurisdiction as a port extends over all the Outer Hebrides, and all the districts of Skye and Mull. Its own harbour accommodations are good and ample. A lighthouse and a beacon stand on Arnish point, at the south side of the entrance of Loch-Stornoway. The lighthouse shows a revolving bright white light every half minute, in two arcs, the one facing the entrance to Loch-Stornoway, the other facing up the harbour. The beacon is situated about 200 yards from the lighthouse, and shows on its top an apparent light of low power, in favourable states of the weather, to vessels entering the loch. The harbour has a Morton's patent slip, worked by steam, and suitable for a ship of 800 tons. There belonged to the port in 1837 fifty sailing vessels, of aggregately 2,234 tons. Two steamers ply regularly between Stornoway and Glasgow. The trade of the port during the year 1855 comprised, in the foreign and colonial department, a tonnage of 708 inwards in British vessels, 187 inwards in foreign vessels, 1,934 outwards in British vessels, and 135 outwards in foreign vessels; and in the coasting department, a tonnage of 21,450 inwards in British vessels, 75 inwards in foreign vessels, 81,469 outwards in British vessels, and 51 outwards in foreign vessels. The grand article of export is fish. The beach, in the neighbourhood of the town, consists of fine shingle, well suited to the drying of fish; and often may many tons of fish be seen upon it, piled up in great heaps, in various stages of preservation. The fishery district of Stornoway, in the year 1855, employed 468 boats of aggregately 4,333 tons, with 2,063 fishermen and fisherboys, 62 coopers, 1,207 gutters and packers, 3,280 net-makers, and 41 fish-curers. The number of cod and ling fish taken in that year within the district, was 443,547; the number of barrels of herrings cured was 36,221; the number of barrels of herrings caught but not cured, was 5,005; and the value of the boats, nets, and lines employed was £19,401.

There are in Stornoway a saw-mill, a mill for carding wool, a corn-mill, two rope-works, a large malting establishment, and an extensive distillery. The principal inns are the Lewis hotel and the Star inn. An annual cattle market is held on an enclosed moor in the neighbourhood on the second Wednesday of July. The town has a branch of the National bank, a savings' bank, twelve insurance agencies, a trades' society, a mason lodge, a friendly society, a dispensary, a sailors' home, a farmers' society, a horticultural society, and a literary association. There are likewise a gas company and a water company. The town was erected into a burgh-of-barony by James VI.; and, in 1825, its feuars and burgesses obtained by charter from the superior the right of electing for its government 2 bailies and 6 councillors. Its public revenue amounts only to about £20 a-year. A sheriff's substitute resides in the town, and holds ordinary sheriff courts, commissary courts, and sheriff small debt courts on every Tuesday and Friday during session. Population in 1841, 1,354; in 1851, 2,391. Houses, 291.

STORNOWAY, Argyleshire. See KILCALMONELL.

STORR (THE). See SNIZORT.

STOTFIELD, a small seaport village in the parish of Drainie, Morayshire. It stands in the western vicinity of Lossiemouth, and is practically a suburb of that town. Population, 159. Houses, 32.

STOUR. See PAPA-STOUR.

STOURHOLM, an island in Shetland, about 3 miles in circumference, situated about 2 miles south-east of the north-eastern extremity of Mainland, and about the same distance south-west of the nearest point of Yell.

STOW, a parish, partly in Selkirkshire, but chiefly occupying the extremity of the long south-eastern projection of Edinburghshire. It contains the post-office village of Stow, and the hamlets of Fountainhall, Kylochyett, Caitha, Crosslee, and Clovenfords. It is bounded by the parishes of Heriot, Fala, Soutra, Channelkirk, Lauder, Melrose, Galashiels, Selkirk, Yarrow, and Innerleithen. While itself lying in two counties, it is thus, over a large extent of its boundary, in contact with three others. A detached pendicle of it, considerably less than a mile square, lies a mile north of the most northerly part of the main body; and is bounded on the south and west by Heriot. The section of the main body which lies within Selkirkshire measures 6½ miles in length, and about 2 in mean breadth. The length of the whole parish, from the farm of Nettleflat, or the detached portion, on the north. to Caddonlee on the banks of the Tweed on the south, is 15 miles, but measured along the road is 18 miles; and its mean breadth is nearly 4 miles. The Selkirkshire section consists solely of the vale and hill-screens of Caddon-water. Its frontier for 2 miles on the south-west is part of the district of Tweed-

side, and is washed along the margin by the Tweed. The Edinburghshire or principal section consists of the whole of the narrow vale of the Luggate, the greater part of the deep, winding, beautiful vale of the Gala, and a small part of the vale of the Arnot, with their crowded hill-screens, rising rapidly up into elevated water-sheds, and laterally furrowed into dells and gorges which bring down little tributaries to the principal streams. The prevailing rocks are greywacke and clay-slate. About 11,350 imperial acres are in tillage; about 960 are under wood; and about 27,500 are in pasture. There are 16 principal landowners. In 1843 the value of assessed property was £14,548; the real rental, as stated in the New Statistical Account, exclusive of the value of plantations, £12,882; and the estimated value of raw produce, £64,497. The chief mansions are Torwoodlee, Bowland, Symington, Crookston, Burnhouse, Torquhan, and Pirn. Ancient camps, varying in size from half an acre to two acres, some of them circular and others oval, occur in at least seven places. Old castles, of various size, generally square towers or parallelograms, were formerly numerous; and the ruins of a number of them still exist. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Jedburgh, and by the Edinburgh and Hawick railway; and it has stations on the latter at Fountainhall, Stow, and Bowland-Bridge. Population of the Edinburghshire part of the parish in 1831, 1,448; in 1851, 1,615. Houses, 270. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 1,771; in 1851, 1,973. Houses, 332.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £276 16s.; glebe, £34 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £62 1s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with fees. The parish church is an ancient building, and has undergone various alterations and repairs, and contains about 600 sittings. There is a Free church for Stow and Heriot; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £44 8s. 7d. There is an United Presbyterian church in the village of Stow, containing 430 sittings. There are three non-parochial schools, and two public libraries. The ancient church of Stow was of great value; and it was possessed by the bishops of St. Andrews as a mensal church, and served by a vicar. The whole parish anciently bore the name of Wedale, 'the vale of woe,' and belonged to the bishops of St. Andrews. A residence of the bishops on the site of the village originated the name of Stow; and, under the name of the Stow of Wedale, was the place whence they dated many of their charters. An extensive forest anciently existed in a district partly within Wedale and partly within Lauderdale, and was common to the inhabitants of Wedale on the west, the monks of Melrose on the south, and the Earls of Dunbar and the Morvilles on the east. Wedale early possessed the privilege of sanctuary in the same manner as Tyningham; and 'the black priest of Wedale' was one of the three persons who enjoyed the privileged law of the clan Macduff. Stow is literally the Anglo-Saxon name for a choice place, a select station, and is the well-known designation of several localities in England. John Harding, when instructing the English king how to ruin Scotland, advises him,

> "To send an hoste of footmen in,
> At Lammesse next, through all Lauderdale,
> At Lamermore woods, and mossis over-rin,
> And eke therewith the Stow of Wedale."

The Village of Stow stands on the left bank of Gala-water, on the road from Edinburgh to Jedburgh and Hawick, 7 miles north of Galashiels, and 24½ by road, but 26¾ by railway, south of Edinburgh. It is ancient, sequestered, and irregular; but, owing to its lying dispersedly over a diversified surface at the opening of a wooded gorge between the hills, and about the middle of the interior side of a long semicircular sweep of the Gala and its vale, it is not without features of interest. A handsome edifice has just been erected in it, to be used as a public reading-room, a library, and a music-hall. In the neighbourhood stands a mansion which formerly was the well-known Torsonce inn. A fair is held on the second Tuesday of March. Population, 408. Houses, 101.

STRAAN. See Strachan.

STRACHAN, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the west of Kincardineshire. It is bounded by the counties of Forfar and Aberdeen, and by the parishes of Banchory-Ternan, Durris, Glenbervie, Fordoun, and Fettercairn. Its length north-north-eastward is 13 miles; and its greatest breadth is 9 miles. On the most westerly part of the western boundary soars Mount Battock, to an altitude of 3,465 feet above sea-level. Two broad ranges of heights, forming over all the south and centre of the parish a sea of wild uplands, slightly diverge at Mount Battock from the great central mountain-range of Scotland, and bear away in the direction respectively of Stonehaven and Girdleness. Their chief summits, Clachnabane and Kerloak, have altitudes respectively of 2,370 and 1,890 feet above sea-level; and these, as well as some of the smaller summits, command extensive and very brilliant prospects. See the article Clachnabane. The arable land of the parish lies all in the north, and is tolerably fertile, but comprehends only about 2,240 imperial acres; the extent of surface under wood is about 2,200 acres; and all the rest of the parish is either pastoral or waste. The predominant rock is granite. The chief streams are the Dee on the northern boundary, the Feugh running in the north-east to the Dee, and the Aan and the Dye running from the south-western border north-eastward to the Feugh. The landowners are Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart., Campbell of Blackhall, Ramsay of Banchory, and Douglas of Tilwhilley. The average rent of the arable land is about 25s. per imperial acre. Assessed property in 1843, £2,905. Sir Thomas Gladstone has a shooting lodge in Glendye; and two of the other landowners have mansions respectively on the Dee and on the Feugh. The chief antiquities are three artificial mounds, which seem to have been used for the practice of archery, and two stone cairns, about 300 feet in circumference, and 30 feet high. The parish is traversed by the road from Brechin to Inverness, and has near access to the Deeside railway at Banchory. Population in 1831, 1,039; in 1851, 947. Houses, 184.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart. Stipend, £158 6s. 5d.; glebe, £7 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £15 fees. The parish church was built in 1802, and repaired and enlarged in 1837, and contains 488 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 300; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £165 11s. 3½d. There are three non-parochial schools and a parochial library. Annual fairs used to be held in May and November, but they have been discontinued. The ancient or proper name of the parish is Strathaan, designative of the valley of the Aan; and the modern name is simply a corruption of the ancient name, and, while always written Strachan, is popularly pronounced Straan.

STRACHUR and STRALACHLAN, an united parish in the west side of Cowal, Argyleshire. It contains the post-office station of Strachur. It is

bounded along its north-west side by Loch Fyne, —Strachur forming its north-western district, and Stralachlan its south-western one; and it is bounded on other sides by the parishes of Lochgoilhead, Kilmun, Dunoon, and Kilmadan. Its length northwestward, or parallel to Loch Fyne, is 18 miles; and its breadth varies from 3 to 8 miles. Its surface comprises about twenty-two times more upland than low ground. Its heights are not disposed in ridges, but have much of an isolated character, yet fantastically meet and intersect one another, and exhibit a great variety of interesting close landscape. The loftiest of them have altitudes of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The hills afford excellent pasture for sheep and black cattle; and, though once heathy, are now, to a great extent, covered with rich soft verdure. The low grounds lie principally in two vales which bear distinctively the names of the strath of Strachur and the strath of Stralachlan. Loch-Eck touches the parish for 3 miles on the south-east. The rivulet Cur rises on the north-eastern border, and runs about 7 miles through the interior to the head of Loch-Eck. The soil of the arable lands, in a few spots on the banks of the Cur, is a rich loamy clay; but elsewhere it is, in general, sharp and thin. Limestone occurs, and is worked; and hopes have long been entertained of discovering mineable seams of coal and ironstone. About 1,500 imperial acres in the parish are under cultivation; and about 2,000 are under wood. The principal landowners are Campbell of Strachur and M'Lachlan of M'Lachlan. In 1843, the estimated value of raw produce was £9,114, and the value of assessed property, £4,356. The principal residences are Strachur-Park, Castle-Lachlan, Strachurmore, Glenshellis, Balliemore, and Glenbrantir. The chief antiquities are standing-stones and natural cones, which are associated in local legend with absurd instances of superstition. Nearly 50 boats belonging to the parish are employed in the Loch-Fyne fisheries. Some small trade is carried on from the bay of Strachur. The parish is traversed by the shortest line of communication between Inverary and Glasgow, and contains at St. Catherine's the accommodations for the ferry on that line across Loch-Fyne; and it enjoys valuable facilities of communication on the one hand by that ferry to Inverary, and on the other by the coaches to the Glasgow steamers at Lochgoilhead. Population of Strachur in 1831, 633; in 1851, 518. Houses, 101. Population of Stralachlan in 1831, 450; in 1851, 397. Houses, 68.

The united parish of Strachur and Stralachlan is in the presbytery of Dunoon, and synod of Argyle. Patrons, Callander of Ardkinglass and M'Lachlan of M'Lachlan. Stipend, £170 4s. 6d.; glebe, £7. Schoolmaster's salary, £26 13s. 8d., with £14 fees. There are two parish churches, six miles asunder; the one in Strachur, built in 1789, and containing 400 sittings; the other in Stralachlan, built in 1792, and containing 150 sittings. There is a Free church of Strachur, with an attendance of 180; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £119 16s. 11¾d. There are two non-parochial schools and a circulating library. Fairs are held in Strachur on the last Saturday of May and on the first Tuesday of October. Strachur was anciently called Kilmaglass, and Stralachlan was anciently called Kilmorrie. The parishes were united in 1650; and prior to that time, Strachur was annexed to Lochgoilhead, and Stralachlan to Inverchaolain.

STRAE (The), a rivulet traversing Glenstrae in Argyleshire. See Glenstrae.

STRAFONTAIN. See Abbey-St.-Bathan's.

STRAITON, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Straiton and Patna, in the extreme east of Carrick, Ayrshire. It is bounded by Kirkcudbrightshire, and by the parishes of Barr, Dailly, Kirkmichael, Dalrymple, and Dalmellington. Its length northward is 20 miles; its greatest breadth is 8 miles; and its area is about 82 square miles. The chief head-stream, the lake, and the river of Doon, trace all the eastern, the north-eastern, and the northern boundary. No fewer than 22 lakes, the largest of which are Dercleuch, Finlass, Braden, and Riccar, occur in the interior. Girvan-water issues from two of the lakes, and flows through the central parts of the parish, in a direction nearly parallel to the Doon. The Stinchar flows for some distance on the boundary with Barr. Very numerous burns flow to the principal streams; and one of them, a tributary of the Doon, makes in one place a perpendicular fall of 40 feet. The valleys of the Girvan and the Doon, and the gentler acclivities of their hill-screens, are under the plough, and tufted or frilled with wood; and they offer to the eye some fine landscapes. The rest of the parish is all upland and pastoral; and the greater part of it, from the southern and eastern boundaries inward, is a wilderness of heights, not mountainous, but never low, and prevailingly bleak, inhospitable, and rocky. Two hills in the vicinity of the village rise above sea-level respectively 1,300 and 1,150 feet; and, as well as other heights, command brilliant views of Ayrshire, the frith of Clyde, Arran, Jura, and the Irish coast. The extent of uncultivated land is about 11 times that which owns the dominion of the plough. The rocks exhibit great diversity, and afford wide scope for the study of the geologist. Granite prevails above Loch-Doon; greywacke and greywacke slate adjoin the granite; trap rocks, interspersed with mountain limestone, occur along the Girvan; and rocks of the coal formation, comprising workable coal, ironstone, and limestone, occur around Patna. The soil of the arable lands is clayey and retentive on the Doon, light and gravelly on the Girvan, and very diversified in other places. The principal landowners are the Marquis of Ailsa, Sir David H. Blair, Bart., the Hon. Colonel F. Macadam Cathcart, and three others. The estimated value of raw produce in 1857 was £20,430. Assessed property in 1843, £9,107 8s. 9d. The principal mansions are Blairquhan-castle, Berbeth-house, and a shooting-lodge of the Marquis of Ailsa. The chief antiquities, excepting only some cairns, have been already noticed in our article on Loch-Doon. The parish is traversed by the road from Girvan to New Cumnock, and by that from Ayr to Kirkcudbright, and has near access to the Dalmellington and Patna stations of the Dalmellington railway. Population in 1831, 1,377; in 1851, 1,540. Houses, 260.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £244 0s. 10d.; glebe, £16. Unappropriated teinds, £187 1s. 5d. The parish church is a very plain building, some centuries old, altered and repaired in 1787 and in 1813; and attached to it is a Gothic aisle, which belonged to a previous church. Sittings, 414. There is a chapel of ease at Patna, built in 1837, and under the patronage of its own communicants. There is a Free church for Straiton and Crosshill; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £67 7s. 5d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Patna, built in 1838, and of small size. There are two parochial schools, the one at Straiton, the other at Patna. Salary of the Straiton schoolmaster, £31 10s., with £32 fees, and some other emoluments; of the Patna schoolmaster, £11, with £50 fees. There are two non-parochial schools and a parochial library. The ancient church of

Straiton was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and belonged successively to the monks of Paisley, the monks of Crossraguel, and the royal chapel of Stirling.

The VILLAGE OF STRAITON stands in the western district of the parish of Straiton, on the road from Girvan to New Cumnock, 4 miles south-south-east of Kirkmichael, 6½ south-east of Maybole, 6¾ south-west of Dalmellington, and 14½ south-south-east of Ayr. It occupies a rising ground between two hills on the banks of the Girvan; and, uniform in its plan, skirted with wood, and overhung by green declivities, it is one of the most beautiful of sequestered villages. A few of its inhabitants are employed in weaving cotton fabrics and tartan worsted cloth for the manufacturers of Glasgow. In 1695, the Earl of Cassilis obtained an act of parliament for holding a weekly market and two annual fairs, at "the kirktoun of Straitoun," but neither the market nor the fairs are held. Population, about 250.

STRAITON, Edinburghshire. See LIBERTON.

STRAITON, Fifeshire. See LOGIE.

STRALACHLAN. See STRACHUR.

STRALOCH. See MOULIN AND MACHAR (NEW).

STRANAMBAN (LOCH), a lake, about 5 miles in circumference, on the east side of the island of Mull. Its banks are high, steep, and romantically picturesque; and the image of them at certain hours of the day, and in calm clear states of the atmosphere, is reflected very vividly from the lake.

STRANDUFF. See KINCARDINE O'NEIL.

STRANFASK. See KELLS.

STRANRAER, a town or burgh parish at the head of Loch-Ryan, Wigtonshire. It is co-extensive with the royal burgh of Stranraer, but is of less extent than the town or parliamentary burgh. It is bounded by Loch-Ryan, and by the parishes of Inch and Leswalt. Its area is about 40 acres. It was constituted in 1617 out of portions of Inch and Leswalt. Part of it is held in burgage; part belongs to the Earl of Stair, and is let in leases of 99 or 999 years; and part is subfeued by Agnew of Sheuchan. Population in 1831, 3,329; in 1851, 3,877. Houses, 523. Assessed property in 1843, £3,904 11s.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £65. The parish church is of recent erection, and contains 1,084 sittings. There is a Free church, containing 728 sittings; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £538 5s. 8d. There are three United Presbyterian churches, respectively in Bridge-street, in Ivy-place, and in Bellevilla; and they jointly contain 1,792 sittings. There is a Reformed Presbyterian church, built in 1824, and containing 710 sittings. There is a United Original Secession church, a recent erection in Sun-street. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, with an attendance of about 200. There are likewise, in a part of the town of Stranraer which lies within the parish of Leswalt, a chapel of ease and a Free church. The principal school of Stranraer is one which was founded in 1842, and bears the name of Stranraer academy; and there are six other schools. The Rev. John Livingston, who figured so celebriously in the Scottish ecclesiastical affairs of the 17th century, was minister of Stranraer during the ten years which terminated in 1648.

STRANRAER, a post and market town, a seaport, a royal and parliamentary burgh, and the capital of the west of Wigtonshire, stands at the head of Loch-Ryan, on the road from Port-Patrick to Ayr, 6¼ miles north-east by north of Port-Patrick, 9¾ west-north-west of Glenluce, 50 south by west of Ayr, and 68¾ west-south-west of Dumfries. The royal burgh is coextensive with the parish of Stranraer; but the town and the parliamentary burgh include also parts of the parishes of Inch and Leswalt. One street, which runs with a curvature for 3 furlongs along the margin of Loch-Ryan; another of about equal length, but which commences farther east, and, though on the whole parallel to the former, makes several decided bends from the straight line; and a third of 3½ furlongs in length, which, while somewhat parallel to the others, begins at a point opposite the east end of the first and nearly the middle of the second;—these, with 7 cross streets, each from 100 to 200 yards in length, which connect them, and with some clustered rows of houses a little inland, constitute the body of both the royal burgh and its suburbs. The town is divided nearly through the middle by a streamlet, over which are thrown several stone-bridges. Though whole streets of new houses were built toward the end of last century, and though the edifices were in many instances finished in a style which would have done credit to some of the richer and more populous towns of the kingdom, the street arrangement was inconsiderately allowed to take whatever form might be given it by caprice or accident, and the proportion and grouping of the buildings were not, in any instance, made an object of consideration. Stranraer, with a continuance of the same oversight, has, in consequence, come to be a town of good houses, built of fine material, and individually of, for the most part, pleasing exterior, yet whose aggregate or general appearance displays little taste. Its site, too, has such inequalities of surface as are unfavourable for scenic effect, and even disadvantageous for utility. An old edifice, originally a castle, and the residence of Kennedy of Chapel, stands in the centre of the town, is built of whinstone, with corners and lintels of sandstone, and is of considerable height and strength of wall. A neat town-house was built last century; and an enlarged successor of it was built in 1855. In the neighbourhood are several seats, particularly Castle-Kennedy and Culhorn, rich in both natural and artificial charms. The salubriousness of the town and its capacity of uniting the facilities of a market with many of the advantages of rustication, have rendered it the adopted home of a considerable number of respectable annuitants. The parliamentary boundaries include the villages of Tradeston in Inch, and Sheuchan and Hillhead in Leswalt.

Stranraer is a general centre of trade for the west of Wigtonshire, yet subsists mainly by the exchange of country produce for imported goods, and very little by local manufacture. A few of its inhabitants are weavers for employers in Glasgow; some also are employed in tanning, in nail-making, and in the work of several extensive neighbouring nurseries; and a fair proportion are engaged in the several departments of ordinary artificership. But manufactures, in any large sense of the word, are prevented by the want of water-power and the high price of fuel. Some fishing is carried on in the loch, but chiefly for white fish and oysters. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs are held on the Monday before the first Wednesday of January, on the third Friday of April, on the first and third Fridays of May, on the Thursday in June before Keltonhill, on the third Friday of July, August, and September, on the Monday before the second Thursday of October, and on the third Friday of November. The harbour has a long good pier of modern erection, but is only tidal, and has not much depth of water. Vessels of from 60 to 100 tons come close to the town; vessels of larger size find

good anchorage in the vicinity of the pier; and vessels of 300 tons anchor at what is called the Road, about ½ a mile distant. The port has a custom-house establishment, whose jurisdiction extends from Sandhouse in Carleton-bay to the Mull of Galloway, and thence to the south side of Gillespie-burn. The amount of harbour dues levied in 1852 was £1,125. In 1764, only two sailing vessels belonged to the port, of jointly about 70 tons; in 1792, they were numerous enough to have aggregately a tonnage of about 1,200; in 1835, they amounted to 37, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,789; and in 1856, they amounted to 33, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,518. But a great increase of the trade was made at the introduction of steam navigation; and much of what was formerly done by sailing vessels was thenceforth done by steamers. During the year 1855, the trade of the port comprised, in the foreign and colonial department, a tonnage of 1,372 inwards, and of 387 outwards; and in the coasting department, a tonnage of 34,470 inwards, and 30,136 outwards. Among the articles of export are cheese, grain, and other farm produce, cattle, leather, and a considerable quantity of shoes. The town has offices of the British Linen Company's Bank, the City of Glasgow Bank, the Union Bank of Scotland, and the Clydesdale Bank. It has also 14 insurance agencies. The principal inns are the George and the King's Arms. Public coaches run regularly to Whithorn, Wigton, and Dumfries. A newspaper, called the Galloway Advertiser and Wigtonshire Free Press, is published every Thursday. There are connected with the town a public reading-room, a public library, a mechanics' institute, an agricultural society, and several other institutions.

Stranraer is a town of considerable antiquity, but figured only as a burgh of barony so late as the reign of James VI., did not receive its charter of erection into a royal burgh till the year 1617, and was not enrolled among the royal burghs till the latter end of the reign of Charles II. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and thirteen common councillors. The corporation revenue in 1833 was £225; in 1856, £353. Matters of police are managed by the magistrates and town council. The town was, for the first time, lighted with gas in 1840. A sheriff circuit small debt court is held ten times in the year, and a justice of peace small debt court, on the first Monday of every month. There is a county prison in the town, and the number of prisoners confined in it in 1855 was 100. Stranraer unites with Wigton, Whithorn, and New Galloway, in sending a member to parliament. Municipal constituency in 1856, 409; parliamentary constituency, 499. Population of the royal burgh in 1831, 3,329; in 1851, 3,877. Houses, 523. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 5,738. Houses, 793. Population of the part of the parliamentary burgh in the parish of Inch, 543; of the part in the parish of Leswalt, 1,381.

STRATH, a name of Celtic origin, used extensively as a prefix in Scottish topographical nomenclature. It properly means the conjoint valley of two confluent streams; but is used, very loosely, to designate any band of level or low ground, great or small, between two flanking ranges of either mountain or hill.

STRATH, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Broadford and Kyleakin, and the post-office station of Strathaird, in the Skye division of Inverness-shire. It comprises the islands of Scalpa, Pabba, and Longa, and part of the south-east district of the island of Skye. It is bounded partly on the west by Bracadale, partly on the east by Sleat, and everywhere else by the sea. Its length east-south-eastward is 28 miles; and its greatest breadth is 5 miles. The islands of Scalpa, Pabba, and Longa have been already described in their own alphabetical places. The northern part of the main body of the parish, or that in the island of Skye, comprehends magnificent scenery of mountain, sea-loch, glen, and spar-cave, which will be found noticed in our articles Corriskin, Scavig, Sligachan, and Strathaird. All the main body of the parish, excepting about 2,100 acres of arable grounds, and 600 acres of woodlands, is upland waste or pasture. The flat or low grounds lie chiefly in the centre. The hills in the north are conical, peaked, soaring, and naked; and those in the other districts are prevailingly heathy. Where limestone abounds, the pasture is rich and luxuriant; but where the primitive rocks occur, they are of a kind to yield little soil, and maintain a scanty and inferior herbage. The soil of the arable grounds is partly clay, partly black loam, and partly reclaimed moss. Sandstone, chiefly of a light-blue colour, is quarried for building; and limestone is worked, both as a manure and as a coarse yet ornamental marble. Deep bays and sea-lochs numerously indent the coast, and afford safe and commodious anchorage for vessels of any burden. Of these, the chief, on the east, are Loch-Ainort, Broadford-bay, and Loch-na-Beste; and, on the west, are Lochs Eishart, Slapin, and Scavig. The landowners are Lord Macdonald and Macalister of Strathaird. Ruins of ancient chapels exist at Aisk, Kilbride, and Kilmorie. Ruins of seven circular towers, each in sight of the next, and all surmounting rocks, stand in the west; and from the southernmost commences a series in Sleat; and, from these, a series on the opposite shore of Arisaig. A number of tumuli on the east are traditionally said to mark the scene of a conflict with the Danes. A cave in the north is an object of interest to the curious for having, during several nights, in 1746, afforded shelter to Prince Charles Edward. A rocking-stone, consisting of a prodigious block of granite, and moveable by a single finger, stands on the glebe. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,962; in 1851, 3,243. Houses, 597. Assessed property in 1843, £3,026 1s. 9d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Skye, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £271 2s. 6d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with £10 fees, and £2 other emoluments. The parish church was built at Broadford, in 1841, and contains 900 sittings. A sub-parochial church was fitted up in 1839 in the district of Strathaird. There is a Free church preaching station in the parish; and the amount raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £21 2s. 4d. There is also a Baptist place of worship. There are four non-parochial schools. The proper or full name of the parish is Strath-Swordale.

STRATHAAN. See Strachan.

STRATHACHVAICH. See Dornoch.

STRATHAFFRICK. See Affrick (Loch).

STRATHAIRD, an estate, containing a post-office station of its own name, and forming the northern district of the parish of Strath, in the island of Skye. The name properly belongs to a sublime alpine promontory which projects between Lochs Slapin and Scavig, and is par excellence the 'aird' of 'Strath.' But the Strathaird estate comprehends about 16,000 acres. Of the magnificent natural objects which enrich it, and which are indicated in the article on Strath, not the least attractive is Strathaird cave. This splendid curiosity occurs on the north side of Loch-Slapin, at the head of a

long, straight, deep, narrow cut which the sea has made in the face of a lofty and vertical range of cliffs. Its entrance looks like an ordinary fissure; yet conducts to scenes which mock the most elaborate efforts of the arts. "The first entrance to this celebrated cave," says Sir Walter Scott, in a note of his Lords of the Isles, "is rude and unpromising; but the light of the torches with which we were provided was soon reflected from the roof, floor, and walls, which seem as if they were sheeted with marble, partly smooth, partly rough, seeming to be wrought into statuary. The floor forms a steep and difficult ascent, and might be fancifully compared to a sheet of water which, while it rushed whitening and foaming down a declivity, had been suddenly arrested by the spell of an enchanter. Upon attaining the summit of the ascent, the cave opens into a splendid gallery, adorned with the most dazzling crystallizations, and finally descends with rapidity to the brink of a pool of the most limpid water, about four or five yards broad. This pool, surrounded by the most fanciful mouldings in a substance resembling white marble, and distinguished by the depth and purity of its waters, might have been the bathing-grotto of a Naiad."

STRATHAIRDLE, a Highland glen, traversed by the small river Airdle, in the north-east of Perthshire. It extends from Tulloch in Moulin 10¼ miles south-south-eastward to the confluence of the Airdle and the Shee; and comprehends a small part of Moulin and Kinloch parishes, and large parts of Kirkmichael and Blairgowrie.

STRATHALLADALE. See Reay.

STRATHALLAN, the valley of the river Allan, in Perthshire and Stirlingshire. It consists chiefly of the main parts of Blackford and Dunblane parishes, and the minor part of Logie. The district gives the title of Viscount to a branch of the noble family of Drummond, created Lord Madderty in 1609, and Viscount Strathallan in 1686. The titles were attainted in 1746, and restored in 1824. The seat of the Viscounts is Strathallan-castle.

STRATHAVEN, the valley of the river Aven, in the south-west of Banffshire. See Kirkmichael.

STRATHAVEN, a post and market-town and burgh-of-barony, in the parish of Avondale, Lanarkshire. It stands on the road from Glasgow to Muirkirk, and on that from Edinburgh to Ayr, 7¾ miles west by south of Hamilton, 13¼ north of Muirkirk, and 16 south-south-east of Glasgow. Its site is the bottom of a small basin, on both banks of the rivulet Pomilion, about a mile above that stream's influx to the Avon. It is a place of considerable antiquity; and seems to have grown up under the protection of a strong castle, which was built by Andrew Stewart, grandson of Murdoch, Duke of Albany. The ruins of the castle still exist, on a rocky eminence at the side of the Pomilion, and form a fine feature in the landscape. The castle, in the period of its strength, was probably quite engirt by the Pomilion, and approached by a drawbridge. It was temporarily inhabited by the Duchess of Hamilton, commonly called the good Duchess, who died in 1716; but it seems afterwards to have fallen very rapidly into decay. The old parts of the town have an ancient appearance, their houses much huddled together, and their streets narrow and irregular; but the modern parts contain some excellent houses, and comprise fine wide streets. A number of neat small villas also stand in the neighbourhood. There are in the town or connected with it two Established churches, a Free church, three United Presbyterian churches, a parochial school, a Free church school, three private schools, a seminary for young ladies, five insurance agencies, a gas company, a savings' bank, and offices of the Bank of Scotland, the Union Bank, and the Royal Bank. Fairs are held, for general business, on the first Thursday of January, March, and November; for cattle, on the last Thursday in June; and for cattle, horses, and hiring, on the first Thursday of April, and on the Thursday in October after Lanark. A large number of the inhabitants are supported by weaving. Public coaches run daily to Hamilton, and through East Kilbride to Glasgow. A proposal was set actively agoing in the latter part of 1856 for constructing a railway from Strathaven by way of Quarter to Hamilton. The town was erected into a burgh-of-barony in 1450, but enjoys little or no special local government. Population in 1841, 3,852; in 1851, 4,274. Houses, 448.

STRATHBEG, a narrow but fertile vale, about 2 miles in length, and scarcely ½ a mile in breadth, at the head of Loch-Eriboll, in the parish of Durness, Sutherlandshire.

STRATHBEG (Loch), a lake on the boundary between Lonmay and Crimond, and 1½ mile west of Rattray-head, near the north-east extremity of Aberdeenshire. It extends parallel with the coast; measures 2½ miles in length, and 550 acres in area; and is separated from the sea by a ridge of sand-hills, about half-a-mile broad. It formerly had a tidal communication with the ocean, and was navigable by small sea-borne vessels; but about the year 1720, a strong east wind blew a mass of sand into the channel, and stopped the communication.

STRATHBLANE, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the Lennox district of Stirlingshire. It is bounded by Killearn, Campsie, Baldernock, and East Kilpatrick. Its length north-north-westward is 5 miles; and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. It takes its name from the river Blane, and comprehends the upper and larger part of that stream's valley and hill-screens. The valley is a depression or cut across the Lennox hills, separating the Campsie part of the range on the north-east from the Kilpatrick part on the south-west; and the head of it, as a depression, or exclusive of a lateral ravine of three miles previously traversed by the Blane, is a swell or low broad-based ridge which forms a water-shed between the feeders of the Blane and those of the Allander, and constitutes the boundary with Baldernock. The valley widens and its hill-screens recede as the stream advances. The screens on the south-west side are comparatively low and soft; but those on the north-east side are comparatively high and bold, and terminate, at the boundary with Killearn and Campsie, in the hill of Earl's Seat, which has an altitude of about 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. On this hill is the source of the Blane; and thence south-south-eastward, along the eastern border of the parish, is the ravine traversed by that stream in the early part of its run. See Blane (The). The highest part of the valley has an elevation of about 340 feet, and the lowest part about 100 feet, above the level of the sea. The view of it, to a person entering it from the south-east, is exceedingly picturesque; the screens being romantic in many styles, and the low grounds richly beautiful with mansions, lakes, wood, and culture. Among other features are a conical wood-covered hill 400 feet high in the west, and a bare desolate hill of about the same height on the east. There are in the parish six lakes, varying in extent from 8 to 60 acres. The prevailing rock of the hills is trap, and that of the low grounds old red sandstone. A basaltic colonnade, of about a furlong in extent, stretches along the precipitous face of part of the eastern hills. The columns are quadrangular, pentagonal, and hexagonal; they

measure 30 feet in height, and from 2 to 3 in diameter; and they rise with a little inclination from the perpendicular, and, in some instances, are apparently bent into the segment of a curved line. The soil in the upper part of the valley is sandy, and in the lower part is clayey. About 3,150 imperial acres are in tillage; about 8,400 are in pasture; and about 2,000 are under wood. The landowners are the Duke of Montrose, Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart., Graham of Ballagan, Buchanan of Craigend, Smith of Carbeth, and five others. The estimated value of raw produce in 1841 was £11,130. Assessed property in 1843, £5,300. The principal mansions are Craigend and Carbeth. A chief antiquity has been noticed in our article Mugdock. Another antiquity is the ruin of Duntreath-castle, originally large and strong. The only other noticeable antiquities are some standing-stones. The parish is traversed by the road from Glasgow to Balfron, and lies within available distance of the terminus of the Campsie branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. The village of Strathblane stands on that road, 4 miles north of Milngavie. Formerly some of its inhabitants were weavers in the employment of the manufacturers of Glasgow; but now nearly all are workers in a neighbouring bleachfield and a printfield. Public communication is enjoyed by coaches in transit between Lennoxtown and Balfron. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,033; in 1851, 1,010. Houses, 126.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Montrose. Stipend, £231 16s. 5d.; glebe, £12 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £15 fees. The parish church is a beautiful Gothic edifice, built in 1803, and containing 450 sittings. There are a female school, and a parochial library.

STRATHBOGIE, a district in Aberdeenshire. Geographically, it consists simply of the small vale of the river Bogie, extending near the western frontier of the county from the centre of Auchindoir to the town of Huntly; but politically, it constitutes one of the five divisions of Aberdeenshire, anciently called lordships or thanages, consists of the whole original estate conferred by King Robert Bruce on the noble family of Gordon, and comprehends over hill and dale, and on both sides of the Bogie, an area of 120 square miles. In 1424, when its proprietor was one of the hostages for the ransom of James I., its rental was estimated at one-half of that of the estates of the high-constable of Scotland. The parishes comprised in it are Forgue, Drumblade, Huntly, and parts of Gartly, Glass, and Cairney. Population in 1831, 9,718; in 1851, 10,307. There is also a presbytery of Strathbogie; but this comprises twelve parishes, and is in the synod of Moray. The Free church likewise has a presbytery of Strathbogie, comprising ten congregations.

STRATHBRAN, the valley of the Bran in Perthshire. See Bran (The).

STRATHBRAN, in Ross-shire. See Strathconan.

STRATHBROCK. See Uphall.

STRATHBRORA. See Rogart.

STRATHBUNGO, a village in the part of the parish of Govan which lies in Renfrewshire. It stands about 1½ mile south of Glasgow, on the road thence to Pollockshaws. Its houses, for the most part, are plain one or two story buildings; and its inhabitants are principally weavers, miners, and ordinary artificers. It has a small neat chapel of ease. Population 491. Houses, 49.

STRATHCAIRNAIG, a valley south from Torroll, some miles in extent, traversed by the river Cairnaig, in the parish of Dornoch, Sutherlandshire.

STRATHCEANNARD. See Ceannard (The).

STRATHCLYDE. See General Introduction, and the articles Clydesdale and Lanarkshire.

STRATHCONAN, a district in the centre of the south of Ross-shire. It is sometimes understood properly to comprise only the valley of the Conan; but is at other times understood to comprise also the valleys of the Conan's tributaries, the Orrin, the Meig, the Bran, and the Garve, even though the two latter bear their own proper designations of Strathbran and Strathgarve. The district is noted as good sporting ground, both in its moors and in its waters.

STRATHDEARN, a district partly in Nairnshire, but chiefly in Inverness-shire. It consists of all the Highland section of the basin, or glen and hill-screens, of the river Findhorn; and extends north-eastward from near the sources of that river, to about the point where it passes into Morayshire. See Findhorn (The). Fairs are held in Strathdearn on the Friday after the 19th of May, on the Friday in August before Campbelton, on the Friday in August after the Moor of Ord, and on the Friday in October after Beauly.

STRATHDEE, the valley of the Aberdeenshire Dee.

STRATHDIGHTY. See Mains and Strathmartine.

STRATHDINARD. See Durness.

STRATHDON, a parish, containing the post-office stations of Strathdon and Glenkindy, on the west border of Aberdeenshire. It comprises a detached district and a main body. The detached district has been already noticed in our article Glenkindy. The main body is bounded by Banffshire, and by the parishes of Glenbucket, Migvie, Logie-Coldstone, Glenmuick, and Braemar; but it embosoms a part of Tarland, which measures 6½ miles in length and 3¼ miles in extreme breadth. The whole parish, measured so as to include the intersecting parts, extends 16 miles from north-east to south-west, and 9 miles in the opposite direction. The south-western district cradles the Don amidst a mass of mountains, and forms the territory of a mission of the Establishment. See Corgarf. Two mountain-glens commence near the western boundary, extend respectively along the north and the south sides of the embosomed district of Tarland, converge at the east end of that district, and thence form one valley to the eastern boundary. That on the north brings down the rivulet Nochtie; and that on the south, and away eastward, carries along the Don. The detached part of the parish is a hilly valley, extending southward; and brings down the rivulet Kindy to fall into the Don a little above the kirk of Towie. The arable land lies all in these glens, most of it in that of the Don; it consists of considerable haughs, belts of hanging plain, and skirts of pastoral heights; and it possesses, in general, a light, sharp, and somewhat fertile soil. Hilly ranges of considerable height and breadth flank the glens, and render the general aspect of the parish Highland. The hills are prevailingly heath-clad; and in their loftier altitudes, are covered with a black spongy soil, inclining to moss; yet, in many parts, they form good sheep-walk. About 4,500 Scotch acres are in tillage; about 60,000 are pastoral or waste; and about 3,000 are under wood. Granite, limestone, and coarse slate abound; and the limestone is extensively worked. There are seven landowners. The estimated value of raw produce in 1840 was £14,235. Assessed property in 1843, £4,228. The mansions are Newe, Candacraig, Invernan, Auchornach, Glenkindy, Edinglassie, Bellabeg, and Skellater. The Doun of Invernochtie, situated near the church, is a

beautiful, oval, artificial mound, terminating in a platform of half-an-acre in area, and once fortified by a wall round the summit, and a ditch round the base; but it is unknown to either history or tradition. Communication is maintained by a public coach with Aberdeen, which is distant 45 miles. Population of Strathdon in 1831, 1,683; in 1851, 1,531. Houses, 311.

This parish is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £191 8s. 7d.; glebe, £2 12s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £28, with about £10 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1757, and contains 504 sittings. There is a mission station on the royal bounty at Corgarf, with a church built in 1836, and containing 350 sittings. There is also a small Roman Catholic chapel at Corgarf. There are in the parish three Society schools. Fairs are held in Strathdon on the last Tuesday of April, on the Friday of July after Glass, on the Friday of August after Mearns, and on the first Tuesday of December.

STRATHEARN, the basin of the river Earn and its tributaries in Perthshire. It extends nearly 40 miles almost due east and west, from the head of Loch-Earn to the mouth of the river Earn below Perth, and has a mean breadth, including its flanking heights, of between 6 and 8 miles. The parishes, either wholly or partially, comprehended in it, are mentioned in the article Earn: which see. The district, during the existence of hereditary jurisdictions, constituted a stewartry. Strathearn is one of the most beautiful tracts of country in Scotland, replete everywhere with either pleasant or picturesque landscape, and exhibiting almost perfect specimens of very various styles of scenery, from the romantically grand in its upper parts to the softly beautiful in its lower stretches. It anciently gave the title of Earl to a branch of the royal family of Stewart; and it gave the title of Duke in the Scottish peerage to his royal highness the Duke of Kent, and father of Queen Victoria.

SERATHEDEN, the valley of the Fifeshire Eden.

STRATHENDRICK, the valley of the Endrick in Stirlingshire.

STRATHENDRY. See Leslie.

STRATHERRICK, a district of Inverness-shire. It extends along the south-west side of Loch-Ness, but is, for the most part, separated from that lake by a narrow range of hills; and it forms an upper table-land, cut across by the rivers Foyers and Farigag. The strath is comparatively broad and open, and expands on the north into a wide elevated plain; it is occasionally tumulated with hills, and is variously in meadow, arable grounds, and moorland; and it has a cincture of granitic heights which shoot aloft in numerous naked summits.

STRATHFARRAR, the ancient name of all the basin of Loch-Beauly, and the rivers Beauly and Farrar, from Inverness to the head of Glenstrathfarrar. The Romans, most probably Latinizing a name which they found already in use, called Loch-Beauly and the inner Moray frith Æstuarius-Varrar.

STRATHFENELLA. See Fordoun.

STRATHFILLAN, the glen of the rivulet Fillan, in the parish of Killin, Perthshire. See Fillan (The), and Killin.

STRATHFLEET. See Rogart.

STRATHGARVE. See Garve (The).

STRATHGIRNIE. See Glencairn.

STRATHGLASS, the district, comprehending the basins of the rivers Glass and Beauly, on the northern border of Inverness-shire. The lower part of the strath comprehends the superb scenery around the town of Beauly,—a nearly circular plain, zoned with high-terraced banks, screened with densely wooded ascents, and overhung by brown, rugged, rocky heights. A little further up are the exquisite combinations of Highland landscape around the falls of Kilmorack. Above the gorge of these falls opens a broad flat valley, resembling the forsaken bed of an ancient lake, and retaining the Beauly in sluggish motion. The upper strath, or that traversed by the Glass, is straight, thoroughly pastoral, and everywhere winged with coppices of birch. Behind these coppices were formerly noble forests of pine, extending in unbroken sheets to the summits of the hills; and they made the strath famous for its timber and for impulse which the exportation of it gave to a scanty commerce; but, with the exception of a few solitary trees, they have been wholly swept away by burnings and by the system of sheep-pasturing.

STRATHGRYFE, the valley of the Gryfe in Renfrewshire. The name has long been out of use, being preserved only in the charters of some of the landed proprietors; and it seems to have anciently designated the greater part, or perhaps the whole, of what now constitutes Renfrewshire.

STRATH-HALLADALE. See Reay.

STRATH-HELMSDALE, the valley of the Helmsdale, in Sutherlandshire.

STRATH-HERRICK. See Stratherrick.

STRATHIRE. See Strathyre.

STRATHKINNESS, a post-office village in the parish of St. Andrews, Fifeshire. It stands on the road from Leuchars to Largo, 3 miles west of the city of St. Andrews. Here is a Free church, whose receipts in 1856 amounted to £115 10s. 3½d. Population, 490. Houses, 128.

STRATHLACHLAN. See Strachur and Strachlan.

STRATHMARTINE. See Mains and Strathmartine.

STRATHMIGLO, a parish, containing the post-town of Strathmiglo and the village of Edenshead, on the north-west border of Fifeshire. It is bounded by the counties of Kinross and Perth, and by the parishes of Auchtermuchty and Falkland. Its length north-north-eastward is 5¼ miles; and its greatest breadth is about 3¾ miles. The rivulet Eden, here called the Miglo, flows east-north-eastward through its middle, and gives it the name of Strathmiglo. The greater part of the surface consists of two ascents rising gently from the sides of the valley of the Miglo to respectively the northern and the southern boundaries. The northern ascent forms part of the range of inconsiderable eminences which topographists regard as the Fifeshire continuation of the Ochil hills; and the southern ascent rises to the summit of the Mid-Lomond hill, which has an altitude of about 1,700 feet, and whose cliffs, wood, and verdure render it finely picturesque. The prevailing rock in the north is trap; in the south, red sandstone. The soil in the north is predominantly a rich friable loam; in the south, light and sandy. About 4,100 acres are in tillage; about 600 are in pasture; and about 350 are under wood. There are upwards of twenty landowners. There formerly were numerous cairns and tumuli; and the latter were disposed in such an assemblage, and accompanied with such debris of ancient warfare, as to give rise to a conviction in the minds of some antiquaries that this place is better entitled than any other to be regarded as the scene of the famous battle of Mons Grampus. The parish is traversed by the Fife and Kinross railway, which is nearly ready to be opened (May 1857), and will have a station on it. Population in 1831, 1,940; in 1851, 2,509. Houses, 466. Assessed property in 1843, £9,329 12s. 9d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod

of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Mansfield. Stipend, £269 2s. 2d.; glebe, £10 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £227 15s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with fees. The parish church was built in the latter part of last century, and contains 750 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 360; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £227 11s. 9½d. There are in the town of Strathmiglo a Reformed Presbyterian church, with an attendance of 200; and in Edenshead an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of 300. There are four non-parochial schools.

The Town of Strathmiglo stands on the river Miglo, on the eastern border of the parish of Strathmiglo, on the road from Auchtermuchty to Kinross, 2 miles south-west of Auchtermuchty, 3 north-west of Falkland, 8 north-east by east of Kinross, 11 west-south-west of Cupar, and 12 south-east of Perth. Part of it is a burgh-of-barony, and this, together with suburban parts called Kirklands, Stedmoreland, and Templelands, stands on the left bank of the Miglo; while other suburban parts, called the feus of Wester-Cash and the Town feus, stand on the right bank. The burgh consists of one principal street, of rather an antique and picturesque appearance, running parallel to the river, with four or five wynds running at right angles to it, and a lane called the East and West Back Dykes, passing at the head of the gardens of the feus on the north side. The Kirklands are situated on the south side of the principal street, at its eastern extremity; the Templelands are also on the same side of the street, about the middle of the town; and the Stedmoreland-feus are situated at the western extremity on both sides of the street. The feus of Wester-Cash form a street, rather more than one-quarter of a mile in length, of well-built tradesmen's houses, also running parallel with the river; and the Town-feus, called Eden-street—which is of modern erection—lie in the same direction to the south-west of the western extremity of the Cash-feus. A castellated mansion, called Strathmiglo-castle, which stood on a spot a short distance east of the town, is supposed to have been built in the time of James V., but was removed about the year 1740 as building material for a steeple in front of the town-house. This steeple is a handsome structure, comprising a square tower, terminating in an open ballustrade, and surmounted by an octagonal spire 70 feet in height. A principal employment in the town is the manufacture of diapers, damasks, and other linens; and this is carried on by resident employers. There are also in the neighbourhood a bleachfield and a small spinning-mill. A fair is held on the last Friday of June. The burgh acquired its rights so early as the reign of James IV., but lost those of them which pertained to its government in 1748, and has since that time been under the public management of a committee annually elected by the feuars. It is lighted with gas, and is a station of the county police. Population, about 1,600.

STRATHMORE, a valley in the parishes of Edderachillis and Durness, Sutherlandshire. It takes down the stream More to the head of Loch-Hope; and is sublimely overhung, at its lower end, by the lofty Ben Hope.

STRATHMORE, a small valley in the southern district of the parish of Halkirk, Caithness-shire. In its bosom lies Loch-More. See More (Loch).

STRATHMORE, the far-stretching band of low country which skirts the frontier mountain-rampart of the Highlands, is flanked along the hither side by the Lennox, the Ochil, and the Sidlaw hills, and extends from the centre of the main body of Dumbartonshire to the German ocean at Stonehaven. See General Introduction. In this large sense it is exceedingly various in breadth, as well as in the features of strath-ground; and comprehends part of Stirlingshire, all Strathallan, most part of Strathearn, and all the How of Mearns in Kincardineshire. But the strath is more popularly and limitedly regarded as consisting only of what is flanked by the Sidlaw hills, and as extending from Methven in Perthshire to a point a little north-east of Brechin in Forfarshire; and, in this view, it is somewhat uniform in breadth and feature, and belonging principally to Forfarshire, has been succinctly described in our notice of that county. This great district is, in the aggregate, remarkably beautiful and fertile; it contains numerous towns, villages, and elegant mansions; and it is the seat of a great and industrious population. Strathmore gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Lyon; who, before 1450, had the dignity of Baron Glammis, and in 1606 were created Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, Viscount Lyon, Baron Tannadice, Sidlaw, and Stradighty.

STRATHMUDALE. See Mudale (The).

STRATHNAIRN, a Highland valley chiefly in Inverness-shire, and partly in Nairnshire. It consists of the basin of all the Highland part of the river Nairn, and extends north-eastward between Strathdearn and the great glen. It is screened by barren heathy mountains, possesses little wood, and with slight exceptions is wholly pastoral.

STRATHNAVER, the glen of Loch-Naver and of the river Naver in Sutherlandshire. See Naver.

STRATHOIKELL, the long picturesque glen of the Oikell, on the mutual border of Sutherlandshire and Ross-shire. See Oikell (The).

STRATHORD. See Ordie (The).

STRATHORE. See Dysart.

STRATHPEFFER, a valley, a watering-place, and a post-office station, in the parish of Fodderty, and counties of Ross and Cromarty. The valley is watered by the rivulet Peffer. It extends from the vicinity of a water-shed at the south-eastern skirts of Ben-Wyvis, 4 miles eastward to the town of Dingwall, at the head of the Cromarty-frith. It possesses much beauty, has fine hill-screens, is grandly overhung at the head by Ben-Wyvis, and opens charmingly out at the foot to the low grounds around the influx of the river Conan to the Cromarty frith. It was, about the year 1478, the scene of a bloody conflict between the Macdonalds and the Mackenzies. But it is now famous for medicinal wells, which are situated near its head, and attract to it many visitors. Dr. Thomas Morrison of Elswick, in Aberdeenshire, who previously visited almost every other spa of the kingdom, declared the Strathpeffer wells to be unrivalled, and usually described the climate, as "the balsamic air of Strathpeffer." A handsome pump-room, 40 feet by 20, was, at his suggestion, erected over the lower one of the two chief wells in 1829. Lodgings for visitors were for a time scarce; nor, though now numerous, are they yet all of such character as could be desired. Still some of them are very comfortable; there is good hotel accommodation; a public coach runs regularly to Dingwall; and much fine scenery exists all around to please the eye, and to provoke healthful exercise. The season for most beneficially drinking the waters extends from the beginning of May till the middle or end of October. The medicinal properties of the wells are derived from bituminous rocks and shales impregnated with sulphuret of iron. An imperial gallon of the water of the upper well, as analyzed by Dr. Thomson of Glasgow, contains 26·167 cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, 67·77 grains of sulphate

of soda, 39·454 of sulphate of lime, 24·728 of common salt, and 6·242 of sulphate of magnesia; and an imperial gallon of the water of the lower well contains 13·659 cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, 52·71 grains of sulphate of soda, 30·786 of sulphate of lime, 19·233 of common salt, and 4·855 of sulphate of magnesia.

STRATHRATHY, the vale of the Strathy, in the parish of Farr, Sutherlandshire. It is about 12 miles in length, and extends northward to the coast at Strathy-bay.

STRATHRORY, the glen of the rivulet Rory, commencing in the southern part of the parish of Eddertoun, and extending in an easterly direction toward the Cromarty-frith in Ross-shire.

STRATHRUSDALE. See Rosskeen.

STRATHSPEY, the valley of the river Spey, through the ancient province of Moray. It is celebrated for its forests, the rapidity of its great river, and the music and military spirit of its people. See Spey and Moray.

STRATHSWORDALE. See Strath.

STRATHTAY, a considerable part of the proper valley and immediate head-screens of the river Tay. The name is used with a variety of latitude, but is never made to include any parts of the basin of the Tay beyond the immediate flanks of the Tay proper, or below the commencement of the frith of Tay.

STRATHTUMMEL, the glen of the river Tummel in Perthshire. See Tummel (The).

STRATHY, a quoad sacra parish, a river, a bay, a headland, and a village, on the north coast of Sutherlandshire. The quoad sacra parish of Strathy comprises the eastern part of the quoad civilia parish of Farr, in the presbytery of Tongue, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £120. The church is a government one, and was built in 1826. The water of Strathy issues from two small lakes, and runs a northerly course of about 14 miles to the sea. Strathy-bay, which receives the river, is a triangle, with sides of 2½ and 1¾ miles along its shores, and a side of 2¼ miles toward the sea. Strathy-head runs out in a narrow promontory along the west side of the bay. Strathy village stands ½ a mile from the bay, 20 miles east-north-east of Tongue, and 24 west by south of Thurso. It is a populous rural hamlet, is the site of the parish church, and has a Free church and a small neat inn. Beside it are quarries of good limestone and sandstone.

STRATHYRE, a glen and a village in the parish of Balquhidder, Perthshire. The glen extends south-eastward and southward from the foot of Loch-Voil, and is mainly traversed by the stream flowing out of that lake, and partly occupied by the upper portion of Loch-Lubnaig. The village stands in the glen, about 5 miles south of Lochearnhead, on the road thence to Callander. Population, 135. Houses, 36.

STRAVANAN, a small bay on the west side of the island of Bute, 3 miles from the southern extremity of that island.

STRAVEN. See Strathaven.

STRAVITHY. See Dunino.

STREENS. See Moy and Dalarossie.

STRELITZ, a village in the parish of Cargill, Perthshire. It stands on a small tributary of the Isla, 4 miles south-west of Cupar-Angus. It was built in 1763 as a retreat for discharged soldiers at the conclusion of the German war, by the Commissioners for managing the annexed estates; and it consisted, immediately after its origin, of 80 neat dwelling-houses, built on a regular plan, and each provided with a garden and about three acres of land. Its name was given it in honour of Queen Charlotte.

STRICHEN, a parish, containing the post-office station of Strichen, and the villages of Mormond and New Leeds, in Buchan, Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Aberdour, Fraserburgh, Rathen, Lonmay, Old Deer, New Deer, and Tyrie. Its length eastward is 6½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 3¾ miles. The North Ugie runs across it, cutting it into two nearly equal parts. The general surface inclines to the Ugie, yet is prevailingly hilly. The highest ground is Mormond-hill, whose summit forms part of the northern boundary. See Mormond-hill. Granite of excellent quality for building abounds; and limestone was formerly worked, but is of indifferent quality. Excellent peat-moss is plentiful. The soil of some of the arable land is good; but that of by far the greater proportion is poor. About 5,010 Scotch acres in the parish are under cultivation; about 2,610 are uncultivated; and about 300 are under wood. The chief residence is Strichen-house, built in 1821, a very spacious edifice, surrounded by very fine wood. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £4,685. The parish is traversed by the road from Peterhead to Banff, and by that from Fraserburgh to Aberdeen. Population, in 1831, 1,802; in 1851, 2,283. Houses, 511.

This parish is in the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, George Baird of Strichen. Stipend, £158 7s. 8d.; glebe, £6. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £21 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1799, and contains about 950 sittings. There is a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £110 17s. 8½d. There are also an Episcopalian chapel and a small Roman Catholic chapel. There are four non-parochial schools. The parish of Strichen was erected in 1627, out of lands which previously belonged to the parishes of Fraserburgh and Rathen.

STRICKATHROW, a parish on the north border of Forfarshire. Its post-town is Brechin, 4 miles to the south. It is bounded by Kincardineshire, and by Logiepert, Dun, Brechin, Menmuir, Lethnot, and Edzell. Its length south-eastward is about 6¾ miles; its greatest breadth is about 2 miles; and its area is about 8¼ square miles. It is low in the middle and high in the ends. Its south-east end is part of a table-land, called the hill of Strickathrow, extending into the contiguous parishes, elevated about 500 feet above the level of the sea, and commanding a grand view of the low grounds and hill-screens of Strathmore. Its middle district forms part of Strathmore, and is traversed by Crook-water, to that stream's confluence with the North Esk. The north-west district is largely occupied by the hill of Lundie, which figures conspicuously in the flank scenery of Strathmore, and has much of a wild Highland aspect. West-water traces much of the north-eastern and the northern boundary, down to its confluence with the North Esk; and the latter stream thence runs a short distance, partly on the boundary, and partly cutting off from the rest of the parish a pendicle of about 72 acres. The predominant rocks are limestone, red sandstone, and hard conglomerate; and the limestone was formerly worked with a profit of about £500 a-year. The soil in the south-east is clayey and deep; in the centre is a sharp black earth, incumbent on gravel; and in the north-west is partly workable clay or loam, but chiefly moorish or heathy. About 3,310 acres are in tillage; about 1,340 are pastoral or waste; and about 480 are under wood. In 1856, the estimated value of raw produce was £16,236 15s.; the value of assessed property, £4,335 9s. There are seven landowners. The principal mansions are Newtonmill, Auchenreoch, and Stricka-

throw-house,—the last a fine Grecian edifice. The antiquities are interesting but obscure. The parish is traversed by the west road from Dundee to Aberdeen, and has near access to the Dubton and Craigo stations of the Aberdeen railway. Population, in 1831, 564; in 1851, 505. Houses, 117.

This parish is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patrons, the Crown and the Earl of Kintore. Stipend, £170 9s. 5d.; glebe, £16 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £34, with £12 fees. The parish church was built in 1799, and repaired in 1849, and contains 360 sittings. There are a non-parochial school and a parochial library. The present parish of Strickathrow comprehends the old parishes of Strickathrow on the south-east and Dunlappie on the north-west. They were united in 1612. The ancient church of Strickathrow belonged to the chantership of the cathedral of Brechin.

STRIVEN (Loch), a projection of the sea into the south of Cowal, in Argyleshire. It enters from the north side of the Kyles of Bute, about 2 miles north of Kames-bay, and penetrates the land north-north-westward to the extent of about 8 miles. It is about 2 miles wide at its widest part, but becomes much narrower towards its head. Its bottom generally shelves in a gradual manner from the shore, to a depth of from 20 to 55 fathoms, without any rocks or shoals. Its shores, in some places, have beautiful sandy beaches, but, in others, make so sudden a plunge as might afford berthage, almost in the manner of a wharf, to the largest ships. The screens of the loch are of a Highland character.

STROAN (Loch). See Kells.

STROM. See Lochcarron.

STROMA, an island in the Pentland frith, politically included in the parish of Canisbay, Caithness-shire. It lies opposite Gill's-bay; and, at two points, is 1¾ mile distant from the continent. It forms an oval of 2½ miles by 1½, the longer axis extending from north-east to south-west. Its coast, all around, but especially on the west, is a series of precipitous lofty rocky cliffs. Its surface contains good land, but is injuriously drenched by the sea-spray in storms. The island is so situated as to mitigate in some degree the dangers of the navigation of the frith; and in 1856 there was erected on it an iron beacon 45 feet high, surmounted by a cross and cage. Population in 1841, 186; in 1851, 211. Houses, 43.

STROMNESS, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, in the south-west of Pomona, Orkney. It is bounded on the north by Sandwick; on the north-east and east by Loch-Stenness, which divides it from Harray and Stenness; on the south-east and south by the sound of Hoy; and on the west by the Atlantic ocean. Its length, from north to south, is about 5½ miles; its greatest breadth is about 3¾ miles; and its area is about 14 square miles. A chain of hills, whose summit-line is everywhere about a mile from the western coast, extends southward from the northern boundary, and subsides at the distance of about 1½ mile from the sound of Hoy. A tract of fertile fields, agreeably disposed in meadow and arable grounds, extends all along the south, and everywhere commands a picturesque view of the hills of Hoy, and the mountains of Sutherland, as far as to Cape Wrath. All the west coast rises sheer up from the sea to altitudes of from 100 to 500 feet; and during storms, it largely shares the grandeur of scenery noticed in our article on Orkney. The soil of the arable lands is variously a black earth, a sandy black earth, a stiff clay, and a mixture of clay and sand. A mineral spring in the vicinity of the town has some medicinal fame. Limestone abounds; roofing-slates are extensively quarried; and there are appearances of lead and iron ore. Stromness is the most interesting geological locality in Orkney, and was, a few years ago, brought into fame, in that character, by the publication of Hugh Miller's "Asterolepis of Stromness." About 1,900 imperial acres in the parish are in tillage; about 3,000 acres are improvable pasture; and the rest of the surface is chiefly moss and unimprovable upland. The principal landowners are Pollexfen of Cairston, Spence of Pow, and Watt of Brackness; but there are upwards of 70 others. Near Brackness-head, at the south-west extremity of the parish, stands a venerable house built in 1633, as an episcopal residence, by the last bishop of Orkney. Between this and the town are the ruins of the old parish church, surrounded with the cemetery and the remains of an old monastery; and, in other places, are ruins of ancient chapels whose history is lost. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,832; in 1851, 2,770. Houses, 530. Assessed property in 1815, £1,148.

Stromness, under the name of Cairston, is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary, £25, with fees. The parish church was built in 1814, and contains 1,200 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 650; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £136 19s. 11d. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1806, and contains 643 sittings. There are two subscription schools and several adventure schools.

The Town of Stromness is a seaport and a burgh of barony. It stands on the sloping skirts of high ground, along the west side of a beautiful bay, 14 miles west by south of Kirkwall, 23 north-west of Duncansby-head, and 29 north-north-east of Thurso. It is nearly a mile long, and very irregularly built. The principal street runs in a zigzag manner from end to end of it, and is very narrow in some places, but tolerably macadamised. Many of the houses between this street and the beach stand within high-water mark, and have tiny bulwarks, quays, or jetties for the unloading of boats, and for facility of fishing. The bay on which the town stands is a natural harbour, safer and more commodious than the great majority of the harbours of Britain. It extends upwards of a mile from south to north, and is entered by a passage ¼ of a mile wide, but expands in the interior to a width of half-a-mile; and it has a firm clay bottom, and sufficient depth of water for vessels of 1,000 tons burden, and is sheltered from the violence of every wind. The pier has 18 feet of water in spring tides. A substantial patent slip admits a vessel of 500 tons burden. Many vessels bound for the Arctic seas call here for shelter, provisions, or men; and the total number of vessels of every kind entering the harbour averages about 320 in the year, with an aggregate burden of about 45,000 tons. A considerable number of vessels belong to the place; and many boats are employed in the local fisheries. Some work is done in boat and ship-building. A market is held on the last Wednesday of every month; and a fair of several days commences on the first Tuesday of September. The town has two large inns. It has also branch-offices of the Commercial bank and the National bank. There are likewise a public library and some other institutions. Public communications are maintained with Kirkwall and across the Pentland frith.

At the beginning of last century, Stromness comprised only half-a-dozen slated houses and a few

scattered huts, and had little other trade than the exporting of fish in two small vessels of jointly 60 tons. But it suddenly acquired importance from being made the depôt of the vessels from America bringing rice to Britain; and a demand being made upon it by Kirkwall to pay to that burgh a heavy local cess, it submitted to the demand from 1719 till 1743, but then made resistance, went into litigation, and finally obtained from the House of Lords a decision which rendered all the villages in Scotland independent of the royal burghs. In 1817, it was constituted a burgh of barony by royal charter; and now it is governed by two bailies and nine councillors. Gow, or Smith, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's tale of the Pirate, belonged to Stromness. The "Torquil, the nursling of the northern seas," who is the hero of Lord Byron's "Island," also had intimate connexion with the town: he was a George Stewart, the son of Stewart of Masseter; and, though a midshipman with Bligh at the date of the notorious mutiny, is exculpated, in 'the Family Library,' from having taken any part in that nefarious transaction. The view of Stromness from a point two miles distant on the road to Kirkwall, is regarded as the most varied and magnificent in Orkney; and the view near the same place of the long bridge of Waith, across the strait between the sea and the Loch of Stenness, is interesting and curious. Population of the town in 1831, 2,182; in 1851, 2,055. Houses, 379.

STRON. See KIRKINTILLOCH.

STRONCLACHAN. See GLENDOCHART.

STRONE, a post-office village and watering-place in the parish of Kilmun, Argyleshire. It is situated on the north side of Holy-loch, and extends from Strone-point at the entrance of Loch-Long, to the vicinity of the village of Kilmun. It is of modern erection, consists chiefly of a line of villas and ornate cottages along the shore, commands superb views of the scenery of the Holy-loch and the frith of Clyde, and vies, in general attraction, with the best and newest of the sea-bathing resorts of the Glasgow citizens. It has a good inn and a pier; and steamers touch at it several times a-day in communication with Dunoon and Glasgow.

STRONE-HILL. See LUSS.

STRONE-POINT. See STRONE.

STRONFERNAN. See SRONFERNAN.

STRONFREGGAN-BURN, a brook in the parish of Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire.

STRONSAY, an island, containing a post-office station of its own name, in Orkney. It lies 2½ miles south of Spurness in Sanday, 2½ east of Veness in Eday, 4¾ north-east of Foot in Shapinshay, and 6½ north-north-east of Moul-head in Pomona. It is so indented by bays as to consist of there large connected peninsulas, two of which are subdivided into smaller peninsulas; and it is winged at brief distances by 6 or 7 pasture-islets. Its length from north-west to south-east is 7¼ miles; its greatest breadth is 6¼ miles; and its area is about 13 square miles. No part of it is more than a mile from the sea. The surface is of moderate elevation. A ridge, considerably higher than the rest, extends almost completely through it from north to south. Nearly the whole island, excepting about a square mile of moss, is capable of cultivation; but at present only about one-third of it is in tillage, and about one-third is green pasture. The predominant soil is variously clay, loam, sand, and gravel. The underlying rocks are grey slate and sandstone. Lead ore occurs, but not in sufficient quantity to be mined. Three mineral springs on the east coast, all contiguous to one another, had, at one time, a high medicinal repute. Most of the bays have sandy beaches and low sunk rocks, and are unsafe for shipping; but Linga-sound on the west and Papa-sound on the north-east are good roadsteads. There are eight principal headlands; and two of them, Torness and Odness, seem to have derived their names from the ancient Scandinavian worship of Thor and Woden. The principal antiquities are some tumuli, some Picts' houses, and a building at Lambness with thick circular walls. There are five principal landowners. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1831 at £11,126. Population in 1841, 1,234; in 1851, 1,176. Houses, 227.

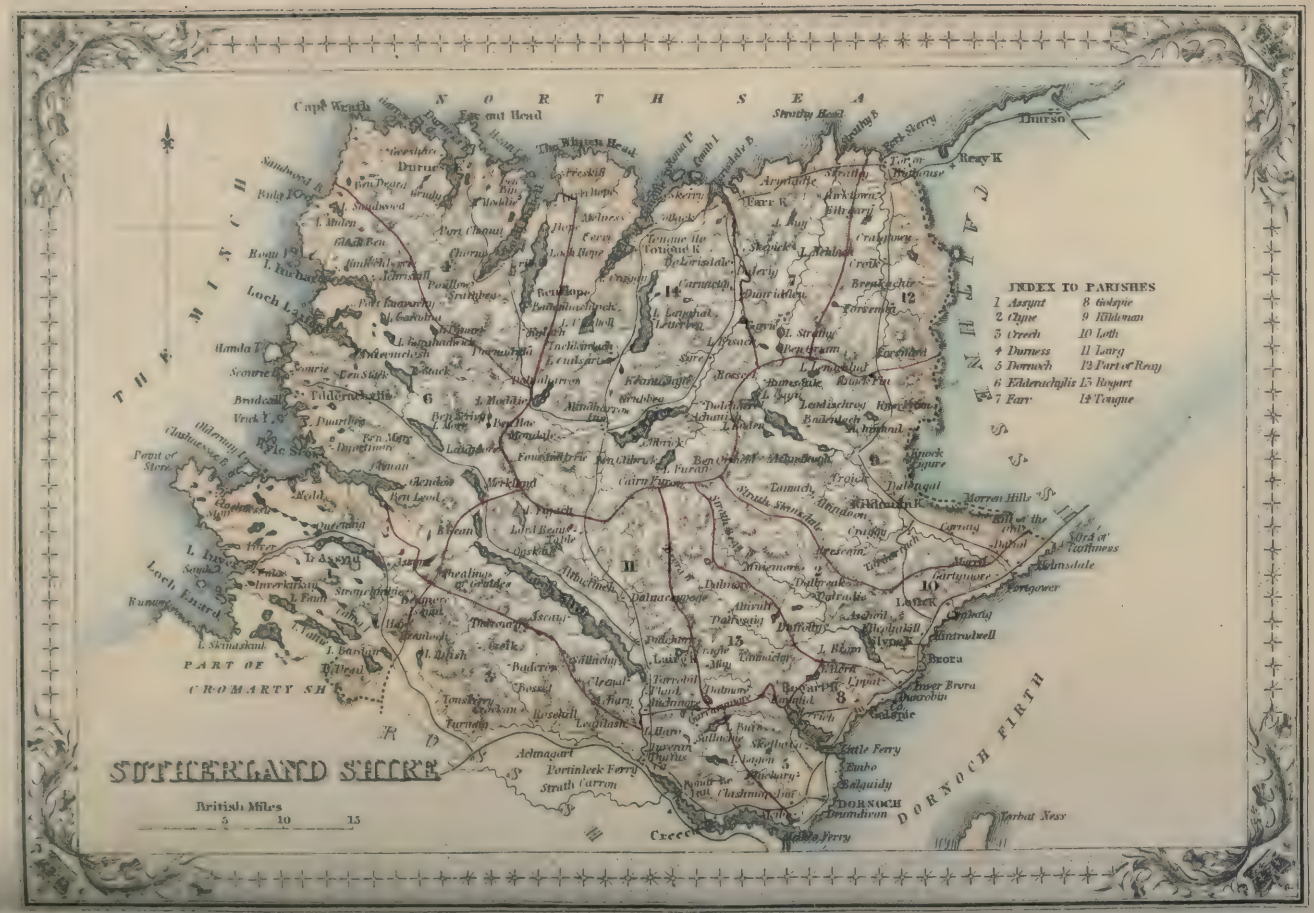
STRONSAY AND EDAY, an united parish in the North Isles of Orkney. Stronsay parish lies to the south-east of Eday, and comprehends the islands of Stronsay, Papa-Stronsay, and Holm of Midgarth, and four pastoral islets of the kind called holms. Eday parish has been separately noticed. The length of the united parish is 17 miles; its greatest breadth is about 8 miles; and its area, exclusive of intersecting seas, is about 26 square miles. Population in 1831, 1,827; in 1851, 2,227. Houses, 417. Assessed property in 1813, £664.

This parish is in the presbytery of North Isles, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £210; glebe, £14 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £20 16s. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 3d.; with about £5 fees. There are two parish churches, that of Stronsay, built in 1821, and containing 500 sittings,—that of Eday, built in 1815, and containing 300 sittings. A missionary on the royal bounty officiates regularly in Eday. There are two United Presbyterian churches; the one in Stronsay, with 391 sittings,—the other in Eday, with 308 sittings. There is a Methodist chapel in Stronsay, with 418 sittings. There are a Society school in Stronsay, and an Assembly school in Eday. The present parish of Stronsay and Eday comprehends five ancient parishes; Eday and Papa-Stronsay, each consisting chiefly of its cognominal island; and St. Peter's, St. Nicholas, and Lady, consisting respectively of the northern, the southern, and the western sections of Stronsay. Additional to the kirks of these parishes, there were anciently so many as ten chapels; four in Stronsay, one of which was called St. Margaret's kirk; two in Papa-Stronsay, dedicated respectively to St. Nicholas and St. Bride; one in Eday; and one in each of the pasture-isles of Linga, Meikle Linga, and Auskerry. The ruins of the majority of these chapels still exist.

STRONSHIRA. See INVERARY.

STRONTIAN, a quoad sacra parish, and a post-office village, in the north of Argyleshire. The quoad sacra parish lies around Loch-Sunart, in the peninsula between Loch-Linnhe and Loch-Shiel, and comprehends parts of the quoad civilia parishes of Ardnamurchan and Morven. It was constituted by the General Assembly in 1833, and reconstituted by the Court of Teinds since the disruption. Its length is 25 miles; and its greatest breadth is 10 miles. It is in the presbytery of Mull, and synod of Argyle. Its parish church is a parliamentary one, built in 1827, containing nearly 500 sittings, and under the patronage of the Crown. There is also a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £70 16s. 8d.

The VILLAGE of STRONTIAN stands at the foot of a deep valley, on the north side of Loch-Sunart, 1¼ mile from the head of that loch, 21 miles east-north-east of Tobermory, and 24 south-west of Fort-William. In its vicinity stands Strontian-house the seat of Sir James M. Riddell, Bart. The village was at one time a filthy clachan; but in 1828, under the direction of Sir James Riddell and his lady, it underwent a total revolution; and it now


SUTHERLAND SHIRE
N O R T H S E A
THE MINCH
CROMARTY FIRTH
DORNOCH FIRTH
Cape Wrath
Durness
Loch Laxford
Loch Eriboll
Tongue
Thurso
Reay K
Dornoch
Golspie
Brora
Helmsdale
Lairg
Rogart
Creich
Tarbat Ness
INDEX TO PARISHES
1 Assynt
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12 Part of Reay
13 Rogart
14 Tongue
British Miles
5 10 15

consists partly of neat new slated cottages, and partly of renovated old huts. A chief means of its support are lead mines, situated two or three miles north of it, up the valley. These have been of vacillating value, never very profitable, and at times entirely neglected. Yet, whenever they barely paid expenses, they have been of much practical consequence in yielding work and wages to a people whose means of subsistence are few and scanty; and they have, at the same time, occasioned much improvement of small lots of land which, but for them, would have remained in pasture. The mineralogy of the mines is interesting and celebrated; it embraces a great variety of the most rare calcareous spars, with splendid specimens of the staurolite; and it revealed, for the first time to naturalists, the carbonate of Strontian, or rather the peculiar elementary earth itself to which the locality has given name. Strontites, or carbonate of Strontian, was discovered here in 1790.

STROWAN. See Blair Athole and Monivaird.

STRUAN, a post-office station, subordinate to Broadford, in the island of Skye.

STRUY, a post-office station, subordinate to Beauly, and 12 miles distant from that town, on the north border of Inverness-shire.

STUARTFIELD. See Stewartfield.

STUARTOWN. See Campbelton, Inverness-shire.

STUIC-A-CHROIN, a mountain in the parish of Callander, Perthshire.

STYWICK-BAY. See Lady.

SUDDY. See Knockbain.

SUIDHE-CHATAIN. See Kingarth.

SUIE. See Killin.

SUILBHEIN. See Assynt.

SUIR. See Monteith (Port of).

SULEM. See Northmaven and Delting.

SULISKER, an uninhabited rocky isle, 4 leagues east of North Rona, and 13 leagues north-west of the Butt of Lewis, in the Outer Hebrides.

SUMBURGH, a lofty headland and a whirling sea, at the southern extremity of Shetland. The headland is noticed in our article on Dunrossness. The sea is called the Roost,—a Scandinavian term for a strong collision of tidal currents. At Sumburgh-head, the rapid tides from the opposite sides of Shetland meet; and even during a calm, and as seen from the headland, produce a tumbling current, careering away toward Fair Isle, at first about 2 or 3 miles broad, and afterwards gradually narrowing to a point.

SUMMERDALE. See Orkney.

SUMMERHILL, a post-office station subordinate to Aberdeen, and 10 miles distant from that town, in Aberdeenshire.

SUMMER-ISLANDS, a group of islets at the entrance of Loch-Broom, on the west coast of the counties of Ross and Cromarty. They amount to about 30; yet only one, Tanera-More, is inhabited, and only 9 or 10 are of sufficient size to be occupied as pastures. They lie at from ¼ of a mile to 7½ miles distance from the coast; and extend a little upwards of 7 miles from north to south. Tanera-More is about 2 miles long, and 1 broad; and has an irregular rocky surface, rising to the height of 400 or 500 feet above sea-level. The other islets are all similarly rocky, but of much less elevation. The whole group are bare; and except where their bluff coasts are worked into caverns and points by the incessant action of the sea, they possess not one feature of picturesqueness or beauty. "Why they are called the Summer-Islands," says Dr. Macculloch, "I know not; as they have a most wintry aspect, as much from their barrenness and rocky outlines, as from the ugly red colour and the forms of their cliffs." Excepting Carnisker, which is composed of gneiss, they all consist of old red sandstone, whose finer strata irregularly alternate with gravelly and conglomerate beds. The larger isles afford excellent winter-pasturage.

SUMMERLEE, a village and seat of iron-works, in the Coatbridge district of the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. Here are six blast furnaces for pig-iron. The place is grouped in all respects practically with the town of Coatbridge. Population, 625.

SUNADALE. See Saddel and Skipness.

SUNART, a district in the extreme north of Argyleshire. Its length is 12 miles, and its breadth 6. It is bounded on the north by Loch-Shiel; on the east by Ardgour; on the south by Loch-Sunart; and on the west by Ardnamurchan. See Ardnamurchan, and Sunart (Loch).

SUNART (Loch), a projection of the sea, from the northern entrance of the sound of Mull, eastward to within 5 miles of near the upper end of Loch-Linnhe, in the north of Argyleshire. It separates Ardnamurchan and Sunart on the north from Mull and Morven on the south. Its west end is for 7 miles identical with the sound of Mull; and is described in our article Mull (Sound of). Its length inward from the line of identity with the sound is 7 miles; and its breadth, for 5 miles, is generally upwards of 2 miles, but afterwards varies between 3 and 11 furlongs. It contains a number of islets, the chief of which are Oransay, 1¾ mile long,—Carnich, nearly 1½ mile long,—and Riska, Dungallan, Garve, and More, all of inconsiderable size. Glen-Tarbert—a rough pastoral valley—extends from its head to Loch-Linnhe, and brings down to it a parliamentary road from Coranferry, whence the communication is continued to Fort-William. Loch-Sunart, though little visited, possesses considerable scenic beauty.

SUNDERLAND. See Kilchoman and Selkirk.

SUNDRUM. See Coylton and Coyl (The).

SUNLAWS. See Roxburgh.

SUNNYSIDE. See Liberton, Lanark, and Montrose.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, a county in the extreme north-east of the continent of Scotland. It is bounded on the north by the North sea; on the east by Caithness-shire; on the south-east by the Moray frith; on the south-south-west by the counties of Ross and Cromarty; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. Its boundaries on three of its five sides are thus strictly natural; and that on its east side is a mountain range, often lofty, and everywhere forming a watershed. The county lies within 57° 53′ and 58° 33′ north latitude, and between 3° 40′ and 5° 13′ longitude west of London. Its sides, measured in straight lines, give a circumference of 215 miles; the north side extending 50 miles, the east side 37½, the south-east side 32½, the south-south-west side 52½, and the west side 42½. Its area, however, is only 1,886 square miles, or 1,207,188 acres.

Excepting some bits of alluvial land on the banks of the principal streams, and a very narrow and interrupted belt of low ground along the coast, the whole county is boldly upland, lying upon a basis of probably 1,500 feet of mean altitude above sea-level. The mountains along the east are a lofty well-defined chain, those along the south-east rise, in every place, within a distance of not more than 2 miles from the sea; and both sets stretch away, in innumerable ranges and masses, quite to the German ocean. A sort of central chain commences at

Ben-Griam-More and Ben-Griam-Beg, about 14 miles from the north-eastern extremity, and extends south-westward to Suilbhein, very nearly at the south-west extremity; and this chain divides the county into almost equal parts,—forms everywhere a watershed between the streams which flow to the north and west, and those which flow to the south-east,—and lifts up numerous summits of from 2,500 to nearly 3,300 feet in altitude, and of singularly varied contour. The ranges and masses which agglomerate with this, or which wander away in compact or straggling detachments over the rest of the area, are very irregular and dissimilar. Some are solitary, sharp-featured, abrupt, soaring heights with picturesque or curious outlines; more are broad-based lumpish masses, possessing very little character; some are so fused into one another as to form wide stretches of alpine table-land, covered with heath and moss, and unrelieved by a single feature of picture or variety; and most, though at different and sometimes wide intervals, are cloven through their centre, or separated from their fellows, by rugged glens, by bold passes, or by beautiful and romantic valleys. The western district, comprising Assynt, Edderachillis, and part of Durness, is one of the most remarkable in the kingdom for constant inequality and ruggedness of upland surface, and for a profuse rapid interlacing of rocky heights and fresh-water lakes. The northern district, comprehending part of Durness, all Tongue and Farr, and the Sutherland part of Reay, possesses to some extent a similar character to the former, but goes off in the interior into broad, smooth, moorish upland expanses, and is relieved along the coast by an open tract of arable land in Durness, by the exquisitely scenic semicircular vale of Tongue, and by the long fine valleys of Strathnaver and Strath-Halladale. The south-eastern district, while exhibiting more or less of the various features which we have ascribed aggregately to the county, possesses a large extent of rich pasture-ground, and, in a general view, is cut into five somewhat parallel elongated sections of high hills by the long and pleasant glens of Helmsdale, Brora, Shin, and Oikel. The south-east sea-board, over a breadth of from ¼ of a mile or less to 2 miles, is a rich tract of low ground, luxuriant, beautiful, and embellished. The chief mountains of upwards of 2,000 feet in altitude, are Ben-More-Assynt, Ben-Clybric, Ben-Hope, Fionaven, Ben-Hie, Ben-Spiunnue, Ben-Laoghal, and Ben-Armin.

The principal bays and sea-lochs on the western coast, enumerating them northward, are Loch-Inver, Loch-Row, Glashnessie-bay, Loch-Assynt with its offshoots, Loch-Nedd, Loch-Ardvare, Kyle-Scow, Loch-in-Oban, Edderachillis-bay, Scourie-bay, Loch-Laxford, Loch-Dougel, Loch-Inchard, and Sandwood-bay. The principal on the north coast, reckoning eastward, are the Kyle of Durness or Grady, Loch-Eriboll, the Kyle of Tongue, the bay of Torrisdale, Farr-bay, Armadale-bay, the bay of Strathy, and Port-Skerry. The only noticeable indentations on the south-east coast are a small creek at Helmsdale, and the large inlets of Loch-Fleet and the Dornoch frith. The coast along both the west and the north presents headlands and numerous cliffs of the boldest character, often picturesquely grand, and sometimes highly impressive and even terrific. Ru-Store is the chief headland on the west; Cape-Wrath forms the north-west point of the county; and Far-Out-head, Whitten-head, and Strathy-head, are the chief promontories on the north. The south-east coast, except at the boundary with Caithness, where the stupendous Ord falls precipitously down from mountain-altitude to the sea, is all flat, with a prevailing sandy shore, and, in general, departs from the straight line only in brief and gentle curvatures. The sea-girt islands belonging to the county lie all within the sea-lochs, or along the western and northern coasts, nowhere at a distance of more than 2 miles; and, though very numerous, and in some instances inhabited, they are all so small as aggregately to possess a very inconsiderable area. Handa, which is the largest, is also the most remarkable. This island, though composed chiefly of old red sandstone, presents the appearance, at a little distance, of columnary basaltic cliffs, whose columns are disposed in horizontal lines parallel with water-level, and possessing all the regularity of artificial formation.

The streams of Sutherlandshire are very numerous; but as they are all indigenous, and, excepting those on the southern boundary, receive no other affluents than such as rise and flow like themselves in the interior, they possess, in dry weather, but a small body of water. Only the Oikel and the Fleet, and these but for short distances, are navigable; but all the larger ones are valuable for their salmon-fishings. Those which flow westward to the Atlantic have short courses through wildly broken districts, along shelving and disrupted beds, and are remarkable chiefly for their turbulence, impetuosity, and display of cataract and cascade. The principal are the Kirkaig on the boundary; the Inver in Assynt; and the Laxford and Inchard in Edderachillis. The streams which run northward to the North sea are more various in character; and in the instances which we shall name, they perform runs of from 12 to 30 miles,—the Dionard or Grady and the More or Hope in Edderachillis and Durness,—the Borgie or Torrisdale, between Tongue and Farr,—the Naver and the Strathy in Farr,—and the Halladale in Reay. The streams in the south-east flowing to the Moray frith, drain very nearly one-half of the county; and, in several instances, are comparatively large and long, and not a little beautiful. The chief are the Helmsdale, with its affluent the Ellie; the Brora, with its grand tributary formed of the united streams of Skinsdale and Strathbeg; the Fleet, opening into the cognominal sea-loch; and the Oikel, swelled by the rival river Shin, and by the large affluent, the Cassley. The lakes of Sutherlandshire are very numerous; several are large; many are romantic, picturesque, beautiful, or otherwise scenic; most are well-stored with trout; and a few are curious either from position or from traditional association. Those of the first class as to size are Lochs Shin, Hope, Laoghal, Assynt, More, and Naver; those of second class size, or of length from 2 to 4 miles, are Lochs Vattie Faun, Cama, Merkland, Stack, Maddie, Ullaball, Na-Cayn, Baden, Furan, and Brora. A chain of these lakes, consisting of Shin, Merkland, More, and Stack, together with a smaller lake called Griam, almost continuous with Shin, extends north-westward from a point within 10 miles of the navigation of the Dornoch frith, to a point within 3 miles of the head of Loch-Laxford; and as it leaves intervals of land, none of which measures more than 2 miles, and at the same time sends off a large connecting stream with the navigation of the Dornoch frith, it forms a deep water-line between the eastern and the western seas quite similar in character to that which occupies the Glenmore-nan-Albin, and forms the natural and chief part of the Caledonian canal. Assynt alone contains about 200 lakes of noticeable size, besides numerous ponds and tarns; and most of the other districts of the county abound more with them than almost any other part of continental Scotland. The most

scenic of all the lakes are Assynt, Brora, Hope, Shin, Maddie, and some small ones in the district of Assynt. A remarkable subterranean lake occurs in the great and wondrous cave of Smoo in Durness. Springs of pure water occur plentifully in every district; and a very copious perennial one bursts from the mountain Glasbhein, on the north flank of Loch-Assynt, at a height of 500 feet above the lake's level.

The climate of the low grounds of Sutherlandshire almost bears comparison, in some respects, with that of Haddingtonshire. The spring may be a fortnight later in commencing, and the autumn may terminate a fortnight earlier; but the summer is quite as warm, if not warmer, and the winter is not colder. The south-east coast, not only along the sea, but up the Dornoch frith and the Oikel, is so well-sheltered by the frontier Highland hills from northerly and westerly storms, and so amply protected by the stupendous umbrella of the whole uplands from the moistures of the North sea and the Atlantic, that the inhabitants complain, during the summer-months, of having too little rather than too much rain, and see their crops growing up with such little atmospheric disturbance as often to attain an insufficient height of stalk for the free operation of the sickle. The interior of the county, and the western and northern coasts, are exposed to frequent rains and storms from the ocean, and have a raw coldness proportionate to their humidity. The prevailing winds blow from the north-west and west, and bring rain to the districts which they first sweep, but dry weather to the great seat of the population, the south-east sea-board. Winds from the Moray frith, as they blow in the opposite direction, make a reverse distribution of humidity and drought.

Granite is a comparatively scarce rock in Sutherlandshire; and occurs rather in dikes and veins than in independent masses. Its presence occasionally, as at Cape-Wrath, is part of a singular lapideous compound, in which a schistose or stratified rock, akin to gneiss, is intersected in all directions with granite veins of probably different ages. Syenite, though more frequent and less subordinate, is not plentiful. Hornblende rock and hornblende schist occur in the west. Gneiss is greatly the prevailing rock throughout the uplands; and, in general, it forms the great chains of round-backed and broad-based mountains, yet shoots out on the north-west coast into bold and precipitous headlands. Micaceous schist is extensively developed in Tongue and Durness. Primary granular limestone abounds in Assynt and Durness, and exists in considerable quantities in many parts of the west. The marbles here formed by this rock display a considerable variety of colour, streak, and cloud; yet have not obtained much reputation among marble-cutters. Quartz rock, occasionally veined with granite and porphyry, forms detached mountains in the west. Primary or old red sandstone extends in a wildly rugged band along the west coast to near Cape-Wrath, forming stupendous mural-faced heights, or hugely-volumed broken mountains; and, after being cut off for a brief space by gneiss, it immediately reappears on the north coast, shoots ruggedly up at several points along the broken line of that coast, and, after becoming united at Port-Skerry to a coarse conglomerate, passes on the confines of Caithness into continuous fields of stratified sandstone. This rock also constitutes some of the loftiest mountains in the interior, and imparts to them a sharpness, ruggedness, and boldness of contour, which contrast picturesquely with the prevailing gneiss heights in their vicinity. A series of oolitic and lias deposits commences immediately south of the Ord of Caithness, and extends along the south-east sea-board; it occupies a tract of about 20 miles in length, and 3 miles in extreme breadth, cut into three sections by advances of the mountain-chains; and, both as to its own contents and as to its relations to the plutonic rocks, it has drawn great attention from some of the most eminent geologists.

The soils of Sutherlandshire are less various than those of most territories of its size in Scotland. Loam, as a primitive earth, or in any other sense than as a vegetable mould, occurs only on the farms of Dunrobin, Skelbo, and Skibo. A deep bluish clay carpets part of the vale of Loth; clay of various complexions and depths occurs in small patches in several low-lying farms; and clay, covered to the depth of a foot with dry, barren sand, occurs in many parts of Strathfleet. A purely alluvial soil carpets some low grounds upon the margin of streams; and, in general, is light and sandy. A reddish gravel, a light hazelly vegetable mould, a shallow, gritty sand, an ochre-coloured unproductive clay, a diluvium of gneiss mixed with peat, and a moorish or sandy peat earth, all differing less from one another than these designations might seem to imply, and reducible in classification to sandy and light hazel loamy soils, variously cover the low grounds of the interior straths and glens. Sand, with or without a mixture of small pebbles, and worked by culture and manuring into a dark-coloured vegetable mould, is the prevailing soil on the thickly-peopled south-eastern sea-board. Moss or peat, from 18 inches to 10 feet deep, all covered with heath, and lying at too great a height upon the levels and hollows of the mountains to admit of much or any georgical improvement, covers no less than about 371,200 acres. A very large proportion of the vast mountain district may be regarded as an irretrievable Highland wilderness.

We have stated, in our article on the Highlands, at how late a date agricultural improvements were commenced in Sutherlandshire, how energetically they were carried on, and how speedily they were brought to a noble maturity. The county's total want of roads, the excessive ruggedness of its surface, its frequent intersection by friths and rivers, its encompassment by strong natural boundaries, and its position in the far north away from every point of landward access, rendered it more secluded than any other Highland county, less accessible to exterior influence, more repulsive of improvements, more retentive of old usages, and an eminently strong fastness of that feudal power which everywhere lingered long in the Highlands, and was everywhere difficult to be subdued. The Earls of Sutherland and Caithness, though fiercely and often engaged in their own particular feuds, seldom and slightly, during the early periods of Scoto-Saxon history, took part in the kingdom's concerns, or seemed to be affected by its excitements and changes. The abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, the diffusion of the English language, the introduction of manufactures, the encouragement of fisheries, the dissemination of enlightened views on sheep and field husbandry, the drafting of population as emigrants to foreign countries, the opening up of territory by roads, the introduction of carts and improved implements of culture, and the diffusion of general knowledge and sound principles of social order, which had effected complete ameliorations in some parts of the other Highland territories, and were in the course of effecting them in the rest, continued, for some years after the commencement of the present century, to be quite or nearly as far from affecting Sutherlandshire as in a comparatively remote

age. When the Earls of Sutherland no longer required to levy troops for prosecuting feudal contests, they raised for the service of Government one of those corps which have been aptly designated family regiments; and being far from the seat of royal or ministerial influence, and all but totally inaccessible by its instruments, they continued, from the very necessity of their position, to be the feudal or at least the patriarchal chiefs of their people. A superabundant population continued, in consequence, to be maintained and fostered; the cessation of feuds, and the reign of peace and social security, greatly quickened the ratio at which the native population increased; and the enlargement of farms and conversion of arable grounds into sheep walk, in the Highland counties on the south, drove hither as refugees not a small extraneous population, who were averse to emigrate, and possessed less than the mean proportion of industrious habits which characterized their countrymen. The county therefore could not fail to be very rapidly and greatly over-peopled. Exactly those evils which had for centuries half-barbarized the Highlands, thus became violent in Sutherlandshire at the very time when they were elsewhere becoming tamed. A hardy but indolent race swarmed up the straths and over the mountain-sides; they scourged almost every spot of earth which could be made to yield a miserable crop of oats for the support of life, or a stinted crop of bere for the distillation of whisky; they lounged lazily on the heath or around their stills, leaving to their wives and daughters most of the heavy work of both house and field, and, except in building a hut, in breaking ground for the reception of seed, in cutting turf for fuel, and in doubtfully pursuing the moorland game, they were mere incumbrances to their country. Nothing could prevent misery from speedily making the acquaintance of such a people. Even the cultivation of the potato, by the very facility with which it supplied their rude wants, only mocked and deluded them for a time, with the result of soon drawing upon them the same kind of disasters which have so recently overwhelmed the small farmers of Ireland.

The proprietors of the soil could not look upon such a state of things with indifference. The noble family of Sutherland and Stafford, whose estate here contains about seven-eighths of the total population of the county, necessarily regarded it with intense interest. They first, for several years, afforded munificent relief to starving thousands; and then they felt that, till a radical change should be effected in the ruinous social system on their lands, they were only soothing misery with stimulants which would eventually increase it; and they boldly conceived, and energetically carried into execution, the plan which we have noticed in our article on the Highlands. Yet they drove to foreign countries and to the Lowlands probably no larger a proportion of the population than most other Highland improvers, and certainly a much smaller proportion than some; and they offered every facility and encouragement to the crowds who were expelled from the interior straths and the mountain sides, to settle comfortably on the coasts, and, at the same time, expended princely sums on the construction of roads, the building of neat houses, the georgical improvement of the warm low lands upon the sea-shores, and various other means of ameliorating the condition of both the country and the people. The suddenness of the change, the disregard of private feeling with which it was accomplished, and the all but entire depopulation of many a fine glen, were perhaps the only circumstances which might have profitably been softened. The general results were eminently beneficial. Temporary suffering to many of the removed tenants, indeed, was unavoidable, and may, in some cases, have been great; but the permanent good to at least all the industriously disposed, and to the community as a whole, is undoubted. Nor, in spite of great temporary misapprehension and clamour, can it now be questioned that the motives which propelled the sweeping change were magnanimous. The general agent of the Sutherland estate declared in the House of Commons, on a particular occasion in 1845, that, from 1811 to 1833, the period during which the change had been effected, "not one sixpence of rent had been received from the Sutherland estate, but, on the contrary, there had been sent there, for the benefit and improvement of the people, a sum exceeding sixty thousand pounds."

The system of agriculture now practised by tenants of arable farms, in any part of the county, is not excelled by that of the most favoured parts of Scotland; and at an early stage of the georgical innovations, results were so rich and so indicative of skill, that lessons were carried from them for adoption in England. But subsequent improvement probably has not kept pace with the rapid contemporaneous advance in the adjoining counties. And the very nature of the change which passed over the Sutherland estate necessarily confined the improvement, in a main degree, to the tracts upon the seaboard, or at best to the good arable lands only a short way inland, and left all the upland country, with the greater portion of its intersecting straths and glens, in nearly the same condition as before, simply arranging it into large pastoral farms, chiefly for the sustenance of great flocks of Cheviot sheep. It is understood, however, that, on the expiry of current leases, modifications are likely to be introduced, by bringing more land into cultivation, and subdividing sheep-farms. According to the statistics of agriculture obtained in 1855 for the Board of Trade, by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the number of occupiers of land paying a yearly rent of £20 and upwards was 141, and the aggregate number of imperial acres cultivated by them was 10,597½. The distribution of their lands, with reference to crops, was 258 acres under wheat, 1,051¾ under barley, 2,461 under oats, 16½ under rye, 97¼ under bere, ¾ under beans, 13½ under pease, 71 under vetches, 1,833¾ under turnips, 371¼ under potatoes, 3¾ under carrots, 2 under cabbage, 1 under flax, 3½ under turnip-seed, 43 in bare fallow, and 4,446¼ under grass and hay in the course of the rotation of the farm. The live stock belonging to them comprised 565 farm-horses above 3 years of age, 128 farm-horses under 3 years of age, 221 other horses, 1,138 milch cows, 655 calves, 1,849 other bovine cattle, 91,443 sheep of all ages for breeding, 61,275 sheep of all ages for feeding, 47,835 lambs, and 550 swine. In the year 1854 the number of occupiers of land paying a yearly rent of less than £20 was 2,657; the aggregate number of imperial acres of arable land held by them was 11,161; and the aggregate of their live stock comprised 2,008 horses, 8,842 bovine cattle, 13,956 sheep, and 836 swine. The extent of woods in the county, according to statistical returns in 1854, is 16,653 acres.

The cotton manufacture was at one time introduced to the south-east border of Sutherlandshire but it failed. The spinning of linen yarn, out of flax imported from the Baltic, was for some time carried on in the county to the value of about £3,000 a year; but this trade was destroyed by Buonaparte's continental system. The manufacture of woollen stuffs was at one time of such extent as to supply most local demands, and to send a surplus into

Caithness. The making of kelp also was largely carried on. But all manufacture, except in a very restricted sense, may be regarded as now extinct. The commerce of the county consists principally in the exchange of sheep, wool, black cattle, and fish, for woven fabrics and colonial produce. The salmon fisheries at the mouths of most of the rivers are of considerable value; the lobster fisheries of the west have had some repute; the cod and ling fisheries of the north are important; and the herring fisheries of Helmsdale are extensive and prosperous. The roads of the county, not only on the coasts, but even through the wild upland interior, are well ramified and excellently formed.

The only town in Sutherlandshire is the royal burgh of Dornoch, and even this, in point of size, is only a village. The other villages and the principal hamlets are Bonar-Bridge, Golspie, Backies, Brora, Port-Gower, Helmsdale, Inver, Clashnessie, Scourie, Keanlochbervie, Tongue, Skianid, Torrisdale, Kirkiboll, Strathie, Port-Skerry, Melvich, and Lairg. The principal mansions are Dunrobin-castle and Tongue-house, the Duke of Sutherland; Achany and Rosehall, Sir James Matheson, Bart.; Criech, Boyce Mackenzie, Esq.; Skibo, George Dempster, Esq.; Embo, Home Gordon, Esq.; Erriboll, Alexander Clark, Esq.; Dornoch, W. S. Fraser, Esq.; Inverbrora, Charles Hood, Esq.; Rhives, George Gunn, Esq.; Culgower, Sidney Hadwin, Esq.; Kirtomy, George Loch, Esq.; and Scourie, Evander M'Iver, Esq. The chief antiquities are Cole's-castle in Clyne; Dun-Dornadil or Dornadilla's-tower in Durness; vestiges of dunes or Picts' houses; and some large cairns and assemblages of tumuli.

The total number of proprietors in Sutherlandshire on the new valuation rolls is 272; and the number qualified to be commissioners of supply is 7. The valued rent in 1674 was £26,093 Scots; The annual value of real property as assessed in 1849, £39,470; the real rental, as ascertained under the new valuation act in 1857, £48,150. The county sends one member to parliament; and its constituency in 1856 was 264. The sheriff ordinary court and the sheriff small debt court are held at Dornoch on every Tuesday and Friday during session. Quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. Sheriff small debt courts are held thrice a-year, in April, July, and September, at Helmsdale, Melvich, Tongue, and Scourie. The number of committals for crime within the county in the years 1836–1855, averaged yearly from 7 to 13. The total number of persons confined within the year ending 30th June 1855, in the jail at Dornoch, was 29; and the average duration of the confinement of each was 50 days. All the parishes of the county are assessed for the poor. The number of registered poor in the year 1853–4 was 1,081; in 1854–5, 1,086. The number of casual poor in 1853–4 was 91; in 1854–5, 89. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1853–4 was £3,095; in 1854–5, £3,329. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1853 was £60; in 1854–5, £86. Population of the county in 1801, 23,117; in 1811, 23,629; in 1821, 23,840; in 1831, 25,518; in 1841, 24,782; in 1851, 25,793. Males in 1851, 11,917; females, 13,876. Inhabited houses in 1851, 4,943; uninhabited, 52; building, 27.

Sutherlandshire, in its ecclesiastical relations, all lies within the synod of Sutherland and Caithness; and comprehends 9 quoad civilia parishes and 1 quoad sacra parish, constituting the presbytery of Dornoch,—4 quoad civilia parishes and 2 quoad sacra parishes, constituting the presbytery of Tongue,—and about one-half of a quoad civilia parish belonging to the presbytery of Caithness. According to the census returns of 1851, the places of worship then in Sutherlandshire were 16 belonging to the Established church, and 21 belonging to the Free church; the number of sittings in 9 of the Establishment places of worship was 3,696,—in 13 of the Free church places of worship, 7,920; and the maximum attendance at 6 of the Establishment places of worship was 255,—at 18 of the Free church places of worship, 6,723. There were in 1851, in Sutherlandshire, 73 public day schools, attended by 2,347 males and 1,809 females,—5 private day schools, attended by 27 males and 42 females,—2 evening schools for adults, attended by 29 males and 2 females,—and 26 Sabbath schools, attended by 684 males and 677 females.

The earldom of Sutherland has for ages been the premier earldom of Scotland. Hugh Freskin, the remote founder of it, came into Scotland from Flanders, in the reign of David I., and obtained from that prince the lands of Strathbrock in Linlithgowshire. Hugh probably acted a high part in subduing the Moraymen at their insurrection in 1130; and, in guerdon of his services, he acquired from his royal master some of the richest lands in the plain of Moray. William Freskin, the former's eldest son and heir, received additional grants of land; and Hugh Freskin, William's eldest son, acquired the broad estate of Sutherland, which was forfeited by the Earl of Caithness by his rebellion in 1197. Whether this Hugh obtained, along with the estate, the title of Comes or Earl, seems a matter of dispute. His son, however, "Willielmus Dominus de Sutherlandia, filius et hæres quondam Hugonis Freskin," unquestionably died Earl of Sutherland about the year 1248; and he is usually reckoned the first Earl, and is said to have obtained the peerage from Alexander II., about 1228, for assisting to crush a powerful northern savage, of the name of Gillespie. William, the second Earl, was with the Scottish armies at Bannockburn and Brigland, and wore his title during the long period of 77 years. Kenneth, the third Earl, fell at the battle of Halidon-hill in 1333. William, the fourth Earl, married the second daughter of King Robert Bruce; and made grants to powerful persons of numerous lands which he held in the counties of Inverness and Aberdeen, to win their support of his eldest son John's claim to the succession to the Crown. John was selected by his uncle, David Bruce, or David II., as heir of the throne; but he died in England, while a hostage there for the payment of the King's ransom. William, the brother of John, and the fifth Earl, fought at the battle of Otterburn. Of the four succeeding Earls, nothing of public interest is recorded. Elizabeth, the sister-german of John, the ninth Earl, Countess of Sutherland in her own right, and the tenth person who held the earldom, married Lord Boyne, and was succeeded by her son, John, who was poisoned in 1567 at Helmsdale. The next four Earls were each the son of the preceding. John, the sixteenth Earl, figured conspicuously both as a statesman and as a soldier, and obtained leave to add to his armorial bearings, an emblem of his descent from the royal family of Bruce. Elizabeth, the infant daughter and only child of William, the eighteenth Earl, who died in 1766, succeeded in that year to the earldom; yet a sharp contest to her right was conducted, on the ground that the title could not legally descend to a female heir, and terminated in her favour by an adjudication of the House of Lords in 1771. The Countess, the nineteenth person in the line of succession, married, in 1785, George Granville Leveson Gower, Viscount

Trentham, eldest son of Earl Gower, afterwards Marquis of Stafford, by his second wife, Lady Louisa Egerton, daughter of the first Duke of Bridgewater. His lordship succeeded to his father's titles, became the second Marquis of Stafford, and, in 1833, was raised to the dignity of Duke of Sutherland. The Duchess of Sutherland, Countess in her own right, held the earldom during the long period of 72 years and 7 months, and died in January, 1839; when she was succeeded by her eldest son, George Granville, the present Duke. As Marquis of Stafford, the Duke claims descent, by his father's paternal line, from the Earls of Bath, and the youngest son of Rollo, Duke of Normandy, and, by his father's maternal line, from the Princess Mary, the second daughter of Henry VII.

SUTORS OF CROMARTY. See CROMARTY FRITH.

SUURSAY, an islet, about 2½ miles in circumference, lying in the sound of Harris, between Bernera and North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides.

SWAITES-HILL. See PETTINAIN.

SWANA. See SWINNA.

SWANA (LOCH). See EVIE and RENDAL.

SWANBISTER. See ORPHIR.

SWANSTON, a village in the parish of Colinton, Edinburghshire. It stands on the skirt of the Pentlands, 5 miles south-south-west of Edinburgh. Population, 115. Houses, 31.

SWEETHEART-ABBEY. See NEWABBEY.

SWENO'S STONE. See FORRES.

SWIN (LOCH), an inlet of the sea, on the coast of Argyleshire, opposite the island of Jura. It is 10½ miles long, and from 5 furlongs to 2 miles broad. It runs up north-north-eastward, in a line slightly divergent from that of the coast, so as to enclose a long and very slender peninsula; and it flings out several long, narrow arms, in lines nearly parallel to its own direction, so as to peninsulate various belts of hill-ground on its coasts. At its entrance lies a cluster of islets; on one of which are well-preserved remains of an ancient chapel and vaulted cell, with an elegant and curiously sculptured sarcophagus. A series of abrupt and lofty hills encompasses the loch; and they terminate in rocky and deeply indented shores, and, over much of their declivity, are opulently wooded. The scenery is striking and full of character. On the east shore, about 2 miles from the entrance, stand the fine ruins of Castle-Swin.

SWINDEN. See MOREBATTLE.

SWINEY, a village in the parish of Latheron, Caithness-shire. Population, 71.

SWINNA, an inhabited island, belonging to the parish of South Ronaldshay, in Orkney. It lies in the Pentland frith, off the entrance of Scalpa-Flow, 1¾ mile west of Barth-head in South Ronaldshay, and 3 miles south-east of Cantick-head in Walls. It is about 1¼ mile in length, and less than half-a-mile in mean breadth. In its neighbourhood are whirlpools, called the Wells of Swinna. Its name is sometimes written Swona and sometimes Swana. Population, 54. Houses, 8.

SWINNIE. See JEDBURGH.

SWINSIE (THE), a rivulet, falling into the Annock at Stewarton, in Ayrshire.

SWINTON, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the Merse district of Berwickshire. It is bounded by Fogo, Edrom, Whitsome, Ladykirk, Coldstream, and Eccles. Its length eastward is 3¾ miles; and its greatest breadth is 2¾ miles. Its surface is a series of gentle ridgy elevations, ranging from east to west, with intervening flats. The rivulet Leet runs southward through it. The new red sandstone is the prevailing rock, and has been extensively quarried. The soil, in general, is clayey, deep, and fertile. Nearly the whole surface, excepting about 25 acres of wood, is under cultivation. There are five landowners. The estimated value of raw produce in 1834 was £21,282; assessed property in 1843, £8,494 6s. 7d.; real rent in 1857, £9,064 10s. 11d. Swinton-house, in the west end of the parish, is an elegant modern edifice, the successor of a mansion of great antiquity. The family of Swinton, the proprietors of this seat and of the estate of Swinton, trace back their inheritance here to the dawn of record, and boast a number of famous names in their line of ancestry. The parish is traversed by the north road from Kelso to Berwick, and by the road from Coldstream to Dunse. The village of Swinton stands on the former of these roads, within about 6 miles of the railway stations of Dunse and Norham. It has an inn; and fairs are held at it on the third Thursday of June and on the fourth Tuesday of October. Population of the village, about 450. Population of the parish in 1831, 971; in 1851, 994. Houses, 212.

This parish is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £241 17s. 9d.; glebe, £70. Unappropriated teinds, £208 16s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £14 10s. fees, and £10 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1593, and enlarged in 1837, and contains 500 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 290; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £95 1s. 8½d. There is a non-parochial school. The present parish of Swinton comprehends the ancient parishes of Swinton and Simprin, which were united in 1761. The ancient church of Swinton was for some time a vicarage under the monks of Coldingham. In 1296, William de Swinton, the vicar and probably a brother of the lord of the manor, swore fealty at Berwick to Edward I. Simprin is separately noticed. See SIMPRIN.

SWINTON, a village in the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. Population, 184.

SWINTON-BANK. See PEEBLES.

SWIRE (RED). See RED SWIRE.

SWONA. See SWINNA.

SWORD-WELL. See DORNOCK.

SYMINGTON, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the north-west of Kyle, Ayrshire. It is bounded by Dundonald, Riccarton, Craigie, and Monkton. Its length eastward is about 4 miles; and its breadth is about 1¼ mile. Its surface exhibits a pleasing diversity of swells and slopes. Its higher grounds, including the site of the village, command a prospect of great part of Ayrshire, Arran, and the frith of Clyde. Sandstone and whinstone are quarried,—the former as building material, the latter as road metal. Limestone and coal also occur, but not under profitable conditions. The soil, in general, is of a clayey character, on a hard subsoil. Excepting about 300 acres under wood, nearly the whole parish is under cultivation. There are twelve landowners. The estimated value of raw produce in 1839 was £10,080. Assessed property in 1843, £5,621 4s. 8d. The principal residences are Williamfield, Townend, Dankeith, and Rosemount. The parish is traversed by the road from Kilmarnock to Ayr, and by the Kilmarnock and Troon railway; and has near access to the Troon and Monkton stations of the Glasgow and Ayr railway. The village of Symington stands on the Kilmarnock and Ayr road, 5 miles south-

west of Kilmarnock, and 7 south-east of Irvine. Population of the village, about 280. Population of the parish in 1831, 884; in 1851, 902. Houses, 157.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend, £261 1s. 10d.; glebe, £12. Unappropriated teinds, £539 14s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £50 fees, and some other emoluments. The parish church is an old building, enlarged and repaired in 1797, and contains 400 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 200; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £113 3s. 8d. There is a Free church school. Both this parish and the Lanarkshire Symington derived their name, originally written Symonstoun, from Symon Loccard or Lockhart, who held the lands of both under Walter the first Stewart, and was the progenitor of the Lockharts of Lee and other families of the same name. The church of the Kyle Symington was early granted to the convent of Faile, and continued to be a vicarage till the Reformation.

SYMINGTON, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the upper ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded by Covington, Libberton, Culter, Lamington, Wiston, and Carmichael. Its length north-eastward is 3 miles; and its breadth is nearly 1½ mile. The river Clyde runs along all the south-eastern, the north-eastern, and the northern boundary; and the top of Tinto, with an elevation of 2,312 feet above the level of the sea, is on the western boundary. The land is low and arable along the Clyde, and high and pastoral up the acclivities of Tinto. About 1,960 acres are arable; about 680 have never been cultivated; and about 113 are under wood. There are six landowners. The estimated value of raw produce in 1840 was £4,983. Assessed property in 1843, £2,384 11s. 8d. The principal antiquities are remains of an ancient castle, called Fatlips, on the slope of Tinto, and vestiges of an ancient circular camp on the top of an eminence, called Castlehill, about ¼ of a mile west of the village. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, and by the main trunk of the Caledonian railway; and it has a station on the latter, which is also the station for Biggar, 33½ miles from Edinburgh, and 38½ from Glasgow. The village of Symington stands near the Edinburgh and Dumfries road, 3½ miles south-west of Biggar. Population of the village, 244. Population of the parish in 1831, 489; in 1851, 536. Houses, 107.

This parish is in the presbytery of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir N. M'D. Lockhart, Bart. Stipend, £164; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £15 fees. The parish church is an old building, repeatedly repaired, and contains about 300 sittings. There is a parochial library.

SYMINGTON, Edinburghshire. See Strow.

SYNNINESS. See Luce (Old).

T

TABLESTON. See Douglas.

TAFTSNESS. See Lady.

TAIN, a parish, containing the royal burgh of Tain and the fishing village of Inver, on the northern border of Ross-shire. It is bounded by the Dornoch-frith, and by the parishes of Tarbat, Fearn, Logie-Easter, and Edderton. Its length eastward is about 9½ miles; its breadth, at a peninsula which runs into the frith at Meikle-ferry, is about 4½ miles; and its mean breadth elsewhere is about 3 miles. The coast, from end to end of the parish, has nearly the figure of a crescent, and encloses the bay of Tain. It is, in general, low and flat, nowhere rising to a greater altitude than 15 feet; it is sandy, curved, and indented; and, suffering constant erosion from the sea, it may be viewed as a broken sand-bank. Along the skirts of its eastern half, a tract of sand, in some places from a mile to two miles broad, is alternately dry and covered with the tide. Shoals and sunk banks embarrass the whole frith opposite the parish, and render navigation quite impracticable to strangers, and but limitedly practicable by the most skilful local pilots. A rivulet, called the river Tain, comes in from the west, and makes a circuit round the burgh to the frith. Springs of excellent water are numerous. The surface of the parish consists of three well-defined districts;—a belt of low flat plain along the coast, about half-a-mile in mean breadth, and partly disposed in public links or downs; a broad sheet of land, of middle character between a terrace and a hanging plain, receding from bank or escarpment of about 50 feet above the level of the plain, and displaying rich embellishments of wood and culture; and a ridge or series of gentle uplands along the southern border of the parish, sending up their loftiest summit in the hill of Tain to an altitude of nearly 800 feet above sea-level. The soil is variously deep and light, fertile and barren; and the hills are partly heathy and partly clad with forests of pine. The geognostic formation of the lowest grounds indicates an alternation of conquests and abandonments by the sea; that of the central district shows a prevalence of red clay with numerous boulders of granitic gneiss; and that of the hills is entirely sandstone,—apparently the old red, though principally of whitish colour. The sandstone is extensively quarried in the hill of Tain. There are 12 principal landowners. The chief mansions are Hartfield, Knockbreck, and Rosemount. Assessed property in 1843, £5,474 12s. 5d. Population in 1831, 3,078; in 1851, 3,574. Houses, 648.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Ross. Patron, the Marchioness of Stafford. Stipend, £299 15s.; glebe, £9. Unappropriated teinds, £340 12s. 9d. The parish church was built in 1815, and contains 1,200 sittings. There is a Free church, containing the same number of sittings as the parish church; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was

£4637s. 9d. There is an United Presbyterian church, containing 350 sittings. The principal schools are an academy, conducted by a rector and three masters, a parochial school, a Free church school, an industrial school, a boarding school, a sewing school, and a millinery school.

TAIN, a post-town, a seat of trade, a royal burgh, the capital of part of Ross-shire, and formerly the capital of the whole, stands in the parish of Tain, about ¼ of a mile from the Dornoch frith, on the road from Inverness to Wick, 11¾ miles north by east of Invergordon, 25½ north-north-east of Dingwall, 47 north by east of Inverness, 72¼ south-west of Wick, and 113 south-south-west of Thurso. It is a little upwards of half-a-mile in length, and about ⅓ of a furlong in mean breadth. It is irregular in structure, but contains many good modern houses, and has a remarkably tidy appearance; and it has of late years undergone much improvement. Its environs also are pleasant. The court-house and county buildings are an elegant modern edifice. An ancient tower, with a central conical spire and four smaller spires or pinnacles at the angles, stands attached to the county buildings, and forms a principal feature in the burghal landscape. The prison is a plain but secure structure, situated to the west of the county buildings. A burgh cross formerly stood at the base of the grand old tower, surmounted by a lion rampant, the crest of the Earls of Ross, who anciently had a castle in the neighbourhood. The academy is a tasteful edifice, situated in an airy part of the town, and has attached to it a neat and spacious play-ground. The poors'-house is a commodious high-roofed building, with governor's-house, hospital, and airing courts, and was erected by combination of nine parishes of Easter Ross. The parish church is a square battlemented building, with heavy towers at the four corners. A previous church, built in 1471, and dedicated to St. Duffus, was abandoned solely on account of its not affording sufficient accommodation. Its form is handsome; its windows are Gothic; one of its doors is surmounted by an effigies in bas-relief of St. Duthus; its walls are of great strength; and its interior is enriched with a beautifully carved, though partially defaced, oaken pulpit, presented to the burghers by "the good regent Moray," for some unrecorded display of zeal in the cause of the Reformation. A chapel, also dedicated to St. Duthus, and of very ancient date, stands in ruin on a swell in the sandy plain, which formed the site of the original town. This ruin, though now roofless and neglected for four centuries, is so strongly cemented in its masonry as to remain in a surprising degree of preservation. The edifice enjoyed the privilege of sanctuary; and, in connexion with the fame of its saint, had distant and illustrious visitors. In 1427, Mackay of Criech, who had an inveterate feud with the laird of Freswick, and drove him to take refuge within its walls, scouted the idea of its sacredness, poured derision on its rights, and reduced it by fire to nearly the skeleton which it remains. In 1527, just a century after its destruction, James V. made a pilgrimage on foot to it from Falkland; and travelled with such expedition that he paused to recruit his strength only a short time at the priory of Pluscardine. A rough footpath across the moor in the uplands of the parish is traditionally pointed out as the route by which he approached, and still bears the name of the King's causeway.

There are in Tain an iron foundry, a brewery, and several mills. A small trade by sea is conducted in the import of coal and lime, and the export of fir-props for coal-pits; but, as it enjoys no better facility than a dry berth for vessels on the broad belt of sand between tide-marks, it very generally gives place to a land-communication with Cromarty and Invergordon. A general market is held on every Tuesday and Friday; a grain market is held on every alternate Friday; and fairs are held on the first Tuesday of January, on the third Tuesday of March, on the Wednesday after the second Tuesday of July, on the Wednesday after the third Tuesday of August, on the third Tuesday of October, and on the Tuesday in December before Christmas. The town has offices of the Commercial bank and of the British Linen Company's bank, a national security savings' bank, 19 insurance agencies, a public reading-room, a mechanics' institution, a farmers' club, a coursing club, a cricket club, two mason lodges, a total abstinence society, and several benevolent and religious institutions. The principal inns are the Commercial and the Crown and Anchor. Active measures were taken toward the end of 1855 for constructing a railway from Tain to Invergordon.

Tain is conjectured to have been the earliest chief seat of the bishopric of Ross. Its church of St. Duthus, in 1491, or ten years after the erection of the pile, was rendered collegiate for a provost, eleven prebendaries, and three singing boys. The town also claims to have been a royal burgh so early as the time of Malcolm Canmore; yet it possesses no charter of older date than 1587. The Queen and daughter of Robert Bruce, in 1306, when his fortunes were at the lowest, fled to its old chapel for sanctuary from their foes; but were remorselessly dragged thence by the Earl of Ross, and delivered to the English. The town is governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and nine common councillors. The burgh property consists principally of lands. The corporation revenue in 1833 was £314; in 1856, £336. The annual value of real property within the burgh in 1856 was £3,420. The burgh has adopted several clauses of the general police act. The magistrates and town-council are the commissioners of police; and the magistrates preside in the police court. A sheriff ordinary court and a sheriff small debt court are held at Tain on every Tuesday and Friday during session. A justice of peace court is held on every alternate Thursday. Tain unites with Dingwall, Cromarty, Dornoch, Wick, and Kirkwall, in sending a member to parliament. Its constituency, both municipal and parliamentary, in 1856, was 103. Yet its municipal boundaries are more extensive than its parliamentary boundaries. Population of the municipal or royal burgh in 1841, 2,287; in 1851, 2,588. Houses, 450. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 2,049. Houses, 349.

TAIRLOUR-BURN. See GIRVAN (THE).

TAIRTH (THE). See TARTH (THE).

TAIT'S CROSS. See KERSHOPE-HILL.

TALISKER. See SKYE.

TALLA. See MONTEITH (LOCH OF).

TALLA-WATER, a rivulet of the parish of Tweedsmuir, Peebles-shire. It rises in three headstreams, among the hills on the boundary with Dumfries-shire, and runs 7 miles northward and north-westward to the Tweed at Tweedsmuir-church.

TAMFOURHILL. See EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.

TAMINTOUL. See TOMANTOUL.

TAMNAVOULAN, a post-office station, on the river Livet, in the district of Glenlivet and parish of Inveraven, Banffshire.

TAMRAWER. See KILSYTH.

TANAR (THE), a rivulet of the south-west of Aberdeenshire. It rises among the Grampians, adjacent to the boundary with Forfarshire, and flows 11 miles north-eastward, through the parishes of

Glenmuick and Aboyne, to the Dee, 1½ mile south-west of Aboyne-castle. Its chief affluent is Gairney-burn. The glen which it traverses takes from it the name of Glentanar; and, over much of its extent, is very richly wooded. An ancient parish, of which the lower half of the glen formed part, and to which it gave name, is now united to Aboyne.

TANERA. See Summer Islands.

TANFIELD. See Edinburgh.

TANGLEHA, a village in the parish of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire. Population, 49. Houses, 8.

TANGWICK, a post-office station subordinate to Lerwick, in Shetland.

TANKERNESS. See Deerness.

TANNACHIE. See Port-Gordon.

TANNADICE, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in Forfarshire. It is bounded by Lethnot, Fearn, Careston, Aberlemno, Oathlaw, Kirriemuir, and Cortachie. Its length southward is 12 miles; and its greatest breadth is 8 miles. The South Esk and the Noran run partly on the boundaries and partly in the interior, the former in the south, the latter in the north. The southern district of the parish lies in Strathmore, but is more undulated and otherwise diversified than many other parts of the strath. The central and northern districts rise in hilly and undulating ridges to the lower acclivities of the Grampians, and become over 3 or 4 miles a congeries of heights, whose summits rise 800 or 900 feet above sea-level. St. Arnold's seat, a conspicuous hill in the front of the congeries, has on its top a large cairn, and commands a gorgeous view of Angus, Fife, and the Lothians, away to the Pentland and the Lammermoor hills. The uplands are to a large extent heathy and almost wholly pastoral. The soil of the arable lands is very various, yet, for the most part, inclines to clay. The predominant rocks are whinstone and a red coarse sandstone. There are thirteen landowners. The principal residences are Downie-park, Glenogle, Inshewan, Tannadice-house, Easter Ogle, Wester Ogle, and Wester Markhouse. There were formerly in the parish three ancient sepulchral tumuli and two strong baronial castles, one of the latter a seat of the Earls of Buchan; but all have completely disappeared. There are in the parish, on the South Esk, three mills for cleaning and one for spinning linen yarn. The parish is traversed by the roads from Kirriemuir to Brechin and Aberdeen, and lies within a few miles of several stations of the Scottish North-Eastern railway. The village of Tannadice stands on the left bank of the South Esk, 5¼ miles north of Forfar, and 6½ north-east of Kirriemuir. Population of the village, about 140. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,556; in 1851, 1,517. Houses, 275. Assessed property in 1843, £9,792.

This parish is in the presbytery of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, St. Mary's College, St. Andrews. Stipend, £165 8s. 5d.; glebe, £16. The teinds are very nearly exhausted. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with fees, and about £27 other emoluments. The parish church is an elegant Gothic edifice, erected in 1846, and containing 656 sittings. There are three private schools and two parochial libraries. The name Tannadice signifies "a warm meadow upon the water," and alludes descriptively to the situation of the village.

TANTALLAN-CASTLE, an ancient ruin, on the coast of the parish of North Berwick, 3 miles east of the town of North Berwick, in Haddingtonshire. It stands on a lofty precipitous rock, whose base is washed on three sides by the sea; and on the west side, where alone it is accessible, it was defended by two ditches of extraordinary depth, and by very massive towers. The entrance was over a drawbridge, through a strong, deep stone-gateway The castle itself, in its outer structure, is still comparatively entire, but wholly unroofed and in a state of desolation. Its interior is a maze of broken staircases, ruined chambers, and deep, dismal subterranean dungeons. So strong was the castle in position, and so skilful in construction, that previous to the invention of gunpowder, all persons regarded it as impregnable, insomuch that to "ding doon Tantallan" was thonght the same kind of feat as to "mak a brig to the Bass." Sir Walter Scott, in his Marmion, thus beautifully describes its former condition:—

> ——————"Tantallan vast,
> Broad, massive, high, and stretching far,
> And held impregnable in war.
> On a projecting rock it rose,
> And round three sides the ocean flows,
> The fourth did battled walls enclose,
> And double mound and fosse;
> By narrow drawbridge, outworks strong,
> Through studded gates, an entrance long,
> To the main court they cross.
> It was a wide and stately square,
> Around were lodgings fit and fair,
> And towers of various form,
> Which on the coast projected far,
> And broke its lines quadrangular;
> Here was square keep, there turret high,
> Or pinnacle that sought the sky,
> Whence oft the warder could descry,
> The gathering ocean-storm."

The date of the castle and the circumstances of its erection are unknown. It comes into notice with the rising bold fortunes of the family of Douglas, who obtained the barony of North Berwick on the accession of Robert II.; and during centuries it was the principal stronghold of their proud domineering Earls. In 1479, twenty-four years after the Douglas forfeiture, Archibald, fifth Earl of Angus—the well-known 'Bell-the-cat'—received a grant of it from James III.; and he afterwards so figured in connexion with it as to have furnished subjects for some of the most graphic delineations of Sir Walter Scott. The next Earl of Angus, after he had married the queen-mother of James V., and lost influence over the person and councils of that young monarch, shut himself up in Tantallan, and defied for a time the whole hostile force of the kingdom. The monarch went in person to reduce it, sat down before it in September 1528, and borrowed from the castle of Dunbar, to aid him in his operations, two great cannons, called "Thrawn-mouth'd Mow and her Marrow," also "two great bosards and two moyan, two double falcons and four quarter-falcons," for the safe re-delivery of which to their owner, the Duke of Albany, three lords were impignorated at Dunbar. Yet, in spite of his great preparations and formidable efforts, James was compelled to raise the siege; and he afterwards obtained possession of it only by Angus fleeing to England, and by a compromise being made with Simon Panango, the governor. After James V.'s, death, the Earl obtained leave to return from his exile; in 1542 he was restored to his possessions, and began to make Tantallan stronger than before; and here, about 1557, he terminated his career. In 1639, the Covenanters, provoked at its lord, the Marquis of Douglas, making a stand in it for kingcraft and prelacy, at length "dang doon Tantallan," and even garrisoned it against the King. About the beginning of the 18th century, Sir Hew Dalrymple, president of the Court-of-session, bought the castle, along with the circumjacent barony, from the Duke of Douglas, dismantled it, and gave it up to decay.

TAR, a prefix in Celtic names of places, signifying a promontory.

TARANSAY, an Hebridean island, in the parish of Harris, Inverness-shire. It lies off the entrance of West Loch-Tarbert, 1¼ mile distant from Ru-Grodernish, and also from Aird-Nisibost, in Harris. Its length from east to west is 4¼ miles; and its extreme breadth is upwards of 2 miles. It consists of two peninsulated hills, probably 800 feet in height, and connected by a narrow sandy isthmus. Though inhabited, it has little soil; and its population are supported chiefly by fisheries. The hills consist of gneiss, traversed by veins of granite. Population in 1841, 88; in 1851, 55. Houses, 11.

TARBAT, a parish in the extreme north-east of the counties of Ross and Cromarty. It contains the post-office village of Portmahomack, and the villages of Balnabruach and Rockfield. It is bounded by the Dornoch frith, the Moray frith, and the parish of Fearn. Its length north-eastward is 7½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 4½ miles. Its form, over 5¾ miles of its length, is that of a slender peninsula, extending north-eastward, and diminishing in breadth from 1¾ mile to a point. This point bears the name of Tarbatness, splits the waters of the Dornoch-frith from those of the Moray-frith, and is crowned by an elegant lighthouse, showing an intermittent light which is visible at the distance of 18 nautical miles. The coast of the parish has an aggregate extent of about 15 miles; and is for the most part bluff and rocky, but not high. A rocky precipice, about 20 feet in height, faces the south-east at Geanies, extends thence, with diminished altitude, to the entrance of the Dornoch frith, and is pierced with several curious caves. At various parts of the coast are six natural harbours, and a number of small creeks. One of the creeks, accessible only to a boat, and at high-water, is at the extreme point of the peninsula; and, owing to a tradition that a fort anciently stood on a moat within it, bears the name of Castlehaven. From this place the first Earl of Cromarty took one of his titles of nobility, and transferred it to the old family seat of Tarbat, now called Castlehaven. The surface of the parish is a plain, diversified by low rising grounds. The soil is prevailingly light and sandy; yet, over a considerable extent, is a deep black loam. Plantations cover about 170 acres. There are four landowners. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £4,167 12s. 4d. The only modern mansion is that of Geanies. There were formerly six castles, inhabited, till about the beginning of the 17th century, by ancient and respectable families; and one of them, which still survives, and belonged first to the Earls of Ross, and next to the Earls of Cromarty, though it has been abandoned for two centuries, is one of the largest and least dilapidated structures of its class in the north. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,809; in 1851, 2,151. Houses, 367.

This parish is in the presbytery of Tain, and synod of Ross. Patrons, the Crown and Mackenzie of Newhall. Stipend, £270; glebe, £12 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £505 12s. Schoolmaster's salary, £34, with £7 fees. The parish church is centrally situated. There is also a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £208 4s. 8d. There are a Gaelic school and a private school. The parish was all in Ross previous to the erection of Cromarty into a separate jurisdiction; but, since that event, it is about equally divided between the two counties. There were anciently three subordinate chapels. The ruin of one exists; and near another, is a copious spring called Mary's well.

TARBAT (New). See Kilmuir-Easter.

TARBAT-HOUSE. See Kilmuir-Easter.

TARBATNESS. See Tarbat.

TARBERT, or Tarbet, a general name in Scotland for any isthmus or neck of land over which curraghs or boats could be carried, in the ancient rude navigation of the country. Every such isthmus is low, and lies between indentations of sea or lake at the head of some peninsula which the ancient inhabitants of the country thought it difficult or dangerous to circumnavigate.

TARBERT, or Tarbet, a post-office village and small sea-port in the parishes of Kilcalmonell and South Knapdale, Argyleshire. It stands at the east end of the isthmus between East Loch-Tarbert and West Loch-Tarbert, separating the peninsula of Kintyre from the district of Knapdale. That isthmus is only about a mile in extent; and was anciently protected by three castles, one in the centre, one at the head of the West Loch, and one on the south side of the East Loch. The ruin of the last of these castles still exists, in grouping with the village, and is the subject of curious, earnest, popular traditions. The village probably arose under protection of the castle,—at all events, it is a place of much antiquity; and it is so situated around the head of the East Loch, with command over its natural harbourage, as to have possessed from the earliest time as much commerce as the circumstances of the surrounding district could give it. The loch is of small size,—only about a mile long, and nowhere more than about 3 furlongs broad; but it is a curious and singularly safe and landlocked natural harbour, and is entered by so narrow and circling a passage between low ridges of naked rock, that a steamer, in sailing through it, appears to a stranger to be irretrievably rushing upon the crag. On its south side near the head is a steam-boat quay; and both here, and all over the inner space of the loch, may be seen in the fishing-season a very numerous fleet of herring-boats. The steamers from Glasgow to Lochgilphead and Inverary regularly call at this harbour; and a regular steamer from Islay to the head of the West Loch, communicates with them by portage across the isthmus. The village is inhabited principally by fishermen, and is the resort, during the herring fishery season, of several hundreds of fishermen from other parts. It has two inns, an office of the Union bank, an Establishment mission church, and a Free church. A fair for horses, sheep, and wool, is held on the last Thursday of July. Population, about 750.

TARBERT, or Tarbet, a small bay and a hamlet, on the west side of Loch-Lomond, in the parish of Arrochar, Dumbartonshire. The hamlet stands at the bay, opposite Ben-Lomond, and is distant about 1½ mile from the hamlet of Arrochar at the head of Loch-Long. It has a landing-place and a good inn. All the Loch-Lomond steamers call at it; and many tourists pass from it across the isthmus to Arrochar. It stands on the road from Inverary to Dumbarton, by way of Luss. See the article Ben-Lomond.

TARBERT, or Tarbet, a hamlet at the head of West Loch-Tarbert. Here is a mission church of the royal bounty.

TARBERT, or Tarbet, a boldly sinuous glen, about 9 miles in length, from a point near the head of Loch-Leven, to about the middle of the east side of Loch-Eil, in the south-west corner of Lochaber, Inverness-shire.

TARBERT, or Tarbet, a glen between Lochs Sunart and Linnhe, in Argyleshire. See Sunart (Loch).

TARBERT-BAY (East and West), two small bays, opposite each other, at the isthmus of the Mull of Galloway, in Wigtonshire.

TARBERT-HILL. See Kilbride (West).

TARBERT-LOCH. See Jura.

TARBERT-LOCH (East and West), two indentations of the sea on the opposite coasts of Harris, approaching each other to within ½ of a mile. See Harris. East Loch-Tarbert is 5¼ miles long, and from 4½ to nearly 2 miles broad; it forks at the head into two slender bays; and it embosoms several islets, and has the considerable island of Scalpa at its entrance. West Loch-Tarbert is 6 miles long, and diminishes in breadth from 4½ miles to nearly a point; it is screened from the fierce west winds by Taransay; and it is overhung by lofty mountains, which stoop precipitously down to its margin.

TARBERT-LOCH (East and West), two sea-lochs approaching each other's heads to within about a mile, and separating the peninsula of Kintyre from the district of Knapdale, in Argyleshire. The East Loch has already been noticed in our article on Tarbert. The West Loch opens 13 miles due east of Ardmore point in Islay; extends, in nearly a straight line, north-eastward; and measures 11 miles in length, and about ¾ of a mile in mean breadth. Over all its extent it has the calm aspect of a fresh-water lake, and is picturesque and lovely. Three islets lie in it; soft and moderately high hills recede from its margins; woods and enclosures fling their images upon its waters; and a profusion of cottages, farm-houses, villas, and mansions, with the villages of Laggavoulin and Kilcalmonell, sit upon its banks. At its head is a quay for the accommodation of the Islay steam-packet.

TARBOLTON, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, in Kyle, Ayrshire. It is bounded by Craigie, Mauchline, Stair, St. Quivox, and Monkton. Its length south-westward is 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. The river Ayr traces most of the south-eastern boundary; and the rivulet Fail flows through the interior to the Ayr. The surface of the parish is undulatory; comprising softly outlined ridges, all under culture except where covered with wood, and seldom attaining a higher altitude than 400 feet above the level of the sea. The low grounds, especially along the Ayr, comprise much pleasant close scenery; and the high grounds command magnificent prospects, over land and sea, to distant bold back grounds. The rocks are variously old red sandstone, rocks of the coal formation, and trap. Coal was worked here so early as the year 1497. About 960 imperial acres are under wood; and about 400 are meadow or morass. There are 21 chief landowners. The estimated value of raw produce in 1842 was £27,566; the value of assessed property in 1843, £12,125. The chief mansions are Coilsfield, Enterkin, Smithston, Drumley, and Afton-Lodge. There are in the parish four corn mills, one flour mill, three tile-works, and a manufactory for hones and razor-strops. The last of these is at Failford, about 2½ miles from the town of Tarbolton. A chief antiquity is noticed in our article Fail. Other chief antiquities are trenches of a reputed Roman camp at Parkmoor, and the alleged tumulus-tomb of "Auld King Coyle," in Coilsfield-park. The parish is traversed by the road from Ayr to Edinburgh, and has near access to the Mauchline and Monkton stations of the Glasgow and South-Western railway. Population in 1831, 2,274; in 1851, 2,824. Houses, 394.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, W. Paterson of Montgomery. Stipend, £313 19s. 3d.; glebe, £4 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £996 5s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with about £16 fees. The parish church was built in 1821, and contains 950 sittings. There are a Free church and an United Presbyterian church,—the former conjoint with that of Stair There are a girls' school of industry, two private schools, and a subscription library. The present parish of Tarbolton comprehends the ancient parish of Tarbolton and the larger part of the parish of Barnwell. Ancient Tarbolton was twice subjected to the monks of Fail, yet did not remain with them, but continued to be a free rectory; and, in 1429, it was erected into a prebend or canonry of the cathedral of Glasgow. Barnwell, however, was a vicarage of the monks of Fail; and in 1653 it was annexed partly to Tarbolton, and partly to Craigie. Its church, which stood near an old castle of the same name, was then allowed to go to ruin.

The Town of Tarbolton stands near the centre of the parish of Tarbolton, on the right bank of the rivulet Fail, on the road from Ayr to Edinburgh, 4 miles west of Mauchline, 7 north-east of Ayr, 8 south of Kilmarnock, and 12 south-east of Irvine. It occupies a considerable area, and contains a number of neat houses. A fine feature in it is the parish church, with an elegant spire 90 feet high. There is likewise a town-house, which was erected by subscription in 1836. About 140 looms are employed in various departments of cotton, woollen, and silk weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow. A large proportion of the female inhabitants are employed in Ayrshire needlework. A cattle show is held on the first Monday of May, and a fair on the Tuesday after the 11th of June. Fairs were formerly held in October and November, but are now defunct The town was constituted a burgh of barony in 1671, with right to hold a weekly market. Its superior is Cunningham of Enterkin. Two bailies and twelve councillors are annually elected by the householders in December. Both the town and its neighbourhood abound with reminiscences of the poet Burns. "The Tarbolton-lodge of Freemasons," to which he addressed a well-known "Farewell," inserted among his works, still exists. His extraordinary piece entitled 'Death and Doctor Hornbook,' is said to have been written after attending a meeting of this lodge, and with the view of burlesqueing a person of the name of Wilson, who united the vocations of parish schoolmaster and a vender of medicines. Coilsfield-house, ¾ of a mile south-east of the town, is the "Montgomery-castle" of Burns; and Mary Campbell, the dairy-maid or "byres-woman" there, was the person whom he sang into notice under the name of "Highland Mary." See also the article Lochlee. Alexander Peden, who became one of the most famous of the Covenanting ministers, was schoolmaster of Tarbolton; and Dr. William Ritchie, professor of divinity in Edinburgh, who died in 1829, was minister of Tarbolton. In 1581, when Esme Lord D'Aubigny was created Duke of Lennox, one of the titles given him was Lord Tarbolton. Population, 1,350.

TARF (The), a rivulet of Kirkcudbrightshire. It rises in the parish of Balmaghie, and runs southward, through Tongland, to the Dee, 1¾ mile above Kirkcudbright. Its length of run is about 11 miles. It is a beautiful stream, but is much subject to freshets.

TARF (The), a rivulet of Blair-Athole, Perthshire. It is in reality, though not in name, the head-stream of the Tilt. It rises on the west side of Benvrackie, and flows 9 miles eastward to a point 2 miles south of Loch-Tilt; and there it is joined from the north by the brief stream which is misnamed the Tilt, and from the east by Glenmore-water. The whole course of the Tarf is among the savage but sublime scenery of the most impervious part of the great central mountain-range of Scotland.

TARF (The), a tributary of the North Esk in Forfarshire. See Esk (The North).

TARFF (The), a rivulet of about 7 miles length of course, in Inverness-shire. It rises near the great glen between Lochs Oich and Ness, and circles round the south-west end of Stratherrick to the head of Loch-Ness at Fort-Augustus.

TARFSIDE, a post-office hamlet in the parish of Lochlee, Forfarshire. Population, 32. Houses, 8.

TARLAIR. See Gamrie.

TARLAND, a post-office village and burgh of barony, in the most important of the four districts of the united parishes of Tarland and Migvie, in Aberdeenshire. It stands on the burn of Tarland, and nearly in the centre of the district of Cromar, 9 miles north-east of Ballater, and 31 west of Aberdeen. A turnpike road was made about 17 years ago to connect it with Aberdeen; and a cross road through it is the main communication between the central parts of Deeside and Donside. Extensive low grounds around it used often to be laid under water, and retained in a marshy state, by floodings of Tarland-burn; but about the year 1830 a new course was cut out for the burn, with the effect of draining these lands, and of improving the climate. The village has an office of the Aberdeen Town and County bank, a savings' bank, and a parochial library. Fairs are held in it on the Wednesday before the 5th day of January, or on that day itself if it be a Wednesday, on the last Wednesday of February old style, on the Wednesday before and the Wednesday after the 26th of May, on the Friday in June after St Sair's, on the Friday of the week in August after Old Rayne, and on the Tuesday after the 22d day of November, or on that day itself if it be a Tuesday. Population, about 350.

TARLAND and MIGVIE, an united parish in the south-west or Kincardine O'Neil division of Aberdeenshire. It comprises four districts, all lying detached from one another. The most important district contains the post-office village of Tarland, measures 2½ miles by 2, and is bounded by Cushnie, Coul, and Logie-Coldstone. The second district lies a mile west of the former, or 1¼ mile north-west of the village; measures 2 miles by 1; and is bounded on the north by Towie, and on all other sides by Logie-Coldstone. The third district lies 5½ miles north-west of the village; measures 2½ miles by 1½; and is surrounded by Glenbucket, Towie, Logie-Coldstone, and Strathdon. The fourth district lies 9 miles west-north-west of the village; measures 6½ miles by 3¼; and is bounded on the west by Banffshire, and on all other sides by Strathdon. Owing to contractions in form, and irregularities of outline, the entire area is only about 22 square miles. The first and fourth districts constitute the parish of Tarland; and the second and third, the parish of Migvie. A rivulet, called Tarland-burn, bounds the south side of the first and the second districts, and afterwards passes through Coul and by Aboyne to the Dee. The Don touches, for a considerable way, both the third and the fourth districts; and affluents of it, the Deskry and the Earnan, respectively traverse them to a confluence with it,—the former imposing on the district the name of Deskry-side. Cushnie-hill is partly within the northern boundary of the first district; and mountains and pastoral heights occupy much of the area of the other districts. The lands around the village are mostly low and level. The predominant rock is granite. The prevailing soil of the arable lands is clayey or loamy. Plantations are comparatively limited. There are eight principal landowners. The chief mansions are Skellator, Inverearnan, Candacraig, and Edinglassie. The principal antiquities are parts of Druidical temples and vestiges of an old castle of the Earls of Mar. Population in 1831, 1,074; in 1851, 1,197. Houses, 227. Assessed property in 1843, £3,508.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £177 3s. 9d.; glebe, £14. Unappropriated teinds, £101 13s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £28, with about £14 10s. fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. There are two parochial churches; that of Tarland, situated in the first district, built in 1762, and containing 500 sittings,—that of Migvie, situated in the second district, built in the latter part of last century, and containing 250 sittings. There is a Free church preaching station, designated of the Braes of Cromar, having an attendance of about 165; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £48 3s. 8½d. The parishes are supposed to have been united about the beginning of the 17th century.

TARNAWAY-CASTLE. See Darnaway-Castle.

TARNEA. See Moray (Province of).

TARRADALE, a post-office station subordinate to Beauly, in the north-east of Inverness-shire.

TARRANSAY. See Taransay.

TARRAS (The), a rivulet of Eskdale, Dumfries-shire. It rises on the north-east border of that district, and runs south-south-westward to the Esk at a point 2½ miles below the town of Langholm. It has a very rugged channel and romantic banks. So impetuous is its course, so obstructed by rocks, and so precipitated by falls, that any person whom it might sweep away is in less danger of being drowned than of being dashed to pieces. Hence the old doggerel:

"Was ne'er ane drowned in Tarras, nor yet in doubt,
For ere the head can win down, the harns are out."

An old rhyme which celebrates the localities in Liddesdale and Eskdale most noted for game, gives prominent importance to the Tarras:

"Billhope-braes for bucks and raes,
And Carit-haugh for swine,
And Tarras for the good bull-trout,
If he be ta'en in time."

"The bucks and roes, as well as the old swine," says Sir Walter Scott, in a note to the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel,' "are now extinct; but the good bull-trout is still famous." In 1660, the Tarras yielded the title of Earl to Walter Scott of Highchester, who married the eldest daughter of Frances, Earl of Buccleuch.

TARREL. See Tain.

TARRYCROYS. See Keith.

TARTH (The), a tributary of the river Lyne, in Peebles-shire. It rises in the parish of Linton, soon receives the eastward offshoot of the South Medwin, and runs south-eastward to the Lyne near Drochil-castle. It has a total course of about 8 miles, and is comparatively a deep, dull, and muddy stream.

TARTY. See Logie-Buchan.

TARVES, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the Ellon district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Methlick, New Deer, Ellon, Udny, Bourtrie, Meldrum, and Fyvie. Its length north-north-eastward is 12 miles; and its greatest breadth is 8 miles. Its surface is all low country, diversified by undulations and inconsiderable hills. The Ythan runs across its north-east end, and receives from the other parts of it numerous brooks. The predominant rocks are gneiss, granite, and limestone. The soil, for the most part,

is a fertile brown loam of variable depth, incumbent on clay drift. The only landowner is the Earl of Aberdeen. The only mansion is Schivas-house. The chief antiquity is Tolquhon-castle, formerly the seat of a prominent branch of the sept Forbes. The village of Tarves stands nearly in the centre of the parish, 5 miles north-east of Old Meldrum, and 6 west of Ellon. Fairs are held here on the Wednesday in January after Old Deer, on the Wednesday after the 19th of March, on the Wednesday after the 5th of May, on the Wednesday after the 26th of July, on the Wednesday in September after Old Deer, on the Wednesday after the 2d of November, and on the Wednesday in December after Old Deer. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,232; in 1851, 2,469. Houses, 469. Assessed property in 1843, £7,610.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ellon, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Aberdeen. Stipend, £191 19s. 10d.; glebe, £10 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £46 3s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £28, with £30 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1798, and contains 870 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church at Craigdam, 1½ mile south-west of the village, built in 1806, and containing 600 sittings. There are three non-parochial schools. Tarves was anciently a regality of the abbot of Arbroath; and it gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Aberdeen.

TARVET. See Cupar-Fife.

TASSIE'S-HOLM. See Dumfries-shire.

TAY (Loch), a magnificent sheet of water, in Breadalbane, Perthshire. It commences at the foot of Glendochart and Glenlochy, where it receives the united streams of these glens, and extends north-eastward to the vicinity of the village of Kenmore, where it discharges its superfluent waters by forming the river Tay. Its length is 15 miles; its average breadth is about 1 mile; and its depth generally ranges from 15 to 100 fathoms. It is strictly a Highland lake, similar in character to the lakes of Glenmore-nan'-albin, flanked by mountains and occupying a glen. The mountains on its north side form a bulky chain, rising into bare, lofty, finely-outlined heads, the most conspicuous of which is Ben-Lawers, the highest ground in Perthshire. The heights on the south side are soft, regular, and much less lofty; but, as well as those on the north side, are well clothed with heath and verdure. Good roads are carried along both sides of the lake from end to end. The north road is the best for carriages, and the one most commonly taken by travellers; but it has the disadvantage of being too distant from the lake's margin, too high up the mountain slope, to command as good views as those which are obtained from the other road. Though it generally overlooks almost the entire expanse of the lake, the prospect is unvaried and monotonous; the foregrounds are tame or altogether awanting; and there is an almost total absence of those delicious close views which are the delight alike of the artist and the connoisseur. Had this road been carried nearer to the margin of the lake, and amid the windings of the beautiful promontories and bays with which it is bounded, the effect of a ride up the north shore of Loch-Tay would have been very different. The man of taste would have selected this line; nor would he have found fault with the additional two miles of road which the straightforward views of Marshal Wade have saved. In taking the south road, however, the case is materially different. This road generally runs near the lake, and follows, in numerous instances, the sinuosities of its margin, and the inequalities of the ground. The declivities of the southern range of mountains are, besides, much more varied and intricate than those on the north; while the general outline of the northern range, being more bold and lofty than the south, forms a striking termination to the views from this side. Few roads, therefore, are more productive of a succession of picturesque landscapes, or offer greater temptations to the traveller than this. The landscapes here present an ever-varied fore-ground; are rich and full in the middle distance; while the extreme distance is grand and imposing. See the articles Kenmore and Ben-Lawers.

TAY (The), a river draining the greater part of Perthshire and passing off to the sea between Forfarshire and Fifeshire. It issues from Loch-Tay, or rather begins there to take its name of the Tay; but it is really formed by two great head-streams which rise among the Grampians on the mutual border of Perthshire and Argyleshire. The northern stream bears successively the names of the Gaulr, the Rannoch, and the Tummel; and, in its progress, it forms, by expansion of its waters, the three great lakes Lydoch, Rannoch, and Tummel. It rises at a point about 18 or 20 miles north-north-west of the source of the Fillan, the remotest of the head-waters which find their way into Loch-Tay; and, including its progress through its lakes, but excluding its sinuosities, it performs an entire separate run of about 60 miles. Its direction over the last 14 miles bends from east to south, so as to describe a large demi-semi-circle; and, over all the previous part of its course, it is in general due east. After leaving Argyleshire, it cuts Fortingal into two nearly equal parts; bounds a detached part of Logierait; and then has, on its right bank, Dull and the main body of Logierait; and on its left Blair-Athole, Moulin, a part of Dowally, and a wing of Logierait. The southern one of the great head-streams bears successively the names of the Fillan, the Dochart, and the Tay; and traverses, in its progress, Loch-Dochart and Loch-Tay. It rises on the side of Benloy, at the boundary of Killin with Argyleshire, 7 miles in a straight line north-north-west of the head of Loch-Lomond; and, measured in straight lines and through its lakes, to its junction with the Tummel, it performs a run of about 57 miles. Its direction over by far the greater part of its course is east-north-eastward, and over the remainder is either easterly or north-easterly. In its progress to Loch-Tay,—a distance, excluding curvatures, of about 21 miles,—it runs almost wholly in Killin, cutting it lengthwise into two nearly equal parts. From the lower end of Loch-Tay to its junction with the Tummel, a distance of about 14 or 15 miles, it traverses the east end of Kenmore, washes isolated districts of Dull, Fortingal, Logierait, and Weem, and divides the main body of Logierait on its left bank, from Little Dunkeld on its right. From its junction with the Tummel to its junction with the Earn, where it begins to expand into an estuary, it achieves, irrespective of sinuosities, a distance of 32 miles, in alternate directions of 6 southward and 11 eastward, and of 11 southward and 5 eastward; and over this part of its course, it has on its right bank Little Dunkeld, Kinclaven, Auchtergaven, Redgorton, Perth, and Rhynd,—and, on its left bank, Logierait, Dunkeld, Caputh, Cargill, St. Martins, Scone, Kinnoul, Kinfauns, and St. Madoes. As an estuary, it extends 26 miles from the mouth of the Earn to the German ocean; has for 16 miles a breadth of from ¾ of a mile to 3 miles, and the direction of north-east by east; has over the other 10 miles a prolonged contraction of from 2 miles to less than 1 mile in breadth, and then an expansion, down to St. Andrews-bay, of 9 or 10 miles in breadth, and,

in both places, a prevailing easterly direction; and separates Abernethy and the most northerly parishes of Fifeshire on its right bank, from St. Madoes, Errol, Inchture, Longforgan, and the most southerly parishes of Forfarshire on its left. Its entire length of course, jointly as a river and as an estuary, is thus, if measured in straight lines from the head of the Gauir, 118 miles,—if measured in the same way from the head of the Fillan, 115 miles,—and, if measured along its channel from either of the remote sources, between 160 and 200 miles.

The tributaries of the Tay, even excluding the secondary ones, are so numerous, that only the principal must be named. Those of the northern great head-branch are only two,—the Ericht, which falls into Loch-Rannoch, and the Garry, which brings along with it the Edendon, the Erochkie, the Bruar, and the Tilt, and falls into the Tummel a little below Killiecrankie. Those of the southern great head-branch are also but two,—the Lochy, which joins the Dochart at the village of Killin, and the Lyon, which brings along with it Glenmore-water, and joins the Tay 2¼ miles below the village of Kenmore. Those of the united stream are the Bran, on the right bank, opposite the town of Dunkeld; the Isla, swollen by the Dean, the Ericht, and other streams, and entering on the left bank, a mile south of Meikleour; the Shochie, on the right bank, at Luncarty; the Almond, on the same bank, 2½ miles above Perth; and the Earn, also on the same bank, at the commencement of the estuary, or 2½ miles above the town of Newburgh. Those of the estuary, excepting the Eden which drains a large part of Fifeshire, and falls into St. Andrew's-bay,—are all inconsiderable, the largest being the Dighty, which disembogues itself from Forfarshire, 2 miles below Broughty-ferry.

At the mouth of the estuary, from the vicinity of Broughty-ferry on the one shore, and Ferry-Port-on-Craig on the other, to a point 3½ miles south-east of Buddonness, or over an entire distance of 8¾ miles, there is a sweep of sandbank, called Goa, on the north side, Abertay on the south side, and the Cross-sands at the connecting or seaward extremity. The opening or breadth of channel beneath the two sides of the sandbank varies from 6 furlongs to 2 miles; and the depth of water is about 3 fathoms, but, higher up the frith, increases to 6. Sandbanks occur elsewhere, especially a large and shifting one opposite Dundee; but they have all been rendered harmless to navigation by means of dredging, buoys, lighthouses, and charts. The estuary in general is shallow, and receives much debris from the steady and large current of the river. Though it cannot compare in spaciousness and some other properties with the Forth, it is not a little commodious, and may be considered as, over large part of its extent, a continuous harbour. The tide flows to a point about a mile above Perth; and, in consequence of improvements recently made in the channel, vessels of very considerable burden come up to Perth harbour. See PERTH. The extent of surface drained by the Tay and its tributaries has been variously computed at 2,396 and 2,750 square miles.

The extent of surface drained by the Tay and its tributaries is variously computed at 2,396 and 2,750 square miles, and that of the Spey, the entirely Scottish river next to it in size, at 1,300 and 1,298¾ square miles. The geographic positions and character of the district whence most of the waters are drawn, being in the case of the two rivers very similar, the Tay may be supposed to discharge about twice as much water as the Spey. Dr. Anderson, making a nice measurement for a judicial purpose, determined the quantity of water which, in the mean state of the river, flows through a section of it opposite Perth, to be at the rate of 3,640 cubic feet per second. The river, as represented on a map, or imagined after a survey of the vast district which composes its basin, appears emphatically 'the many-headed Tay;' and, in consequence of its great feeders coming down like the main arteries on a half-moon-shaped leaf, it has less inequality in its stream than occurs in either the Spey or any other of our Highland fed rivers. The variety of its origin, too, affords such a compensation of rain as always, except in seasons of extreme drought, to yield a sufficient bulk and altitude of water for the occupying of its path, and the beautifying of its landscape; while the wide variety in the relative distance of its sources, prevents its floods, however high, from being as sudden as those of the Spey, the Aberdeenshire Dee, and some other upland streams. Yet, owing to the gradual but great extension of the system of draining, which is prosecuted on arable grounds and on reclaimable mosses and moorlands, the river has become considerably less equable than at a former period; it swells, during great floods, to a magnitude which never in former days belonged to it; it subsides, during a continued drought, to a corresponding diminution of volume; and, in its ordinary or mean state, it has very visibly lost some of its ancient greatness and importance. Though averagely charged at Perth, as we have seen, with 3,640 cubic feet of water per second, it was reduced, in the course of the summer of 1819, to 457 cubic feet, and at the close of the summer of 1835, to a still smaller volume.

Much of the country which now forms the seaboard of the estuary, and especially the whole of the Carse of Gowrie, and the lower part of Strathtay, exhibit evidence of having, at a comparatively recent period, lain under the sea, and been gradually raised above its level by depositions from the Tay. After the Carse of Gowrie became dry land, too, the Tay seems, for a long series of years, to have made a circle round its north side, along the foot of the Sidlaw-hills, entering what was then the frith of Earn at Invergowrie, and entirely peninsulating the Carse, or cutting it into a series of islands. Great modern changes have taken place likewise on all the vale or strata of the Tay, south of the confluence of the Tummel. Dr. Macculloch, from close and various observations on cuts of corresponding rocks on the opposite sides of the stream, and on the harmonizing altitude of series of alluvial terraces in the screens of the valley, calculates that the ancient level of the river, from Logierait downward, was about 100 feet above the present bed; and he adds: "And thus, while it is easy to see how far the Tay has sunk, it would not be very difficult to compute the quantity of land or earth that has been removed and carried forwards towards the sea. When we look at this enormous waste, we need not be surprised at the formation of the Carse of Gowrie, nor at the deposits which are still augmenting it; shoaling the sea about Dundee, and laying the foundations of new meadows. For this operation is still going on, and must go on as long as the Tay shall continue to flow; though diminishing in rapidity as the declivity and consequent velocity of the river itself diminish. If it is curious to speculate on the period when Perth, had it then existed, must have been a sea-port, and when the narrow Tay, far above and below it, was a wide arm of the ocean, it is not less so to consider what the aspect of Strathtay itself was, when the present place of Dunkeld was buried deep beneath the earth. Nor is it difficult even to see what it must have been.

By laying our eye on any of the terraces, it is easy to bring the opposed one in the same plane, and thus to exclude all the valley beneath, reducing it once more to what it was when the river was flowing above. These speculations, thus pursued, may interest the artist as well as the geologist and the geographer; since, not only here, but in every deep valley of the Highlands, he would, in making such trials, be at a loss to recognise, in the original shallow and rude glen, the spacious and rich valley which is now the seat of beauty and cultivation. Contemplating, in this manner, not only the Highland mountains and valleys, but those of the world at large, we are lost in the magnitude of the changes which have carried the rains of the Himmala to the mouths of the Ganges,—which, from the sediments of the Nile, have formed the land of Egypt,—and which have created, out of the lofty ridges of America, the plains that now form so large a portion of its continent."

The Tay, inclusive of its principal tributaries, is by much the most scenic of the British rivers. Its estuary, and the lowest 3 or 4 miles of its stream, are a continued expanse of lusciousness, softly screened with heights or swells of the most gentle beauty. Its vale from the romantic hill of Kinnoul, a little below Perth, to the pass of Birnam, 2 or 2½ miles below Dunkeld, is everywhere lively, frequently brilliant, and occasionally gorgeous. Its scenery hence to the mouth of the Tummel, as seen from a vantage ground in the vicinity of Dunkeld, is pronounced by Dr. Macculloch singularly rich and grand, with all its features, for about 6 miles, so minutely detailed before the eye that every part of its various ornament is most advantageously seen. "On each hand," says he, "rises a long screen of varied hills, covered with woods in every picturesque form; the whole vista terminating in the remoter mountains, which, equally rich and various, are softened by the blue haze of the distance, as they close in above the pass of Killiecrankie. This general view, varied in many ways by changes of level and of position, forms the basis of the landscape for some miles; but so great are the changes in the middle-grounds, and so various the foregrounds, that although the same leading character is observed, the separate scenes are always strongly distinguished. Many distinct pictures can thus be obtained, and each of them perfectly adapted for painting; so that Strathtay is here an object to charm every spectator,—him who desires to see every thing preserved in his portfolio, and him who seeks for nothing in Nature but beauty, come under what form it may." "Though the western and upper branch of Strathtay," from the junction of the Tummel upward to Kenmore, "is not, perhaps, equal in splendour to the lower and southern one, it still maintains the same character of richness throughout; while, instead of the flat extended meadows which mark the latter, it displays a considerable undulation of ground. Thus the vale of the Tay, from Dunkeld even to Kenmore, a space of 25 miles, is a continued scene of beauty; a majestic river winding through a highly wooded and cultivated country, with a lofty and somewhat parallel mountain boundary, which is itself cultivated as far as cultivation is admissible, and is everywhere covered with continuous woods or trees as high as wood can well grow. It contains, of course, much picturesque scenery; presenting not only landscapes of a partial nature, comprising reaches of the river, or transient views in the valley produced by the sinuosities of the road, but displaying the whole to its farthest visible extremity, under aspects which are varied by the casual variations of level or position, or by the accidental compositions of the fore or middle grounds. Where Ben-Lawers is seen towering above all in the remotest distance, these views are peculiarly magnificent; nor is anything ever wanting which the artist could require to give fulness and interest to the nearer parts of the landscape, where, after all, the chief interest must always lie." "I believe it is but just to say, that Strathtay is, in point of splendour and richness, the first of the Scottish valleys."

TAYFIELD. See Forgan.

TAYINLOAN, a post-office village in the parish of Killean, Kintyre, Argyleshire. It stands on the west coast, opposite Gigha, adjacent to the ferry to that island, and 20 miles north-north-west of Campbelton. Fairs are held here on the Friday in May before Kilmichael, and on the Wednesday in July after Tarbert.

TAYMOUTH-CASTLE, the seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane, on the right bank of the Tay, about a mile north-east of the lower extremity of Loch-Tay, Perthshire. It is a magnificent pile of four stories, with round towers at the angles, wings two stories high at opposite corners, and a massive central quadrangular tower forming an airy pavilion 150 feet high. It is constructed of a dark-grey stone; and the greater part of it is quite modern. The principal apartments are fitted up in a most princely style; and the effect upon the eye of the inner view of the pavilion is very striking. The pleasure-grounds comprise a circuit of 13 miles, contain a great number of zoological curiosities, as well as many fine trees, and are laid out in a style of elaborate decoration which has generally been pronounced too fine and formal. The Queen and Prince Albert made a visit of three days to Taymouth-castle in September 1842. Their visit was a very grand event both on the spot and throughout all the line of progress to it and departure from it within the Highlands; and it was celebrated, especially at Taymouth-castle itself, with such enthusiastic demonstrations as will be long remembered.

TAYNUILT, a hamlet, with an inn, on the south side of Loch-Etive, 1 mile from Bunawe, and 13 miles from Oban, in Argyleshire.

TAYOCK-BURN. See Montrose.

TAY-PORT. See Ferry-Port-on-Craig.

TAYRIBBI, a village in the district of Appin, Argyleshire.

TAYVALLICH, a post-office station subordinate to Lochgilphead, in Argyleshire.

TEAGAS (Loch). See Morven.

TEALING, a parish in the southern part of the Sidlaw district of Forfarshire. It contains the post-office village of Newbigging, and the villages of Balkello, Balgray, Kirkton, and Todhills. It is bounded by Inverarity, Murroes, Dundee, Mains, Strathmartine, Auchterhouse and Glammis. Its length south-westward is 7 miles; and its mean breadth is about 2 miles. Its surface, in a general view, is a slope from the summit of the Sidlaws toward the south-east. Craigowl, the loftiest of the Sidlaws, has an altitude of 1,100 feet above the level of the sea; and the low ground at the foot of the slope lies upwards of 500 feet above the level of the sea. The predominant rocks are grey slate and sandstone. The soil of the highest arable lands is a light gravel; but that of the lower lands is predominantly clayey or loamy. About 300 acres are pastoral or waste; about 340 are under wood; and all the rest of the area is in tillage. There are two principal landowners and two smaller ones. The only mansion is Tealing-house. The value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £17,564. As-

sessed property in 1843, £5,262. A subterranean building, a subterranean cave or passage, several stone-coffins, and some small inhumed Roman antiquities have, at various periods, been discovered. The Rev. John Glass, the founder of the sect of Glassites, or Scottish Sandemanians, was minister of Tealing up to the time of his separation from the Establishment. The parish is intersected by the Dundee and Newtyle railway, and by the west road from Dundee to Aberdeen. Population in 1831, 766; in 1851, 844. Houses, 170.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £162 8s.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s., with £9 fees, and £5 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1806, and contains 700 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 350; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £251 12s. 10d. There are four non-parochial schools.

TEANASSIE. See Drhuim.

TEASSES. See Ceres.

TEITH (The), a river of the south-west of Perthshire. It is formed by two head-streams which rise respectively 1 mile and 2 miles due east of the head of Loch-Lomond, but which so far diverge from each other as to be at one time 9 miles asunder. The northern one runs 6¼ miles east by north to Loch-Doine, passes ¼ of a mile thence into Loch-Voil, assumes then the name of the Balvag, sweeps past the Kirktown of Balquidder, runs several miles sinuously southward to Loch-Lubnaig, emerges thence under a new name to traverse the Pass of Leny, then goes south-eastward to a confluence with the other head-stream in the vicinity of Callander. Its entire length of course, excluding its sinuosities, but including the lakes which it traverses, is about 23 miles. The southern head-stream runs 4 miles south-eastward to Loch-Katrine, is lost for 8 miles in that lake, traverses the Trosachs, passes through Loch-Achray, goes next into Loch-Vennachoir, and proceeds thence to the confluence with the other head-stream. It is thus, in a large degree, the connecting stream of a chain of most picturesque lakes; and its length of run, inclusive of its course through the lakes, is about 22 miles.

The Teith proper, or united stream, abounds in beautiful scenery, but has none of the grand, bold, romantic features of its head-waters. Its entire course is south-eastward; and, measured in a straight line, extends only to between 11 and 12 miles. Over two-thirds of the distance it traverses the lowland district of Callander, and the major part of Kilmadock; and over the remaining third it has Kincardine on its right bank, and Kilmadock and Lecropt on its left. Its tributaries are numerous; but, excepting the Keltie, they are all inconsiderable. The Teith, if either its volume of water or its length of course had been made the ground of decision, would have been regarded as the parent-stream, and the Forth which joins it as the tributary. The point at which they unite is the bridge of Drip, 2¼ miles north-west of Stirling. The Teith is a clear stream, and, for the most part, rapid; and it is excelled by none in Scotland for water-power, or for general adaptation to manufacture; yet in consequence of the want of lime and coal, there is but a small aggregate of public works on its banks.

TEMPLAND, a post-office village in the parish of Lochmaben, Dumfries-shire. Population, 111. Houses, 23.

TEMPLE, a parish, consisting of a main body and a detached district, in the south of Edinburgh-shire. It contains the post-office villages of Temple and Gorebridge, and part of the village of Stobbs. The main body is bounded by Peebles-shire, and by the parishes of Penicuick, Carrington, Borthwick, and Heriot. Its length northward is 8¾ miles; and its greatest breadth is 5 miles. The detached district lies 1¾ mile north-east of the nearest part of the main body; is nearly a square of about 300 acres; and is surrounded by the parishes of Newbattle and Borthwick. The Moorfoot-hills occupy about one-half of the main body; but the greater portion of the rest of the parish is arable. Fullarton-water bounds much of the north-west side of the parish; and the South-Esk runs through all its middle. Greywacke predominates in the hills, but sandstone, limestone, and coal abound in the low districts, and are worked. The soil of the arable lands is of various character, but generally fertile. There are four landowners. The real rental in 1856 was £7,963. Toxside is the only mansion; but Arniston is adjacent. The parish has ready access to the Gorebridge, Fushiebridge, and Dalhousie stations of the Edinburgh and Hawick railway. The village of Temple stands on a wooded bank flanking the South-Esk, in the north corner of the parish, 12¼ miles south-south-east of Edinburgh. Population of the village, about 200. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,255; in 1851, 1,414. Houses, 251.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Dundas of Arniston. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £36 fees, and some other emoluments. The parish church is a neat structure, built in 1832, and containing 500 sittings. There is a Free church for Temple and Carrington, with an attendance of 180; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £112 19s. 10d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Gorebridge, with an attendance of upwards of 200. There are a sub-parochial school, three non-parochial schools, and a subscription library. The old parish church, still standing, is part of a monastic edifice, erected by David I. for Templars or Red Friars. This establishment, originally called Balantradoch, was the chief seat of the Knights Templars in Scotland. On the east gable, below the belfry, is an inscription which has puzzled antiquaries.—The present parish comprehends the ancient parish of Clerkington, and the chapelries of Moorfoot and Balantradoch. Clerkington, previous to the Reformation, was a vicarage under the monks of Newbattle. Moorfoot comprehended the upper half of the vale of the South-Esk; and was a chapelry established by the Newbattle monks, to whom the lands had been gifted. The chapelry of Balantradoch, after the suppression of the Knights Templars, passed into the possession of the Knights of St. John. The three districts having been united after the Reformation, assumed their present name from the circumstance of the chapel of the Templars being adopted as their common or parochial church.

TEMPLE, Fifeshire. See Largo.

TEMPLE-DENNY. See Denny.

TEMPLE-GAVIN. See Dorary.

TEMPLEHALL. See Ormiston.

TEMPLEHOUSE. See Darlington.

TEMPLELAND. See Forgue.

TEMPLELANDS. See Strathmiglo.

TEMPLELISTON. See Kirkliston.

TEMPLETON, a small village in the parish of Newtyle, Forfarshire.

TENANDRY, a quoad sacra parish in the district of Athole, Perthshire. It comprises parts of the quoad civilia parishes of Blair-Athole, Moulin, and Dull. It was constituted by the presbytery of

Dunkeld in 1836, and reconstituted by the Court of Teinds in 1851. Its church was built in 1836, and contains 430 sittings. The patron is Mrs. Hay. Population in 1851, 701. Houses, 136.

TENINVER. See Banffshire.

TENTSMUIR. See Leuchars.

TERNATE. See Morven.

TERREGLES, a parish on the eastern border of Kirkcudbrightshire. Its post-town is Dumfries, 2 miles to the south-west. It is bounded by Dumfries-shire, and by Troqueer, Lochrutton, and Kirkpatrick-Irongray. Its length east-north-eastward is 4¾ miles; and its greatest breadth is 2¾ miles. The Cluden and afterwards the Nith trace all its boundary with Dumfries-shire. A range of heights occurs in the west, partly covered with wood, partly disposed in pasture, and commanding a magnificent view of Dumfries and the valley of the Nith. The rest of the surface is low and arable, but has pleasant diversities, and a rich appearance. A beautiful sheet of water lay in the south-east, but has been drained. The chief landowner is Maxwell of Terregles; and there are six others. Terregles-house is a fine mansion. The chief antiquity has been noticed in our article Lincluden. Population of the parish in 1831, 606; in 1851, 566. Houses, 95. Assessed property in 1843, £4,303.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £35, with £24 fees, and £7 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1799. The ancient barony, together with the church, belonged to the abbey of Lincluden. The name Terregles alludes to this fact, and signifies 'church territory.' There was anciently a village of Terregles, which was erected in 1510 into a burgh of barony; but it has gone into decay. The noble family of Maxwell, Earls of Nithsdale, who suffered attaint in 1716, bore the title of Baron Herries of Terregles.

TERRINGZEAN-CASTLE. See Cumnock (Old).

TERVIE-WATER. See Livet (The).

TEVIOT (The), a river of Roxburghshire. It rises adjacent to the boundary with Dumfries-shire, and runs north-eastward, all within Roxburghshire, to the Tweed at Kelso. Its length of course, exclusive of sinuosities, is 36 miles; its chief tributaries are, on the left bank, Hislop-burn, Borthwick-water, and Ale-water; and on the right bank, Frostley-burn, Allan-water, the Slitrig, the Rule, the Jed, and the Kail. The parishes which it bounds or traverses are Teviothead, Hawick, Wilton, Cavers, Minto, Bedrule, Ancrum, Jedburgh, Crailing, Eckford, Roxburgh, and Kelso. The towns or villages on or near its banks are Hawick, Denholm, Ancrum, Crailing, Eckford, Heiton, Roxburgh, and Kelso. Its scenery is everywhere pleasant, generally brilliant, and occasionally superb. Its immediate banks are, for the most part, a charming alternation of rich haugh and variegated, often abrupt, rising ground. Its basin is, for some distance, a comparatively narrow vale, flanked with bold green heights; for a greater distance it is a stripe of alluvial plain, screened by terraced but undulating and tumulated dale, and overhung at from 3 to 8 miles' distance by terminating heights; and, in the lower course, it is a richly variegated champaign country, possessing all the luxuriance without any of the tameness of a fertile plain, and stretching away in exulting beauteousness to the picturesque Eildons on the one hand, and the array of dome-like Cheviots on the other. Its upper parts abound in fastnesses, both natural and artificial, which figured constantly and fiercely in the old Border raids. But now

"Sweet Teviot, on thy silver tide
The glaring bale-fires blaze no more;
No longer steel-clad warriors ride
Along thy wild and willowed shore.

All now is changed: and halcyon years
Succeed the feudal baron's sway;
And trade, with arts and peace, appears
To bless fair Scotia's happier day."

TEVIOTDALE, properly the valley of the Teviot, but often, both in popular and in technical use of the name, the whole of Roxburghshire.

TEVIOTHEAD, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, on the south-west border of Roxburghshire. It is bounded by Dumfries-shire, and by the parishes of Roberton, Hawick, Cavers, and Castleton. It was erected in 1850 out of the parishes of Hawick and Cavers. It is all an upland region, drained by the head-streams of the Teviot. Population in 1851, 550. Houses, 87. Real rental in 1857, £6,861 15s. 2d.—This parish is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The original parish church was the old chapel of Caerlanrig; but a new church was built by the Duke of Buccleuch in 1856.

TEXA, an islet belonging to the Islay parish of Kildalton, in Argyleshire.

THANISTON. See Kintore.

THANKERTON, a parish and a village in the upper ward of Lanarkshire. The parish is now united to Covington: which see. The village stands on the Clyde, 4 miles south-south-east of Carstairs. Here is a station on the Caledonian railway. Population, 113. Houses, 32.

THEODOSIA. See Dumbarton.

THIEF ROAD (The), a track of road from the border, through Peebles-shire into Mid-Lothian, so designated from its having been the path usually traversed by the bandits of the feudal times, known as moss-troopers. It has now no very distinct vestiges, yet can still be traced, especially along Peebles-shire. It enters that county near the Birkhill path on the sources of the Yarrow and the Megget; runs north through the middle of Megget parish by Winterhope and Crammalt; passes over Dollar-law and Scrape, on the boundary between Manor and Drummelzier; crosses the Tweed below Stobo; proceeds by Lyne, Newlands, and Linton; and departs through the Cauldstane-slap to the defiles of the Mid-Lothian Pentlands.

THIMBLEROW. See Hounam.

THIRDPART. See Kilrenny.

THIRLSTANE. See Ettrick.

THIRLSTANE-CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Lauder, on the right bank of the Leader, at the burgh of Lauder, Berwickshire. It is a massive pile, partly ancient and partly modern. The original of it was a strong tower, called Lauder-fort, built by Edward I. during his invasion of Scotland. Chancellor Maitland, whose previous residence was a small tower called Thirlstane, about 2 miles to the east, renovated or rebuilt the fort, or possibly constructed another edifice in its place, and transferred to it the name of Thirlstane. The Duke of Lauderdale added a new front and wings, and made great improvements both within the edifice and on the pleasure-grounds.

THOMAS (St.). See Glasgow and Leith.

THOMASTON. See Kirkoswald.

THORN, a village in the south-west of the Abbey parish of Paisley, Renfrewshire. It stands adjacent to Quarrelton, nearly a mile south of Johnstone. Population, 504. Houses, 46.

THORNHILL, a post-town in the parish of Morton, Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. It stands on the

road from Glasgow to Dumfries, and has a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway. It is 7 miles north-east of Minniehive, 12 south-east by south of Sanquhar, and 14 north-north-west of Dumfries. Its site is the summit of a ridgy or terrace-formed rising ground, between 200 and 300 feet high, from 2½ to 5 furlongs east of the Nith, and commanding one of the richest views in Upper Nithsdale. Its streets are very spacious, and have good lines of houses. The principal one extends along the highway; and the others are at right angles with this, or parallel. It contains the parish church of Morton, the parish school-house, and an United Presbyterian church; and it has two principal inns and three banking-offices. At the centre of it is a pillar, resting on a broad pedestal, and surmounted by a Pegasus and the Queensberry arms. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday of February, May, August, and November, old style, on the last Friday of June, and on the third Tuesday of September. The town is lighted with gas, and is under the superiority of the Duke of Buccleuch. Population in 1841, 1,416; in 1851, 1,658.

THORNHILL, a post-office village in the parish of Kincardine, Perthshire. It stands continuously with Norrieston: which see. Fairs are held here on the first Tuesday of January, and on the second Tuesday of March.

THORNIEHALL. See Selkirk.

THORNIELEE. See Innerleithen.

THORNIESHOPE. See Castleton.

THORNLIEBANK, a post-town and seat of manufacture in the parish of Eastwood, Renfrewshire. It stands on Auldhouse-burn, about 1½ mile south of Pollockshaws. Here are extensive works, in cotton-spinning, power-loom-weaving, calico-printing, and bleaching, commenced about the end of last century. Here also is a newly erected United Presbyterian church, the successor of an old one which contained 407 sittings. Population, 1,620. Houses, 279.

THORNTON, a post-office village in the parish of Markinch, Fifeshire. Here is the junction station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, at which the branch lines go off to Dunfermline and to Leven. This station is 2½ miles from Dysart and 18½ from Edinburgh. There is at Thornton a chapel of ease, which had for some time, by ecclesiastical authority, the status of a quoad sacra parish church. Population of the quoad sacra parish in 1841, 844. Houses, 165.

THORNTON, a village in the parish of Carrington, Edinburghshire. Population, 70. Houses, 17.

THORNTON, a village in the parish of Glammis, Forfarshire. Population, 53. Houses, 11.

THORNTON, a post-office station subordinate to Keith, and 4 miles distant from that town, in Banffshire.

THORNTON, Lanarkshire. See Kilbride (East).

THORNTON, Ayrshire. See Kilmaurs.

THORNTON-CASTLE. See Marykirk.

THORNTON-HILL. See Newabbey.

THORNTONLOCH, a small seaport village in the parish of Innerwick, 6 miles south-east of Dunbar, Haddingtonshire. Population, 119. Houses, 28.

THORNYBANK, a neat modern collier village in the parish of Dalkeith, Edinburghshire.

THRATEMOOR. See Gairney (The), Kinrossshire.

THREE BRETHREN (The). See Selkirk.

THREEMILEHOUSE. See Govan.

THREEMILETOWN, a hamlet in the parish of Ecclesmachan, Linlithgowshire. Population, 26. Houses, 6.

THRELD. See Iona.

THRIEPLAND-BURN, a head-stream of the White Cart, on the mutual border of Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire.

THRIEPLAW. See Gladsmuir.

THRIEVE-CASTLE, an ancient stronghold, on an islet in the river Dee, 1½ mile west of Castle-Douglas, in Kirkcudbrightshire. It is a square tower, surrounded by a wall, which has a strong gate and four round towers. It was built by one of the Douglases; and was the residence and the seat of power of that despotic family during the ages of their making Galloway vocal with the groans of its people. On the ruin of the Douglases, and the annexation of Galloway to the Crown, the castle went into the possession of the King; but it was afterwards transferred to the family of Maxwell, who became Earls of Nithsdale and hereditary keepers of Thrieve and stewards of Kirkcudbright. During the troubles of Charles I. the Earl of Nithsdale, at his own expense, held this castle for the King, and armed, paid, and victualled a garrison of 80 men; nor did he flinch, till the King, unable to send him any assistance, instructed him to obtain the best conditions he could for himself and his garrison. The Earls, as keepers of the castle, received from each parish of Kirkcudbrightshire 'a lardner mart cow,' or a fattened cow in condition to be killed and salted at Martinmas for winter provision; and, in 1704, when they sold the circumjacent estate, they, for the sake of this perquisite, retained the castle itself. In 1716, at the attainder of the 5th Earl, the levy of the 'lardner mart cow' fell into desuetude; and, in 1747, at the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, the last vestiges of the ancient power and importance of the castle disappeared.

THROSK. See Ninian's (St.).

THUK. See Damhead.

THUNDERTON-HOUSE. See Elgin.

THURSO, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, on the north coast of Caithness-shire. It is bounded by the North sea, and by Olrick, Bower, Halkirk, and Reay. Its length eastward is 7½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 7 miles. Its surface rises gently from the shore, and is throughout a slightly inclined plane, interspersed with small eminences. The rivers Thurso and Forss run northward, the former through the interior, the latter along the western boundary. The coast in general is rocky, but round the head of Thurso bay, in the vicinity of the town, has a fine hard sandy beach. Some of its chief objects of interest have been noticed in our articles Murkle-Bay, Scrabster, and Holburn-Head. The soil of the parish is principally clay and loam lying on rock. The arable and the untilled lands bear the proportion to each other of 6 to 5. About 3,000 acres are so poor that they could not be profitably improved. Wood covers a less area than 50 acres. Old red sandstone, which is the principal rock, is extensively quarried, both for building and for exportation as pavement-flag. A coarse clay-slate abounds; trap occurs principally on the coast; and both are quarried. There are appearances of lead ore. The principal landowners are Sir George Sinclair, Bart., Sir J. G. Sinclair, Bart., Sir P. M. B. Thriepland, Bart., and James Sinclair, Esq., of Forss. The estimated value of raw produce in 1840 was £52,205; assessed property in 1843, £8,051; real rental in 1857, £13,189. The chief mansions are Thurso-castle, Murkle-house, and Forss-house. The first of these, the seat of Sir George Sinclair, was built, in 1660, by George Earl of Caithness; passed, in 1718, into the possession of the present owner's ancestor; and possesses much interest as the birth-place and home of the well-known Sir John Sinclair, the great benefactor of

Scotland in the promotion of statistics and agriculture. The principal object associated with antiquity is Harold's tower, erected by Sir John Sinclair, over the grave of Harold Earl of Caithness, who was possessor of the half of Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland, and fell in battle in 1190, while attempting to recover his property from the usurpation of a tyrannical namesake. Population in 1831, 4,679; in 1851, 5,096. Houses, 837.

This parish is in the presbytery of Caithness, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, Sir George Sinclair, Bart. Stipend, £283 10s. 6d.; glebe, £17 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £86 10s. 10d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £50 fees, and £12 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1832, and contains 1,540 sittings. There are two Free churches,—the North and the South; and the receipts of the former in 1856 were £163 8s. 8d.,—of the latter, £478 19s. 9d. There are an United Original Secession church, with 950 sittings; an Independent chapel, with 940 sittings; and a Baptist meeting-house, with 60 sittings. There are a Free church school, a school for young ladies, a charity female school, a private school for boys, and several other schools.

THURSO, a post and market town, a sea-port, and a burgh-of-barony, stands at the influx of Thurso-water into Thurso-bay, on the road from Tongue to Wick, opposite the western entrance of the Pentland-frith, 20¾ miles north-west of Wick, 29 south-south-west of Stromness, 44 east-north-east of Tongue, 160 north by east of Inverness, and 316½ north by west of Edinburgh. It consists of an old and a new town. The former is irregular, ill-paved, dull, dirty, and disagreeable. The latter occupies a pleasant and elevated situation on the south-west; and, if completed on the regular, elegant, and extensive plan on which it was originally designed, would be a truly fine metropolis of the far north. But the plan has been very partially executed; it has for many years been almost practically abandoned; and it possesses no prospect of being, at any definite period, resumed. The new town, therefore, is merely a handsome suburb, regularly edificed with neat sandstone houses. The parish church is a splendid edifice, from a design by Burn; and has a tower 140 feet high. The cost of it was about £6,000. Other noticeable edifices are a hotel, a public ball-room, a masonic lodge, and a substantial elegant stone bridge. But what most strikes the eye is the adjacent fine baronial pile of Thurso-castle. A statue of the late Sir John Sinclair, 6 feet high, and said to be a striking likeness of him, stood in the castle during 21 years, but in November 1856, was set upon a square pedestal 10 feet high in the town.

The bay of Thurso, viewed in connexion with its screens, both contains and commands superb scenery. "The lengthened waves thundering along its shores arrest a stranger's attention, as their curling crests break upon and splash up the sandy slope at his feet. The white streak, and the hollow moan of each billow, as it yields up its power, lead away the eye and ear to the sides of the bay; formed of precipitous rocks, and terminated by the high bluff promontories of Holborn and Dunnet, over the top of which, though upwards of 400 feet in height, the spray dashes during storms, and on which even the sea-pink and the short tufted grass hardly obtain a footing. In the distance, the prodigious western precipices of Hoy, which form perhaps the most magnificent cliff-scenery in Britain, with the outlines of the Orkney-hills, compose a most splendid termination to the seaward view. The traveller should not fail to walk as far as Holborn-head, where the majestic mural and fissured cliffs, with the Clett, a huge detached rock, the boundless expanse and heaving swell of old Ocean, and the clouds of screaming sea-birds, afford a perfect epitome of this style of scenery." The bay is likewise a capacious and secure roadstead in all weather, and possesses natural fitness for the construction of an extensive and convenient harbour, but is so situated relatively to the surrounding sea and country as to be out of the way of commerce. The present harbour in it is barred at the entrance, but when once entered it is abundantly safe. It ranks as a creek of the port of Wick. The amount of local dues levied at it, under the two denominations of Thurso and Scrabster, is about £390 in the year. The number of vessels belonging to it is about 14; and the number trading to it within the year, about 40. A steamer plies regularly between it and Stromness. A considerable quantity of grain is exported. The fisheries in the bay are extensive, and afford a chief employment to the inhabitants. Other employments are the making of herring-nets, the manufacture of leather, and the weaving of linen and woollen. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs are held on the last Tuesday of April, on the 29th of June, old style, on the Monday in July before Inverness, on the Friday in August after Dunnet, on the first Monday of September, and on the last Tuesday of October. The town has offices of the Commercial bank, the National bank, and the Aberdeen Town and County bank. It has also a savings' bank. Public conveyances run to Tongue and Wick.

Thurso is traditionally stated to have been founded in the 12th century. Sir John Sinclair thinks that it may have been the centre of the early commerce of Caithness; and, from the fact, according to Skene's account of the assize of King David, that the weight of Caithness was made a standard over all Scotland, he thinks that that commerce must have been extensive. In 1633, the town was erected into a burgh-of-barony; and it now holds of Sir George Sinclair as superior. During nearly two centuries, it was the chief seat of the sheriff of Caithness' courts, and the residence of the sheriff clerk and procurators; and it was deprived of these honours, which virtually made it the county town, only by the superior and magistrates of Wick raising an action, and proving that they were usurped. It is at present governed by three bailies, a dean of guild, and eight councillors. Its police affairs are managed by the magistrates and other persons acting as commissioners. It is lighted with gas. Sheriff small debt courts are held ten times a-year, and justice of peace courts on every alternate Wednesday. Population in 1841, 2,510; in 1851, 2,908. Houses, 417.

THURSO-WATER, a river of Caithness-shire. It rises among the mountains in the south-west corner of Halkirk, near the boundary with Sutherlandshire; and flows 12½ miles north-eastward and 14 northward to the head of Thurso-bay, at the town of Thurso. Its course first bisects Halkirk; next for 1½ mile divides that parish from Thurso; and finally cuts the latter parish into two not very unequal parts. Its tributaries are neither numerous nor large; and its greatest breadth is about 300 feet. Its banks are almost everywhere destitute of wood; but, in other respects, are, in many places, softly beautiful.

THURSTON. See OLDHAMSTOCKS.

TIBBERMORE, a parish in the Perth proper district of Perthshire. It contains the post-office station of Tibbermore, the villages of Ruthven and Hillyland, and the manufacturing locality of Huntingtower. It is bounded by Methven, Redgorton,

Perth, Aberdalgie, Forteviot, and Gask. Its length eastward is 6 miles; and its breadth varies from 1 mile to 3 miles. A sluggish brook called the Pow, and the river Almond, trace the whole of its northern boundary, the former for 4 miles, the latter for 2 miles. The surface, without being hilly, is considerably diversified. In the western district it descends in a gentle slope to the north, and terminates in a narrow tract of level ground; and, in the eastern district, it, in general, lies somewhat high, above the level of the Almond, and then goes down in a steep descent, and forms a delightful plain along the margin of the stream. The district is in general fertile; and is, to a large extent, especially on the east and the south, beautified with wood. The arable grounds, comprising nine-tenths of the whole area, have a various soil,—a sandy loam along the Almond, an argillaceous earth toward Perth, and a reclaimed substratum of moss in many parts of the west. The old red sandstone is the prevailing rock, and has been extensively quarried. About twelve-twentieths of the parish belong to the Earl of Kinnoul; and the rest is distributed among a good many proprietors. In 1843 the estimated value of raw produce was £28,904; the value of assessed property, £9,996. The chief objects of antiquity and the chief manufactures have been noticed in our article on HUNTINGTOWER. Tibbermore, though containing less of the battlefield than Aberdalgie, has given name to the first battle fought between the Marquis of Montrose and the Covenanters; a battle in which the latter confronted about 1,700 Highlanders and Irishmen with about 6,000 foot and 600 horse, but were completely vanquished, and suffered a loss of 2,000 slain and 2,000 captured. The parish is traversed by both the north and the south roads from Perth to Crieff, and by the road from Perth to Muthil; and it derives prime facilities of communication from lying in the immediate vicinity of Perth. Population in 1831, 1,223; in 1851, 1,493. Houses, 273.

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £265 7s. 5d.; glebe, £22. Unappropriated teinds, £52 10s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with fees. The parish church was built in 1632, and enlarged in 1810, and contains 600 sittings. There is a non-parochial school at Ruthven. Tibbermore was the residence of several of the bishops of Dunkeld, particularly of Bishops Geoffrey and Sinclair, who died respectively in 1249 and 1337. Bishop Sinclair is noted in history for an exploit against the English in the reign of Robert Bruce. The earliest parish church of Tibbermore was originally a chapel dedicated to St. Serf or Servanus, and situated on the north side of the Almond, within the present boundaries of Redgorton. At Tullilum, in the east end of Tibbermore, anciently stood a convent of Carmelites; and beside it Richard Inverkeithing, Bishop of Dunkeld, built, in 1262, a chapel and a house. Here the synods of Dunkeld diocese were held till 1460, when they were removed by Thomas Lauder the bishop to his own cathedral. Alexander Young was the last prior of the convent; and, on his embracing the Protestant religion at the Reformation, he became minister of Tibbermore. The name Tibbermore signifies "a great well," and probably alludes to a perennial spring which once issued from behind the church, and was long known by the name of the "Lady Well," but which, a number of years ago, was destroyed by the draining of the adjacent field. The name, however, is sometimes written Tippermuir, and has been supposed by some etymologists to allude to the original moorish condition of the land.

TIBBER'S CASTLE. See PENPONT.

TIEL (THE). See ABBOTSHALL.

TIG. See INNERTIG.

TIGERTON, a village in the parish of Menmuir, Forfarshire. Population, 91. Houses, 23.

TIGHVARRY, a post-office station subordinate to Lochmaddy, in the Outer Hebrides.

TIGLONE, a post-office station subordinate to Portree, in the island of Skye.

TIGNALINN, a post-office station subordinate to Pitlochry, in the north-east of Perthshire.

TILLICOULTRY, a parish in Clackmannanshire. It contains the post-town of Tillicoultry, and the villages of Coalsnaughton and Devonside. It is bounded by the Stirlingshire detached parish of Alva, by the Perthshire parishes of Blackford and Glendevon, and by the Clackmannanshire parishes of Dollar, Clackmannan, and Alloa. Its length southward is 6 miles; and its breadth varies from 1 mile at the north end to 2½ miles at the south. About two-thirds of it, from the northern extremity downward, lies among the Ochil hills, and includes some of their highest summits; and the remaining or southern third is nearly all arable, and lies at from 20 to 320 feet above the level of the Forth at Alloa. The entire landscape, whether we view the hills or the plain, is pleasant and beautiful. The highest ground is BENCLEUGH: which see. A rising ground, called the Kirkhill and the Cuninghar, which extends south-east from Tillicoultry-house and the old church-yard, and closes up a fine plain stretching out to it from the Abbey-craig near Stirling, has a strikingly romantic appearance as approached from either the east or the west, and is supposed to be 'the mount at the back of the country,' the *Tullich-oul-tir*, whence the parish has its name. The beauty of the plain is greatly enhanced by the windings of the Devon, which traverses it westward, cutting it into two not very unequal parts. The rocks and minerals of the parish have a great variety of character, and are replete with interest to both the man of science and the practical economist. Red and gray porphyries compose the summits of the central and loftiest heights; and they exhibit some very fine varieties, and contain large distinct crystals of black schorl. Clay-slate is a prevailing rock in the King's-seat-chain; and basaltic rocks, in some instances containing curious decomposed masses, occur in the lower heights. Micaceous schist likewise occurs, and contains numerous garnets. Some veins of copper-ore were at one time worked; but, after the expenditure upon them of a very great sum of money, were abandoned as uncompensating. Silver, lead, cobalt, arsenic, and sulphur, also seem to exist, but in small quantities. A rich variety of ironstone, and rich veins of iron-ore of the kidney kind, are in sufficient quantity to be very valuable, and have been an object of marked attention by the Devon company. A stratum of dark-blue clay, suitable for fire-bricks, occurs; and on the banks of the Devon are singular concretions of hardened clay in a great variety of fantastic shapes. Sandstone, of good quality, occurs on the skirts of the hills and in the plain, and has been extensively quarried. Coal, in four workable seams, and of various quality, occurs in the same district as the sandstone, and is the object of extensive mining and traffic. The soil, at the foot of the hills, is a fine quick loam, but not very deep; on the haughs of the Devon it is a deep loam mixed with sand; and in other parts it is now loamy, and now argillaceous, on a variety of subsoils. Much of the ground is stony; and, in many fields where little soil can be seen, on account of a thick powdering of quartzose nodules, it is, nevertheless, richly fruc-

tiferous. The landowners are Ramsay of Whitehill and Tillicoultry, the Globe Insurance Company, Johnstone of Alva, the Earl of Mansfield, and two others. The chief mansions are Tillicoultry-house and Harvieston. The poet Burns, while residing at Harvieston, composed "How pleasant the banks of the clear winding Devon," and the "Sweetest Maid on Devon's banks." The principal antiquities are a Druidical circle on the south end of Cuninghar, and the ruins of a circular building on a basaltic eminence called the Castle-craig. A branch railway connects the town of Tillicoultry with the Stirling and Dunfermline railway at Alloa. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,472; in 1851, 4,686. Houses, 454.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, R. W. Ramsay. Stipend, £282 4s. 1d.; glebe, £42. Unappropriated teinds, £167 11s. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 3d., with £10 fees, and £5 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1828, and contains 650 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 270; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £264 19s. 10½d. There are also an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of about 480; an Independent chapel, with about 200; and an Evangelical Union chapel, with about 100. There are a subscription school, a private academy, and several other schools.

The Town of Tillicoultry stands on the right bank of the Devon, on the road from Stirling to Kinross, 2 miles east of Alva, 3 west of Dollar, 5 north-east of Alloa, and 9 east-north-east of Stirling. Its appearance and situation are pleasant, and its environs very beautiful. The valley of the Devon around it is remarkably sweet and rural, and the parts of the Ochill hills which flank the valley have fine outlines and are richly verdant; but the climate is moist in winter and very hot in summer. The town is a seat of woollen manufacture; and it thus, in regard to the kind of country in which it stands, closely resembles the remarkable seats of woollen manufacture in the south of Scotland,—Galashiels, Selkirk, Jedburgh, and Hawick. Its edificed appearance has large features in wool spinning-mills, erected principally since 1831. But the parish church, ¼ of a mile to the east, is an elegant building. The seats of Harvieston, Alva, and Tillicoultry, in the near neighbourhood, are also very fine objects. Tillicoultry first became noted for Scotch blankets and for what came to be called Tillicoultry serges; but about the year 1821, it began to give large attention to shawls, plaidings, and tartans; and it has extended and maintained its manufacture of these with much spirit and success. Its ample supply of coals and its good facilities of communication, especially since the opening of the railway, are highly in its favour. It has offices of the Union Bank, and the Clydesdale Bank. It has likewise a fair proportion of the societies and institutions common to towns of its class. Lord Colville, who was raised to the peerage by James VI., and who was distinguished by military genius, and figured conspicuously in the wars under Henry IV. of France, spent the latter part of his life and died in Tillicoultry. St. Serf or Servanus, who lived in the end of the 6th century, and is absurdly said by tradition to have travelled about the country with a pet goat, figures, in the Romish legends respecting him, as performing in Tillicoultry some of his alleged miracles. Population of the town in 1851, 3,217. Houses, 268.

TILLIECHEWAN-CASTLE. See Bonhill.

TILLYFOUR. See Oyne.

TILLYMINNET. See Gartly.

TILLYMUICK, a bleak lumpish hill, on the south side of the Gadie, in the parish of Premnay, Aberdeenshire.

TILLYOCHIE. See Kinross.

TILT (Loch), a small alpine lake on the north-east verge of Athole, Perthshire. It lies among the central Grampians, near the point where the counties of Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverness meet.

TILT (The,) a romantic stream of Athole, in Perthshire. It issues from Loch-Tilt, close on the boundary with Aberdeenshire; and after running 2 miles southward, receives from the east Glenmore-water, and from the west Tarf-water, each of which greatly excels it both in volume and in length of run; and thus augmented, it flows 9 miles south-westward, and 4 southward, to the Garry, a little below the village of Blair-Athole. Over its whole run it holds its way through a glen so narrow as seldom to contain a patch of plain; and over portions of the run it traverses sheer ravines, which have been cut, by its own corroding action, through the solid rocks. The glen is distinguished from every other in the Highlands at once by its extreme depth, narrowness, and prolongation, and by the bold contrast of excessive wildness at the upper end, and high ornamental beauty at the other. Immediately on entering the glen from the vale of the Garry, the river is just seen rushing deep along its dark chasm, overhung by a profusion of graceful birches, which spring from crevices in the rocks; the hills on each side are seen to rise boldly up to a great height, either green, cultivated, densely wooded, or flecked with wild groups and single trees of birch and ash and oak; and in front are beheld the finely flowing lines of the stupendous Ben-y-gloe, drawn distinctly against the sky, and offering a singular contrast in their nakedness to the splendid opulence of the glen and the variety of the lower declivities. "For some miles along the course of the Tilt," says Dr. Macculloch, "the scenery continues equally rich, and still more various; the road passing through dense groves, or skirting the margin of this picturesque and wild stream, or opening into green meadows where the woods are sometimes seen towering in a cont nuous sheet to the sky, and at others, scattered over the sides of the hills in a thousand intricate forms. Innumerable torrents and cascades fall along their declivities, adding, with the numerous bridges which cross them, much to the beauty of the scenes; as do the roads which, winding about the hills in various directions, display those traces of human life, the want of which is so often felt in Highland scenery." But at Forest-lodge, 7 miles above the village of Blair-Athole, the glen "becomes a bare valley, bounded on both sides by steep and lofty hills; and thus it continues for many miles," or to the head, "seeming almost to lengthen as we go. From the upper part of this portion it presents an extraordinary spectacle, prolonged almost beyond reach of the eye, an uniform, deep, straight section of the country, a ditch to guard and separate a world."

TILWHILLY. See Strachan.

TIMA-WATER. See Ettrick.

TIMPAN. See Jedburgh.

TINGWALL, a parish, a little south of the centre of the mainland of Shetland. It contains the village of Scalloway, and approaches within a mile of the post-town of Lerwick. It is bounded on the north by the sea, and by Nesting and Delting; on the east by Lerwick; on the south by the sea and Quarff; and on the west by the sea and Sandsting. Its length is between 18 and 20 miles, and its greatest breadth is 10 miles; but it is so much indented

with friths or voes, that no part of it is more than 2 miles from the sea. Several small islands belong to it; the chief of which are Oxnor, Trondray, and Linga, all inhabited. The principal voes or harbours are those of Wadbaster, Laxforth, and Deal, on the east, and Weesdale, Stromness, Ustaness, and Scalloway, on the west; and these have an average length of probably 3 miles, and an average breadth of about ¾ of a mile. A ridge of hills, extending from north to south, divides the parish into two distinct districts; and each of these districts is disposed in parallel straths, nearly at right angles with the ridge. The soil is either moss or a dark-coloured loam; and the moss generally lies on a ferruginous subsoil, which is naturally impervious to water, and for some years resists the plough, but yields to persevering tillage, and enrichingly mingles with the soil. Much waste land has of late years been reclaimed. In each strath is abundance of primitive limestone; the hills on the east side of Tingwall consist of clay and mica schists; near Rova-head is a bed of good blue roofing-slate; and in several of the meadows are beds of excellent shell-marl. The lakes of Tingwall, Girlsta, Asta, Strom, and some others, abound with fish. On an islet called Lawting in the first, the Grand Foud anciently held his court, and heard appeals from other courts; and on an islet in the last is the ruin of a small fortalice, said to have been inhabited by a noble, whose father, an Earl of Orkney, ordered him to be put to death. Tumuli, stone-axes, and flint arrow-heads, are numerous. Population, in 1831, 2,797; in 1851, 2,874. Houses, 482. Assessed property in 1843, £956 17s. 1d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lerwick, and synod of Shetland. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £263, besides some vicarage teinds; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £34, with about £8 fees, and £4 other emoluments. There are two parish churches, each containing about 570 sittings; the one at Tingwall, built in 1788,—the other at Whiteness, by the loch of Strom, built in 1837. A new church also was built at Scalloway in 1842. There is also an Independent chapel at Scalloway. There are Society's schools at Weesdale, Whiteness, and Scalloway, an Assembly's school at Trondray, and a school locally aided at Laxfirth. The present parish of Tingwall comprehends the ancient parish of Weesdale on the north, the ancient parish of Whiteness in the centre, and part of the ancient parish of Tingwall on the south. Ancient Tingwall comprehended the district of Lerwick, which was made a separate erection in 1701, and the parishes of Gulberwick and Sound, which were annexed to Lerwick in 1722. Tingwall was anciently an archdeaconry; and for upwards of a century after the Reformation, either itself or its village of Scalloway, gave name to the Shetland presbytery. The ancient churches of Weesdale and Whiteness were dedicated respectively to the Virgin Mary and St. Ola; and so powerful was the hold which popery had on the whole united parish, that, as we learn from the New Statistical Account, there are 'remains of a very great many Roman Catholic chapels.'

TINNIS (The), a rivulet of Liddesdale, Roxburghshire. It rises between the heights of Tinnis and Loch-knowe on the boundary with Dumfriesshire, and runs south-eastward to the Liddel at Burnmouth, a few yards above where the Kershope enters on the opposite bank. Its length of run is only about 5 miles.

TINTO, a mountain on the mutual border of the parishes of Carmichael, Wiston, Symington, and Covington, in the upper ward of Lanarkshire. It stands on the Clydesdale frontier of the Southern Highlands, forming a sort of vanguard to the Lowther mountains, yet is perfectly isolated, and figures very conspicuously throughout a great extent of landscape. See the article Clyde (The). The immediate mass of the mountain's acclivities extends upwards of two miles from east to south-west; but its skirts or lower slopes have a comparatively large outspread, and are zoned round half of their periphery by the Clyde. Tinto seems to have been an object of high popular thought among the inhabitants of the surrounding country from the earliest time. Its name signifies 'the Hill of fire,' and is supposed to allude to sanguinary druidical rites anciently performed on its summit. An immense cairn crowns one part of it, and is alleged to have been slowly accumulated by the carrying of the stones which compose it piece-meal, through a series of ages, in the way of penance, from a famous Roman Catholic church which was situated in a little glen at the north-east skirt of the mountain. The fame of the top of Tinto was also embalmed long ago, and continues to be well preserved, in several sets of curious popular rhymes,—all, however, so destitute of point or beauty as to give us no temptation to quote them.

The upper part of the mountain consists of a flesh-coloured felspar, resting on conglomerate, containing rounded masses of greywacke, iron-clay, flinty-slate, splintery-hornstone, quartz, felspar, mica, &c. Where the rock becomes finer grained, it approaches in some places to greywacke, and in others to those portions of the old red sandstone which are conjectured to alternate with the newer members of the transition series. Over the conglomerate, masses of claystone, greenstone, passing into clinkstone, and porphyry-slate, successively appear, till we reach the summit, which, along with the whole of the upper part, is found to consist of compact felspar and felspar porphyry. The disposition of the rocks in this mountain is conformable to the idea of secondary deposition, by assuming a finer and more crystalline texture as they ascend; and the occurrence of claystone and felspar in a position corresponding to what is observed on the Eildon-hills, the Pentlands, the Ochils, Papa Stour, Dundee, and in other places, seems to favour the hypothesis of a particular overlying formation, in which those substances are prevailing ingredients, extending over a considerable portion of the lower country of Scotland. In the bed of the Clyde to the eastward of Tinto, amygdaloid appears, having nodules of calcedony coated with green earth; also calcspar and portions of steatite. Towards the north, the conglomerate forming the base of Tinto passes into the sandstone, of which the whole interior districts of Lanarkshire are composed. John Ramsay, looking with merely a poet's eye to the mountain, or thinking of it as one of 'the everlasting hills' which the rites of idolatry have profaned, exclaims,—

> "Adorned with diadem of dawning's cloud,
> Hail! Tinto, stately monarch of the scene;
> Ten thousand years hast thou beheld unbowed
> Clyde roll his waves the rugged banks between,
> Yet look'st as everlasting, as serene,
> As when the pillars of thy strength were laid,
> Child of the earthquake! frequent hast thou seen
> Those deeds of darkness Druid rites displayed,
> When Nature stood aghast, and Truth retired dismayed."

TINWALD, a parish lying doubtfully between Nithsdale and Annandale, but belonging mainly to the latter, in Dumfries-shire. It contains the post-office village of Amisfield, and the villages of Kirkland and Townhead. It is bounded by Kirkmahoe, Kirkmichael, Lochmaben, Torthorwald, and Dumfries. Its length southward is 5½ miles; its great-

est breadth is 4½ miles; and its area is about 15 square miles. The water of Ae, traversing a flat, broad, pebbly path, runs 4¼ miles along the north-eastern boundary; and the sluggish Lochar begins, not far from its origin, to creep along the whole of the west. A lochlet, once of great depth and considerable size, but now greatly drained, and less than 20 feet deep, bears the name of Murder-loch. A soft-featured hilly ridge, 2 miles broad, slowly rises from the vicinity of the Ae, extends southward in such a way as to form the central district of the parish, and is afterwards continued, though at a lower altitude, in Torthorwald and Mouswald. The acclivities of the heights are gentle; their table-summit is deeply undulated; their extreme altitude above sea-level is 682 feet; and their surface is nearly all ploughed or verdant. A belt of Lochar-moss on the west, about a mile long and ¼ of a mile broad, has been reclaimed into remarkably fine meadow. The soil of the arable grounds, including the hills, is to a small extent a sandy gravel; to a small extent, stiff moorish clay; to a very small extent, reclaimed moss; and to a chief extent, a loamy or friable clay, much mixed in some places with small stones. The predominant rocks are greywacke and greywacke-slate. About 120 acres in the parish are under wood; and about 1,600 have never been subject to the plough. The chief landowners are the Marquis of Queensberry, Jackson of Amisfield, Dalzell of Glenae, and Douglas of Baads. The estimated value of raw produce in 1834 was £18,212. Assessed property in 1843, £5,671 3s. 6d. The chief mansions are Tinwald-house, Amisfield, and Glenae. A chief antiquity is Amisfield-castle, noticed in our article on Amisfield. Sir Thomas Charteris, of Amisfield, was, in 1280, appointed Lord-high-chancellor of Scotland by Alexander III.; and seems to have been the first layman who held the office. Sir Thomas Charteris, the grandson of the former, was, in 1334, made Lord-high-chancellor by David II.; and he fell at the battle of Durham, on the field where his royal master was taken prisoner. Sir John Charteris of Amisfield held, in the reign of James V., the office of warden of the West Marches; and he received from his eccentric but vigorous and vigilant King a singular incognito visit, which led to the reduction of the family's consequence. The old Roman road from Brunswark may be traced by Amisfield and Trailflat. A British fort crowns the summit of Barshall-hill. The famous Paterson who originated the project of the Bank of England, and planned the disastrous Darien scheme, was born about the year 1660, on the farm of Skipmire. Dr. James Mounsey, his grand-nephew, and first physician for many years to the Empress of Russia, was born on the same farm. The sister of Dr. John Rogerson, who succeeded the former as first physician to the Empress, and subsequently persons of the name of Mounsey, have held Skipmire. The parish is traversed by the road from Dumfries to Moffat. Population in 1831, 1,220; in 1851, 1,080. Houses, 201.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patrons, the Crown and the Marquis of Queensberry. Stipend and glebe, £250. The parish church was built in 1763, is in excellent repair, and contains 400 sittings. There are two parochial schools. Salaries of the masters, £51 6s. 7d., with £30 fees, and £5 14s. 7d. other emoluments. The present parish of Tinwald comprehends the ancient parishes of Tinwald and Trailflat, the former on the west, the latter on the east, united in 1650. Tinwald was anciently a free parsonage within the deanery of Nith; and Trailflat was a vicarage under the monks of Kelso. Symson, in 1684, represented the church at Trailflat as an excellent structure, the roof of which was famed for its curious workmanship; yet it was then partly ruinous.

TINWALD-ISLE. See Lochar-Water.

TIPPERLIN, a quondam village in the parish of St. Cuthbert's, ¼ of a mile west of Morningside, Edinburghshire. It was once a summer retreat of the citizens of Edinburgh, but has gone into decay.

TIPPET-KNOWES. See Lammermoor-Hills.

TIRALLY-BAY, a small bay 2½ miles south-south-east of Chapelrosan, on the east coast of the parish of Kirkmaiden, Wigtonshire.

TIRDON. See Applecross.

TIREE, an island of the Argyleshire Hebrides. It lies 2 miles south-west by west of Coll, 15 west by south of Treshinish-point in Mull, and 18 north-west by west of Iona. Its length is 12 miles; and its mean breadth is about 4 miles. It appears to have been, in the time of the Culdees, part of the patrimony of the church, and to have supplied the famous seat of learning in its vicinity with considerable quantities of grain; and hence it is supposed to have acquired the name of Tir-I, the country of Iona. Another ancient name, still applied to it in romantic tales, is *Rioghachd bar fo thuin*, 'The kingdom whose summits are lower than the waves;' and this aptly describes it as the lowest and the flattest of the Hebrides, and as so curiously washed by the sea that, from one side, the waves may often be seen on the other rising several feet above the level of the rocks. The shores have frequent though not deep indentations, and consist of sandy bays, separated by ridges of rock. The bay of Gett, on the east side, measures about 2½ miles round the head, and has so firm a sandy beach that a horse at full gallop makes an impression not above half an inch deep. Upwards of 20 fresh-water lakes aggregately cover about 600 acres. From one of the larger lakes egresses the only stream; which, however, is powerful enough to drive a mill. At the northern extremity of the island are considerable accumulations of blown sand. In the south, the rocks look so rarely up from the surface as to form only a few scattered elevations; but toward the north, they become numerous, and at length occupy the greater part of the surface, preventing the cultivation of the soil, and condemning it to perpetual pasturage. A few low heights are formed on the rocky ground, ranging from 30 to 60 feet in altitude; and three separate hills rise near the southern extremity, to a maximum height of about 400 feet. All the rest of the island has a mean elevation above high-water-mark of scarcely 20 feet; and, as it has no tree, and scarcely an enclosure, it is swept with unrestrained violence by the westerly winds, and often so scourged by gales that sown seed and loose dry soil are dispersed, and matured crops of corn and potatoes broken down. A remarkable plain, called the Reef, near the centre of the island, and 1,562 acres in area, is as flat as the sea, and has scarcely a swell or even a stone; and, from dread of the effect of the winds should the surface be once broken, it is kept in a state of perpetual pasture, and offers a singular spectacle of rich verdure.

The soil is in general light, consisting of sand, calcareous earth, and moss. The sand very greatly predominates; but, in its general diffusion, it is of a calcareous nature, consisting, together with quartz, of a large proportion of pulverized sea-shells. The island, in consequence, is aggregately one of the most fertile tracts of land in the Hebrides. Its fertility is greatly aided, too, by a regular and constant moisture, occasioned partly by its flatness, and partly by its peculiar climate and exposure. The regularity

of the moisture is everywhere proved by the flourishing growth in the corn-fields of the yellow iris, the polygonum viviparum, and other aquatic plants. Such natural pastures as, from their soil and position, have least humidity, are surprisingly rich, and produce white clover in such abundance as almost to exclude the grasses. Marshes are unknown; and bogs are so limited that the inhabitants are under the necessity of importing their fuel from Mull, and in some instances, have been driven to the ruinous resource of paring the soil down occasionally to the subjacent rock. So wondrously destitute is the island of wood, that, excepting one species of willow, it may be said not to possess a ligneous fibre. Yet the total want of shelter, while in many respects injurious to agriculture, combines with the level nature of the surface to occasion so equable a distribution of sand-drift by the winds, that, instead of low lands being overwhelmed as in many places throughout the other Hebrides and the Shetland islands, the drift brings a perpetual renewal of calcareous manure, and scarcely anywhere accumulates to such a degree as to suffocate vegetation. At the northern extremity, however, as in the south end of Coll, the protuberating rocks afford local shelter, and occasion the sand to accumulate. Agricultural practice has undergone some improvements, but is still in a comparatively rude condition. About 5,850 imperial acres are in tillage; and about 10,725 are pastoral or waste. The produce of all kinds of crops is comparatively small. The rearing of black cattle is a chief employment; and the exportation of them a principal means of support. Poultry and eggs also are largely exported. Fishing, contrary to the prevailing practice in the Hebrides, engages comparatively little attention. Owing to a rapidity of increase in the population, and to the ruin of the kelp manufacture on which a large proportion of them depended mainly for subsistence, Tiree has shared to a grievous extent in the distress with which so many of the Hebridean islands have of late years been visited. Its rental, during the time of the kelp trade, was £3,000; but it afterwards fell so low that, for some time, 430 persons paid each no more than from 20 to 40 shillings a-year, while so many as about 400 families paid no rent whatever. The Duke of Argyle is the sole proprietor.

The predominant rock of the island is gneiss; but this abounds with veins of granite, and imbeds masses of primitive limestone. One of the limestone masses, long and favourably known for the flesh-coloured marble into which it has been cut for ornamental architecture, is an irregular rock of about 100 feet in diameter, lying among the gneiss without stratification or continuity. In consequence of its hardness, even though cheaper, in spite of that inconvenience, than many foreign marbles of far inferior beauty, it has lost the patronage of public caprice, and ceased to be in request. Its very tint is finely relieved by the dark green crystals of augite and hornblende which are imbedded in it. The deposit is quite unstratified. Another mass, ten times the size of the former, and equally irregular, resembles the marble of Iona in whiteness, texture, and fracture, yet is generally impure, and seems to have been quarried only for building dikes.—The hill of Ceanmharra, situated at the south-west point of the island, and presenting a mural face to the sea, is perforated with a great number of caves, some of which are large and scoured by the surge, while all are frequented by flocks of sea-fowls. Remains of no fewer than 39 watch-towers or forts, within view of one another, encircle the coast of Tiree and Coll; and there are 9 or 10 standing-stones, besides minor antiquities. The inhabitants relate many Fingalian and other tales of battles and chieftains; and even affect to point out the graves of the heroes of their legends. On an islet, now converted into a peninsula, anciently stood a square-turreted castle, accessible only by a drawbridge; and, on its ruins was erected, in 1748, a house for the factor of the Duke of Argyle. Fairs are held in Tiree on the Wednesday in May before Mull, on the Monday in August before Mull, and on the Wednesday in October before Mull. The island has a post-office station of its own name, and communicates twice a-week by steamer with the Clyde. Population in 1831, 4,453; in 1851, 3,709. Houses, 686.

TIREE AND COLL, an united parish in the Argyleshire Hebrides. It comprehends the islands of Tiree and Coll, and the islets of Gunna, Soay, Eilanmore, and Skerryvore. Population in 1831, 5,769; in 1851, 4,818. Houses, 928. Assessed property in 1843, £4,473 6s. 2d.—This parish is in the presbytery of Mull, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend, £346 18s. 7d., burdened with a tack-duty of £22 4s. 5d. to the synod of Argyle for the Crown teinds, and with payments amounting to about £62 2s. to the assistant minister of Coll; glebe, £4 10s. For the ecclesiastical statistics of COLL, see that article. The church of Tiree was built in 1776, and enlarged in 1786, and contains about 475 sittings. There are two Independent chapels in Tiree, containing respectively 400 and 200 sittings, and jointly under one pastoral charge. There are two parochial schools, each yielding a salary of £22 4s., with about £6 fees, and £6 other emoluments. There are five non-parochial schools maintained by public bodies. The parishes were united in 1618. There are remains in them of no fewer than fifteen old churches or chapels, at some of which are still burying-grounds and crosses.

TIRIVEE, a bay in the south-east of the island of Barra, in the Outer Hebrides. It penetrates far into the island, and affords such shelter that vessels taking refuge in it may ride out the hardest gales.

TIRLUNDIE. See PITSLIGO (NEW).

TITWOOD. See GOVAN.

TIVIOT (THE). See TEVIOT (THE).

TOBERMORY, a quoad sacra parish, containing a post-town of its own name, in the island of Mull, Argyleshire. It consists of part of the quoad civilia parish of Kilninian. It extends along the sound of Mull, by which it is separated from Morven on the east, and from Ardnamurchan on the north; and it is bounded by the ancient parish of Kilmore, now united to Kilninian, on the west, and by the quoad sacra parish of Salen on the south. Its length is about 6 miles; and its average breadth is nearly 2 miles. The character of its surface and of its scenery may be inferred from our articles on Mull, on the Sound of Mull, and on St. Mary's lake. Population in 1837, 1,520.—This parish is in the presbytery of Mull, and synod of Argyle. It was constituted by the ecclesiastical authorities in 1837, and reconstituted by the Court of Teinds in 1845. The parish church is a government one, built in 1827, and under the patronage of the Crown. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 500; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £39 16s. 2d. There is also a Baptist place of worship. There are a parochial school, a Queen Adelaide school of industry, a Free church school, a Free church female school, and a Free church Gaelic school.

The TOWN of TOBERMORY is a sea-port and the business-capital of a great extent of circumjacent country. It stands at the head of a sheltered bay,

3½ miles south-west of Auliston-point, where Loch-Sunart forks off from the sound of Mull, 9 miles south-east of Ardnamurchan-point, 30 north-west by west of Oban, 62 north-west by west of Inverary, and 171 west-north-west of Edinburgh. It was built in 1788, at the same time as Ullapool, by the British fishing company, as the site of a fishing establishment, and the rendezvous of the herring vessels. Its name means 'Mary's well,' and was taken from a fountain on the spot, which was dedicated to the Virgin, and had much celebrity in the days of popery. The chief part of the town is arranged in the form of a crescent, adjacent to the bay, and is very well built. An upper town surmounts a cliff at the back of the former, and consists principally of poor cottages. The immediate environs form a kind of amphitheatre, and have a picturesque appearance. The parish church occupies a prominent situation, behind the principal part of the town, and is a conspicuous object. The bay forms a spacious harbour, almost completely land-locked; and is covered, across the entrance, and at a brief distance, by Calve island. There are two excellent quays, the one having two and the other four feet of water at ebb tide; the latter was commenced in 1835, and completed in 1844. The harbour ranks as a creek of the port of Greenock. The amount of local dues levied is only about £30 a-year. The commerce consists principally in the exchange of fish and cattle for manufactured and foreign goods. Fishing-boats, sailing-vessels, and steamers often appear in sufficient numbers in the harbour to produce an appearance of far more trade than really exists. The steamers, though largely connected with the commerce of the place, make their calls principally in transit between Glasgow and Inverness, between Glasgow and Skye, and between Oban and Staffa. The retail trade for the supply of the surrounding country is co-extensive with the demands of much the greater part of Mull and of small part of the adjacent continent. The town has an office of the Clydesdale Bank, a sailors' home, an agricultural association, and a shipwrecked mariners' royal benevolent society. It is the political capital of a Hebridean district, comprising Mull, Tiree, Coll, Eig, Muick, Rum, Canna, and the smaller neighbouring islands; and as such, is a polling-place at county elections, and a seat of weekly sheriff courts. "The excellent quays, frequently crowded with shipping," say the Messrs. Anderson, "give to Tobermory a gay and lively character, especially when approached from the sea; while its very sheltered position and picturesque accompaniments are quite enticing. It has not yet got into much repute as a sea-bathing quarter, for which it appears very eligible. Let the inhabitants but study to lay themselves out for visitors, by suitable accommodations, and they cannot fail to have an influx." Population in 1841, 1,396; in 1851, 1,543.

TOBERONOCHY, a bay and a village on the east side of the island of Luing, in the parish of Kilbrandon, Argyleshire. The village was built for the accommodation of the workmen in the adjacent slate quarries.

TOCHIENEAL. See Cullen.

TODDERANCE. See Kettins.

TODHILLMOOR. See Lochmaben.

TODHILLS, a hamlet in the parish of Tealing, Forfarshire. Population, 50. Houses, 9.

TOFTINGALL (Loch), a circular lake about 5 miles in circumference, and 8 feet in mean depth, in the parish of Watten, Caithness-shire. It is encompassed by dismal moors, and sends off an affluent to the river Wick.

TOLLA, a rivulet and a lake, in the parish of Glenorchy, Argyleshire. The rivulet rises at the south-west corner of the moor of Rannoch, close on the boundary with Perthshire, and runs 8 miles south-westward to the lake. The lake measures about 2¾ miles in length, and half-a-mile in mean breadth; it sends off from its east side the river Orchy; it is skirted for about 2 miles by the road from Tyndrum to Fort-William, through Glencoe, and has on its shore the public-house of Inverouran; and it presents around its banks several features of picturesque scenery, and some fine specimens of Scottish fir.

TOLLCROSS, a small post-town, partly in the Barony parish of Glasgow and partly in the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. It stands on the north-east road from Glasgow to Hamilton, about a mile south-east of Parkhead, and 3 miles south-east of Glasgow. It is inhabited in a large degree by weavers, and possesses similar appearance to Parkhead and Shettleston. A prominent feature in it is an United Presbyterian church, originally a Relief church, with a steeple. In its south-western neighbourhood, toward the Clyde, are the Roman Catholic convent of Dalbeth and the Clyde iron-works. Population of the town, 1,767.

TOLLY (Loch). See Maree (Loch).

TOLQUHON-CASTLE. See Tarves.

TOLSTA. See Stornoway.

TOMACHAR, a hamlet in the parish of Port-of-Monteith, Perthshire. Population, 20. Houses, 7.

TOM-A-CHORACHASICH. See Eck (Loch).

TOMANTOUL. See Tomintoul.

TOMATIN, a post-office station, in the parish of Moy and Dalarossie, Inverness-shire. It is situated 16 miles from Inverness, on the Highland road thence to Perth.

TOMBEA. See Lubnaig (Loch).

TOMBIA. See Inveraven

TOMDOUR. See Knockando.

TOMINTOUL, a quoad sacra parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, near the southern extremity of Banffshire. It consists of part of the quoad civilia parish of Kirkmichael. It was constituted by the General Assembly in 1833, and reconstituted by the Court of Teinds in 1845. Its church is a government one, under the same patronage and with the same support as the other government churches. It was built in 1826, and contains 336 sittings. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, which was built in 1838, and contains 464 sittings. Population of the parish in 1841, 919. Houses, 226.

The Village of Tomintoul stands on the road from Grantown to Braemar and Aberdeen, 14 miles south-east of Grantown, and 23 north-west of Ballater. It stands on a small table-land overlooking the Avon; it consists of a single street and a central square; and most of its houses, with three or four exceptions, are of one story, some slated, and some heath-thatched. Fairs are held here on the last Thursday of July old style, and on the Tuesday after Beauly in May, August, September, October, and November. Population, about 600.

TOMMORE. See Inveraven.

TOMNACHASTLE. See Crieff.

TOMNACHURISH. See Inverness.

TOMNAVOULIN. See Tamnavoulan.

TOMPHOBUIL. See Dull.

TOMVOULIN. See Tamnavoulan.

TON (Burn of). See Kemnay.

TONDERGHIE. See Whithorn.

TONG. See Stornoway.

TONGLAND, a parish, containing the post-office village of Ringford, in the centre of the southern

division of Kirkcudbrightshire. Its form is triangular, with a side of 5¼ miles on the north, one of 4¾ on the south-east, and one of 6¾ on the south-west; and it is bounded on the north by Balmaghie, —on the south-east by the Dee, which separates it from Kelton and Kirkcudbright,—and on the south-west by Twynholm. Tarf-water drains most of the interior, forms, for nearly 2 miles, the south-west boundary-line, and falls into the Dee at the apex of the parish, where the union of the streams begins in a degree to form an estuary. Both rivers, especially the Dee, are here rapid and romantic, and abound both in fishes and in fine landscapes. A view from Tongland-bridge, across the Dee, half-a-mile above the influx of the Tarf, discloses, when the river is in high flood, a beautiful grand train of broken cascades, tearing and roaring over rugged rocks with a tremendous noise. Bargatton-loch, a triangular sheet of water, of about half-a-mile each way, lies on the northern boundary. The southern district consists of a hilly ridge running north and south, and of gradual declivities sloping down to the rivers. The northern division is rocky and moorish, and consists of a medley of small hills, rising-grounds, valley-land, moss, and meadow. A tract along both margins of the Tarf is fine flat alluvial ground, naturally rich meadow. The predominant rocks are porphyry and clay slate. The soil of the arable lands is very various; but, in general, especially in the southern and central districts, is fertile in either grain or grass. About 1,346 acres are constantly in tillage; about 2,792 are grass-lands, occasionally in tillage; and about 2,000 are moorland, all uncultivated, but partly capable of cultivation. There are eight principal landowners; but the only one resident is Ker of Argrennan. In 1843, the estimated value of raw produce was £12,055; the value of assessed property, £6,283. On a rocky moor-hill, called Barrstobrick, is shown the spot where Mary of Scotland rested to refresh herself in her flight from the battle of Langside to the abbey of Dundrennan. The event has bequeathed to the farm the name of Queen's-hill. In the moor of Kirkconnel, at a great distance from any house, is a monumental stone on the grave of a martyr of the name of Clemont, who was shot on the spot during the prelatic persecution. In various localities are some sepulchral cairns and vestiges of old encampments. The parish is bisected northward by the road from Kirkcudbright to the Glenkens and Ayrshire, and westward by that from Dumfries to Wigton. Population in 1831, 800; in 1851, 924. Houses, 157.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 17s. 7d.; glebe, £40. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with fees. The parish church is a handsome edifice, with Gothic windows and a square tower, built in 1813, and containing 420 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 130; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £72 10s. 8½d. There are three private schools. The present parish of Tongland comprehends the ancient parishes of Tongland and Balnacross. Tongland is the southern district, and had its name from the site of its church being, as at present, on the tongue of land which is peninsulated by the Dee and the Tarf. The church was anciently a vicarage of Tongland priory. Bal-na-cross means, in Irish, 'the hamlet of the cross;' and in the corrupted form of Banorosh, continues to be the name of an estate in the north-east. The church of Balnacross belonged originally to the Culdee community of Icolmkill; and was given by William the Lion to the monks of Holyrood, and transferred by Robert Bruce to the monks of Tongland. On the west side of the Tarf, toward the north, anciently stood a church, which was dedicated to St. Conel, and has entailed on the district around it the name of Kirkconnel. Contiguous to the present parish church are some vestiges of the ancient priory of Tongland. The buildings were of considerable extent; but having from time to time been robbed of some sandstones which were interlaid among harder material, they all fell down in one heap of rubbish. The priory was founded about the middle of the 12th century, by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, and was colonized by monks of the Premonstratensian order, brought from Cockerland in Cumberland. Alexander, the earliest abbot whose name is preserved, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, and was a subscriber to Bagimont's roll. James Herries, an abbot who, in 1430, repaired the monastery, and enclosed the precincts with a high wall, was a Doctor of the Sorbonne, a writer on the validity of indulgences, and a man to whom an ignorant and superstitious age ascribed great learning. An Italian alchymist was made abbot by James IV., and rendered himself memorable by a crackbrained attempt to fly from the battlements of Stirling-castle. William Melville, commendator of the abbey, who died in 1613, was made a Lord-of-session in 1587, and often figures, not in a very reputable way, in the history of his times, under the title of Lord Tongland. After his death the priory was annexed to the bishopric of Galloway; so that its revenues were included in those of that see, and are not stated in any separate rental.

TONGUE, a parish, containing the post-office stations of Tongue and Melness, and the villages of Skianid, Torrisdale, and Kirkiboll, on the north coast of Sutherlandshire. It is bounded by the North sea, and by the parishes of Farr, Edderachillis, and Durness. Its length north-north-eastward is 20 miles; its greatest breadth is 12 miles; and its area is about 120 square miles. The coast, measured in a straight line, extends 10 miles; and, though hewn in two by the Kyle of Tongue, and indented by several small creeks, has only one considerable headland, that of Whiten-head: which see. It is, in general, high and rocky,—occasionally mural, grand, and picturesque; and it presents a series of caves, and of remarkably regular arches and pillars. The great cave of Fraisgill, 50 feet high and 20 feet wide at the entrance, and running half-a-mile into the bowels of the earth, but gradually narrowing to a more contracted orifice, is variegated in its walls with a thousand colours so softly and delicately blended as to mock the most exquisite Titianisms of art. Other interesting features on the coast will be found noticed in our articles Ellan-na-Coomb, Ellan-na-Roan, and Rabbit-Islands. The Kyle of Tongue strikes off from the sea at Ellan-na-Roan, and penetrates the parish 8½ miles south-south-westward, with a mean breadth of about 1½ mile; it has shifting sandbanks and small depth of water, yet offers safe anchorage to even the largest vessels at the Rabbit-islands; and there it expands on the west side into the beautiful, well-sheltered, smooth-beached bay of Talmine, one of the chief fishing-stations on the north coast of Scotland,—and, on the east side, into the creek of Sculomy, the retreat of a few fishing-boats, and easily convertible into a good small harbour. At the eastern boundary opens the bay of Torrisdale, or estuary of the Borgie, exposed, tempestuous, and with hardly shelter for a single vessel. Loch-Maddy, in the extreme south, sends its surplus waters by a circuit to the head of Strathnaver. Kinloch-burn runs 5 miles along the eastern boundary to Loch-Laoghal,

expanding by the way into Loch-Coolside. Loch-Laoghal, 5 miles long and upwards of a mile broad, is beautiful and picturesque, with verdant islets, tenanted by flocks of wild fowl. Lochs Craggie and Slam immediately succeed Loch-Laoghal on the eastern boundary,—all abounding in trout, char, salmon, and large pike; and, from the last, Borgie-water runs 6½ miles to Torrisdale-bay, and has a valuable salmon-fishery. Between the Borgie and the Kyle of Tongue, the streams Skerray and Tongue, each about 3 miles long, run, the former to the sea, the latter to the Kyle, imposing on their Highland vales the names of Strathskerray and Strathtongue. Parallel to the Kyle, and about 2½ miles of mean distance to the west, the Melness runs 8½ miles along Strathmelness to the sea. Fresh-water lakes and lochlets, additional to those noticed, are nearly 100 in number. Mineral springs are numerous; and the most remarkable, situated at Sculomy, has a strong sulphurous taste and smell, and is said to resemble the spa of Moffat.

A lofty semi-circular range of hills rises boldly and suddenly from the ocean, and sweeps quite round the Kyle of Tongue, forming the large enclosed valley into a stupendous amphitheatre. On its west side it commences with Ben-Hutig, 1,345 feet above sea-level; runs along in the rugged, trackless, boggy, mountain waste of the Moin; and terminates not far from the head of the Kyle, yet on the boundary with Durness, in the sublime Ben-Hope. See Benhope and Moin. On its east side, it consists of a series of rounded and comparatively gentle hills, whose inner declivities and skirts have been extensively tracked with cultivation. In its transverse part across the head of the Kyle, it consists of the body and arms of Beulaoghal, one of the most magnificent and picturesque mountains in the Highlands. "At the southern extremity of a low extensive valley," the valley of the Kyle, says the writer in the New Statistical Account, "it starts up majestically to the height of 2,508 feet, presenting towards its base an expanded breast of 2 miles in breadth, and cleft at its top into four massy, towering, and splintered peaks, standing boldly aloof from each other. The highest stands proudly forward to occupy the foreground; the rest recede a little, as if each were unwilling to protrude itself from a conscious inferiority to its predecessor. As a graceful finish to its outlines, it stretches forth an arm on either side, as if to embrace condescendingly the other mountain ranges which may well acknowledge it as chief, and which may be readily fancied as doing it homage." The summits of this pinnacled and almost perpendicular mountain-mass present to the fancy, at one point of view, the outline of a lion couchant, and, at another, a close resemblance to the outline of the whole royal arms. At its base lie a lake about a mile in length, and a fine wood of birch; and immediately below rises a low hilly ridge from the plain, and extends northward to the shore of the Kyle, at a point 2½ miles from its head, and there shoots up in the conical, precipitous promontory of Castle-Varrich. About a mile further north, a spit of land, of the character of a slender peninsula, with the form or outline of a protruded tongue, whence the parish has its name, runs transversely 1½ mile into the Kyle, and almost bisects it. So rich is the great amphitheatre of the parish in the variety and power of its picturesqueness, that even Dr. Macculloch, amidst his general dissatisfaction with the north, desiderates nothing more than wood on the Moin in order to its being one of the richest museums of scenery in the Highlands.

The woodlands of the parish have an aggregate area of about 700 acres. The lands in tillage comprise only about 1,000 acres; but might be profitably extended to 3,000. The soil of the arable grounds is occasionally a light loam, or a rich black loam, but prevailingly a compound of moss, gravel, sand, and clay. Gneiss is the principal rock, and is capped, on some hills, with conglomerate; sienite forms Ben-Laoghal; mica-schist forms part of the range on the western border; and a fine conglomerate and the old red sandstone constitute Ellan-na-Roan. The mica-schist is quarried, at two places, into respectively slates and flags. Garnets occur in the gneiss; black manganese ore on Ben-Laoghal; and bog-iron in numerous localities. Moss, capable of being cut for fuel, and imbedding much fir, covers an extensive area. The estimated value of raw produce in 1841 was £11,030. Assessed property in 1843, £3,417 5s. 11d. The Duke of Sutherland is the only landowner of the parish, and has a residence in it. This is the fine old baronial mansion of Tongue-house, situated at the commencement of the Tongue peninsula, its garden-walls washed by the waves of the Kyle of Tongue, and its grounds shaded with noble old trees, and overhung by the craggy mountain height of the Castle-Varrich promontory. The edifice is an ancient aggregation of successive structures, the work of many generations, a grotesque collection of masonry formed and run together in defiance of all architectural rule or taste; and, though now the property of the Duke of Sutherland, it has all the associations of having been the principal seat of Lord Reay, the chief of the clan Mackay, and he from whom a large section of Sutherlandshire has the name of Lord Reay's country. The most striking antiquity is Castle-Varrich, surmounting the promontory to which it gives name, and originally a strong square building of two stories, the first arched with stone, the second covered with wood. It still forms a considerable ruin, figuring finely in the landscape, but not figuring at all in either history or tradition. Remains of several circular towers occur, so situated within view of one another, from the coast to the interior, that they may be supposed to have been raised as beacon-towers for the telegraphing of intelligence. The principal other antiquities are tumuli and subterranean retreats. One great line of road goes from the centre of the parish at the peninsula of Tongue east-north-eastward, to communicate along the coast with Thurso, and another southward, to communicate through the centre of the county direct with Golspie; and both roads are used by public mail conveyances in such manner as to render Tongue a key-point of communication for all the north-western part of the county. Here also is held a sheriff small debt court three times in the year. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,030; in 1851, 1,208. Houses, 372.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £35. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £10 fees, and £6 10s. other emoluments. The parish church was built partly in 1680, but chiefly in 1731, and repaired in 1778; and it contains 520 sittings. There is a Free church of Tongue, with an attendance of about 600; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £102 19s. 10d. There is also a Free church of Melness and Eriboll, with an attendance of about 300; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £58 17s. 3½d. There are two non-parochial schools and a subscription library. The parish of Tongue was erected in 1724 out of Durness and Edderachillis.

TONLEY. See Tough.

TOOKQUOY-BAY, a bay in the south-west of the island of Westray, in Orkney. It is about 4½

miles wide at the entrance, and penetrates about 5 miles into the bosom of the island, but becomes gradually narrow as it ascends. It has all over a sandy bottom, and is esteemed good anchoring ground, but is too shallow to be entered by vessels of any considerable size, and lies thoroughly exposed to winds from the south and south-west.

TOR, a name in Scottish topography, used in a few instances by itself, and in very many instances as a prefix. It signifies variously a castle and a hill; and is alleged, when designating a hill, to designate generally a hill of a round or conical form on which Thor was anciently worshipped.

TOR-A-BHEAN. See INVERNESS.

TORAGHOIL. See URQUHART, Inverness-shire.

TOR-ALVIE. See ALVIE.

TORBOLTON. See TARBOLTON.

TORBREX, a village in the parish of St. Ninian's, between the town of St. Ninian's and the village of Cambusbarron, Stirlingshire. Population, 141. Houses, 26.

TOR-BURN, a head-stream of the White Cart, on the mutual border of Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire.

TORCASTLE. See DALLAS.

TORCORSE-HILL, a hill in the parish of Tarbolton, Ayrshire. It is formed of trap-rock; and on the top of it is a tarn which continues full of water at all times of the year.

TORDARROCH. See DAVIOT and DUNLICHITY.

TORDOFF-POINT. See GRETNA.

TORDUFF. See EDINBURGH.

TORE-BURN, a brook on the mutual boundary of the parishes of Gamrie and Aberdour, and of the counties of Banff and Aberdeen. It runs along a deep wooded glen northward to the sea at Nethermill.

TORE-HARLOGAN. See HALKIRK.

TORGARROW-BURN, a small tributary of the Findhorn, in the parish of Ardclach, Nairnshire. There is a beautiful cascade on it near the farm of Lynemore.

TORHOUSE. See WIGTON.

TORLUM. See MUTHILL.

TORMAID (LOCH). See REAY.

TORNESS. See DORES and STRONSAY.

TOROGAY, an islet about 2 miles in circumference, between North Uist and Bernera, in the Outer Hebrides.

TOROSAY, a parish in the island of Mull, Argyleshire. It contains the post-office stations of Achnacraig and Salen. It is bounded on the north, the east, and the south by the Sound of Mull; on the west, by the parish of Kilfinichen; and on the north-west by the parish of Kilninian. It extends from north to south 12 miles, by the shortest road, but in consequence of the great sweep which the island here makes to the east, it extends along the coast, irrespective of sinuosities, about 22 miles; and it stretches from east to west so variously as to measure in one place 18½ miles, in another only 3¼. The large sea-lochs—Buy on the south, and Speloe and Don on the east—are within its limits. The bays of Duart, Cornnahenach, Macallister, and Pennygown, also indent the east coast. The long broad bay of Loch-na-Keal washes part of the west. There are 10 or 11 fresh-water lakes; but only 2 of considerable size. The general surface of the parish is mountainous, comprising very little flat ground, and pushing the declivities of its mountains in some places, in the form of projecting headlands, close to the sea; yet, owing to the great length of the coast, and to the sloping character of some of the upland skirts, it contains a considerable aggregate of low-lying land. A chain of peaked mountains extends through it from end to end; one of the mountains is Benmore, the monarch height of the island, having an altitude of 3,097 feet above the level of the sea; another is Bentaluidh, or the prospect mountain, called by mariners the Sugar-loaf, having a perfectly conical shape, with an altitude of about 2,800 feet above the level of the sea, and commanding a most brilliant view over great part of the Hebrides; and, excepting these two mountains, which severally rise from very low ground, all the mountains of the parish have a common base. There are three glens, which will be found noticed in our articles GLENMORE, FORSA (THE), and GLENCAINAIL. The predominant rocks are trap, sandstone, and a coarse kind of limestone. The soil of the arable lands is variously gravelly, sandy, loamy, clayey, and mossy; but its gravelly and mossy varieties are predominant. About 7,500 imperial acres are in tillage; and about 5,000 more might be reclaimed either for tillage or for improved pasture. Two principal landowners are the Duke of Argyle and Campbell of Possil; and there are three others. In 1843 the estimated value of raw produce was £17,560; and the value of assessed property, £5,007 13s. 4d. The chief mansions are Achnacroish-house and Lochbuy-house. A principal antiquity is noticed in our article DUART-CASTLE. Another antiquity is an ancient keep, a square tower, situated on a low rock at the head of Lochbuy. There are, at Killean and at Laggan, ruins of two small chapels built before the Reformation; and near the hamlet of Salen, ruins of a cell which belonged to the monastery of Iona. The chief ferry from Mull to Kerrera and Oban, has its station at Achnacraig, on the south side of the entrance of Loch-Don; and there are three other stated ferries respectively to Morven, to Lismore, and to Nether-Lorn. One line of good road runs along the whole east and south coast of the parish; and another traverses the interior. Population in 1831, 1,889; in 1851, 1,361. Houses, 263.

This parish is in the presbytery of Mull, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend, £172 18s. 4d.; glebe, £11. The parish church was built in 1783, and repaired in 1832, and contains 280 sittings. There are government churches, with the status of quoad sacra parish churches, at Kinloch-Spelvie and at Salen. There are Free church preaching stations at Torosay and at Salen; and the sum raised in connexion with the former in 1856 was £12 5s.,—in connexion with the latter, £8 10s. 2d. There are four parochial schools, an assembly school, a society school, and a subscription school. The salary of each of three of the parochial schoolmasters is £15 8s. 10½d.; and that of the fourth is £5. Three fairs are held in May, August, and October,

TORPHICHEN, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Torphichen and Blackridge, in the extreme west of Linlithgowshire. It projects a considerable distance between Stirlingshire and Lanarkshire, and is bounded on its Linlithgowshire sides by the parishes of Linlithgow and Bathgate. Its length, in the direction of north-east by east, is about 10 miles; its greatest breadth is about 2½ miles; and its area is about 16·3 square miles. Polness-burn, a tributary of the Avon, and afterwards the Avon itself, trace nearly the whole of the north-western boundary; and the former expands at one place into a lochlet, about half-a-mile in circumference. Barbauchlaw-burn and Ballencrieff-water trace most of the south-east boundary; and, at their union, they form the Luggie, and send it across the narrowest part of the parish to the Avon. A beautiful lake of about 22 acres in area, lies in a hollow, screened by hills, about a mile north-east of

the village of Torphichen. The surface of the parish sends up the highest land in West Lothian; and, compared with the general aspect of that fine champaign county, is markedly tumulated, and, at the north-east end, boldly hilly. The south-west district is naturally moorish; and the north-east district, besides containing other marked heights, sends up Cairn-Naple 1,498 feet above sea-level. Yet, making abatements for cold wet moor toward the west, and some little extent of hill-pasture on the east, the parish is generally fertile, and has an enclosed, warm, wealthy appearance. A judicious distribution of planted trees has materially served both to shelter and to beautify. The summits of the hills command a most magnificent prospect of the Lothians and Fifeshire, of the Ochils and the frontier Grampians, and generally of the basin of the Forth, from the sources of the river at Benlomond to the mouth of the frith at North Berwick-law. Whinstone, limestone, and sandstone are quarried; ironstone also occurs; and coal has been worked. Silver ore has been found in the limestone in sufficient quantity to have induced an attempt to work it at a place still called the silver mine, but not in quantity enough to warrant persevering operations. There are 10 principal landowners and 27 smaller ones. Five of the principal are Lord Torphichen, Gillon of Wallhouse, Hamilton of Cathlaw, Pringle of Kipps, and Forbes of Lochcote. The most noticeable modern buildings are the mansions of Wallhouse and Lochcote. The chief civil antiquities are Bridge-castle, formerly a seat of the Earls of Linlithgow; the square tower or peel-house of Bedlarmie; the old peel-like mansion of Kipps; the vestiges of Ogleface castle, the property successively of the Barons of Ogleface and the Earls of Linlithgow; an ancient camp on the top of Bowden-hill; and the remains of a Druidical circle in a field adjoining the mansion of Kipps. There are in the parish two meal mills, a woollen mill, and a paper mill. The parish is traversed by the middle road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and by the road from Bathgate to Falkirk; and its east end lies midway between the railway stations at Bathgate and Linlithgow. Population in 1831, 1,307; in 1851, 1,356. Houses, 254. Assessed property in 1857, £8,428 12s. 10d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Lord Torphichen. Stipend, £163 13s. 7d.; glebe, £12. The parish church was built in 1756, and contains about 620 sittings. There is a Free church at Torphichen, with an attendance of 230; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £146 4s. 4d. There is also a Free church preaching station at Blackridge; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £49 7s. There are two parochial schools, respectively at Torphichen and at Blackridge; and the salary connected with the former is £34 4s. 4½d.,—with the latter, £29. There are a non-parochial school and two parochial libraries.

The Village of Torphichen stands on the road from Bathgate to Falkirk, 2½ miles north by west of Bathgate, and 4¼ south-west by south of Linlithgow. It is a place of high antiquity, and was once a place of great importance; but it now has an entirely rural character, and presents a straggling yet pleasant appearance. Population, 397. Houses, 106.—Adjacent to the village on the north-east are some remains of the hospital or preceptory of Torphichen, the principal Scottish residence of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Of the church of the preceptory, the chancel and the nave are entirely gone, and only the choir and the transepts now remain. The nave is traditionally reported to have been of great length; but its site is now occupied by an edifice of very different character from it, the plain modern parish church. The Gothic window of the southern transept makes some wrinkled pretensions to faded beauty, and the four pillars which support the central tower display some architectural grace; but the other parts which remain of the edifice do not prove it to have been either capacious or very ornamental. The belfry or steeple is ascended by a narrow spiral stair; and has comparative meanness of altitude and aspect. Within the choir are the baptismal font, a curious recess where corpses were laid during the celebration of the funeral service, and the monument of Sir Walter Lindsay, the second last preceptor. Fragments of old massive buildings in the village, and the stones in the fences over the face of the adjacent country, indicate how great and magnificent a seat of population once surrounded the church. A stone, resembling a common mile-stone, but with a cross carved upon its top, and situated in the churchyard near the west end of the present church, marked the centre of a privileged sanctuary-ground attached to the preceptory; and similar stones are said to have stood at the extremities or corners of that ground, each a mile distant from the centre. All the space within the circle drawn round these extreme stones, was as much a legal sanctuary as the church at its centre, and afforded protection against the law to every criminal or debtor who entered and remained within its precincts. The knights were introduced to this establishment by David I., and had many possessions conferred on them by him and his successors; and afterwards when the Knights-Templars were unfrocked and put under ban, they inherited the extensive property of that great rival order. In 1291 and 1296, Alexander de Wells, "prior hospitalis sancti Johannis Jerusalomitani in Scotia," swore fealty to Edward I.; and in 1298, he was slain in the battle of Falkirk. From precepts which Edward issued to the sheriffs to restore the property of the knights, the preceptory of the order seems, even at that early period, to have had estates in almost every county except Argyle, Bute, and Orkney. Radulph de Lindsay was preceptor under Robert I. Sir Henry Livingston was preceptor under James II., and died in 1463. Sir Henry Knolls, the next preceptor, governed the order in Scotland during half-a-century, and was commonly called Lord St. John. He was treasurer to James III. from 1468 to 1470; he joined the party who hunted down that monarch to his unhappy end; he was appointed in 1489–90, to collect the royal revenues in Linlithgowshire; and after being much employed by James IV., he fell fighting by his side on the field of Flodden. Sir George Dundas, his successor in the preceptorship, was the school-fellow of Hector Boece, and is praised for his learning. Sir Walter Lindsay, the next preceptor, was a knight of no small fame, and rose to be Justice-general of Scotland. Sir James Sandilands, the last on the list, joined the Reformers in 1560; and, on his paying down 10,000 crowns, and engaging to pay an annual rent of 500 merks, he received the remaining estates of the order as a temporal barony, and was raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Torphichen. His descendants, whose family-seat is Calder-house, in Mid-Lothian, continue to enjoy the title.

TORPHINS, a post-office station in the parish of Kincardine O'Neil, Aberdeenshire.

TORQUHAN. See Stow.

TORRA (The), a rivulet of the parish of Barvas, in the island of Lewis.

TORRAN (The). See Shuriry (Loch).

TORRANCE, a post-office village on the southern border of the parish of Campsie, Stirlingshire. It stands on the right bank of the Kelvin, and on the road from Kilsyth to Dumbarton, 2 miles west of Kirkintilloch, and 3 miles south of Lennoxtown. Here are an establishment mission station and a parochial school. Population, 473. Houses, 105.

TORRANCE, Lanarkshire. See KILBRIDE (EAST).

TORRIDON (LOCH), a large inlet of the sea, between Gairloch and Applecross, on the west coast of Ross-shire. It consists of three compartments, connected by narrow straits. The outer loch extends 6¼ miles south-eastward, with a mean breadth of about 2½ miles; the middle loch is identical with SHIELDAG [which see]; and the inner loch extends nearly 5 miles eastward, with a mean breadth of about 1½ mile. The united loch is, as a whole, the most striking in the magnificent and frequently indented coast which it intersects; but though impressive for its grandeur, and imposing for its extent, it is not remarkable for beauty.

TORRIE. See TORRY.

TORR-INCH. See INCH-TORR.

TORRISDALE, a village in the parish of Tongue, Sutherlandshire. Population, 106. Houses, 25.

TORRY, a fishing-village in the parish of Nigg, Kincardineshire. It stands on the right bank of the river Dee, opposite the city of Aberdeen, and 1½ mile west of the point of Girdleness. It has a tolerable harbour, and a pier for small vessels. Population, 295. Houses, 75.

TORRY, Fifeshire. See NEWMILLS and TORRYBURN.

TORRYBURN, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Torryburn and Newmills, and the villages of Crombie and Crombiepoint, at the south-west extremity of Fifeshire. It is bounded by the frith of Forth, by the Perthshire parish of Culross, and by the Fifeshire parishes of Carnock and Dunfermline. Its length south-eastward is about 5 miles; and its breadth is generally between 1 mile and 2 miles. Its surface is beautifully diversified. Its higher grounds command fine views of the frith of Forth and the Lothians. Its coast commences in the south-east at the small bay of Charleston, and has near its middle the small headland of Crombie-point. Its rocks belong all to the boulder-clay and the coal formations. A fine brown clay abounds, suitable for making bricks and tiles; and coal, ironstone, and sandstone are extensively worked. The soil in general is good and well cultivated. There are seven principal landowners. The rent of land varies from £1 to £4 per acre. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £5,977 15s. 11d. The principal residence is Torry-house, which is finely situated, and has a handsome appearance. The parish adjoins the Forth ironworks at Oakley. It has small harbours at Torryburn and at Crombie; it is traversed by the road from Dunfermline to Alloa; and it enjoys ready access to the Stirling and Dunfermline railway at the stations of Oakley and East Grange. The village of Torryburn stands on the coast, on the road from Dunfermline to Alloa, ½ a mile east of Newmills, 2 miles east of Culross, 4 west-south-west of Dunfermline, and 9 west-north-west of North Queensferry. It was at one time the port of Dunfermline, and it still carries on some small amount of commerce. But a good many of its inhabitants are weavers. A fair is held at it on the second Wednesday of July. Population of the village, 602. Houses, 107. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,436; in 1851, 1,341. Houses, 261.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and synod of Fife. Patron, George Ross, Esq. of Woodburn. Stipend, £179 9s. 4d.; glebe, £10 13s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £46 fees and other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1800, and contains 502 sittings. There is a Free church; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £284 15s. 9½d. There are three non-parochial schools. The present parish of Torryburn comprehends the ancient parish of Torryburn, the greater part of the ancient parish of Crombie, and a small part of the ancient parish of Saline. It formerly consisted wholly of the ancient parishes of Torryburn and Crombie; but it exchanged a detached district of Crombie lying to the north of Carnock for a detached district of Saline lying to the south of Carnock. The original name of Torryburn was simply Torry, signifying 'the King's height;' and this name took the adjunct of burn from the circumstance of the parish church being situated by the side of a brook called the burn of Torry.

TORRYBURNRIG. See KELLO WATER.

TORRYLEITH. See MACHAR (NEW).

TORSAY, one of the Slate islands, off the coast of Nether-Lorn, Argyleshire. It is separated by only narrow straits from Seil on the north, the continent on the west, and Luing on the east. The strait between it and Luing offers a communication across from ebb till half-tide, by a rocky bar not 100 yards in breadth; and is rendered so intricate and whirling by rocks and rocky islets, that the tide sweeps it with great rapidity, and in a perfect dance of complicated movement. The island is an irregular ellipsoid, the longer axis extending north-east and south-west; and it measures about 3 miles by 1. Its surface exhibits one smooth green hill, scarcely 200 feet high, and a ridge of still lower elevation on the west, both descending in gentle slopes to the sea. The whole of its east side, excepting a few trap rocks, and a little greywacke, consists of the same clay-slate as that for which Luing and Seil are celebrated.

TORSONCE. See STOW.

TORTHORWALD, a parish in the debateable district between Lower Nithsdale and Lower Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It contains the post-office villages of Torthorwald and Collin, and the village of Roucan. It is bounded by Tinwald, Lochmaben, Mouswald, Caerlaverock, and Dumfries. Its length southward is 6½ miles; its greatest breadth, near the north, is 3¼ miles; and its mean breadth, over 4 miles on the south, is only about 1 mile. The sluggish Lochar traces the whole western boundary; and a sluggish tributary to it, called Wath burn, traces 4½ miles of the eastern boundary. A belt half-a-mile broad along all the upper part of the Lochar, and the whole of the peninsulated ground for 3 miles between it and Wath burn, are sections of LOCHAR-MOSS: which see. The northern and broader district, east of this belt, is part of the western face of a ridge, which runs down from the north of Tinwald to the south-east of Mouswald, and whose summit-line is the boundary with Lochmaben. This brae ascends so gently as to attain an altitude of 600 or 700 feet, only over a base of from 2 to 2½ miles; it is finely variegated into hillock, terrace, and waving hollow; and, as seen from Dumfries or any point near the Nith, it forms a very beautiful part of the fine eastern hill-screen of Lower Nithsdale. Its highest ground, Beacon-hill, on the boundary with Lochmaben, commands, with the single exception of Criffel, the most extensive view obtainable of the brilliant scenery of the southern half of Dumfries-shire, the eastern part of Galloway, the Solway frith, Cumberland, and the Irish sea. Nearly all the braes are in tillage; and

the small remainder is verdant. A large extent of the moss district has been reclaimed. Immediately east of the moss is a fine sandy bank of various breadths; along the central declivities of the braes is a rich and fertile soil; and, on its eastern border, the ground becomes cold and moorish. Marl has been found in great abundance. Almost the only rock is greywacke. The landowners are the Marquis of Queensberry and Sir Alexander Grierson, Bart. The estimated value of raw produce in 1833 was £13,487. Assessed property in 1843, £4,959 15s. 9d. Vestiges exist of two British camps, each about 90 feet in diameter, and surrounded with, in some places two, and in others three, concentric trenches. An old castle, surmounting a small bank on the face of the braes, in the vicinity of the village of Torthorwald, is a conspicuous object. Its walls are very thick; its mortar is as hard as stone; its ancient fortifications seem to have been great; and its form as a ruin, especially as seen against some particular back-grounds, is decidedly picturesque. It is traditionally said to have been built by a shoemaker of the parish, named Scrimple or Scriryhard-scraes, by means of a treasure which he found whilst digging his garden; and anciently imbosomed among trees, it seems to have given name to the parish, the Anglo-Saxon *Tor-wald*, signifying 'the Tower of the wood.' The parish is crossed by the road from Dumfries to Lochmaben, by the road from Dumfries to Annan, and by the Glasgow and South-Western railway; and it has a side station on the railway at Racks near Collin, which is used on Dumfries market-days. The village of Torthorwald stands half-way up the brae, on the road from Dumfries to Lochmaben, 4 miles east-north-east of Dumfries. It is an irregular assemblage of cottages, remarkable chiefly for the pleasantness of its situation. Population, 178. Houses, 36. The village of Collin stands on low ground, at the side of Lochar-moss, on the road from Dumfries to Annan, 1¾ mile south by west of Torthorwald, and 3¾ miles east of Dumfries. It was commenced about 60 years ago; and, in consequence of the encouragement of building-leases for 99 years of small portions of land, and of the cheapness of fuel from the proximity of the moss, it speedily acquired settlers. It consists principally of good tidy cottages, but is itself only a kind of central village, with extensions or hamlet-suburbs of other names. A considerable number of the inhabitants of all the villages in the parish are weavers and agricultural labourers. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,320; in 1851, 1,313. Houses, 255.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Marquis of Queensberry. Stipend, £240 19s. 2d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated teinds, £502 14s. 3d. The parish church was built partly in 1730, chiefly in 1782, and enlarged first in 1791, next in 1809; and it contains 500 sittings. There are two parochial schools, the one at Torthorwald, the other at Collin. The salary attached to the former is £32 2s., with about £17 fees, and £5 12s. other emoluments; that attached to the latter is £20, with about £22 fees. The ancient church was a vicarage of the monks of Fail, in Tarbolton, Ayrshire. A natural son of the Regent, Earl of Morton, resided in Torthorwald-castle; and, about the year 1590, was created Lord Torthorwald by James VI.

TORWOOD, a village in the north-east of the parish of Dunipace, Stirlingshire. Population, 151. Houses, 36. It took its name from a forest now small, but formerly of great extent. This forest is notable in history for having given shelter to Sir William Wallace after his defeat in the North, and for having been the scene of Donald Cargill's excommunication of Charles II. and his courtiers. See Dunipace and Ninian's (St.).

TORWOODLEE. See Stow.

TORWOODMOOR. See Dumfries-shire.

TOSKERTON. See Stonykirk.

TOTHEL BROW. See Dundee.

TOUCH. See Ninian's (St.).

TOUCHADAM. See Ninian's (St.).

TOUGH, a parish, containing the post-office station of Whitehouse, in the Alford district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Keig, Monymusk, Cluny, Midmar, Kincardine O'Neil, Lumphanan, Leochel, and Alford. Its length north-north-eastward is about 5½ miles; and its greatest breadth is a little upwards of 3 miles. It occupies part of that expansion of the valley of the Don which is called the vale of Alford; but, though approaching the right bank of the river, it does not anywhere touch it. Its surface cannot be described as either flat or hilly. No part of it lies lower than 420 feet above the level of the sea; and the highest part, the summit of the hill of Corrennie, has an altitude of 1,578 feet. A low ridge shelters the interior from the east, the south, and the south-west; and swells and rising grounds elsewhere give it a rolling surface, but are mostly arable. The soil is, in general, light; in many places shallow and stony; but in some very deep, and, though mixed with moss, extremely fertile. Those hills which are not under culture make excellent sheep-walk; and the moors with dry soil are disposed in plantation. Several tiny affluents of the Don drain the whole parish: three of them traverse pleasant dells among the woods; and one of these three expands, while in the dell, into a beautiful isleted lake. Red granite and mica slate are the predominant rocks. Magnesian limestone, hard claystone porphyry, and primary trap also occur. There are four landowners. The estimated value of raw produce in 1842 was £7,560. Assessed property in 1843, £2,450. The only mansion is that of Tonley. A standing-stone, 12½ feet in height and 9½ in circumference, is traditionally pointed out as the sepulchral monument of one of the sons of Macbeth; and a Druidical temple, crowning a hill, bears the name of the Old Kirk of Tough. There are some other Druidical remains and two or three cairns. The parish is traversed by the road from Aberdeen to Strathdon, and by the branch railway from the Great North of Scotland railway at Kintore to Alford. The market towns nearest it are Kintore and Inverury, each distant about 13 miles. Population of the parish in 1831, 828; in 1851, 891. Houses, 170.

This parish is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Sir William Forbes, Bart. Stipend, £158 12s. 2d.; glebe, £7 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 4d., with about £5 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1838, and contains 550 sittings. There is a Free church for Tough and Keig; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £129 4s. 2d. There is an United Presbyterian church designated of Tough, but really situated within the border of Leochel. There are a non-parochial school, and a subscription library.

TOWANREEF. See Auchindoir.

TOWARD, an estate and a post-office station in the parish of Dunoon, Argyleshire. See Dunoon.

TOWERDEAN. See Cockburnspath.

TOWERHILL. See Kilmaurs.

TOWIE, a parish, containing the post-office station of Inverkindy, in the Alford district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Cabrach, Kildrummie, Cushnie, Logie-Coldstone, Migvie, Strathdon, and

Glenbucket. Its length south-south-eastward is about 8 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 5 miles; but its inhabited part measures only 3½ miles by 2. The river Don—here of small volume—cuts it eastward into nearly equal parts. Deskry-water and Kindy-burn run some little distance on the boundaries; and several streamlets drain the interior to the Don,—one of them, called the burn of Towie, having a course of upwards of 2 miles through a beautiful deep ravine. Most of the surface of the parish, except in the immediate vale of the Don, is upland and pastoral. The hills are undulating, smooth, and heathy; and those on the south, called the Soccoch, rise about 2,000 feet above sea-level, and are singularly bleak. The arable lands comprise about 2,400 acres; and are partly haugh, partly the steep declivities of the hills. The soil, near the river, is very fertile, and produces comparatively early crops. A little wood occurs in the north-west; but elsewhere there is hardly a tree. Granite and sandstone are scarce or of difficult access; but a coarse hard limestone abounds. There are five landowners. The average rent of land is about 18s. or 20s. Assessed property in 1843, £2,383. There are several grain mills and a saw-mill. The parish is traversed by the road from Strathdon to Aberdeen. Population in 1831, 728; in 1851, 758. Houses, 128.

This parish is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Leith of Freefield and Glenkindy. Stipend, £159 6s. 1d.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary, £28, with £12 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church is the only place of worship. There is a subscription library. The ancient name of the parish was Kilbartha, signifying the church or cell of Bartha; and the modern name, as written in full, is Towie-Kinbettock, signifying 'the north-lying land at the head of the grove.' There are ruins of chapels at Kinbettock, Nethertowie, Belnaboth, Ley, and Sinnahard. There are artificial mounds, seemingly parts of ancient fortifications, at Kinbettock and Fechley. There are large tumuli at Grayhill, one of which commemorates a skirmish in the time of Robert Bruce. There are two standing-stones, of curious character, in the churchyard, and near the Don bridge. But the most conspicuous antiquity is the ruin of the castle of Towie, anciently the fortified seat of a branch of the sept of Forbes. A square tower is almost all of it that now remains. The castle is famous as the scene of a singular catastrophe which happened in the winter of 1751. Its lady, in the absence of her husband, being summoned by a party of soldiers to surrender it, fired upon the leader and wounded him in the knee; and in revenge, the castle was immediately fired, when she and her family and domestics, amounting to thirty-seven persons, perished in the flames. An old ballad describes minutely the circumstances of the disaster; and relates that the lord of the castle, at the head of a body of followers, rode into view in the distance when the whole pile was in flames, and gave impassioned orders to his men to hurry on with him at speed; and it adds,—

"And some they rade, and some they ran,
Fu' fast out ower the plain;
But lang, lang, ere he could get up,
They a' were deid and slain.

And round and round the wa's he went,
Their ashes for to view,
At last into the flames he ran,
And bade the world adieu."

TOWNEND. See Symington, Ayrshire.

TOWNHILL, a colliery district and a post-office station, in the parish of Dunfermline, Fifeshire. See Dunfermline.

TOWN-YETHOLM, a village in the parish of Yetholm, Roxburghshire. It stands on the left bank of Bowmont-water, opposite the village of Kirk-Yetholm: which see. A neat bridge, erected in 1834, connects the two villages. Town-Yetholm contains a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, a parochial school, and an endowed school; and it has a branch office of the City of Glasgow bank, a public library, and a friendly society. A weekly market was formerly held in it, but has fallen into disuse. The village is ruled by a baron-bailie, under the appointment of Wauchope of Niddry, the superior. Population, 618. Houses, 107.

TOXSIDE, a post-office station in the parish of Temple, Edinburghshire.

TRABOCH. See Ochiltree.

TRABOURN. See Gladsmuir.

TRAHILL (Isle of). See Mary's Isle (St.).

TRAILFLAT, a village in the parish of Tinwald, Dumfries-shire. It stands on the east border of the parish, 2½ miles north-east of Lochmaben. Here has long been a bleachfield. Population, 44. Houses, 11. There was anciently a parish of Trailflat, which became united to Tinwald.

TRAILTROW. See Cummertrees.

TRALIG, a small lake in the parish of Kilninver, Nether Lorn, Argyleshire. It is about 1½ mile long; and sends off the rivulet Oude to the head of Loch-Melfort.

TRANENT, a parish on the north-west border of Haddingtonshire. It contains the post-town of Tranent, the seaport villages of Cockenzie and Portseaton, and the landward villages of Elphinstone and Meadowmill. It is bounded by Edinburghshire, Prestonpans, the frith of Forth, Gladsmuir, Pencaitland, and Ormiston. Its length northward is 4½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 3 miles. The surface has the appearance of being almost level, but really rises with a slow gradient and gentle undulations from the frith to the southern boundary, and attains an extreme elevation above sea-level of upwards of 300 feet. Excepting about 50 acres of sandy downs on the coast, and about 100 acres of plantation, the whole area is regularly or occasionally in tillage, and has a finely cultivated aspect. The soil is partly light and sandy, partly reclaimed morass, but chiefly a rich loam, inferior to none in Scotland. The coast, 2¼ miles in extent, has two greenstone-dikes, respectively at Cockenzie and east of Portseaton; but elsewhere it is quite flat, and has a beautiful beach of fine sand. The coal-formation, with its attendant strata, but dislocated and intersected by trap-dikes, lies beneath a large portion of the parish. Coal has been worked in five seams, aggregately from 23 to 26 feet thick, and possibly exists in other and lower seams which have never yet been explored. The seams are mutually conformable, and all form a trough, whose centre is beneath Carlavarock, nearly a mile south-south-east of the village of Tranent, and whose rim comes near or quite to the surface at the distance of from 4 to 8 furlongs from the centre. Other and seemingly detached seams occur beyond this range, but whether a continuation of the seams of this thrown down, or a prolongation of seams lower than the discovered ones of this, or whether entirely independent, has not been ascertained. Owing to the edges of the trough cropping out from the surface, coal was mined here as early as anywhere in Scotland. Sandstone is worked in several quarries; and trap is quarried for road-metal. The chief existing mines are at Tranent, Elphinstone, Birsley, and St. Germains. There are eight principal landowners.

The value of assessed property in 1843 was £15,081 1s. 11d. The parish is traversed by the roads from Edinburgh to North Berwick and Haddington, and by the North British railway; and it contains a branch from the railway about a mile in length, to the town of Tranent. Population in 1831, 3,620; in 1851, 4,158. Houses, 714.

St. Germains, in the north-east of the parish, was anciently the site of an establishment of the Knights-Templars, and was given by James IV. to King's college, Aberdeen; but is now the property and the site of the family mansion of David Anderson, Esq., one of the principal landowners. Some interesting objects to the west of St. Germains have been noticed in our article Seaton. Bankton-house, a small old mansion, 5 furlongs north-west of the town of Tranent, possesses interest for having been the property of Colonel Gardiner, who fell at the battle of Prestonpans. This devout and brave officer received his death-wound near the west end of Meadow-mill, within ¼ of a mile of his own house; and he was carried by his servant to the manse, where he soon after expired. His remains were interred in the parish burying-ground, but have not been surmounted or overlaid by any monument. Elphinstone-tower, a massive, square, baronial erection, situated near the southern boundary, is said to have been built about the close of the 14th century, but is agglomerated with a mansion, still inhabited, which was built in 1600. Falside-castle, situated near the boundary with Inveresk, was an ancient strong fortalice, belonging to the Seaton family, and probably given away to a younger branch, who styled themselves Seaton of Falside. The oldest part of the structure is of high but unknown antiquity, and contains in its stair a curious hiding-place; and even the newer parts are comparatively very old, but are less massive. The castle gave Protector Somerset some trouble on the morning of the battle of Pinkie; and was then burnt, but not very materially damaged. A fierce action was fought by the Scotch and the English cavalry between Falside and Tranent, on the day before the battle of Pinkie; and issued in the discomfiture of the Scotch, and their loss of 1,300 men. The battle of Prestonpans [see that article] was partly fought within Tranent. Sir John Cope's military-chest was found by the victors at the house of Cockenzie, and there divided by the Pretender among his needy followers. Half-a-mile north of Tranent, and a little south of Meadow-mill, stands Stiell's hospital. This establishment originated in a bequest by George Stiell, smith and builder in Edinburgh, and a native of Tranent, which yields about £900 a-year, and which maintains as inmates a few boys and girls, and educates about 140 children in a free day-school. The building is a handsome edifice, erected in 1821, from a design by Mr. Burn, at a cost of about £3,000. The institution is under the government of the lord-justice-clerk, the county-sheriff, the parish-minister, and D. Anderson, Esq. of St. Germains.

The parish of Tranent is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £320 13s. 5d.; glebe, £40. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £40 fees. The parish church was built in 1801, and contains 912 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Cockenzie, which was built in 1838, and contains 452 sittings, and is under the patronage of its own male heads of families. There is a Free Church of Tranent, with an attendance of 380; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £280 16s. 2d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Tranent, which was built in 1826, and contains 637 sittings. The old parish of Tranent comprehended all Prestonpans, and considerable parts of Pencaitland and Gladsmuir; but did not comprehend the barony or ancient parish of Seaton, which was annexed to it only after the Reformation. The church was a vicarage under the monks of Holyrood.

The Town of Tranent stands on the road from Edinburgh to Haddington, 1½ mile south-east of Prestonpans, 3½ east of Musselburgh, 6½ north-east of Dalkeith, 7½ west of Haddington, and 9½ east of Edinburgh. It stands along the brow of a rising ground, on the south side of a narrow vale, at the bottom of which is a brook; and had its ancient name of Travernent, abbreviated into Tranent, from three British words which signify 'the habitation or village at the ravine or vale.' It consists principally of a street which extends about ¼ of a mile, from east to west, along the public road; and of a cross street which goes off from the former near its middle, and runs about ¼ of a mile down the declivity to the north. But it is built on no regular plan, and has a straggling and tasteless appearance. It formerly consisted, in a large degree, of decayed, mean-looking houses; but it has, in recent years, undergone considerable renovation and extension. It has an inn called the Plough, and a branch office of the City of Glasgow bank. The parish church at it is a plain barn-like building; but the churchyard commands a brilliant view of the waters and screens of the frith of Forth. The town has a manufactory of agricultural instruments, but is inhabited principally by shopkeepers, artificers, day-labourers, and colliers. Population in 1841, 1,699; in 1851, 2,096. Houses, 365.

TRAPRAIN LAW, a conspicuous conical hill, 4½ miles east of Haddington, and in the extreme south of the parish of Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire. It has an altitude of about 700 feet above sea-level; it contributes a very marked, beautiful, and far-seen feature to the rich champaign landscape amidst which it is situated; and, from its summit, it brings under the eye of a spectator nearly the whole frith of Forth, a wide expanse of the German ocean, and part, it is said, of no fewer than thirteen counties. Its ancient name was Dunpender, from two Gaelic words which signify a steep hill; and this name is quite descriptive of its character. On the south side it rises almost sheer up from the plain, in one grand perpendicular ascent; and on other sides, though admitting sheep, and affording them excellent pasturage, it is too steep to be a grazing-ground for black cattle. Its composition is a slaty clinkstone, so seamed as to be irregularly columnar, and occasionally merging from a clouded brown to a porphyritic appearance; and towards the summit the clinkstone passes into greenstone, of a bluish-grey hue, and slightly granulated with hornblende.

TRAQUAIR, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, on the south-east border of Peebles-shire. It is bounded on the north by the Tweed, which divides it from Peebles and Innerleithen; on the west by Peebles and Selkirkshire; and on other sides by Selkirkshire. But it is so intersected by Selkirkshire as to have a large wing on the west entirely cut off, to the distance of 3 furlongs,—another wing on the east, smaller but still considerable, cut off with the exception of a connecting belt of a furlong or two broad along the Tweed,—and the intermediate district split asunder by a cuneiform insertion down one-half of its length. These interferences render the boundaries intricate, but do not disturb the conveniences of parochial arrangement. The greatest length of the parish, in a straight line east and west, is 7½ miles, but by the road is 10; its greatest breadth, in a

straight line, is 5½ miles, and by the road nearly 7; and its superficial extent is nearly 30 square miles. Except at the indentations, the boundary all round with Selkirkshire is high mountain water-shed, among whose summits are GUMSCLEUCH and MINCHMOOR [which see], as well as several others of an altitude exceeding 2,000 feet above sea-level. The surface of the interior diminishes from mountain to hill as it recedes from the water-shed and approaches the Tweed; yet is, for the most part, upland, rocky, and bleak. The heights are of a cumbrous, lumpish form,—generally green on the south side, but heathy and of dark complexion on the north. Glendean's banks, immediately south of Gumscleuch, exhibit a tremendous chasm, upwards of half-a-mile in length, faced with sheer precipices from 200 to 300 feet in height. The haughs on the Tweed are not extensive; they lie from 400 to 500 feet above sea-level; and they have a soil of fine loam of considerable depth. The other low grounds, though possessed of but a stony, shallow soil, are, in general, fertile. The upland pastures maintain fine flocks of Cheviot sheep. Quair-water rises at the south-west extremity of the parish, and runs through its centre to the Tweed. Several large burns rise also on the margins of the parish, and run to the Quair. The Kirk-burn drains the west wing of the parish, and finds its way into the Tweed. Greywacke, of various quality for building purposes, is the predominant rock. A kind of slate was at one time quarried for roofing purposes, but did not prove to be of durable consistence. A dike of porphyry crosses the ridges of some of the hills, and has long been in high request as a material for curling stones. About 3,000 imperial acres in the parish are in tillage; about 14,000 have never been cultivated; and about 600 are under wood. Extensive reclamations and agricultural improvements have been made. About three-fourths of the parish belong to the Earl of Traquair; a small part belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch; and the rest is divided among three proprietors. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1834 was £11,250; assessed property in 1843, £5,564 16s.; real rental in 1857, £5,623 5s. 8d. The parish has about 15 miles of turnpike, but no part of any great thoroughfare. It communicates by a substantial timber bridge with Innerleithen, and has access thence, at a distance of 6 miles, to the Peebles railway. Population in 1831, 643; in 1851, 646. Houses, 118.

The village of Traquair is a scattered assemblage of only about 20 or 30 houses, standing in different groups, and bearing different names. It is situated in the vale of the Quair, ¾ of a mile from the Tweed, and 1¾ mile south of Innerleithen. The "Bush aboon Traquair," so celebrated in song, was a grove of natural birches, a little south-west of the village; but it fell a sacrifice, partly to ordinary innovation, partly to its own celebrity. Burns, we are informed, visited the Bush in the year 1787, when he made a pilgrimage to various places celebrated in story and in song; and found it composed of eight or nine ragged birches. It afterwards paid a heavy tax to human curiosity, and supplied nobles and princes with specimens, in the shape of snuff-boxes and other toys. A grove called 'The New Bush' was early planted by an Earl of Traquair, but never became famous; and the site of the old Bush has been replanted and enclosed by the present Earl, with the view of restoring its fame. "The Bush aboon Traquair," says the Old Statistical Account, "which in former times might be a considerable thicket of birch-trees, the indigens of the soil, is now reduced to five lonely trees, which solitarily point out the spot where love and its attendant poetry once probably had their origin." The grove must have been considered a remarkable object at latest two centuries ago; for it is laid down in Pont's maps under the designation of "Troquair Birks." A mansion-house seems to have anciently stood adjacent to it, but has long ago disappeared. The present mansion-house of Traquair is about a mile distant. The other existing mansions in the parish are Cardrona-house, Kailzie, and Glen. A chain of towers or peel-houses is traditionally asserted to have been drawn at brief intervals across the parish; but, if it ever existed, it is now represented only by the ancient part of Traquair-house, and by a ruinous tower at Cardrona. Traquair-house, the seat of the Earl of Traquair, stands on the left bank of the Quair immediately above its confluence with the Tweed. The oldest part is a tower of very remote but unascertained antiquity; which was so built as to be defended on one side by the Tweed, and probably was, in hostile times, fortified on other sides. The newer parts were added chiefly in the reign of Charles I. The interior is fitted up partly in ancient and partly in modern style. An avenue leads from the south front to a gateway, decorated with sculptured forms of the bear, the cognizance of the family. James Stuart, a natural son of the Earl of Buchan, obtained, in 1491, an act of legitimation, and a grant of the lands of Traquair. Sir John Stuart, the fifth in descent from him, was lord-high-treasurer of Scotland under Charles I.; and, in 1628, he was ennobled as Baron Stuart of Traquair, and, in 1633, was created Earl of Traquair, and Baron Linton and Caberston. This nobleman suffered greatly in the cause of fallen royalty, and, in 1659, died in great poverty; but, not having suffered attainder, he bequeathed at once his titles, his property, and his Roman Catholic predilections to his descendants. Traquair-house was the first place at which the Marquis of Montrose rested, and that in which he spent the night, after his signal defeat at Philiphaugh. Dr. Pennecuick celebrates the beauties of Traquair in the following terms:—"Then follows the pleasant place or rather palace of Traquair, situate in a large and fertile plain, betwixt the river Tweed and water of Quair; and these two join and mingle waters a little below the noble house itself, of which take the following distichs:—

> On fair Tweed-side, from Berwick to the Bield,
> Traquair for beauty fairly wins the field;
> So many charms, by nature and by art,
> Do there combine to captivate the heart,
> And please the eye, with what is fine and rare,
> So that few seats can match with sweet Traquair."

The parish of Traquair is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £276 15s. 2d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £321 16s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £18 fees, and £13 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1778, and altered in 1821, and contains 350 sittings. One of the wings of Traquair-house is used as a Roman Catholic place of worship. The present parish of Traquair comprehends all the ancient parish of Traquair and that part of the ancient parish of Kailzie which lay on the south bank of the Tweed. The latter now forms the west wing of the united district; and it contained the church of Kailzie,—whence arose the name of Kirk-burn. The ancient church of Traquair was dedicated to St. Bride or Bridget, and hence was commonly called Kirkbride. The old parish occasionally figures in documents as Strathquair; and it was of so much more comparative importance than at present, as to be for a time a distinct sheriffdom.

TREESBANK. See Riccarton.

TREIG (Loch), an alpine lake in the parish of Kilmanivaig, in Inverness-shire. It has a length of about 7 miles, with a comparatively narrow breadth. It extends northward along a glen which opens laterally into the south side of Glen-Spean. Its lower extremity is within 2 miles of the river Spean.

TREIG (The), an alpine rivulet of the parish of Kilmanivaig, in Inverness-shire. It rises on the south-west side of Ben-Nevis, and runs eastward to Loch-Treig; and after issuing from that lake, it runs northward to the Spean. Its entire length of course, inclusive of the loch, is about 17 miles.

TRENABY. See Deerness.

TRESHINISH ISLES, a group of Hebridean islets, 5 miles north-north-west of Staffa, 5½ south-east of Coll, and 3 west of the entrance of Loch-Tua in Mull. They are disposed in a chain of between 4 and 5 miles in length from north-east to south-west; and consist of 5 principal isles, and some intervening rocks. Their whole coasts, with little exception, present perpendicular cliffs of from 40 to upwards of 60 feet in height; and, as seen from a little distance, they possess a singularly interesting appearance, and give a promise, which they but slenderly realize, of disclosing objects of worth to naturalists and the curious. They are mere uninhabited pasture-grounds, carpeted with rich grass, and attached to a farm in Coll. Cairnbug-more and Cairnbug-beg, two of the principal, are separated by a very narrow strait; and are supposed to have anciently formed the limits and the advanced post of the Suderey or Southern Hebrides, whose capital was in Man. A fortalice on the former seems to have been constructed by the Macleans, on the site of a more ancient strength which history states to have been in the possession of the Norwegians in 1249; and, as part of it which remains is a wall with embrasures skirting the edge of the cliff, it most probably was mounted with ordnance. Many books and records rescued from Iona at the time of the suppression of its monastery, having been deposited in this fortalice, were destroyed in the course of a siege which the place sustained from a detachment of Cromwell's army. A barrack on Cairnbug-beg is still tolerably entire. Fladda, a third of the principal isles, has an uniformly flat and uninteresting aspect; Linga, a fourth, rises from a low plain, by a succession of terraces, into a hill about 300 feet high; and Bach, the fifth, is about equal to Linga in height, is "distinguished by a hill which, in some positions, has the appearance of a hemisphere, from which the whole island acquires the semblance of an ancient shield with the umbo protuberant in the centre." The isles are composed throughout of amygdaloid and basalt,—the latter of perpendicular fracture, but not columnar.

TRESSNESS. See Lady.

TREVIE (Loch), a lake in the parish of Dallas, Morayshire. It emits a main head-stream of the Lossie.

TRIARIVALL (Loch). See Laxay.

TRIBBOCH. See Stair.

TRINAFOUR, a post-office hamlet in the parish of Blair-Athole, Perthshire. It stands in Glen-Erochkie, on the road from Dalnacardoch to Kenmore. A fair for horses is held here on the third Tuesday of March, old style.

TRINITY. See Newhaven.

TRINITY CHURCH. See Aberdeen.

TRINITY GASK, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in Strathearn, Perthshire. It is bounded on the north by Madderty; on the east by Gask; on the south by Auchterarder and Blackford; and on the west by Muthill and Crieff. It lies on both sides of the Earn, but chiefly on the north; the section on the south comprising 1½ square mile; and that on the north extending east and west 5 miles by 3, and comprehending 17 square miles. The surface rises toward the north so as to form a gently sloping bank, commanding a fine view of the magnificent strath and its screens; but elsewhere it is nearly flat, and has but a slight elevation above the level of the river. The Earn, over all its connexion with the parish, flows in beautiful sinuosities between pleasant banks, richly adorned, in many places, with both natural and planted wood. A well, called Trinity Well, situated a little south of the manse, had great thaumaturgical celebrity in the times of popery for performing cures, and for affording protection against plague and witchcraft. A trap dike runs through the parish, and occasionally rises into elevations. A red, soft, argillaceous rock forms a sort of chasm or ravine for the Earn in the west, but, becoming mingled with mica, passes into sandstone in the centre and the east,—the "old red," which prevails throughout the strath. The soil is very various. About 1,000 acres are under wood. There are ten landowners. The estimated value of raw produce in 1837 was £14,770. Assessed property in 1843, £4,700. Millearne-house, the seat of Miss Home Drummond, is an elegant modern edifice in the Tudor style, on a commanding site amid beautiful pleasure-grounds. Colquhalzie-house, the seat of J. S. Hepburn, Esq., occupies a charming situation on the south bank of the Earn. Gascon-hall, at the eastern extremity of the parish, is a ruined old castle, traditionally said to have been the scene of a preternatural event in the life of Sir William Wallace, as told by Blind Harry; but it does not appear to be of such high antiquity, and is unknown to authentic history. A curious standing-stone, with weather-worn sculptures, situated about a mile from the ruin, is variously supposed to have been a kind of pillory for punishment of delinquents, and a trysting-place for the hunting of the wild boar. But the most noticeable antiquity is part of the Roman causeway which ran from Stormont to the camp at Ardoch. The parish is traversed by the road from Perth to Muthill, and by that from Crieff to Auchterarder; and it lies within available distance of several stations of the Scottish Central and the Crieff railways. A bridge across the Earn at Kinkell connects the two sections of the parish. Population in 1831, 620; in 1851, 597. Houses, 124.

This parish is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Earl of Kinnoul. Stipend, £150; glebe, £30, with about 9 acres of wood. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £12 fees, and some other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1770, and contains 350 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church at Kinkell, containing 800 sittings, but having a small attendance. The present parish of Trinity Gask comprehends the ancient parishes of Kinkell and Easter Gask, one of which had a second place of worship at a locality still called Chapel-hill; and the union of the three churches into one parish is said to have given rise to the name Trinity Gask. The popular pronunciation of the name, however, is Tarnty.

TRINITY MOOR, a locality where great cattle fairs are held, about a mile from the town of Brechin, in Forfarshire.

TROCHRIE. See Dunkeld (Little).

TRODDA, a pastoral isle belonging to the parish of Kilmuir, in Skye.

TROHOUGHTON. See Dumfries.

TROMIE (The), a rivulet of Badenoch, in Inverness-shire. It issues from some small alpine lakes among the central Grampians, on or near the boundary with Perthshire, and runs 15 miles northward to the Spey, about 2 miles below the village of Kingussie. It gives the name of Glentromie to its basin, and forms part of the boundary-line between the parish of Kingussie and that of Insch.

TRONACH. See Rathven.

TRON CHURCH. See Edinburgh and Glasgow.

TRONDRAY, an island belonging to the parish of Tingwall, in Shetland. It lies about a mile west of the mainland at Quarf; it is washed by Scalloway bay on the north; and it is separated by narrow sounds from House-island on the south, and from Burra-island and Green-isle on the west. Its length northward is about 3 miles; and its greatest breadth is nearly 2 miles. Population in 1841, 8; in 1851, 169. Houses, 23.

TROOL (Loch). See Minnigaff.

TROON, a promontory, a harbour, and a post-town and thriving sea-port, at the west end of the parish of Dundonald, Ayrshire. The town, situated on the promontory, is 6 miles north of Ayr, 6 south of Irvine, 9 south-west of Kilmarnock, 31 south-west by south of Glasgow, and 75 west-south-west of Edinburgh. The promontory is a belt of rock, extending 1¼ mile into the sea, and so curved as to form a large segment of a circle, with the concave side facing the north. Its mean breadth is only about 2 furlongs. In its natural state it was covered with rich pasture toward the land, but became naked rock toward the extreme narrowing point. A continuation of the promontory extends a short distance beneath the sea, so as to be concealed even at low water. The embayed marine space embraced by the bold curvature is by far the best natural harbour in Ayrshire; it affords safe anchorage-ground from every quarter except the north-west; and, at half-a-cable's length from the rock, it has, at half-flood, a depth of three fathoms. The merchants of Glasgow, aware of its advantages, made a vain effort, about the year 1700, to purchase the circumjacent property for the erection of a sea-port; and in consequence of the repulse they met, were obliged to select the very inferior site of Port-Glasgow as the station next in eligibility. After the effluxion of a century, the Duke of Portland, the proprietor, commenced a series of vigorous operations to render the place fully available for commerce. About the year 1817, he constructed a new pier 800 feet long, nearly at right angles with the rock, where the depth is 19 feet at low water; and he afterward constructed a fine wet dock with floodgates, a dry dock for repairing vessels, a light-house, and large store-houses. Due encouragements were offered to make the place a resort of trade and a seat of population; and they were rapidly followed by success. A railway hither from Kilmarnock was the first public work of its class in Scotland, and brings down vast quantities of coals for shipment to Ireland, Galloway, and other destinations. See the article Kilmarnock and Troon Railway. Communication is maintained likewise by public conveyance with a station of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, at the distance of only about a mile. The harbour ranks technically as a creek of the port of Irvine; but it is really the seat of the chief trade of that port, and has a harbour-office and a custom-house. The larger portion of the commerce noted in our article on Irvine as belonging to the port of Irvine is really carried on at Troon. The amount of local dues levied yearly at Irvine itself is now about £532, while that levied at Troon is about £6,832.

The town of Troon occupies a large part of the promontory of Troon, and forms a conspicuous and fine feature in the broad brilliant landscape of Ayrshire and the frith, as seen from numerous vantage-grounds, 8 or 12 miles to the south or north. Many of the inhabitants are employed in a large ship-building yard, a rope and sail manufactory, and some other works; and not a few of them draw an entire or partial maintenance from letting lodgings to families of sea-bathers. The town has a branch-office of the Union bank, a savings' bank, four insurance agencies, and a gas company. Here are a chapel of ease, which was built in 1836, and contains 900 sittings; a Free church, a handsome edifice in the early Gothic style, with bell-turret, built in 1855, and containing 600 sittings; and an United Presbyterian church, built in 1822, and containing 289 sittings. Here are also a subscription school, a Free church school, and two female schools. Population in 1841, 2,148, in 1851, 2,404. Houses, 200.

TROQUEER, a parish on the east border of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is bounded on the north by Terregles; on the east by the river Nith, which divides it from Dumfries-shire; on the south and south-west by Newabbey; and on the west by Lochrutton. Its greatest length from College-loch on the north, to the mouth of Newabbey-Pow on the south, is 8½ miles; its greatest breadth in a line due west from the mouth of Crook's-Pow is 4½ miles; but its superficial extent, in consequence chiefly of the southern half tapering gradually away to a point, is only about 19 square miles. The north-east corner lies opposite the burgh of Dumfries, and contains the large suburban burgh-of-barony of Maxwellton: which see. The surface throughout the north and the east is prevailingly level, yet has some agreeable though gentle diversities. Corbelly-hill, in particular, rising at the south end of Maxwellton, and opposite the lower part of Dumfries, is a lovely eminence, beautifully embellished, and commanding a delightful prospect. The congregation of burghal buildings spreads away from the hill's base, sectioned off into two bodies by the river, yet united by two bridges. The steeples, some churches, one or two civic buildings, Burns' mausoleum, and the gorgeous assembly of elegant monuments in the cemetery, look out from among the general mass, and challenge individual attention. The Crichton Institution, at once the most elegant and the most extensive asylum for lunatics in Scotland, spreads out its wings on an undulating declivity below the town. A profusion of mansions, villas, and cottages ornées, are seen powdered over the face of all the gay burgh's environs on both sides of the river. A broad valley, luxurious in dress, stretches away on the north, and becomes narrowed and shut in by cultivated hills, and overhung at the extremity by the dark conical form of Queensberry. The same valley, flattened down over much of its area into dead level, and cut into a sort of tesselated work of brown and green, by Lochar-moss, is screened at 4 miles' distance on the east, by a range of hills over which the plough yearly passes. The shining, silver-sheeted Nith directs the eye southward among grounds rich as a garden, and points onward to the sombre, cloud-capped Criffel, the far expanse of the Solway frith, and the blue dim outlines of Skiddaw and other Cumberland mountains. In all this there is nothing sublime, or even strikingly picturesque; yet there are a calm beauty and a certain rich fulness which completely win the heart and live most soothingly in the imagination.

The general surface of the parish is naturally sec-

tioned into three parts by three ranges of elevations, which extend parallel to one another, and at almost equal distances, like waves of the sea. The first range rises with a gradual acclivity from the Nith, lies all within the burgh-roods of Maxwellton, and, in so far as not occupied by the streets of the burgh, presents a richly cultivated and ornate appearance. The tract between this range and the second is traversed from end to end by the sluggish rivulet Cargen, and is all in a state of high culture. The second range rises to a greater height than the first, extends considerably farther to the south, and is likewise all under cultivation. A large portion of the tract between the second range and the third is either moss or meadow, in an unsightly state, but largely capable of being reclaimed. The third range is much higher than the second, extends from end to end of the parish, and is mainly under tillage, but partly occupied by extensive plantations. The predominant rock of all the ranges is mica slate, running into syenite, with occasional protrusions of granite. The principal estates and mansions are those of Kirkconnel, Cargen, Mabie, Dalscairth, Goldielea, Terraughty, Carruchan, Cargenholm, and Mavis-grove. There are likewise numerous villas of commodious and elegant character, —such as those of Summerville, Arundel, Bromland, Troqueerholm, Ryedale, Rosefield, and Nithside. The chief antiquity is a moat, or circular artificial mound, supposed to have been anciently a seat of courts of justice. The parish shares directly in the facilities of communication by railway, road, and river enjoyed by Dumfries. Population in 1831, 4,665; in 1851, 4,925. Houses, 648. Assessed property in 1843, £11,906.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £353 2s. 3d.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £89. Schoolmaster's salary, £30 16s., with fees, and some other emoluments. The parish church stands adjacent to the Nith, about a mile south of Maxwellton, and contains 840 sittings. There is a chapel of ease in Maxwellton, containing 800 sittings. There is also a Free church at Maxwellton, of nearly the same capacity. There are a Free church school and an endowed school in Maxwellton, and a Society's school and another school in the landward districts. The present parish of Troqueer comprehends the ancient parish of Troqueer and the northern part of the ancient parish of Kirkconnel. The ancient church of Troqueer belonged to the monastery of Tongland, and passed in 1588 to William Melville, the commendator of that monastery, but was transferred in 1605 to the bishops of Galloway. The parish of Kirkconnel was suppressed in the reign of Charles I., and divided between Troqueer and Newabbey. Its church stood in the Troqueer section, 1½ mile north-east of Newabbey village. The Rev. John Blackadder, who figured conspicuously among the ministers ejected at the introduction of prelacy, was minister of Troqueer at the time of his ejection.

TROSACHS (The), a surpassingly romantic mountain-vale, between Lochs Achray and Katrine, in the parishes of Callander and Aberfoil, Monteith, Perthshire. The word Trosachs signifies a bristled region, and is not a little descriptive of the scenery. The road, from end to end of the Trosachs, is rather more than a mile in length, and introduces the tourist to the landscape at the inn of Ardcheanochrochan, about 10 miles west of the village of Callander. The opening which affords ingress is flanked on the left by Benvenue, towering 2,800 feet above sea-level, and on the right by Benawn. The defile of Beal-an-Duine, where Fitz-James lost his "gallant grey," is in the heart of the great gorge; a little west of it is a narrow inlet; and, at a few paces farther, Loch-Katrine bursts upon the view, the alps of Arrochar mingling with the clouds in the distance. The Trosachs, in a general view, are a contracted vale, whose sides are soaring eminences wildly and irregularly feathered all over with hazels, oaks, birches, hawthorns, and mountain-ashes, and whose central space is "a tumultuous confusion of little rocky eminences, all of the most fantastic and extraordinary forms, everywhere shagged with trees and shrubs," and presenting "an aspect of roughness and wildness, of tangled and inextricable boskiness, totally unexampled, it is supposed, in the world." A particular description, after Sir Walter Scott's exquisite one, in the Lady of the Lake, could not be very safely attempted by even an adept in literary painting:—

"The western waves of ebbing day
Roll'd o'er the glen their level way:
Each purple peak, each flinty spire,
Was bathed in floods of living fire.
But not a setting beam could glow
Within the dark ravine below,
Where twined the path, in shadow hid,
Round many a rocky pyramid.
Shooting abruptly from the dell
Its thunder-splinter'd pinnacle;
Round many an insulated mass,
The native bulwarks of the pass,
Huge as the tower which builders vain
Presumptuous piled on Shinar's plain.
The rocky summits, split and rent,
Form'd turret, dome, or battlement,
Or seem'd fantastically set
With cupola or minaret,
Wild crests as pagod ever deck'd,
Or mosque of Eastern architect.
Nor were these earth-born castles bare,
Nor lack'd they many a banner fair;
For, from their shiver'd brows display'd,
Far o'er the unfathomable glade,
All twinkling with the dew-drops sheen,
The briar-rose fell in streamers green,
And creeping shrubs, of thousand dyes,
Waved in the west-wind's summer sighs.

"Boon Nature scatter'd, free and wild,
Each plant or flower, the mountain's child.
Here eglantine embalm'd the air,
Hawthorn and hazel mingled there;
The primrose pale, and violet flower,
Found in each cliff a narrow bower;
Foxglove and nightshade, side by side,
Emblems of punishment and pride,
Group'd their dark hues with every stain
The weather-beaten crags retain.
With boughs that quaked at every breath
Grey birch and aspen wept beneath;
Aloft, the ash and warrior oak
Cast anchor in the rifted rock;
And, higher yet, the pine-tree hung
His shatter'd trunk, and frequent flung,
Where seem'd the cliffs to meet on high,
His boughs athwart the narrow'd sky.
Highest of all, where white peaks glanced,
Where glist'ning streamers waved and danced,
The wanderer's eye could barely view
The summer heaven's delicious blue;
So wondrous wild, the whole might seem
The scenery of a fairy dream."

TROSTRIE. See Twynholm.

TROTTERNISH, the eastern and north-eastern division of Skye, comprehending all Kilmuir, Snizort, and Portree, and small parts of Bracadale and Strath. It is not only the largest district of the island, but, irrespective of its extent, the richest, and contains much good arable ground. Trotternish has some celebrity as the scene of various perils and adventures of Prince Charles Edward. The headland, called Trotternish-point, forms the most northerly land in the island; and runs out ⅔ of a mile north-westward in a narrow promontory.

TROUP. See Fortingal and Gamrie.

TROW-CRAIGS. See Roxburgh.

TROWS (New). See New Trows.

TRUIM (The), a small river of Badenoch, Inverness-shire. It rises among the alpine recesses of the central Grampians, within 3 furlongs of the boundary with Perthshire, and runs 12¼ miles north-north-eastward to the Spey, near Invernahavon. The glen of the river brings up the great road from Inverness to Perth; and has, on the left bank, the solitary stage-inn of Dalwhinnie. Its lower part has some grandeur of scenery, and slight amenities of wood; but its upper part, which contains Dalwhinnie, and is comprehended in the dismal nominal forest of Drumouchter, utterly chills the feelings of any but the most weather-beaten mountaineer. The mountains are dull in aspect and uninteresting in form, and appear, not arranged into chains, but cut into stupendous detached masses; and the glen between them is everywhere, from Dalwhinnie to its head, "houseless, treeless, and lifeless,—wanting in everything but barrenness and deformity,—while there is not even an object so much worse than another as to attract a moment's attention."

TRUMISGARRY, a quoad sacra parish, comprehended in the quoad civilia parish of North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides. Its greatest length is about 17 miles; its greatest breadth is about 12 miles; and its area is about 140 square miles. It is in the presbytery of Uist and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £120; glebe, £4. The parish church is a government one, built in 1829, and containing 326 sittings. There is also a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £30 16s. 3d. Population of the parish, about 1,730.

TRUMPAN. See Ardmore, Inverness-shire.

TRYAL-CAIRN. See Mouswald.

TUACH-BURN. See Kiltore.

TUDHOPE-HILL. See Castleton and Ewes.

TUESSIS. See Moray (Province of).

TUITEAM-TARBHACH. See Kincardine, Ross-shire.

TULLA. See Inchmahome and Monteith.

TULLIALLAN, a parish, containing the post-town of Kincardine, and the village of Longannat, in the detached district of Perthshire. It is bounded on the south-west and south by the frith of Forth, and on other sides by the parishes of Culross and Clackmannan. Its length southward is about 2¾ miles; and its greatest breadth is nearly 2½ miles. The surface slopes gently from the northern boundary to the Forth. It comprises part of a gentle broad-based hill, which has declinations to the north and north-east; but is itself well sheltered in these directions by rising-ground and extensive plantations. The hill looks beautiful in both form and shelter; and is supposed to have given rise to the name Tulliallan, which signifies "the beautiful hill." The coast of the parish, inclusive of curvatures, has an extent of about 3¾ miles. From the western boundary to the New Pans, the shore is level; and thence to the extreme east, it abounds in rocks which are either bare or covered with the tide. A considerable extent of valuable land, as noticed in our article on Kincardine, has been reclaimed from the sweep of the tide by means of two extensive embankments. About 505 acres in the parish are under wood; and nearly all the rest of the area is either regularly or occasionally in tillage. The soil is variously reclaimed peat, moorish mould, coarse clay, fine loam, and rich alluvium. Sandstone of excellent quality has long been worked in the vicinity of Longannat. Coal and ironstone also abound. The landowners are the Baroness Keith, Lord Abercromby, and Johnstone of Sands. The average rent of land is about £2 15s. per acre. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £4,880. Tulliallan-castle, one of the seats of the Baroness Keith, stands upon a small rising ground about ½ a mile from the Forth. The castle which it succeeded, and vestiges of which exist, belonged to the Blackadders, knights baronets, and appears to have been a place of strength. A moat surrounded it and communicated with the Forth. An old church at Overton is the burying-place of the Keith family. Ancient coins and some Roman urns have been dug up in recent years, within the parish. Excellent public communications, by railway and by river-steamer, are enjoyed at Kincardine. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,550; in 1851, 3,043. Houses, 574.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Lady Keith. Stipend, £259 3s. 9d.; glebe, £44 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £50 fees. The parish church is an elegant edifice, built in 1833, at the cost of £3,400, and contains 1,176 sittings. There is a Free church, containing 470 sittings; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £230 4s. 10d. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1819, at a cost of £1,200, and contains about 800 sittings. There are a subscription school, four other non-parochial schools, and a public library. The ancient parish of Tulliallan comprised only the barony of Tulliallan; but the modern parish, since 1673, has comprised also the barony of Kincardine, and the lands of Lurg, Sands, and Kellywood, which previously belonged to the parish of Culross.

TULLIBARDINE. See Blackford.

TULLIBODY, an ancient parish and a post-office village in Clackmannanshire. The parish is now incorporated with that of Alloa: which see. The village stands ¾ of a mile north of the confluence of the Devon and the Forth, 2½ miles west-north-west of Alloa, and 6¼ south-west of Tillicoultry. Here is a Free church, whose receipts in 1856 amounted to £165 4s. 2d. The ancient church of Tullibody, situated a little north of the village, though believed to have been built in the 12th century, and though subjected to much dilapidation during the effluxion of ages, was first roofed in as the Abercromby burying-place about the middle of last century, and next fitted up as a preaching station in 1834. The village is a place of much antiquity, and even claims to have been founded by King Kenneth, about the year 834. Population of the village, 600. Houses, 137.

TULLIEBELTON. See Kilspindie.

TULLIEBOLE. See Fossaway.

TULLIEKETTLE. See Comrie.

TULLILUM. See Perth and Tibbermore.

TULLIMET. See Logierait.

TULLIMOSS. See Monteith (Port of).

TULLOCH, a village on the north-west border of the parish, and 2 miles north-west of the town, of Perth. It is notable as the site of the first Scottish bleachfield, and the place where the first potatoes produced in Scotland were grown. Mr. Christie, an Irish gentleman, established the bleachfield about the beginning of the 18th century, and soon after introduced the potatoes by seed brought from Ireland. Population, 216. Houses, 42.

TULLOCH, a parish in Aberdeenshire, united to Glenmuick: which see.

TULLOCH, Stirlingshire. See Kiltearn.

TULLOCH, Ross-shire. See Gairloch.

TULLOCH-ARD, a lofty mountain on the north side of Loch-Duich, in the south-west corner of Ross-shire. It is of easy ascent, and commands an

extensive view of the western continental coasts and the northern Hebrides. It figures in legendary story as an object of ancient superstitious veneration. In the Middle ages it was the beacon-post of war; and a fire raised on its summit summoned, within 24 hours, all the tenants and vassals of Seaforth to the rendezvous in readiness for combat. It appears as a burning mountain on the crest of the Seaforth arms.

TULLOCH-BURN, a small tributary of the Fiddich, in the parish of Mortlach, Banffshire.

TULLOCHGORUM, the native seat of a branch of the clan Grant, on the left bank of the river Spey, opposite the influx of the Nethy, 4½ miles south-west of Grantown, Inverness-shire. The name is familiar to almost every Scotsman in connexion with the poetry and ancient music of Strathspey.

TULLOCHGRIBAN (Loch), a small lake, curious to anglers, in the parish of Duthil, Morayshire.

TULLOES. See Dunnichen and Sidlaw-Hills.

TULLYNESSLE AND FORBES, an united parish, containing the post-office station of Forbes, in the Alford district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the north by Leslie, Clatt, and Rhynie; on the east by Keig; on the south by Alford; and on the west by Auchindoir. Its length is about 7 miles; and its breadth about 4. The river Don traces nearly the whole of the southern boundary; but cuts off a small wing, comprehended in a single farm. Six indigenous brooks drain the parish southward to the Don; the largest of which, the Esset, drives 9 or 10 corn and thrashing mills, but is subject, at remote intervals, to overwhelming floods. A lofty hill-range, whose chief summits have an altitude of about 1,300 feet above sea-level, sweeps round the western and northern frontier; and various ridges strike off from it toward the plain of the Don, so as to render the general surface of the parish a series of somewhat parallel glens. The hills are extensively stony, but nowhere broken or bare; and they have, for the most part, a dry improvable soil, and a heathy dress. The arable land has, in general, a good loam; and consists of haugh-grounds in the vales, and of gentle slopes on the declivity of the hills. Distributing the whole parochial area into 100 parts, about 33 are in tillage, 11 in artificial pasture, 43 in hill-pasture, and 13 under wood. Most of the extensive woods have been planted within the last 45 years by the proprietors of Forbes. Granite, gneiss, and mica slate, are the predominant rocks. An excellent variety of the granite is quarried for building purposes; and a variety of the mica slate, capable of furnishing slabs of a very large size, is quarried for the purpose of pavement to halls and kitchens. A coarse kind of limestone also occurs, and was at one time worked. The landed property is comprised in the three estates of Whitehaugh, Terperse, and Forbes. The estimated value of raw produce in 1840 was £9,611. Assessed property in 1843, £3,629. Whitehaugh-house, the seat of the family of Leith, is a splendid mansion, consisting of an ancient central edifice, and two quite modern wings. A small old castellated house stands on the estate of Terperse, and Littlewood-park-house stands on that of Forbes. There were formerly in the parish several sets of Druidical remains; but nearly all of them have been removed. Near the Don, adjacent to the hamlet of Mongarry, is the site of General Baillie's encampment on the night, in 1645, previous to his defeat by Montrose in the battle of Alford. The parish is traversed southward by the road from Huntly to Kincardine O'Neil, and westward by that from Aberdeen to Strathdon. A substantial bridge across the Don forms their point of intersection; and in its immediate vicinity is a commodious inn. Facility of communication is enjoyed through the vicinity of Alford; and this will be much increased by the opening of the Alford branch of the Great North of Scotland railway. Population of the parish in 1831, 778; in 1851, 930. Houses, 158.

This parish is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend, £222 3s. 6d.; glebe, £10. Unappropriated teinds, £51 16s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £25 fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and some other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1840, and is sufficiently commodious. Forbes was, in 1722, united to Kearn; and, in 1808, it was united to Tullynessle. It forms the western division of the present united parish.

TULM, a small pastoral island, belonging to the parish of Kilmuir, and situated near Trotternish-point, on the north-west coast of Skye.

TUMMEL-BRIDGE, a locality on the river Tummel or Rannoch, on the north border of the parish of Dull, in Perthshire. It is situated at the intersection of the road from Kinloch-Rannoch to Pitlochry, with the road from Crieff to Dalnacardoch, 7 miles east of Kinloch-Rannoch. Here are a Free church and a comfortable inn. A fair is held at Tummel-Bridge on the last Friday of October old style.

TUMMEL (Loch), a lake on the mutual border of the parishes of Dull and Blair-Athole, in Perthshire. It extends in an east-north-easterly direction, and is about 3 miles long, and nearly 1 mile broad. Its banks are beautifully diversified with little bays and headlands, with rocks and woods, with dwellings and cultivated fields; and its flanks rise grandly up into masses of rugged mountain. A wooded artificial islet lies near its head; and on this are the vestiges of a castle, which is said to have been one of the many fastnesses of Robertson of Struan, the chief of the clan Donnachie.

TUMMEL (The), the lower part of the northern great head-water of the Tay, Perthshire. It is very generally described by topographists as issuing from Loch-Rannoch, and expanding, near the middle of its course, into Loch-Tummel. But the stream between the two lakes really bears the name of the Rannoch; and only that between Loch-Tummel and the confluence with the Tay strictly claims to be the Tummel. Its length of run, thus limited, is only about 12 miles, or, including sinuosities, 15 or 16. It leaves the lake at its east end; and at first flows eastward and finally flows southwards, so as to describe from beginning to end the fourth part of a circle, the middle of whose convexity is toward the north-east. Over 4½ miles below the lake it intersects Dull; over nearly 2 miles immediately above its confluence with the Tay, it intersects Logierait; and, over the intermediate distance, it has on its right bank Dull and Logierait, and on its left Moulin and the detached part of Dowally.

Four miles below the lake, it receives the very large tribute of the Garry. Respectively below and above this confluence the Tummel, as to both its current and its banks, possesses very widely different characters. Below, it is a stately stream, grave and majestic in motion, gemmed along its bosom with many pretty islets, and wending among numerous corn fields and enclosed pastures, screened with mountainous heights less wild in character, and much softer in dress, than by far the greater part of those in the Highlands. But above where it receives the Garry, it is almost constantly impetuous, tumbles along in rapids, cataracts, and

cascades, tears up and rolls playfully before it considerable masses of rock, and runs through a close and wooded mountain-glen, so narrow that, with very little exception, the alpine acclivities rise immediately from the water, leaving no flat land or space of any kind on its margin. The narrowness and prolongation of this upper glen, the sudden rise and the loftiness of its boundaries, the great variety and the wonderful intricacy of their outline and surface, the profusion of forest and the intersection and clouding of it with rocks and ravines,—these, and the exquisite forms and arrangements of the forested and scattered birches which here form the only wood, render this upper glen of the Tummel decidedly richer in the beauties of a grand and romantic style of landscape than any other space of equal extent in Scotland. Near the junction of the Garry stands the house of Fascally, amid a scene which is magnificently pretty,—strongly pleasing but soon exhausted. A considerable space below this, and toward Pitlochry, makes a remote approach to the character of the upper glen, and exhibits continuous alternations of picture and romance.

But the grand attraction of the Tummel is its celebrated fall, near the foot of the upper glen. Though by no means so high as the falls of Foyers and of Bruar, it is nevertheless equally grand, if not more so, on account of the greater volume of its water. It and that of Foyers are both first in rank of the Scottish cascades, each in its distinct character; and though considerably lower than the falls of the Clyde, it very greatly excels them, both in its own attractions, and in those of its circumjacent scenery. "It is a peculiar and a rare merit in the cascade of the Tummel," says Dr. Macculloch, "that it is beautiful in itself, and almost without the aid of its accompaniments. Though the water breaks white almost throughout, the forms are so graceful, so varied, and so well marked, that we can look at it long, without being wearied by monotony, and without attending to the surrounding landscape. Whether low or full, whether the river glides transparent over the rocks to burst in foam below, or whether it descends like a torrent of snow from the very edge, this fall is always various and always graceful. The immediate accompaniments are, however, no less beautiful and appropriate; and the general landscape is at the same time rich and romantic; nothing being left to desire to render this one of the most brilliant scenes which our country produces." In the face of a tremendous rock north-west of the fall, is a cave to which there is only one and a very difficult passage. A party of the Macgregors are said to have been surprised in this cave during the period of their proscription, and some of them slain on the spot, while a remnant climbed a tree which grew on the face of the rock, and were precipitated to the bottom by their pursuers cutting away the tree from its root.

TUMPAN. See Stornoway.

TUNDERGARTH, a parish in the middle of the east side of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. Its post-town is Lockerby, about 3 miles west of its church. The parish is a long, narrow band of country, descending south-westward from the water-shed with Eskdale to within 2½ miles of the Annan. It is bounded, along the north-west side, by St. Mungo, Dryfesdale, and Hutton and Corrie; on the north-east end by Wester-kirk; along the south-east side by Langholm, Middlebie, and Hoddam; and on the south-west end by St. Mungo. Its length is about 12 miles; and its breadth varies from 1 mile to 2¼ miles. The water of Milk runs along most of the north-west and south-west boundary; and receives from the interior no fewer than about 14 rills, all of which are indigenous, and have an average individual run of only about 1½ mile. The general surface of the parish is, in consequence, a declination to the Milk; but it is singularly broken into steep-sided vales and glens, and abounds in picturesque scenes. Though nowhere strictly hilly, and though possessing only two summits, those of Crieve and Grange-fell, 900 feet above sea-level, it very extensively bids defiance to the plough, and luxuriates in abruptness and variety of pastoral landscape. Excepting about 160 acres, which are under wood, the area is distributed into pastures and arable lands in the proportions to each other of 79 and 29. Greywacke, mica-schist, clay-slate, and greenstone, are the prevailing rocks. Antimony has been found in small quantities; and lead has, in various localities and at various dates, been the object of laborious but vain search. There are three principal landowners, and a considerable number of smaller ones. The estimated value of raw produce in 1834 was £7,804. Assessed property in 1843, £3,575 15s. The chief residences are Grange, Scroggs, and Gibsons. The most noticeable antiquity is part of the Roman road from Brunswarkhill to Upper Nithsdale. A number of small entrenched camps, of the kind provincially called birrens, occur in elevated situations. Most of them are circular, very prominent, and in good preservation. They are supposed to have been constructed in the times of the Border raids, partly as military strengths and partly for the protection of cattle. Seven erect stones, arranged in a semicircle, called by the common people the Seven-Brethren, and supposed to have been Druidical remains, occur on the farm of Whiteholm. An ancient castle, called the castle of Tundergarth, stood in the parish, and is believed to have been a baronial strength of the sept of Johnstone; but no vestige of it now remains. The lower extremity of the parish, the seat of the greater part of the population, is adjacent to the road from Edinburgh to Carlisle, and little more than a mile distant from the Lockerby station of the Caledonian railway. Population of the parish in 1831, 530; in 1851, 577. Houses, 95.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Earl of Mansfield. Stipend, £166 6s. 8d.; glebe, £10. Unappropriated teinds, £19 7s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £15 fees, and £4 other emoluments. The parish church was built about the year 1770, and is sufficiently commodious. The ancient church appears to have been of very early establishment, as the advowson of it never belonged to the Bishops of Glasgow.

TUN-LAW, a precipitous sea-cliff, a little to the north-west of St. Abb's head in Berwickshire. It rises to the height of about 430 feet above the level of the sea, and is surmounted by an ancient British fortification.

TUQUOY. See Tookquoy.

TURFBIG. See Forfar.

TURFHOLM, a village conjunct with the village of Abbeygreen, in the parish of Lesmahago, Lanarkshire.

TURIN. See Double-Hill.

TURK (The). See Glenfinlass.

TURLUM. See Muthill.

TURNBERRY-CASTLE, a celebrated ruin on the coast of the parish of Kirkoswald, 6 miles north of the town of Girvan, Ayrshire. When or by whom it was built, is altogether uncertain. It seems to have been one of the castles of the old Gaelic Lords of Galloway; and, when the Gallowegian dominions became divided into the part which continues to bear their name, and the part which has been integrated with Ayrshire, it appears to have been adopted as

the principal seat of the Earls of Carrick. In 1274 Martha, Countess of Carrick, resided here at the epoch of her marriage with Robert Bruce of Annandale. On the 20th of September, 1286, it was the scene of the first recorded association or assembly of Scottish nobles,—one which had for its object to support the title of the competitor Bruce to the Crown. In 1306, it was held by an English garrison under Earl Percy; and some years after, while it still continued in the possession of the English, King Robert Bruce stormed it, drove out the garrison, and obliged them to retire to Ayr. It received such damage in the storming as to be virtually destroyed; and it does not appear to have ever afterwards been inhabited. The ruin of it has suffered so severely from the action of sea and weather, and the ruthlessness of dilapidators, as to have little remaining but its lower vaults and cellars; but from indications which are furnished by these, by some vestiges of a drawbridge, and by the extent of rock which seems to have been included in the site, the castle appears to have been a fortress of great capaciousness and strength. It occupies a small promontory, so as to be washed on three sides by the sea; and, on the land side, it overlooks a rich plain of upwards of 600 acres. Its site commands a full prospect of all the lower frith of the Clyde. A kiln-fire lighted in the neighbourhood was once mistaken by Robert Bruce, while he lay in Arran, as a preconcerted signal, and brought him prematurely over to attempt the deliverance of his country, and the rescue of his crown. Sir Walter Scott refers to this event, as follows, in his "Lord of the Isles;"—

"Wide o'er the sky the splendour glows,
As that portentous meteor rose,
Helm, axe, and falchion glitter'd bright;
And in the red and dusky light,
His comrade's face each warrior saw,
Nor marvell'd it was pale with awe,
Then high in air the beams were lost,
And darkness sank upon the coast."

TURNLAW. See NEWTON-BURN.

TURRET, a small lake and a rivulet in the parish of Monivaird, Strathearn, Perthshire. The lake is about a mile long, and one-fourth of a mile broad. The rivulet issues from the end of it, and has a run of about 5 miles south-eastward to the Earn, half-a-mile above Crieff. The vale traversed by the stream is noted for its scenery, and bears the name of GLENTURRET; which see.

TURRET (THE), Forfarshire. See ESK (THE NORTH).

TURRIFF, a district in the north-west of Aberdeenshire. It comprehends the parishes of King-Edward, Turriff, Monquhitter, Auchterless, and Fyvie. It extends northward from the viciniy of Old Meldrum to the vicinity of Banff, and westward from the boundary with Banffshire to the boundary with Buchan. Its length is about 22 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 13 miles. Its southern parts form the upper portion of the basin of the Ythan; and its northern parts nearly all lie within the right side of the basin of the Deveron. Population in 1831, 11,730; in 1851, 14,392. Houses, 2,723.

TURRIFF, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, on the north-west border of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the west and north-west by Banffshire, and on other sides by the parishes of King-Edward, Monquhitter, Fyvie, and Auchterless. Its length north-north-eastward is 7½ miles; its greatest breadth is 5¾ miles; and its area is about 33¼ square miles. The river Deveron traces most of the boundary with Banffshire, and makes there a large curving deflection toward the east, so as, at the head of the deflection, to compress the breadth of the parish to less than 3 miles. A considerable stream, called the burn of Turriff, having a total course of about 10 miles, comes in on the east from Monquhitter, and runs through the centre of the parish of Turriff, to the head of the Deveron's deflection. This stream, while within the parish, drives two meal mills, two carding mills, one flax mill, and the machinery of a bleachfield. It rises among the hills on the borders of Buchan, to the north of New Byth, and is subject to freshets; and in the memorable flood of 1829, it rose 11 feet above its ordinary level. The surface of the parish, in a general view, rises from the Deveron toward the south and the east; but has low grounds near the river, undulating grounds further in, a variety of vales and hills of different slopes and easy inclination, and ultimately a large extent of high tableau and upland pasture. Its average altitude above sea-level, as compared with that of most parts of Aberdeenshire, may be called high. The hills of Vrae on the north, Cotburn on the east, Darra on the south, and Ardmiddle on the west, are the loftiest. The appearance of the surface, on the whole, is beautiful. The prevailing rocks are greywacke on the west and old red sandstone on the east. The greywacke comprises numerous alternations of greywacke-slate and clay-slate, regularly stratified, and often veined with white quartz; and it is extensively worked as a building stone, a hollow drain material, a paving flag, and a road metal. Some of it also has been quarried as a roofing slate, but not extensively. The sandstone has frequently the form of a conglomerate, and, both in that form and in its own proper form, it is largely quarried for the uses of house-masonry. There are several mineral wells, but none of any note. There are likewise wells which had great superstitious celebrity in the times before the Reformation. The soil on the low grounds adjacent to the streams is an argillaceous alluvium; and that in some other places is sharp, light, and gravelly,—fertile and very early. About 13,555 imperial acres are in tillage; about 4,580 are pastoral or waste; about 50 are moss; and about 3,000 are under wood. There are two principal proprietors, seven other considerable proprietors, and a number of smaller proprietors. The estimated value of raw produce in 1842 was £58,572. Assessed property in 1843, £10,422.

Delgaty is much the largest and most valuable estate in the parish. It formerly belonged to the Earls of Errol, but was sold about the year 1760 to Peter Garden, Esq., and in 1798 to the Earl of Fife. Delgaty-castle is a fine old baronial mansion, situated on the east side of the parish, built at different periods, exhibiting an antique style, and consisting chiefly of a castellated square edifice, 66 feet high, with modern colonnades and wings. The Earls of Errol, when they resided in the castle, had also a lodging in the town of Turriff. The estate of Balquholly formerly belonged to the ancient family of Mowat, but was sold in 1723 to the ancestor of the present proprietor, Duff of Hatton. Hatton-castle, the seat of this proprietor, is a large substantial quadrangular edifice, with cornered turrets, situated on the south-east side of the parish, built in 1814, and comprising a portion of the ancient residence of the Mowats of Balquholly. The other principal estates in the parish, with mansions on them, are Muiresk, Scobbach, Gask, Maryfield, and Towie-Barclay. Tumuli, cairns, and standing-stones occur on some of the high grounds of the parish, and are supposed to have been memorials of battles with the Danes in the time of Malcolm II. "It is highly probable," says the writer in the Old Statistical

Account, "that Lathmon, the Pictish prince, whom Ossian celebrates, had his seat in this parish. Not only do Lathers and Durlathers bear a strong resemblance to Lathmon and Dunlathmon, but the landscape drawn by nature exactly corresponds with the description of the poet. We may observe on the bank of the river, 'the green dwelling of Lathmon.' We may wander with 'the blue-eyed Cutha in the vales of Dunlathmon;' and the halls of Nuath are only wanting to realize the description of the dying Oithona. High walls rise on the bank of Durrana, 'and see their massy towers in the stream.' A rock ascends behind them 'with its bending firs.'" The parish is traversed by the road from Banff to Aberdeen, and has abundance of other roads, chiefly radiating from the town. A branch railway from the Great North of Scotland railway to Turriff is at present near completion; and an extension railway from Turriff to Banff and Macduff was contracted for in December 1856, to cost £6,000 per mile. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,807; in 1851, 3,584. Houses, 707.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend, £232 4s.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £427 14s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £75 fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and about £18 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1794, and enlarged in 1830, and is sufficiently commodious. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 320; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £196 12s. 9½d. There is an Episcopalian chapel, which was built in 1824, and contains about 400 sittings. There are four non-parochial schools.

The Town of Turriff is a seat of considerable trade and a burgh of barony. It stands on the road from Banff to Aberdeen, 11 miles south-south-east of Banff, 16 north-east of Huntly, and 34½ north-north-west of Aberdeen. Its site is a rising-ground, with fine southern exposure, on the right bank of the burn of Turriff, ½ a mile above its influx to the Deveron. "Torra or Turra, as the name was anciently written, and is still vulgarly pronounced," remarks the writer in the New Statistical Account, "is said to signify in the Gaelic language, 'a mount or height,' which is descriptive of the situation of the town; while Turreff or Turriff, derived from the same language, signifies, we are told, 'turrets or towers.' In the memory of persons alive till lately, the remains of towers were to be seen; and those of one of them still exist in the gateway and vaults of an old and now almost ruinous building, known by the name of 'Castle Rainy.'" The streets of the main body of the town, comprising all the old parts, are neither spacious nor well-formed, yet, in general, have neat, commodious, substantial houses, with pleasant pieces of attached gardens. About the year 1827, two new streets were opened; and 15 years later, a further extension upon a regular plan was designed. An extant part of the ancient church, consisting of the choir and the belfry, and situated in the burying-ground, is an interesting piece of architecture. The present parish church, occupying an elevated site, has no claims to elegance, yet arrests the eye by its conspicuousness. The Episcopalian chapel is a very neat structure. A market-cross stands in the principal street, originally an ancient upright pillar, on a pedestal of circular steps, and rising 20 feet from the level of the surrounding ground, but repaired and somewhat altered in 1841.

The Knights-Templars appear to have had an establishment at Turriff, or property in its vicinity; and a spot of ground on the south still bears the name of Temple-brae. An hospital or almshouse was built at Turriff, in 1272, by Alexander, Earl of Buchan, and dedicated to St. Congan. The establishment had a master and six chaplains, who wore the dress of secular monks; it maintained 13 decayed husbandmen of the district of Buchan; and it possessed, with some limitations, the right of sanctuary for criminals. King Robert Bruce appears to have further endowed it for the maintenance of a chaplain to say masses for his brother Nigel Bruce, slain by the English after their capture of the castle of Kildrummie. The parsons or prebends of the parish seem to have always been the masters of the hospital; at all events, they held the lands with which the Earl of Buchan had endowed it from the beginning of the 15th century till the Reformation. In 1511, the whole kirklands, village, and glebe, were, by a charter under the great seal, erected into a free burgh-of-barony, in favour of Thomas Dickson, prebend of Turriff. Various pieces of land, devoted by the charter to the use of the feuars, continue unalienated. Sheriff small debt courts are held four times a-year, in March, June, September, and December.

Turriff is now a seat of industry, manufacture, and inland trade. A carpet-manufacture, begun in 1760, proved a failure. A linen and thread manufacture, commenced in 1767, also failed, but was subsequently revived and extended. The quantity of linen cloth annually woven for some time previous to 1841 was about 28,000 yards; but in that year and subsequently it fell very greatly off. A bleachfield was commenced about the same time as the linen trade, and has fluctuated in prosperity along with that trade. The manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on both at the town and at two other places in the parish. The dyeing of woollens and silks also is carried on. There is in the town a smart general trade in the exchange of artificers' work and of imported goods for country produce. The town has offices of the Commercial, the Union, the Aberdeen, and the North of Scotland banks. Fairs are held on the Wednesday in January before Badenscoth, on the Wednesday after the 5th of February, on the last Monday of February, on the Wednesday after the 5th of April, on the Friday after the 7th of May, on the Saturday before the 27th of May, on the Saturday in June before Trinity-moor, on the Wednesday after the 28th of June, on the day in August before Bartle-Chapel, on the Wednesday after the 12th of October, on the Thursday after the 27th of October, on the Saturday before the 23d of November, and on the Wednesday after the 12th of December. Population of the town in 1831, 1,136; in 1851, 1,693. Houses, 367.

TUSHIELAW. See Ettrick.

TUTUMVARACH. See Oikell (The).

TWATT. See Sandsting and Aithsting.

TWEED (The), a river of the south-east of Scotland and the north-east of England. It directly or by tributaries drains much the larger part of the central and eastern Border counties of Scotland, and of the detached districts of Durham and the northern districts of Northumberland in England. It usually ranks in importance as the fourth of the Scottish rivers, the Tay, the Forth, and the Clyde being respectively pronounced the first, the second, and the third. But, estimated according to the extent of country which it drains, it far surpasses every Scottish river except the Tay; for, while the Spey, which this rule places next to it, drains only 1,300 square miles, and the Clyde, which is next to the Spey, drains only 1,200, the Tweed drains 1,870. The Scottish counties with which it has connexion are Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh,

Berwick, and the southern division of Edinburgh; and, excepting a tiny nook of Peebles drained by the head-waters of the Mid-Lothian Esks, the parish of Castleton, and some very small pendicles in Roxburghshire, and the north-east division or about a fourth of Berwickshire, these districts are entirely within its basin. In two great head-waters, the one of which bears the name of Tweed from the outset, while the other is throughout called the Lyne, it rises respectively in the south-west and the north-west extremities of Peebles-shire; by the head-streams of the Ettrick, the Yarrow, and the Teviot, it drains Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire from the furthest west; by the Gala, the Leader, the Whitadder, and other streams, it draws off the waters from the southern acclivities of the Moorfoot and the Lammermoor hills, even from a line but 11 or 12 miles south of Edinburgh; and from its remotest source to the sea at Berwick-upon-Tweed, it performs, irrespectively of windings, a run of about 100 miles, about one-third of which is in Peebles-shire, and about another third through or in contact with Roxburghshire.

The popular and the really remotest source of the Tweed is a paltry fountain called Tweed's-well, a little above the farm-house of Tweedshaws, and at the foot of a hill named Tweed's-cross, on the south-western border of the parish of Tweedsmuir, in Peebles-shire. The well is half-a mile from Lanarkshire on the west, the same distance from Dumfriesshire on the south, and 1,500 feet above the level of the sea. From other sides of the hill where it springs up proceed rills to the gathering or incipient volumes of the Clyde and the Annan; yet not such rills as can with any justice be pronounced more than secondary head-streams of these rivers. Over 22 miles from its origin the Tweed runs prevailingly north-eastward; and, over the remaining 14 miles of the Peebles-shire part of its course, in the direction of east by south. While performing this run it traverses Tweedsmuir and a limb of Drummelzier; divides Glenholm, Stobo, and a small part of Peebles, on the left, from Drummelzier, a wing of Stobo, and Manor on the right; runs across Peebles; and then has, on the left, a small part of Peebles and the whole of Innerleithen, and, on the right, Traquair and a very small part of Yarrow. The independent secondary feeders—rills and brooks of 5 miles and less in length—which enter in Peebles-shire, are not fewer than between seventy and eighty; and, though individually trivial, they aggregately pour into it a considerable volume of water. The chief of the larger Peebles-shire tributaries, on the left bank, are the Biggar, between Glenholm and Stobo; the Lyne, between Stobo and Peebles; the Eddlestone, at the town of Peebles; and the Leithen, at the village of Innerleithen;—and, on the right bank, are the Fruid and the Talla, in Tweedsmuir; the Manor, between Manor and Peebles; and the Quair, nearly opposite the Leithen. During its connexion with Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire the Tweed continues, as in the latter part of its course in Peebles-shire, to run prevailingly eastward, till the last 9 or 10 miles; and, over these, it runs in the direction of north-east by east. In a small part of this run it divides Selkirkshire from Roxburghshire; and in two places it divides Roxburghshire from Berwickshire. The parishes on its left bank, are Innerleithen, Stow, the original Galashiels, the larger part of Melrose, Merton, Makerston, part of Kelso, Ednam, and Eccles; and on its right bank, are Yarrow, Selkirk, the annexed part of Galashiels, the smaller part of Melrose, St. Boswell's, Maxton, Roxburgh, part of Kelso, and Sprouston. Its minor tributaries here are only between twenty and thirty; and the chief of its larger tributaries, from the north, are the Cadon, between Stow and Galashiels; the Gala, between Galashiels and Melrose; the Allan, in Melrose; the Leader, between Melrose and Merton; and the Eden, in Ednam;—and, from the south, are the Ettrick, between Selkirk and Galashiels; and the Teviot, at the town of Kelso,—the former previously augmented by the Yarrow, and the latter by far the largest of the Tweed's tributaries, and almost a rival of its upper stream in importance. After leaving Roxburghshire the Tweed is but partially a Scottish river; it divides Berwickshire from England till within 4½ miles of the sea, and then bids adieu to Scotland, and runs between England and the Liberties of Berwick. Its course for 4 or 5 miles after leaving Roxburghshire, and again for about 5 miles before entering the sea, is eastward; and over the intermediate distance it is in the direction of north-east by north. The Berwickshire parishes which it divides from England are Eccles, Coldstream, Ladykirk, and Hutton; and the chief tributaries which enter it below Roxburghshire are, on the left bank, the Leet, in Coldstream; and the Whitadder, in the Liberties of Berwick,—and, on the right bank, the sluggish Till, 3 miles below the mouth of the Leet.

The only towns and considerable villages on or near the margin of the Tweed are Peebles and Innerleithen, in their cognominal parishes, and both on the left bank, in Peebles-shire; Darnick and Melrose, on the right bank, and Gattonside, on the left, in the parish of Melrose; Lessudden, in St. Bothwell's; Kelso, on the left bank, in its cognominal parish; Birgham, in Eccles; Coldstream, at the mouth of the Leet; Cornhill, nearly opposite Coldstream, but half-a-mile into the interior of Northumberland; Norham, on the right bank, opposite Ladykirk; and Berwick, on the left bank, a little above the embouchure with its suburb of Tweedmouth on the Durham side of the stream.—The mansions upon the Tweed, even those which command special attention by their architectural elegance and the richness of their pleasure-grounds, are too numerous to admit of succinct enumeration; yet, without invidiousness to the many which might justly be regarded as temples of taste, Abbotsford, the seat of J. R. H. Scott, Esq., the representative of the great novelist, in Melrose, and Fleurs-castle, the seat of the Duke of Roxburgh, in Kelso, may be named as particularly attractive.—The Tweed was long, and to a very late period, remarkable for poverty in bridges; and between Peebles and the sea, a distance of upwards of 70 miles, was totally unprovided with them, except with one at Berwick. But now, between Peebles and Berwick, there are twelve bridges; a private suspension one at Kingsmeadows, in the parish of Peebles; a new public timber one at Innerleithen; a public one at Yair, between Selkirk and Galashiels; a fine new one on a recent cut of road near the mouth of the Ettrick; a spacious stone one at Darnick; a public suspension one for pedestrians at Melrose and Gattonside; a public one at Drygrange, near the mouth of the Leader; a private suspension one at Dryburgh, in Merton; a fine new iron suspension one between Fleurs and St. James' Green; a magnificent stone one at Kelso; an elegant stone one at Coldstream; and a very splendid carriage-way suspension one at Paxton, in the parish of Hutton. There are likewise the railway viaducts at Melrose and at Berwick,—the latter one of the loftiest and most elegant structures in the empire.

The Tweed and the Clyde, for many miles from their source, flow so nearly in one direction as never

to diverge to any great distance from each other; and, so long as they continue nearly parallel, they flow upon almost the same level, and keep on a high table-land of country, as if hesitating whether to unite their waters or remain separate, and whether to turn their final course toward the eastern or the western ocean. In the vicinity of Biggar, where the Clyde is 7 miles from the Tweed, and 30 from its own source, and flows along a country by no means mountainous, the indigenous waters descend from within half-a-mile of it to the Tweed; and 10 or 11 miles lower down, a rivulet running in an opposite direction to that long pursued by the two great streams, splits its waters and sends them away in two separate detachments respectively to the Tweed and the Clyde. Tradition says that, in former times, before Glasgow had acquired its commercial character, a project was conceived of turning the Clyde into the Tweed, with the view of rendering the latter navigable to a great distance along the Merse; and, in favour of the project, had it ever been attempted, there existed the remarkable facilities, that, immediately south of Biggar, a bog extends all the way between the rivers, that its waters flow to the Tweed, and its surface is only a few feet above the level of the Clyde, and that abundance of materials are at hand for erecting a dam-dyke. Another tradition—a grinningly monkish one—ascribes an attempt at a similar project to the reputed wizard, Michael Scott.

Of the 1,500 feet of the Tweed's total aggregate fall from its source to its embouchure, 1,000 are achieved when it reaches the town of Peebles. In the very long run between that town and the sea, therefore, the river might be expected to become sluggish in current, and over a considerable distance, navigable. But it accomplishes its remaining fall of 500 feet in so many, so far-apart and so comparatively gentle descents, as to be altogether a stream of beauty, and a stranger to matters of commerce. It abounds in deep pools and in long stretches of scarcely perceptible current; yet, in almost every sweep of it which can come under the eye in the course of its beautiful bends, it presents one or more soft rapids, sometimes of considerable length, where the surface of the water is carried along with just sufficient speed to feature it all over with dimples, ripples, glassy slides, and whirls. The banks of gravel or pebbles which form these rapids, and in one instance, 2 or 3 miles above Kelso, of a perforated broad wacke-dyke quite across its channel, render it both naturally unfit, and artificially unimprovable, for navigation. Yet ferry-boats are stationed upon it in many localities, and have very ample depth of water; and small flat boats used in salmon-fishing, and provincially called trows, are freely navigated even over the fords. A few miles from its embouchure, too, it loses its prevailing character, and becomes capable of admitting sailing-craft. The tide flows to Norham-castle, 10 miles above Berwick; and up to New-water-ford, 6 miles above Berwick, it produces sufficient depth to float, at any time, a vessel of 30 tons burthen. The real navigation of the Tweed, however, is all confined to Berwick; and, as to either capaciousness or depth of sea-room and harbourage afforded for it, might be quite as well accommodated in many a nameless creek or tiny bay in the raggedly indented parts of the Scottish coast. As the Tweed, while thus undisturbed by traffic, is nearly as much untinctured by the liquid outpourings of manufactories, and as it has, in general, a clean, shining, many-coloured path of gravel and pebbles, it almost everywhere possesses a remarkably limpid and sparkling appearance,—such as, combined with the majestic mirthfulness of its current, and with the prevailing brilliant beauty of its banks, to suggest serene or joyous images to a tasteful observer of landscape.

The Tweed possesses none of the wild romance, the bold groups of picture, or the impressive grandeur of such rivers as the Garry, the Tummel, and the Upper Tay; but, in all the properties which gently please, or soothingly fascinate, it is surpassingly rich, and not a little various. Till it debouches into the Eden-like vale of Melrose it is aggregately a pastoral stream; yet has stretches of haugh and arable hanging plain, which look like gentle pictures within the rough bold framework of the surrounding hills. Its vale, for a considerable distance from the commencement, is prevailingly cold, naked, and narrow; but, long before reaching Peebles, and at intervals ever after, it is occasionally warmed and embellished with wood, and presents charming alternations of gorge, glen, and variously fashioned haughs. Its screens or flanking heights, except at the openings where large tributaries bring down lateral glens, are so closely pressed behind by towering elevations and so huddled together in their ridgy extensions, as to command no extensive views; yet, by their green, soft surfaces, and their finely curved outlines, in combination with the woods on their skirts, and the cultivation in the haughs which they enclose, they give, in compensation, many agreeable close pictures. While it traverses the plain of Melrose, it is so overshadowed by orchards, or sheeted from the margin with most ornate plain, and picturesquely screened in the brief distance by the Eildons, the Cowdenknowes, and various sylvan heights, as to seem like a river luxuriating in beauty. From this vale to about the point where it leaves Roxburgh it has seldom on its banks any considerable expansion of haugh, but is, in general, shut in by hanging plains and soft rising grounds, all green, or arable, or wooded, allowing very limited views of its immediate channel, but cutting it into series of delightful small scenes, with brilliant backgrounds from the Eildon hills to the Cheviots. But at Kelso and a little above, where the majestic river rolls past the termination of the broad gay path of the almost rival Teviot coming down to pay its princely tribute, a scene of blushing and gorgeous beauty expands around it, on which the imagination lives as if it were a reminiscence of paradise. From Roxburghshire, or rather from Kelso, to the sea, the Tweed is a magnificent and imposing stream, and uniformly maintains its characteristic transparency, and winds in constant bend and tortuosity along its career, and, in a general view, moves in a gigantic furrow, a Lowland glen, exuberantly clothed with wood, and spreading away in a terrace broad as the Merse, and delicately featured with all the properties of a great and highly cultivated plain.

The salmon fisheries of the Tweed were formerly of great value, but, of late years, have suffered a depreciation to the very great amount of about two-thirds. The protrusion of the pier of Berwick, the general use of lime in the fields drained into the river, and an undue increase in the number of boats employed in fishing, have all been assigned as causes, and severally pronounced by competent judges to be either irrelevant or so feeble as to correspond in no considerable degree to the effect. The real cause, or at least the prime and by far the most powerful one, appears to be the illegal destruction of fish, during the close season, in the higher Tweed and its tributaries. The practice has long existed to an extent greater than could be readily credited, and is carried on with an amount

of system and skill and daring which, if the object were good, and the result not deleterious to the health of the parties themselves, and the conservation of the fisheries, would be not a little commendable. It has, of late years, however, drawn severe attention from the parties damaged by it, and is in the course of being repressed. The rental of the whole of the fisheries on the Tweed averaged about £12,000 a-year for the seven years preceding 1824. The most valuable fisheries are within 2 miles of the river's mouth, and the rental of those within 7 miles of it was about £9,000 a-year. The produce of the fisheries on the Tweed for the twenty-nine years preceding 1824 averaged about 8,000 boxes each year. Both the Tweed itself and all its chief tributaries have been the subjects of every kind of verse by all kinds of poets. A collection of the poetical pieces which have been published upon them would fill a volume.

TWEEDDALE, the ancient and still the popular name of Peebles-shire: which see. The district, under this name, gives the title of Marquis to the noble family of Hay. In 1646 Baron Hay of Yester was created Earl of Tweeddale; and in 1694 the Earl was made Marquis of Tweeddale, Earl of Gifford, and Viscount of Walden. The family-seat is Yester-house, in the parish of Yester, Haddingtonshire.

TWEEDEN (The), a rivulet of 5 miles in length of run, which falls into the Liddel, half-a-mile below New-Castleton, Roxburghshire.

TWEEDHILL. See Hutton.

TWEEDSMUIR, a parish in the south-western extremity of Peebles-shire. It has on its northern margin the post-office station of Crook-Inn. It is bounded by the counties of Dumfries and Lanark, and by the parishes of Drummelzier and Megget. It is not very far from being a regular circle of about 8¼ miles in diameter. The surface is a congeries of mountainous hills, with narrow intervening flats and morasses. The hills, in general, are luxuriant in verdure on the sides, and often boggy on the tops; affording, on the former, rich supplies of pasture and even crops of hay, and, on the latter, a large proportion of the local supply of fuel. They are broad-based, slow of ascent, soft in outline, and summited with table-land. Horses can easily ascend them, and, even without difficulty, bring down loads of turf. The highest elevations are Broadlaw on the north and the culminating point of Hartfell on the south. See the articles Broadlaw and Hartfell. The predominant rocks are greywacke and greywacke slate. The soil in many places is a strong thick mould, formed of earth and moss; and that of the arable parts is generally a light loam, incumbent on gravel and sandstone. The river Tweed originates and has its first 10 miles' run in the parish; and, in return, gives its name as the prenomen of that of both the district itself and several of its localities. No fewer than about twenty-five indigenous and independent streamlets fall into it before it departs, and render it, even in this lofty land of its infancy, not altogether unimportant in volume. The chief of these streamlets are the Core, the Fruid, the Menzion, the Tala, and the Harestone. Gameshope-loch, about 600 feet in diameter, is probably the loftiest lochlet in the south of Scotland, and abounds in excellent dark-coloured trout. A peculiarly fine perennial spring, called Geddes'-well, sends out a rill near the summit of Broadlaw. The parish is as eminently pastoral in the richness of its herbage, and the prime quality of its flocks, as in the mountainousness of its physical features. About 16,000 sheep are pastured; more than three-fourths of them Cheviots, the rest black-faced. Only about 280 acres are in tillage; though, but for the distance and expense of lime and other appliances, a large aggregate extent of the lower declivities of the hills might easily be subjected to the plough. The chief landowners are the Earl of Wemyss and George Graham Bell, Esq. The estimated value of raw produce in 1834 was £3,231; assessed property in 1843, £3,991 10s. 4d.; real rental in 1857, £4,674 9s. The road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, by way of Moffat, passes up the Tweed, and leaves the parish at a point 132 feet higher than that river's source, or upwards of 1,600 feet above sea-level. The locality at which it takes leave is called Tweed's-cross, and is supposed to have been first a station for the Druidical worship of the sun, and next the site of a cross erected as a road-mark in so wild and perilous a mountain-pass. Vestiges of ancient castles exist at Fruid, Hawkshaw, and Oliver; the first, the property of the Earl of Wemyss, as Earl of March; the second, the ancient residence of the family of Porteous, the chief of that name; and the third, the paternal seat of the Frasers, now of Lovat. Population of the parish in 1831, 288; in 1851, 220. Houses, 45.

This parish is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, St. Mary's college, St. Andrews. Stipend, £275 7s. 6d.; glebe, £12 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £32 18s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £32, with about £12 fees, and £2 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1648, and contains 160 sittings. The parish was constituted in 1643; and it previously formed part of Drummelzier, and was called Over-Drummelzier.

TWEEDWOOD. See Melrose.

TWINLAW. See Lammermoor-Hills.

TWISLEHOPE-BURN. See Hermitage-Water.

TWYNHOLM, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, and extending in a stripe from north to south, in the southern division of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is bounded on the north by Balmaghie; on the east by Tongland; on the south-east by the river and estuary of the Dee, which divide it from Kirkcudbright; on the south by Borgue; and on the west by Borgue and Girthon. Its length is 9¾ miles; its greatest breadth is 2½; and its mean breadth is about 1½. Tarf-water is the boundary-line for nearly 2 miles with Tongland. The Dee is in contact with the border from the influx of the Tarf to a point a little below St. Mary's Isle, where it is 1½ mile broad; and it offers the parish all such advantages as it gives to the burgh of Kirkcudbright, situated on its opposite bank. The rivers and two brooks abound in both variety and quantity of fish; and the latter possess advantageous water-power for driving machinery. Three lakes,—Whinnion, Trostrie, and Glengap,—the first much the largest, and measuring about 2¼ miles in circumference, have various sorts of trouts. The general surface of the parish lies so comparatively high, that, if regarded in the aggregate, or as seen from a distance, it might be pronounced a tableland or elevated plain. But the parts of it on the Dee and the Tarf comprise some haugh-ground; the southern and the central parts are rolled into knolls and hillocks, with intervening vales and hollows; and only the northern parts rise into high hills, of pastoral character, and incapable of cultivation. The whole appears to rest upon whinstone. Granite occurs plentifully in the form of boulders, but does not appear anywhere in the form of native rock. The soil of the arable lands is variously clay, sand, gravel, moss, and mixtures; but, in general, is light, dry, friable, and fertile. About 5,500 Scots

acres are in tillage; about 2,600 are in pasture; and about 260 are under wood. The Earl of Selkirk is proprietor of nearly one-half of the rental of the parish; Mr. Maitland of Dundrennan and Major Irving of Barwhinnock are also extensive proprietors; and there are thirteen smaller proprietors. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £6,259. The principal residences are Compston-house, the seat of Mr. Maitland, and Barwhinnock-house, the seat of Major Irving. The chief antiquities are remains of British forts, and the ruins of an old baronial strength, called the castle of Compston. A large building was erected about 80 years ago to be used as a distillery, and was afterwards converted into a cotton factory, but did not succeed in either capacity. A flax-mill also has ceased to be in operation; but there is still a factory for carding and spinning wool, and for weaving woollen cloth. The parish is traversed by the road from Dumfries to Port-Patrick, and will derive benefit from the projected Galloway railways. The village of Twynholm is pleasantly situated in a little glen, a little south-east of the centre of the parish, 3 miles north-north-west of Kirkcudbright, 6 east-south-east of Gatehouse, and 9 south-west of Castle-Douglas. Population of the village, about 250. Population of the parish, in 1831, 871; in 1851, 782. Houses, 123.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Earl of Selkirk. Stipend, £242 15s. 1d.; glebe, £45. Unappropriated teinds, £193 6s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £20 fees, and £2 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1818, and contains 410 sittings. There are two non-parochial schools. The present parish of Twynholm comprehends the ancient parishes of Twynholm and Kirkchrist. See KIRKCHRIST. The church of Twynholm was anciently a vicarage under the monks of Holyrood. When episcopacy was re-established by James VI., the parson was constituted a member of the chapter of Galloway. In the reign of Charles I. the barony of Twynholm, or Compston, with the castle, and manor-lands, and the salmon-fishing on the Dee, belonged to Lord Kirkcudbright.

TYNABRUACH, a locality with a pier in the Kyles of Bute. It is a place of call by the steamer which plies to Loch-Riddan.

TYNDRUM, a post-office village in the parish of Killin, Perthshire. It stands on the road from Oban to Stirling, and on that from Dumbarton to Fort-William, 12 miles east of Dalmally, and 20 west of the village of Killin. Its site is at the head of Strathfillan, within a mile of the mountain watershed with Argyleshire, and of the remotest source of the southern great head-stream of the Tay. Pennant supposed, but mistakenly, that it is the highest inhabited spot in Scotland. The road from it to Glencoe is noted for wildness and oppressive dreariness. The village itself is remarkable for the surpassing irksomeness of its position. "If no one would willingly go to Tyndrum a second time, or remain there an hour; so, no one will from choice take the road from this point to the King's-house and Glencoe." The vicinity is rich in variety and rareness of minerals. A lead-mine has been its main support, but, on account of doubtful productiveness, has been at different times wrought and abandoned as the price of the metal fluctuated. At Dalry, in the neighbourhood, King Robert Bruce, after a very severe and unsuccessful public engagement, displayed his personal strength and courage in single combat with the Lord of Lorn. See the articles CLIFTON and DALRY.

TYNE (THE), a river of the Lothians. It rises in Edinburghshire, but soon passes into Haddingtonshire, and runs all the rest of its course in that county, draining the greater part of its area. It issues from a lochlet in the extreme east of the parish of Borthwick, and has a run of 7 miles northward before entering Haddingtonshire. Over this distance it divides Borthwick on the west from Crichton on the east, sweeps past the village of Ford, and cuts Cranston into nearly equal parts. After entering Haddingtonshire, it describes the segment of a circle from a northerly to an easterly direction, over a distance of between 4 and 5 miles, through the parishes of Ormiston and Pencaitland, to a confluence ½ a mile east of East Pencaitland with Keith-water, which comes down to that point 7 miles northward from the confines of Berwickshire, draining all the parish of Humbie, and part of the parishes of Soutra, Ormiston, Pencaitland, Bolton, and Salton. The Tyne now flows north-eastward, nearly across the centre of the lowlands of Haddingtonshire, to the sea at Tynninghame, 2¾ miles north-west of Dunbar, performing a run of 16 miles, or, if measured from its remotest source, 28 miles. Till it enters Haddington parish, it moves alternately on and near the boundaries between Pencaitland and Gladsmuir on the left, and Haddington on the right; and it afterwards moves principally in the interior of Haddington, Prestonkirk, and Whitekirk. Its banks are studded with numerous beautiful mansions, with the capital of the county, and with the villages of Pencaitland, Nisbet, Samuelston, Abbey, East Linton, Prestonkirk, and Tynninghame. Its current is placid, in many places dull and sluggish; but near the village of Linton it has a kind of rapid, or tumbles over some broken rocks. Its whole course is through a fine agricultural country, rich in all the embellishments of culture, but quite devoid of any bold or striking features of landscape. Proportionately to its length of run it is a small stream; and viewed intrinsically, it scarcely claims to be more than a rivulet; but it is subject to inundations of such suddenness and magnitude, as, if not well resisted by improvements along the margins, would make fearful compensation for its usual littleness. The tide affects it over a distance of about 2 miles, and expands at high-water into an extensive lake, on what are called the Salt-Greens, in front of Tynninghame-house, the seat of the Earl of Haddington. The Greens form a very fine feature in the grounds around that magnificent residence, being now a glittering sheet of water, and now an expanse of verdant sward dotted over with sheep, and, in summer, thickly powdered with sea-pink. The river is of much value for driving corn-mills. Its salmon-fisheries belong to the Earl of Haddington.

TYNE (THE), a well-known river of England, which has its sources in Scotland. Three head-waters rise respectively on the south side of Carlintooth in Southdean, and on the east side of Lauriston-hills, and in Hob's flow in Castleton; but they have connexion only from ¼ a mile to 1¼ mile with Scotland, and do not unite till 5 miles after they leave it.

TYNEHEAD, a station on the Hawick branch of the North British railway, on the mutual border of the parishes of Borthwick and Crichton, 3 miles south-east of Fushie-bridge, Edinburghshire.

TYNEHOLM-HOUSE. See HADDINGTONSHIRE.

TYNET-BURN, a rivulet, rising in the south-west corner of the parish of Rathven, and running 6 miles north-north-westward to the sea, principally on the boundary between the parish of Rathven and the parish of Bellie, in Banffshire.

TYNNINGHAME, an ancient parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, on the coast

of Haddingtonshire. It now forms the southern district of the united parish of Whitekirk and Tynninghame. See WHITEKIRK. The name is the *ham*, the *ing*, and the *Tyne*, of the Anglo-Saxon, collocated in reversed order, and meaning the hamlet of the meadow of the Tyne; and it graphically describes the position of the village, 300 yards from the northern margin of the Tyne, on a beautiful piece of ground which gently slopes to the river's edge. The original church was founded so early as the 6th century by the celebrated St. Baldred, the Culdee apostle of East Lothian; and was one of the three which, in a subsequent age of superstition, contested the honour of possessing his mortal remains. A creek near Whitberry-point in the parish, bears the name of St. Baldred's-cradle; it is obliquely intersected at the entrance by an insulated rock which occasions a turbid and impetuous influx and efflux of the tide; and 'the Cradle of St. Baldred' is, in consequence, poetically said, in popular adage, to be rocked by the winds and waves. In 941, according to Hoveden and the Melrose Chronicle, Anlaf the Dane spoiled the church of St. Baldred, and burned the village of Tynninghame. A supposititious charter of Duncan to St. Cuthbert grants him Tynninghame and five other places in Haddingtonshire, three of which—Aldham, Scougal, and Knowes,—are in the present united parish. The church of Tynninghame enjoyed of old the privilege of sanctuary. Patrick de Leuchars, who was rector of it in the reign of David II., rose to be Bishop of Brechin and chancellor of Scotland. Roger de Musselburgh, who succeeded him as rector, obtained in 1366, a safe conduct for himself and 20 horsemen to enter Berwick, and pay an instalment of David II.'s ransom; and in 1372, he witnessed in the same town a notarial proceeding with regard to the paying of another instalment. George Brown, who was rector in the reign of James III., was raised by the party who overthrew that monarch to be Bishop of Dunkeld, and joined them in hunting the King to death on the field of Stirling.

The manor of Tynninghame, with the patronage of the church, anciently belonged to the Bishops of St. Andrew's, and was included in their regality lying on the south side of the Forth. In 1552, it appears to have been conferred on the college of St. Mary's in St. Andrew's, at the founding of that institution, by Archbishop Hamilton. In 1565, a complaint was made by the parishioners to the General Assembly, that though they paid their tithes to the new college, they had as yet received from it the benefit neither of preaching nor of administration of sacraments. The manor was for a time held under the archbishop by the Earl of Haddington; it was, in 1628, obtained by him in chartered right under the great seal; and it thence became the home-domain, the beautiful seat, gradually the richly embellished forest and park-ground of the noble family. The estate is famed in the east of Scotland for the extent and singular beauty of its woods and its holly-hedges. Upwards of 800 acres of it wave with trees, chiefly of the various hardwood species, and arranged in the most tasteful forms of forest. Thomas, the sixth Earl of Haddington, instigated by his lady, the sister of the first Earl of Hopetoun, commenced the planting operations on a great scale about the commencement of the 18th century; and he must, in reference to their date and their influence, and to the efforts which he used to provoke imitations of his example, be regarded as the originator of the thousands of fine expanses of modern plantation which now so generally beautify Scotland. His first exploit was to plant Binning-wood, a forest of 300 Scottish acres, over the whole face of what was then a moorish common called Tynninghame-moor. The trees were arranged in radii or avenues, diverging from three centres, and affording extensive and beautiful walks and rides. The Earl next drew sheltering belts along the enclosures of fields; and then,—boldly putting to the test a received opinion, that no trees would grow near the shore—he planted some expanses of sandy ground upon the beach, which had been cheerless and barren for man, and appreciated only by rabbits. Finding that his trees grew and were thriving, even at the very lip of the beach, and fired by the success which had crowned his enterprise, he determined to "fight no more with the cultivation of bad land, but to plant it all." Thus arose a forest which, while the earliest modern one in Scotland, has become excelled by no one in the Lowlands for the beauty of either its trees or its arrangements. The holly-hedges were planted by the same nobleman as the forest, and they more than rival it in fame. They aggregately extend to about 9,000 feet; they have a breadth of 10 or 11 feet at the base, and a height of from 15 to upwards of 20 feet; they are arranged in double rows, flanking very spacious walks or avenues; and they are kept with great care, and in constant conservation. Numerous single hollies, each about 50 feet high, and of proportionate circumference, are interspersed with the forest, and enliven its aspect.

Tynninghame-house stands between 2 and 3 furlongs inward from the north bank of the Tyne. Though a patchwork of pieces added by each of the successive Earls, it has had its exterior wall so entirely re-edified and remodelled by the present Earl, as to possess uniquely the appearance of a very large mansion in the old English style. The interior retains, with little alteration, its original form. Between the mansion and the river, imbosomed in a clump of wood, are two fine arches of Angle-Saxon architecture, the only remains of the ancient church, and now the family cemetery of the Earls.—The little village of Tynninghame stands a small distance west of the enclosed grounds, 2 miles east-north-east of East Linton, and 5¼ west-north-west of Dunbar. Population of the village, 271. Houses, 72.

TYNRON, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the west side of Upper Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. It is bounded on the west by Kirkcudbrightshire, and on the other sides by the parishes of Penpont, Keir, and Glencairn. Its length south-eastward is 9½ miles; and its breadth gradually increases over two-thirds south-eastward from 6 furlongs to 3½ miles, and diminishes over the lower third to 1⅞ mile. The Skarr on the north-east boundary, and the Shinnel, along the whole of the interior, drain the entire district. The surface consists principally of the glen or strath of the Shinnel, and two ranges of hills which form its screens. The hills are for the most part green, and constitute prime sheep-pasture. The highest are Lamgarroch and Coremilligan, each having an altitude of about 1,800 feet above sea-level. Very much land which, in other circumstances, would have remained pastoral and unenclosed, has, in consequence of the vicinity of lime at Barjarg and Closeburn, been reclaimed and subjected to the plough. Though very few acres are flat or strictly low-ground, about 2,500 are in tillage. The soil is rather thin and sandy; and the crops are neither early nor luxuriant. Upwards of 400 acres are under wood, chiefly natural. Greywacke is the prevailing rock; clay-slate occurs in one small bed at Corfardine, and was at one time worked; and flinty-slate occurs in a small bed at Shinnelhead. The most interesting object in the parish is the Dun or Doon of Tynron.

This is a beautiful pyramidal and steep hill, rising up on the peninsula of the Skarr and the Shinnel, terminating the north-east hill range of the parish, and commanding an extensive and delightful prospect. Its summit, a small piece of table-land, bears marks of having been the site of a fortified castle, and, about a century ago, supplied from the ruins many building-stones which must have been procured at 4 or 5 miles' distance, and laboriously carried up the difficult acclivity. Ditches round the top are still partially traceable; and dense large woods anciently feathered its sides, and stretched away from its base. Robert Bruce was conducted to the fortalice on the hill by Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, and probably made it his retreat for some period after killing Comyn at Dumfries. A Roman road leads from the Doon along the face of the range to near the head of the parish, and is, in many places, quite uncovered with grass. One side of the hill has a projection whose outline considerably resembles that of the nose on the human face; and hence received the name subsequently given to the parish, of Tin-droyn in British, or Dun-ron in Irish, transmuted into Tynron, and signifying the fortified hill with a nose. The principal landowner is the Duke of Buccleuch. The road from Minniehive to Thornhill crosses the foot of the parish; and two roads go up respectively the Skarr and the Shinnel. The village of Tynron-kirk, with scarcely 100 inhabitants, stands on the Minniehive road, 2¼ miles from Minniehive, and 3 from Penpont. Population of the parish in 1831, 493; in 1851, 482. Houses, 91. Assessed property in 1843, £3,815 16s. 8d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Penpont, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £234 18s. 3d.; glebe, £30. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 4d., with £4 fees, and 10s. other emoluments. The parish church is a neat edifice built in 1837, and containing 314 sittings. The ancient church was a vicarage of the monks of Holywood.

TYREE. See Tiree.

TYRIE, a parish, containing the post-office station of Tyrie, and the town of New Pitsligo, near the north-east extremity of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the north by Aberdour and Pitsligo; on the north-east by Fraserburgh; on the east by Rathen, the detached districts of Aberdour and Fraserburgh, and by Strichen; on the south by New Deer; and on the west by Aberdour. It forms a slender but much indented oblong, extending from north-east to south-west. Its length is 7½ miles; its greatest breadth is about 3¼ miles; and its area is about 15 square miles. Its surface exhibits hill, dale, and tiny valley, variously dressed in heath, moss, grass, corn, and wood. Its drainage is partly south-eastward by headstreams of the Ugie, and partly east-north-eastward by headstreams of the Philorth. There are many copious, perennial, salubrious springs; some of them impregnated with carbonate of iron. Granite, lying deep, and covered variously with sand, gravel, clay, or mixtures of the three, is the prevailing rock; a clayish mica, cemented by ferruginous sand, but easily disintegrated, has furnished material for road metal; and limestone occurs in the east, and was formerly worked, but has ceased to be in request. The soil on the hills is comparatively shallow, but in the valleys is generally deep; and, except where mossy or moorish, is, for the most part, a fertile reddish-coloured loam. A great extent of land has, in recent times, been reclaimed. The landowners are Sir Henry Bridges, Bart., Lord Saltoun, Sir John Stuart Forbes, Bart., and Mr. Forbes of Boyndlie. The mansions are Boyndlie-house, Ladysford, and Tillanamolt. The principal antiquities are vestiges of ancient frays and battles with the invading Danes. The parish is traversed along its north-west side by the road from Fraserburgh to Turriff, and across its south-west end by the road from Peterhead to Banff. The kirktown of Tyrie stands on the Fraserburgh and Turriff road, near the northern extremity of the parish, 5 miles south-west of Fraserburgh. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,613; in 1851, 2,830. Houses, 487. Assessed property in 1843, £4,442.

This parish is in the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Lord Saltoun. Stipend, £158 7s. 7d.; glebe, £9 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 4d., with £12 fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and £8 6s. 8d. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1800, and contains 400 sittings. The former church was supposed to have been built about the year 1004, when the Thane of Buchan routed the Danish army upon the neighbouring hills; and on one of its pews it bore the date 1596. The southern district is included in the quoad sacra parish of New Pitsligo. See Pitsligo (New). The remaining district, or Tyrie quoad sacra, measures 5½ miles by 2. There are several non-parochial schools. The name Tyrie may be derived from two Gaelic words signifying 'the king's house,' and has been supposed to allude to an ancient public edifice, of an ecclesiastical kind, which stood near the site of the present parish church.

U

UAIGHMORE. See Kilmadock.

UAISH. See Benwyvis.

UCHTERMONSEY. See Moonzie.

UDDINGSTONE, a post-office village in the parish of Bothwell, Lanarkshire. It stands on the road from Glasgow to Hamilton, near the right bank of the Clyde, 4 miles north-west of Hamilton; and it has a station on the Clydesdale junction branch of the Caledonian railway. It has long been noted for the manufacture of ploughs and other agricultural implements. The greater number of its male inhabitants are connected, directly or indirectly, with its smithies and foundry. Here is a large Free church school. Population, 703. Houses, 156.

UDDINGTON, a village in the parish of Douglas, Lanarkshire. Population, 97. Houses, 24.

UDNY, a parish, containing a post-office station

of its own name, in the district of Formartin, Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the north-west by Bourtie and Tarves; on the north by Tarves; on the north-east by Ellon and Logie-Buchan; on the east by Foveran and Belhelvie; on the south by New Machar; and on the south-west and west by Fintray, the detached part of New Machar, and by Keith-hall. It forms a belt of 6¾ miles by 1½ mile, extending from north to south; but expands at the middle to a maximum breadth of about 6 miles. Its surface is partly undulated and partly level; the inequalities nowhere amounting to more than small eminences or gentle hills. The streams which drain it are three or four unimportant affluents of the Ythan; all running eastward, so as to indicate an easterly inclination of the whole surface. The soil is, in general, a deep loam; good, where lying upon rock; and naturally marshy, but now drained and improved, where lying upon clay. Granite and limestone abound, and the former is worked. About 7,500 acres are in tillage; about 400 are pastoral or waste; and about 270 are under wood. The principal landowners are the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir William C. Seton, Bart., and Lieutenant-colonel J. R. F. Udny of Udny; and there are eleven others. The estimated value of raw produce in 1840 was £14,290. Assessed property in 1856, £9,631. The principal mansions are Pitmeddenhouse, Pittrichie-house, and Tillygreig. The chief antiquity is Dumbrake-castle on the Udny estate. This consists of four stories; the first and second of which are vaulted, and the third disposed in one spacious hall; and it has enormously thick walls, and is believed to have been built about the commencement of the 14th century. A process of modernizing it was begun about 60 years ago, but has never been completed. The north-eastern and eastern extremities of the parish are distant 3 and 4 miles respectively from Ellon and Newburgh; and the interior is traversed by one turnpike westward from Newburgh, and by another northward from Aberdeen. Fairs are held in Udny on the day in March before Lenabo, on the Tuesday after the 25th of May, and on the Tuesday after the 21st of November. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,309; in 1851, 1,513. Houses, 261.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ellon, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Udny of Udny. Stipend, £217 7s. 2d.; glebe, £10. Unappropriated teinds, £197 7s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with about £14 fees, and £5 10s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1821, and contains 750 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 500; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £214 4s. 10½d. There are two non-parochial schools. The parish of Udny was erected in 1597 out of parts of the parishes of Ellon, Logie-Buchan, Tarves, and Foveran; and the parts which belonged to Ellon and Logie-Buchan still pay small sums toward the stipends of these parishes.

UDSTOWN. See Hamilton.

UGIE (The), a river in the north-east of Aberdeenshire. It issues from a lochlet near Windyheads, in the parish of Aberdour, within 3 miles of the north coast, and performs a run of about 21 miles, generally in a south-easterly direction, to the ocean, about a mile north of the town of Peterhead, on the east coast. It runs, in its upper stretches, through Aberdour, Tyrie, the detached district of Aberdour, and Strichen; it next divides Strichen and Lonmay, on its left bank, from New Deer and Longside on its right; and it finally passes through Longside, and between St. Fergus and Peterhead to the sea. Its chief tributary is the water of Deer, which joins it in Longside, has a previous run of 15 or 16 miles, and almost contests the palm of being the parent stream. The Ugie is navigable for about 1½ mile from its mouth; and, as its lower course is slow and smooth, it might easily, and at a small expense, be rendered navigable for 6 or 8 miles.

UI. See Aird (The).

UIDHAY, an inhabited islet adjacent to the north-east side of Barray, in the Outer Hebrides.

UIG, an Hebridean parish in the south-west of Lewis, Ross-shire. Its post-town is Stornoway, 30 miles north-east of the manse. The parish comprehends the Flannan-isles, the islands of Bernera and Pabba, and ten other small islands, but consists mainly of the district of Uig-Proper and the district of Carloway or Callernish on the mainland of Lewis. The chief of the islands have been noticed in the articles Flannan Isles, Bernera, Pabba, and Uniavore. The other isles, not noticed in these articles, are all small and uninhabited. The district of Uig-Proper is bounded on the north by the ocean and Carloway; on the east by Stornoway; on the south-east by Lochs; on the south by Harris and Loch-Resort; and on the west by the ocean. Its greatest length, from north-east to south-west, is 22½ miles; its greatest breadth is 17¼ miles; and its area, exclusive of water, is probably between 220 and 225 square miles. Carloway is bounded on the west by Loch-Roag; on the north by the ocean; and on the east by Barvas. It is nearly a square of 7 miles each way, or 49 square miles in area; and it is indented on the coast by only two small bays, and 6 or 7 creeks. The north-western division of Uig-Proper is cut into a labyrinth of islands and peninsulas by the numerous and intricate ramifications of Loch-Roag. A large and comparatively little indented peninsula between that sea-loch and Loch-Resort, forms the south-western division, and sends out two prominent headlands, the most westerly ground in the island. Between these promontories, the more northerly of which bears the name of Gallan-head, and which are 3 miles asunder, occurs the bay of Uig, the most important bay in the parish. This bay penetrates the interior to the extent of 3¼ miles, and has a mean breadth of about a mile; and while quite exposed, over 2 miles of its extent, to the tremendous westerly gales and surges of the Atlantic, it afterwards suddenly contracts, and then shoots out into a series of sheltered creeks. Fresh-water lakes are very numerous in most parts of the interior, and reflect from their surface the brown, bleak features of dismal moors, like the images of deformity from the face of a mirror. The only noticeable one is Loch-Langavat, a belt of waters 9¼ miles long, and chiefly on the boundary with the aptly named conterminous parish of Lochs. The lakes, excepting this one, rarely attain 6 miles in circumference; they abound with small trout; and, owing to the moorishness of the grounds which their feeders drain, their water has a brownish colour. There are four rivulets in which a few salmon are caught. The seas and bays on the coast abound with cod, ling, dog-fish, coal-fish, and most kinds of shell-fish, and are frequented by English vessels for supplies of lobsters. The entire parish, though aggregately loftier ground than any other in Lewis, exhibits, throughout the interior, a continuous assemblage of low hills and flat moors. Its sea-board is, for the most part, low, has a sandy soil, and contains nearly all the cultivated land. The soil of the interior is first thin, light, and mixed with a little clay, and, farther back, almost wholly moss; yet it is extensively capable of improvement, and with the aid of sea-weed for manure, produces forced crops. The proportion which arable grounds and good pasture

bear to the moors, is little, if any, more than as 1 to 20. But the parish, notwithstanding the remoteness of its situation, begins to be strongly affected by the change of proprietorship and the new system of improvement noticed in our article on Lewis. The inhabitants, for the most part, reside in hamlets and villages, to the number of from 100 to 250 in each. Population in 1831, 3,041; in 1851, 3,200. Houses, 583. Assessed property in 1843, £2,542.

In Carloway are very good specimens of a Danish fort and a Druidical temple. The fort is circular and well-constructed, with a double wall of dry stone, 30 feet high, very broad at the base, and gradually contracting towards the top, so as to resemble the frustrum of a cone. The body of the temple consists of a circle of 12 stones or obelisks, mutually about 6 feet asunder, and each about 7 feet high, with an obelisk 13 feet high in the centre. Due east, south, and west of the circle, radiate 3 straight lines of obelisks, each consisting of 3 stones; and toward the north diverge two straight lines of 6 obelisks each, forming between them the avenue or entrance to the temple. At Melista are remains of a nunnery, still designated by a Gaelic name, which means 'the House of the old black women.' A singular discovery was made here in the course of 1840. A peasant of the place, whilst digging in a sand-bank, found several pieces of bone, most of them representing kings, bishops, and knights, dismounted and on horseback. The figures are of excellent workmanship, and, judging from the costume, certainly of very remote antiquity. That they were originally carved for the ancient purpose of chess play seems the most probable conjecture, and had been destined to relieve the sadness of cloistered seclusion. With the other articles was found a buckle of the same kind of bone or ivory, beautifully executed, and in perfect preservation, as are all the rest. The number of these chessmen—for such they are—exclusive of the 14 tablemen, or draughtmen, and the fibula found with them, amounts to 67; of which number 19 are pawns, the rest superior pieces. Of these 6 are kings, 5 queens, 13 bishops, 14 knights, and 10 pieces, which we may designate by the title of warders, which here take the place of the rook or castle, forming altogether the materials of six or more sets. For the sake of distinction, part of them were originally stained of a dark red or beet-root colour; but having been so long subject to the action of salt water, the colouring matter in most cases has been discharged. The pieces vary also in size, according to the sets of which they formed a part; and, although so many remain, it is difficult at present to select even two sets which correspond exactly.

The parish of Uig is in the presbytery of Lewis, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £7. Schoolmaster's salary, £28, with from £2 to £3 fees, and £3 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1829, and contains about 1,000 sittings. There are two Free churches,—the one of Uig, the other of Carloway; and the sum raised in 1856 in connexion with the former was £113 10s.,—in connexion with the latter, £45 1s. There are five non-parochial schools, all supported by public bodies.

UIG, a bay and a post-office village on the west coast of the parish of Snizort, in the island of Skye. "The circular bay of Uig," say the Messrs. Anderson, "is distant 5 miles from Kingsburgh; and, in the words of a late eminent writer, whose works, on their first appearance, occasioned no slight sensation in this and other remote quarters of the Highlands, 'presents one of the most singular spectacles in rural economy—that of a city of farms.' The sloping sides of the bay are crowded with houses; and each cultivable patch of land has found an industrious and successful occupant. At the head of the bay the ground rises steeply, and environs about a couple of hundred arable acres, in which some six hundred people live in a scattered hamlet." See Snizort.

UILEVAY, a small bay, forming a good natural harbour, on the east side of the island of Barray, in the Outer Hebrides.

UISGAVA (Loch), an inlet of the sea on the east side of the island of Benbecula, in the Outer Hebrides. It is the largest of the intricately ramified sea-lochs which cut that island into a labyrinth of land and water. The loch, with the islets which are powdered all over its bosom, and along its numerous arms, occupies a space of 10 or 12 miles in circumference, but suffers great diminution of this space by the intrusion of numerous low-lying little peninsulas. "The visitor who attempts to explore it," says Dr. Macculloch, "is unexpectedly surprised by the occurrence of new channels and fresh headlands, when he had imagined himself at the end of his voyage; and in the multiplicity of islands and promontories which open and shut upon him at all hands, loses the recollection of his place, and the clue to his return."

UIST, the central district of the part of the Outer Hebrides belonging to Inverness-shire. It lies between the sound of Harris on the north and the Barra group on the south, and is divided into North Uist and South Uist. It gives name to a presbytery, comprising four quoad civilia parishes and two quoad sacra parishes, in the synod of Glenelg. The name Uist is simply a variety of the Danish word Vist, signifying the west.

UIST (North), a large Hebridean island, nearly in the centre of the Long island chain, and politically belonging to Inverness-shire. It is bounded on the north-west by the Atlantic ocean; on the north-east by the sound of Harris; on the south-east by the Little Minch; and on the south-west by a narrow, complicated, and shallow strait, which separates it from Benbecula, but is densely packed with isles and islets, and, at a place called the north strand, is fordable between low-water and half-tide. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 17 miles; its breadth varies between 3¼ and 13¼ miles, but over the eastern half does not average more than about 6 miles; and its area, in consequence of all the eastern division being cut into indescribable labyrinths by intersections of sea and lake, cannot be very proximately ascertained.

The peninsulas, of all imaginable forms, and the multitudinously water-studded segments of land into which the eastern half of it are cut, smile derision upon any attempt at either enumeration or description. Much of the surface of this district is a crowded segregation of islets; and most of it is so boldly and intricately peninsulated, that the whole appears, from almost every vantage-ground, a continued range of slenderly separated and curiously outlined islands. A large proportion of the singular disseverments are effected by the manifold ramifications of Loch-Maddy [which see]; another large proportion are effected by broken, scattered, and many-armed fresh-water lakes; and a considerable proportion are effected by the offshoots of Loch-Evort,—a marine inlet, whose main branch runs nearly 7 miles right through the interior westward, to within 1½ furlong of another slender sea-loch from the opposite coast. The marine parts of the intersecting waters form many safe and commodious harbours, which offer a welcome retreat to the

weather-beaten ship; and both classes of waters, the one with its fuci and its sea-fish, and the other with its trouts below and its flocks of wild geese, ducks, and swans above, vie with the land in intrinsic amount of value. The whole of the territory thus cut into fragments is a dreary, flat, marshy moor,—"a brown, peaty, and boggy tract," says Dr. Macculloch, "so interspersed with lakes and rocks as to be nearly impassable, and producing a scanty and wretched herbage for a few animals during the driest months of summer, while in the winter it is resigned to wild geese, ducks, and swans, who divide its waste and watery region with the sea-gulls which the ocean can no longer protect or feed." Yet the tract is not all so low as its general character would seem to indicate; but presents, in a frequently broken belt of 2½ miles mean breadth along the coast, a range of hills, which gradually rise from the north to the south, and vary in altitude between 300 and upwards of 700 feet.

The western division of the island is, comparatively speaking, continuous land; and sends up, in lines from south-east to north-west, three distinct groups or ranges of heights. One of these ranges bounds the sound of Harris; and, though lifting its chief summits of Ben-Breach and Ben-More, to nearly 1,000 feet of altitude, is of tame appearance. The second range extends almost from end to end of the district along very nearly its middle, and sends up its principal eminence, Ben-Croghan, to a height of 1,500 feet. The third range is a prolonged and irregular group of much less elevation than the others, of a smooth and undulating surface, and with declivities which fall off in gentle slopes to the south-west. A belt of uneven low land between this last group and the sea is exceedingly beautiful in summer and autumn, produces luxuriant crops of oats and barley, and forms both the chief and the most profitable area of arable ground in the island. Its soil is naturally a mixture of clay and peat, and, jointly by culture and by the mixation of drift sand from the coast, it has become a rich and fertile mould. All its sea-board, with the exception of a few bold rocky headlands, consists chiefly of various minutely comminuted shells; and these, in their finely pulverized condition, are wafted over all the tract by the powerful western winds, and fertilize it with all the power of rich lime manure. Yet beautiful and productive as this district generally is, it often in winter suffers such denudation of its more tender and valuable grasses, by the action of rain, frost, and storms, that the cattle which feed upon it can find no sustenance, and must be sustained by the stores of the corn-yards or left to perish.

A cave, on the coast near the parish church, enters the solid rock by a regular arch; and sports so sublimely with the assailing surges during a storm, as sometimes to fling them aloft from its mouth to a height of 200 feet. Another cave, 3 miles distant, is more extensive, and displays some very grand phenomena. Barrows and remains of Danish forts are numerous. A group of the former exists in one of the sandy tracts of the north-west shore; and may be but a portion of a much larger group, whose other parts have been overwhelmed or blown away. The most remarkable of the forts, though presenting little else than heaps of ruins, are situated on small islands in lakes; and at least one of these is connected by a raised causeway with the shore. Gneiss forms the great bulk of the island; argillaceous schist is the chief constituent of the range of heights on the eastern shore; and trap occurs, among the same heights, in numerous veins. The chief useful mineral, apart from the building material of the rocks, is a species of bog-iron accompanied by pyrites, which, with the assistance of tormentil, galium, lichens, and other native plants, is employed by the natives for dyeing.

The island has nearly 50 miles of statute-labour roads, and about 30 miles additional of good roads. It has, in recent years, experienced a similar great change to what at an earlier period took place in the Highlands, by the introduction of carts. It has at Lochmaddy a seat of local trade, a seat of justice, and a packet-station; and it maintains regular communication thence with Skye, and through Skye with the rest of Scotland; but it continues a stranger to the benefit so extensively conferred on the other Hebrides by steam-navigation. Its nearest mart, or that at which any suitable interchange of commodity can be effected, is Greenock or Glasgow, distant about 200 miles. Its inhabitants have shared very largely in the miseries which have resulted so generally to the Hebrides and to the Highland shores of the mainland from bad husbandry, defective harvests, the precariousness of the fisheries, and the destruction of the kelp trade; and so much more numerous were they, some 20 years ago, than the means of subsistence were competent to support, that two witnesses before the Committee on Emigration expressed a conviction that no fewer than 2,500 ought to be removed. Population in 1841, 3,788; in 1851, 3,302. Houses, 629.

UIST (North), a parish in the part of the Outer Hebrides which belongs to Inverness-shire. It contains the post-office stations of Lochmaddy and Carinish. It comprehends the island of North Uist, a number of inhabited islands lying adjacent to North Uist or near it, and a great many neighbouring isles and islets, some of them covered with verdure and suitable for pasture, others bare rocks, valuable only for the seals which frequent them. The principal islands, additional to North Uist itself, are Kirkibost, Illeray, Balishear, Grimsay, Vallay, and Oronsay, all connected with the island of North Uist by dry sands at low water; Rona, less than a mile to the south-east; Borreray, about 2 miles to the north; and Heisker, about 10 miles to the west. About 12,000 Scots acres in the parish are in tillage, and about 42,000 are constantly in pasture. Population in 1831, 4,603; in 1851, 3,918. Houses, 735. Assessed property in 1843, £4,080 7s. 2d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Uist, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £40. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £16 fees. The parish church was built in 1764, and contains 400 sittings. There are a quoad sacra parish church, with parliamentary endowment, at Trumisgarry, and a mission under the committee of the royal bounty at Carinish. The mission church was built about the year 1830, and contains 396 sittings. There is a Free church at Trumisgarry; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £30 16s. 3d. There are ten non-parochial schools, most of them supported by public bodies.

UIST (South), an island in the Inverness-shire section of the Long Island Hebrides,—the largest in the chain, south of Harris. It is bounded on the north by a strait which separates it from Benbecula, and which is shallow, packed with rocks and flat islets, surpassingly intricate, and nearly dry in one part at low water; on the east by the Little Minch; on the south by a sound of from 5 to 8½ miles broad, which has several considerable isles, and is interspersed with sunk rocks; and on the west by the Atlantic ocean. Its greatest length, from north-north-west to south-south-east, is 22 miles; its greatest breadth is 7¾ miles; and its area, including interior and intersecting waters, is about 110 square

miles. Loch-Skiport, penetrating the east coast, nearly 7 miles from the northern extremity, runs north-westward across the island, assumes at the further end the name of Loch-Gamoslechan, and cuts off, from the main body of South Uist, a low flat island which is cut into fragments and shreds by slender, long, and forking bays, and bears the designation of Iachdar. Loch-Eynort, penetrating the same coast 7½ miles farther to the south, runs west-north-westward to within three furlongs of the west coast, and sends off, in its progress, a profusion of raggedly outlined and forking bays. Loch-Boisdale, penetrating also the east coast, 3½ miles from the south-eastern extremity of the island, extends 4½ miles westward with several ramifications, and a mean breadth of about a mile; and at its head it has communication with Loch-Allan,—a narrow fresh-water lake of 3 miles in length, which ranges along the west coast at the mean distance of 3 or 4 furlongs from the beach. These and other sea-lochs which break the continuity of the east coast, dissever all the eastern division of the island into peninsulas; and they wend and debouch with singular irregularity, and are powdered all over with rocky islets. Six or seven of them form practicable natural harbours. Loch-Skiport is roomy and safe; Loch-Eynort is good when entered, but presents danger from a large sunk rock; and Loch-Boisdale is one of the best and most capacious in the Hebrides, and offers a favourite retreat in stormy weather to vessels in the Baltic trade. Three large fresh-water lakes, and an almost countless number of small ones, are diffused along the western side of this island; and a few occur also on the numerous peninsulas of the east. Most are distinguished for either the quantity or the quality of their fishy produce; and they are generally shallow and impregnated with peat, and appear to be the mere repositories of a general drainage which has few outlets to the sea. With inconsiderable exceptions, perennial streams are unknown; and the ephemeral torrents, of which a few can be traced flowing down the declivities during a heavy fall of rain, vanish as they arose, because formed solely by surface drainage. The universal prevalence of hard gneiss rock, or of gneiss nearly granitic, presents neither subterranean receptacles for water nor fissures to transmit it, and occasions, throughout the island, an almost total absence of springs. The climate, however, for an Hebridean one, is far from being moist; the prevailing clouds from the west generally sweeping along with rapidity, and encountering no material obstacle till they arrive at the continent of Scotland.

The western side of South Uist presents an uniform alluvial plain of peat; interspersed, as we have seen, with numerous lakes; and skirted along the shore with a white fine sand, composed principally of comminuted sea-shells. The eastern division is upland; but, in consequence of its disseverment by sea-lochs, its heights have not the character of a range, and may, in a general view, be regarded as consisting of three separate groups. The group between the south-eastern extremity and Loch-Boisdale comprises three or four somewhat distinct and rounded eminences, scarcely 1,000 feet high, and not extending so far west as to the head of the loch. The group between Lochs Boisdale and Eynort rise to a higher altitude, and extend farther west than the former; and they enclose upon the ramifications of Eynort, and on other waters, some beautiful sequestered vales, which, though barren and deserted, might possibly be worked into an aspect of ornate picturesqueness. The group north of Loch-Eynort occupies apparently between a fifth and a fourth of the island; it forms a conspicuous ridge, which is seen far at sea, and declines by a long slope into Loch-Skiport; it presents, in most of its chief declivities, a profusion of rocky protuberances, rounded and independently scattered; and it sends up, as its chief summit, to an altitude of between 2,500 and 3,000 feet, a mountain with some small precipices on its brow, which bears the name of Hecla, and appears to have received it from the Danes, but resembles its celebrated namesake only in appellation. The only noticeable cave occurs close by the sea at the foot of this lofty range; but it derives its main interest from having been one of the hiding-places of Prince Charles Edward in 1746, and is called the Prince's cave.

The low sandy belt along the west shore presents a most desolate appearance, when stripped of its autumnal crops, and left in wintry nakedness; but, in spring, it is enlivened with a rich growth of clover and other wild flowers, exhibiting them in a gaiety of colour, everywhere unknown except on kindred soils of fine calcareous sand; and it is all arable, and, with the assistance of the ordinary manures, produces good crops of oats, barley, and potatoes. The middle tract, or the belt of low country behind the sand, is under cultivation where the ground is firm and naturally drained by the lakes; and elsewhere it is a gloomy sheet of black peat, undergoing a gradual amelioration from the diffusion upon it of the drift calcareous sand. A belt eastward of this, and rising into low subsidiary hills, which skirt the mountains, is deeply covered with peat, but, owing to drainage by natural cuts, is capable of cultivation, and offers inducements to general georgical improvement. The mountain district affords in the aggregate but poor pasturage; and, though it might probably be more profitably occupied as sheep-walk, it is principally devoted to the rearing of black cattle. Agriculture, though improved in some details, is in general conducted on thriftless principles; but, of late years, great attention has been given to the improvement of the breed of black cattle, and, in some instances, to the introduction of the Cheviot sheep. A good statute-labour road extends along the whole west coast. Only four or five decked vessels, and these of small burden, belong to the island and its dependencies. The postal communication is maintained by way of North Uist, Skye, and Inverness,—the last nearly 200 miles distant; and market communication is maintained chiefly with the Clyde. Much the greater part of the population are Roman Catholics. A witness before the Emigration Committee expressed a belief that, at the time when he gave his testimony, the island was overpeopled to the amount of 3,500. Population in 1841, 5,093; in 1851, 4,006. Houses, 755.

UIST (South), a parish in the part of the Outer Hebrides which belongs to Inverness-shire. It comprehends the islands of South Uist, Benbecula, Eriska, and Fladda, [which see,] and some smaller islands. Its length southward is 38 miles; its greatest breadth is 8 miles; and its area is about 137 square miles. About 19,100 acres are arable; and all the rest of the area is variously mountain, hill, and moorland. The landed property is divided into one principal estate and two smaller estates. The estimated value of raw produce in 1837 was £27,548. Assessed property in 1843, £5,862 18s. 1d. Population in 1831, 6,890; in 1851, 6,173. Houses, 1,146.

This parish is in the presbytery of Uist, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £281, with an allowance of £50 in lieu of manse and glebe. Schoolmaster's salary, £26 8s. 6d., with £4 12s. fees, and £8 other emoluments. The parish

church was built in 1838, near the centre of the parish, and contains 439 sittings. There is a mission under the committee of the royal bounty, bearing the name of Boisdale, comprehending a territory of 12 miles by nearly 8, and including the island of Eriska. The church of this mission was built in 1836, and contains 230 sittings. There is also a mission under the committee of the royal bounty, for the island of Benbecula, and the district of Iachdar; and the church of this mission was built in 1824, and contains about 270 sittings. There are two Free church preaching stations,—the one in South Uist, the other in Benbecula; and the sum raised in 1856 in connexion with the former was £17 1s. 6d.,—in connexion with the latter, £8 7s. 2d. There are two Roman Catholic charges; the one in the southern part of the parish, the other in the northern part. Two places of worship belong to the southern charge, the one a thatched house, the other a slated chapel, and the two containing jointly 706 sittings; and three belong to the northern charge, one of them a thatched chapel in Benbecula, one a thatched chapel in Kilvanan, one a neat chapel in Iachdar, and the three containing jointly 1,100 sittings. There are nine non-parochial schools, one of them supported by subscription, and most of the others maintained by public bodies.

ULBSTER, a post-office station, an estate, a mansion, and a headland, in the south-east of the parish of Wick, 6 miles south-south-west of the town of Wick, in Caithness-shire.

ULLADALE. See Logie-Easter.

ULLAHOUSE. See Delting.

ULLAPOOL, a quoad sacra parish on the west coast, partly of Ross-shire, but chiefly of Cromarty-shire. It contains a post-office village of its own name. It lies within the quoad civilia parish of Lochbroom, and comprehends all the portions of that parish north of the greater Loch-Broom, and west of a line drawn northward from the point of Corrie. Its length is 25 miles; and its greatest breadth is 12 miles. Its surface will be found described in our articles Broom (Loch) and Lochbroom. A rivulet, which drains the southern part of it, bears the name of the Achall. This has 9 miles' length of course; flows westward; expands, in its progress, into Lochs Damph and Achall, and falls into Loch-Broom, 2¾ miles above Ru-Ardichadill, where the loch suddenly contracts. There is also a small bay bearing the name of Ullapool, and opening from Loch-Broom about ¾ of a mile above the mouth of the rivulet of Achall.—The parish of Ullapool was constituted by the General Assembly in 1833, and reconstituted by the Court of Teinds after the disruption. Its church is a government one, built in 1829, and containing 600 sittings; and it is under the same patronage, and has the same support, as the other government churches. There is also a Free church with a large attendance.

The Village of Ullapool stands on the north side of Loch-Broom, between the bay of Ullapool and the rivulet of Achall, 30 miles north-east of Poll-Ewe, 45 north-west by west of Dingwall, and 61 in the same direction from Inverness. Its site is a pleasant, terraced, gravelly promontory, about half-a-mile square, overhung by a long precipitous face of rock, which exhibits the transition of the red sandstone of the neighbouring districts into a light and a pure white crystalline quartz rock. The village was built in 1788, by the British Fishery Society, when the herring fisheries were in a state of high prosperity, and was intended to be a beautiful and spacious town on a regular plan. But, in consequence of the great declension which took place in the fisheries, the place was arrested in progress, and overrun with misery. It has, in recent years, experienced some revival of prosperity; and, having passed from the proprietorship of the Fishery Society to that of Sir James Matheson, Bart., the spirited improver of Lewis and of his other estates, it has undergone great improvement in its physical condition, and in its appliances for traffic and communications; yet it continues to give plentiful evidence of the utter defeat of the original project, which designed it to be a flourishing town. It looks well from a distance, and from the sea, but disappoints expectation on a nearer view. It exhibits, over the face of the terraced promontory, several lines of houses, most of them whitewashed, and either slated or tiled. A neat harbour, and a breakwater, —the harbour safe, excellent, and well kept,—are on the foreground. The principal buildings, both public and private, are all arranged along the beach, facing the loch, and extending from end to end of the village. Three streets of houses behind these, parallel, spacious, and provided with garden-plots, were lined off for the poorer fishermen, but have never been more than half finished. The buildings originally erected for the accommodation of the fishery were far more extensive than the wants of the place have ever required; and many a half-built house of considerable outward show is now but partly occupied as a dwelling, the rest of it either being in a state of ruin or occupied as a cow-house or a piggery. A mail gig runs to Dingwall, a mail packet plies regularly to Stornoway, and a steamer from Glasgow calls regularly on its way to Stornoway. The village is well suited to be a noble watering-place, its beach being delightful bathing ground, its climate pleasant and salubrious, and the mountain scenery in its neighbourhood replete with fascination for invalids and idlers. Population of the village about 800; of the quoad sacra parish, 2,769.

ULLINISH, an islet, belonging to the parish of Kilmuir, in Skye, Inverness-shire. Here are the remains of a place of refuge, built in the time of James VI. by Hugh Macdonald, who was next heir to the dignity and fortune of his chief, and who suffered for engaging in an execrable plot against the laird's life.

ULSTA, a post-office station subordinate to Lerwick, in Shetland.

ULSTON, a village in the parish of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. Population, 97. Houses, 20.

ULVA, an island, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the Argyleshire Hebrides. It lies between Loch-Tua and the entrance of Loch-na-Keal, off the west coast of Mull. It is separated, on the west, from Gometra by so narrow a strait that, except as seen on its very shores, they appear to be one island; on the north and north-east, from Mornish in Mull by Loch-Tua, which decreases eastward from a breadth of 1¾ mile to a shallow and very narrow strait; on the south-west, from Torosay in Mull by Loch-na-Keal, 1½ mile broad; and, on the south, from Colonsay by a sound about a mile broad. Its length from east to west is 4½ miles; and its breadth is nearly 2 miles. The island is distinguished for grand basaltic colonnades, and for picturesque combinations of these with amorphous masses of trap. Its surface rises from the shore in successive ranges of terraces to an extreme altitude of 1,300 or 1,400 feet. Its rocks are a dark bluish trap, now columnar and now amorphous, and an amygdaloid, abounding in analcime and mesotype, now above the trap, now below it, and now interposed between two ranges of its columns. Some low but well-formed colonnades occur along the shores. The upper ranges seldom exceed 20 feet in height, but are very numerous; and they preserve little or no continuity, but exist in detached

parts which, in numerous places, resemble fragments of walls and ruined towers. The ranges, says Dr. Macculloch, "are often as regular as those of Staffa, although on a much less scale; and pass gradually from that regularity of form into the most shapeless masses. In many places they afford elegant and picturesque compositions, which, although passed every day by the crowds who visit Staffa, appear to have been unnoticed. If either their numbers, extent, or picturesque appearance be considered, they are more deserving of admiration than even those of the Giant's Causeway; and had they been the only basaltic columns on this coast, they might have acquired the fame which they merit. But Ulva is eclipsed by the superior lustre of Staffa; and, while the mass of mankind is content to follow the individual who first led the way, its beauties will probably be still consigned to neglect." On the south side of the island is an assemblage of columnar masses resembling fortalices and called the Castles; and near this, in the face of a perpendicular rock of about 95 feet in height, is a cavern 58 feet wide, 30 feet high, and 60 feet long, its entrance presenting the appearance of an arch, and its roof and walls almost as regular as if they had been formed by art.

The parts of the island near the shores are generally arable; the parts more inland are disposed in pasture; and the parts about the centre are shut in from the former by an encompassing wall, and disposed in sheep-walk. The soil of the arable land is sharp but fertile; and that of the pasture lands is covered with rich verdure. Calcareous sand abounds on the shore, and serves as an excellent manure. Seaweed also is used as a manure. Excellent crops of both wheat and pease have been obtained. No plantations were to be seen when the famous Dr. Johnson visited the island, but plantations have since been made, and are now in a flourishing condition. The old mansion-house of the Macquaries, the ancient proprietors of the island, is still standing; and the mansion-house of Mr. Clark, the present proprietor, stands about 400 yards from it, and is a large modern edifice, in an extensive park. The ruins of an ancient castle, supposed to have been either of Norwegian or of Danish origin, surmount a high steep rock in Glackingdaline-bay. An ancient Roman Catholic church stood at Kilviceuen, where there is still the ordinary burying-ground of the island. Several large stones, supposed to be Druidical, occur at Crakaig and Achacharra. Population of the island in 1837, 604.

ULVA, a quoad sacra parish in the Mull distric of the Argyleshire Hebrides. It consists of part of the quoad civilia parish of Kilninian and Kilmore. It comprehends the islands of Ulva, Gometra, Little Colonsay, and Staffa, and a portion of the island of Mull. Its extent, exclusive of the intersections of sea, is about 60 square miles. It was constituted by the General Assembly in 1833, and reconstituted by the Court of Teinds in 1845. Its parish church is a government one, built in 1827, and containing 320 sittings; and is under the same patronage, and enjoys the support, as the other government churches. There are two schools in the island of Ulva, and one in the Mull-island district; and two of the three schools are sub-parochial, and the third is a society's school. Population of the parish in 1841, 859. Houses, 169.

ULYSSES-HAVEN. See USAN.

UNACHAN, a post-office station, subordinate to Fort-William, in Inverness-shire.

UNICK-WATER, an alpine rivulet in the parish of Lochlee, Forfarshire. It rises close to the watershed with Aberdeenshire, and runs about 6 miles eastward, along a Highland glen, to the head of the loch called Loch-Lee.

UNICORN ROCK. See BRESSAY.

UNIMORE. See MORVEN.

UNION CANAL (THE), an artificial water-way, extending from Port-Hopetoun, in the western suburbs of the city of Edinburgh, to a junction with the Forth and Clyde canal, at Port-Downie, in the parish of Falkirk. The success of the Forth and Clyde canal, which extends from Port-Dundas, at Glasgow, to Grangemouth, at the head of the Frith of Forth, early directed the attention of the public to the expediency of forming a canal which should take the benefit of that already in existence, and thus form a continuous means of communication between the eastern and western capitals of Scotland. Earnest desires were felt for it both at Glasgow and at Edinburgh,—at the former, principally for the increase of general traffic,—at the latter, principally for the sake of obtaining such ample supplies of coal from the exhaustless coalfields of Stirlingshire and Lanarkshire, as should bring down the high monopoly prices, at which the coals of the Lothian coalfields had always been maintained. Several able engineers made surveys for the desiderated line; and on a certain route for it being assigned, the well-known Telford recommended that route as highly advantageous at once for the command and disposal of water, for the traversing of the mineral districts, and for affording a facility for extension of the line at any time to East Lothian and Berwickshire. A prospectus was issued and at once met high popular support. But the Mid-Lothian coal-masters and other parties, who conceived their interests to be strongly menaced by the project of the canal, got up a strong opposition to it, and carried on their opposition with extraordinary vigour. The bill for the measure, when introduced to parliament, was more severely assailed than ever perhaps any private bill had been up to that time; and it did not finally pass till 1817. The canal was commenced to be cut in 1818, and was completed in the early part of 1822. The design of it was not in any degree to be a ship canal, but altogether to be a canal of inland communication, for passenger-traffic and for minerals and merchandise, between places on its own banks, and principally between Edinburgh and Glasgow; and therefore it was, for a long time, frequently called the Edinburgh and Glasgow canal.

The work, as already stated, extends from Port-Hopetoun to Port-Downie. Its length is 31¼ miles, —a distance very considerably greater than a straight line drawn topographically between the two points; and the extra distance is caused, less by any great natural inequalities in the surface of the district which it traverses, than by sinuosities over merely undulated surfaces, designed to maintain the dead level and to avoid the costs and encumbrances of lockage. Most of the country traversed is beautiful, populous, and productive, embracing some of the finest portions of the counties of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, and Stirling. The parishes in the county of Edinburgh, through which the line is carried, are St. Cuthbert's, Colinton, Currie, Ratho, and part of Kirkliston; in Linlithgowshire, those of Uphall, part of Kirkliston, Dalmeny, Abercorn, and Linlithgow; and in Stirlingshire, those of Muiravonside, Polmont, and Falkirk. For about 10 miles from Edinburgh the course of the line is westerly, but it then makes a long sweep to the north, after which its direction again changes, and it makes a varied, though, in general, a north-west course, till its termination, passing Falkirk on the south. Some of the works on the line are not only beautiful but

majestic in their construction. Near Slateford it is carried over the ravine of the Water of Leith by a bridge 65 feet in height, and 500 feet in length. It is swept over the valley of the Avon, a little above Linlithgow, by an aqueduct of still more stupendous proportions, which is beautiful and imposing as a work of art, and is seen to great advantage from miles distant, as well as from the line of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, which is carried by a splendid viaduct over the same valley. Another bold effort of masonry occurs at Callendar-house, in the neighbourhood of Falkirk, within a short distance of the terminus, where the canal is carried through a hill by a tunnel of 700 yards in length. In addition to these are many arduous cuttings, embankments, and works of masonry, which all contributed to swell the vast total cost at which the undertaking was completed. For 30 miles from Port-Hopetoun the canal is carried on the level, and the remaining and very short distance till its junction with the Forth and Clyde is occupied by 11 locks, each 10 feet in depth; so that the Union, at the head of the locks, is 110 feet above the adjoining level of the Forth and Clyde canal. It is 40 feet broad at the top of the water-way, 20 feet at the bottom, and is 5 feet in depth throughout. Altogether it is one of the most beautiful tracts of artificial navigation in the kingdom.

As a property, however, the canal proved a great failure. The cost of it was estimated at £235,167, but actually fell little short of £400,000 at the time of the opening; and, by unavoidable expense in properly completing the work, and in carrying on the traffic upon it, as also by loss of interest on the amount of the original expenditure, this cost, so early as within four years of the opening, was advanced to £600,000. The returns from all departments of the traffic,—passengers, coals, parcels, and miscellaneous goods—proved exceedingly less than had been estimated. The real returns during the seven years after the opening did not amount to £17,000 a-year, while the estimated returns had been set down at £55,000 a-year. Calculations as to the probable amount of traffic had, in a great degree, been based on data as to the known traffic on the Forth and Clyde canal; and these necessarily proved to be altogether fallacious in as far as regarded the large item of the transit of sea-going vessels, for which the Union canal had no capacity. The company worked their business with great spirit, and with the aid of whatever contrivances could be suggested for increasing the traffic; but they never were able to render it compensating, or even to raise it to a fairly hopeful condition. At the starting of the project for the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, which appeared to threaten them with utter ruin, they made great opposition to that project, and spent large sums in resisting it in parliament, but all without effect; and on the opening of the railway, they greatly reduced the passenger fares on the canal, and made every effort in their power to maintain a brisk competition, but they had little success, and soon saw that their property was doomed. The canal still remains as a work, but as to business is absorbed in the interests of the railway, and has now very little practical value.

UNST, an island, containing the post-office station of Uyea-sound, in the extreme north of Shetland. It is separated on the south-west from Yell by Blumol-sound, a rapid tideway about a mile broad, and from Fetlar on the south by a sound between 3 and 5 miles broad; and it is washed, on all other sides, by the open ocean. It forms a slender, though indented oblong, extending from north-north-east to south-south-west; and it measures 11½ miles in length, about 3½ miles in mean breadth, and upwards of 36 square miles in area. The coast, over much the larger part of its extent, is a constant alternation of headlands, and of indenting bays and creeks. The headlands, especially in the west and north, are precipitous, rocky, and high,—the loftiest attaining a height of probably 400 feet. The bays, on the contrary, are, for the most part, fringed with low, shelving, and sandy shores. The chief are Burra-frith on the north; Norwick, Haroldswick, and Sandwick, on the east; Watswick and Wick on the south; and Woodwick on the west;—but though most may often protect a vessel for a tide or two, none of them are safe harbours. Burra-frith and Norwick have a picturesque aspect, and are environed with much good land. Balta-sound on the east, and Uyea-sound on the south, are so covered by isles of their own name, and screened by projecting headlands of Unst at their entrances, as to afford good shelter to shipping. The tides on the coast flow nearly southward, and ebb northward, but are often flung from their direction, and whirled into eddies, by the projections and recesses of the coast; they run, at spring, with a velocity of 6 miles an hour; and off Lamban-ness, the north-east extremity of the island, they form a tumbling and spouting sea, inferior in its dangers only to that of Sumburgh-roost, and so impetuous and heaving, even in calm weather, as to prove dangerous to fishermen. Of numerous caves upon the coasts, one at Sha displays a roof supported by natural octagonal pillars; several in Burra-frith have the sea for their pavement, and run backward under the hills; one at the hill of Saxaforth, 300 feet long and of considerable height, is entered by a grand natural arch; and one a little east of the last resembles it in character, but is inferior to it in magnificence.

The surface of Unst, compared with that of the other Shetland islands, is reckoned level; yet it has several extensive and moderately high hills. Vallafield, extending from the north end of the island to within 1½ mile of its south end, and attaining a maximum altitude of nearly 700 feet, runs along the western coast, presenting a powerful rampart against the tremendous onsets of the Atlantic, yet often washed over its summit and down to the skirts of its interior declivities by clouds of foam and spray. Saxaforth, 938 feet high, and the loftiest ground on the island, rises boldly up from the sea, in the centre of the north coast, and forms a landmark to mariners within a range of 14 leagues. Crossfield, at right angles with Vallafield, but rising apart from it, extends nearly across the middle of the island, and terminates on the east coast in two conical peaks. Vordhill extends 3½ miles along the east coast south of Crossfield. Several other heights occur, but are inconsiderable in magnitude. The loftier hills are covered, to the depth of some feet, by such moss as forms good fuel; and the lower heights, once similarly covered, but now denuded of their moss, frequently show the bare rock, yet extensively possess a green dry sward which yields excellent pasturage. A valley, immediately east of Vallafield, extends the whole length of the island, and has, from end to end, a chain of fresh-water lakes,—the largest of which, Loch-cliff, is 3 miles long, and of pleasant appearance. Much of the soil of the island is excellent; and in spite of bad husbandry, produces good crops. About 2,000 acres are arable, and nearly an equal number of acres are excellent meadow and grass-lands, which may easily be brought into tillage. Five-sixths of the whole area are in commonage; and might, to a considerable extent, be improved. Gneiss, serpentine, chlo-

rite slate, and diallage rock, are the principal rocks of the island; and talcose and micaceous schists, primitive limestone, and quartz and hornblende rocks, also occur. Amianthus, asbestos, hydrate of magnesia, and chromate of iron, are the most noticeable included minerals. The last occurs in comparatively great quantity, and is now an object of much commercial value, on account of its yielding a fine yellow pigment, and being used in the dyeing of at once silk, woollen, linen, and cotton. Limestone is quarried and burnt as a manure. Fishing here, as throughout Shetland, forms the prime employment of the inhabitants. Articles of Shetland hosiery form a considerable extent of manufacture. The mansions are Belmont, in the vicinity of Uyea-sound, and Buness, near the head of Balta-sound. At the latter, the French philosophers, Biot and Kater, in 1817–8, conducted their experiments for determining, in so high a latitude, the variation in the length of the seconds' pendulum. A chain of the Scandinavian towers, called burghs and Picts' houses, extends round the island; stone circles and barrows are numerous; and on one of the cones of Crossfield were held the great courts of Shetland, previous to their removal to the vale of Tingwall. Population of the island in 1841, 2,808; in 1851, 2,961. Houses, 550.

UNST, a parish in the extreme north of Shetland. It consists mainly of the island of Unst, but comprehends also the isles of Uyea and Balta, the islets of Haſgruna and Hunie, and the holms of Ska, Burra-frith, Woodwick, Newgord, Hogoland, and Weatherholm. Nearly one-half of the parish belongs to Mrs. Mouat of Garth, and the rest is divided among 6 principal proprietors and 8 small proprietors. The estimated value of raw produce in 1841 was £5,914 for fish, and about £8,000 for land produce. Assessed property in 1843, £465 8s. 6d. Population in 1831, 2,909; in 1851, 2,977. Houses, 551.

This parish is in the presbytery of Burravoe, and synod of Shetland. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £248 6s. 8d.; glebe, £6. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £12 fees. The parish church—a neat structure, arresting the attention of a stranger who enters the harbour of Balta-sound—was built in 1827, and contains 1,224 sittings. There is a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £72 2s. 6d. There are an Independent chapel and a Methodist chapel, each containing about 200 sittings. There are two General Assembly schools. There are a parochial library and a total abstinence society. Though Unst has, from time immemorial, formed only one charge, the island is naturally divided into three districts, which are known as the North, the Middle, and the South parishes. Ruins or vestiges exist of upwards of 20 ancient places of worship. Three of these were, during part of last century, occupied, in regular rotation, as parish churches; and six are still surrounded by cemeteries.

UNTHANK. See PERTH.

UNTHANK-BURN. See EWES.

UPHALL, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Uphall and Broxburn, in Linlithgowshire. It is bounded on the east and south by Edinburghshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Livingston, Ecclesmachan, Linlithgow, and Kirkliston. Its length eastward is 4 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 3 miles. The river Almond runs north-eastward along the eastern boundary; and the rivulet Broxburn runs eastward and east-north-eastward, chiefly through the central parts of the interior, but partly on the boundary with Kirkliston, to the Almond. The surface of the parish is boldly undulated, but not in any proper sense of the word hilly. The highest parts of it have an elevation of not more than 400 feet above the level of the sea; and they command superb views of the Lothians to North-Berwick-law and the Lammermoors. The soil is, in many parts, a rich clay upon till, and, on the lower fields, a fine black loam,—both very fertile. The chief minerals are workable coal, excellent sandstone, many seams of valuable ironstone, limestone, marl, reddish-coloured chalk, clay fit for the uses of the brickmaker and the potter, and some coarse Fuller's-earth. About 3,532 imperial acres in the parish are under cultivation; about 210 are pastoral or waste or occupied by natural wood; and about 178 are under plantation. Upwards of one-half of the parish, included in the estate of Strathbrock and in part of that of Amondell, belongs to the Earl of Buchan. The estate of Strathbrock belonged anciently to the family of Sutherland, passed successively to the Douglases, the Earls Marischal, the Earls of Winton, and the Oliphants, and came by a double step of purchase and intermarriage into the possession of Henry Lord Cardross, the ancestor of the present Earl of Buchan. The property next in extent is the estate of Houston, belonging to Norman Shairp, Esq. The other properties are small, and belong to W. Hankey, Esq., J. M. Hog, Esq., and L. P. M'Lagan, Esq. The average rent is about £1 16s. per imperial acre. The value of assessed property in 1856 was £7,948. The mansions are Kirkhill-house, and Amondell-house, seats of the Earl of Buchan, and Houston-house, and Middleton-house, seats respectively of Mr. Shairp and Mr. Hankey. The parish lies within a mile of the Winchburgh station of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and is traversed by the Union-canal, by the middle road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and by the Edinburgh and Bathgate railway; and it has stations on this railway at Broxburn and at Houston, respectively 11¼ and 13 miles from Edinburgh. The village of Uphall stands on the Edinburgh and Glasgow road, on the right bank of the Broxburn rivulet, 1¼ mile west of the village of Broxburn, and 13¾ miles from Edinburgh. Here is an edifice which was long known as a first-class stage inn in the times preceding the railway period. Population of the village, about 168. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,254; in 1851, 1,331. Houses, 249.

This parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Buchan. Stipend, £269 1s.; glebe, £22. Unappropriated teinds, £322 3s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £36 fees, and about £15 other emoluments. The parish church is of unknown date, but seems in part to have been built in the middle of the 17th century, and it contains about 450 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 200; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £106 18s. 10d. There are 3 non-parochial schools. The parish anciently bore the name which is now borne by only one of its estates, the name of Strathbrock, signifying the valley of brocks or badgers; and it took that name from the rivulet traversing it, which was called originally the Burn of Brocks or Brocks'-burn, and now Broxburn. The parish church, which preceded the present one, stood 700 yards north-east of the mansion of Kirkhill; and being dedicated to St. Nicholas, had a bell, inscribed, 'Campanum Sancti Nicholai de Strathbroke, 1441,' and still preserved in the more modern church. The parish was in early times a rectory, and was afterwards annexed to the provostry of Kirkheugh, and formed one of its prebends. A chapel appears to have anciently stood at Bangour.

In the chancel of the parish church lie the mortal remains of the celebrated barrister, the Hon. Henry Erskine, and those of his brother, the Lord-chancellor Erskine.

UPLAMOOR, a village in the southern part of the parish of Neilston, 3½ miles south of the town of Neilston, in Renfrewshire. Population, 166. Houses, 30.

UPPER-FENWICK. See FENWICK.

UPPER-KEITH, a post-office village in the parish of Humbie, Haddingtonshire. It stands in the vale of Keith-water, 3½ miles south of Pencaitland.

UPPER WARD. See LANARKSHIRE: and RENFREWSHIRE.

UPSETLINGTON, an ancient parish and a village on the south-east border of Berwickshire. The parish is now united to LADYKIRK: which see. Population of the village, 99.

URCHANY. See NAIRN.

URCHAY (THE). See ORCHY (THE).

URE-BAY. See STORNOWAY.

URIE (THE), a river of Aberdeenshire. It rises in the parish of Gartly, in the district of Strathbogie; flows 4½ miles eastward, through that parish, and between Inch and Culsalmond, on the south, and Drumblade and Forgue on the north; proceeds 4½ miles southward and south-eastward, through Culsalmond, to a union with the Shervock; runs 2¾ miles, between Oyne on the south-west and Rayne and Chapel of Garioch on the north-east, to a union with the Gadie; and then moves 8 miles sinuously, but chiefly south-eastward, through Chapel of Garioch, and between that parish and Keith-hall on its left bank, and the parish of Inverury on its right, to the Don a little below the royal burgh of Inverury. Its entire length of course is about 20 miles.

URIE-BAY. See FETLAR.

URIGILL (LOCH), a picturesque mountain-lake, about 2½ miles long, near the south-east extremity of the parish of Assynt, in Sutherlandshire.

URISKIN. See KATRINE (LOCH).

URQUHART, a parish on the coast of the east side of Morayshire. It contains a village of its own name; but its post-town is Elgin, 5 miles to the west. Its outline is nearly that of an equilateral triangle of 5 miles on each side; the coast side extending from the Spey to the Lossie, and the interior sides being bounded by respectively Speymouth and St. Andrew's Lhanbryd. The coast is low and sandy, and has no creek or landing-place. The north-west corner, to the extent of between 2 and 3 square miles, is nearly a dead level, lying but a few feet higher than tide-mark; and the rest of the surface is undulated, and nowhere presents higher ground than swells and gentle eminences. Original expanses of moorland and some waste hillocks have been covered with plantation; the arable grounds are well dressed and neatly enclosed; and the whole landscape is trim, pretty, and embellished. The soil, though prevailingly light and sandy, is easily capable of enrichment, produces luxuriant light crops, and, with the aid of suitable manures, even yields good crops of wheat. If the parochial area be distributed into 58 parts, 2 are waste, 25 are under wood, and 31 are arable. The extensive woods consist chiefly of Scottish pines, and were all planted by the late Earl of Fife. Water, whether in streams or springs, is scarce. The Loch of Cotts, formerly a conspicuous feature on the face of the parish, has been completely drained. The mineral well of Finfan has some provincial fame as a medicinal spa; but its waters have not been analyzed. The Abbey well, the fountain which supplied the monks with water, marks the site of an obliterated ancient priory. The monastic structure was built in 1125 by David I., and made a cell of the abbey of Dunfermline. Its ample endowments, consisting of the lordship of Urquhart, the lands of Fochabers, some other lands in Moray, and a part of the fishing of the Spey, were distributed among patriots and court-favourites at the Reformation. The priory itself, however, had previously gone into decay; for, in the 14th century, it was disunited from Dunfermline, and virtually suppressed by union with Pluscardine. Nearly the whole parish belongs to the Earl of Fife. The estimated value of its raw produce in 1835 was £10,960. Assessed property in 1843, £3,772 1s. 9d. Innes-house, a seat of the Earl of Fife, but formerly and for a long period the residence of the lairds of Innes, is a large, tall, irregular edifice, of curious architecture, and was, not very many years ago, so repaired and renovated as to be rendered one of the most elegant and commodious mansions in the county. Leuchars-house is another mansion, modern, and comparatively small. There are in the most secluded tracts some doubtful vestiges of the Druids and the Danes. The parish is traversed by the road from Elgin to Fochabers, and will derive benefit from the western extension of the Great North of Scotland railway. The village of Urquhart stands in the southern part of the parish, and is inhabited chiefly by shopkeepers and artificers, most of whom, at the same time, are crofters. Population of the village, about 220. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,019; in 1851, 1,331. Houses, 244.

This parish is in the presbytery of Elgin, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend, about £270; glebe, £5. Unappropriated teinds, £149 15s. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £30 fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and about £50 other emoluments. The parish church is an old building, in good repair, and sufficiently commodious. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 400; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £160 18s. 7½d. The insurgents of Moray, in 1160, were met in the moors of Urquhart by the King's army; and, after an obstinate resistance, were defeated with great slaughter. "The name Urquhart," we are told, "appears to be compounded of three Gaelic words,—*oire*, a coast, an edge, a brink,—*fad*, long,—and *amhan*, a river or water; and would seem to have been imposed to denote the great length of sea-coast by which the parish is bounded on one of its sides. That this etymology is the true one, appears highly probable from two circumstances; of which one is, that the name Urquhart is pronounced by Highlanders, when speaking Gaelic, Urachadan, which differs very little in sound from the three Gaelic words above mentioned, when joined in one and pronounced by a Highlander; the other, that the two Highland parishes of the same name are similarly bounded on one side,—Urquhart in Ross-shire by the frith of Dingwall, and Urquhart in Inverness-shire by Loch-Ness,—the line of coast in each being of very considerable length."

URQUHART, a post-office station, a small bay, an ancient barony, and an ancient castle, in the united parish of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, in Inverness-shire. The post-office station is situated at the foot of Glenurquhart, near the north-west shore of Loch-Ness, 16 miles south of Inverness. The bay is a small expansion of Loch-Ness, at the mouth of Glenurquhart's draining stream, the Enneric. The barony will fall to be described as a portion of the parish of Urquhart and Glenmoriston. Castle-Urquhart stands on the south side of Loch-Ness, upon a rocky promontory which forms the western termination or headland of the bay of Urquhart. The waters of the lake wash the base of the rocks on

three sides; and a moat from 20 to 25 feet deep, and 16 feet broad, on the land side, separates the castle from the adjoining grounds. A drawbridge—the site of which is still to be seen—gave access to the castle across the moat. From the bridge a noble gateway opened into the courtyard. The gateway was flanked by two projecting towers, and guarded by a succession of doors, and an enormous portcullis which, worked by pulleys from above, could be dropped, so as to exclude intruders. The courtyard is extensive; but its surface towards the west is rough and broken. On the other side, however, it is smooth and level; and a broad walk leads from the gateway to the entrance of the great keep or principal tower. For nearly the whole of their extent, the walls which encompass the rock on which the castle stands are double, having platforms upon which the soldiers stood while discharging missiles against the assailants. To the right of the entrance, there is a small portal, or water-gate, from which a passage led down to a natural harbour; and a similar portal opens upon the lake, from the east side of the principal building. The great tower occupies the north-east corner of the court, and is nearly of a square form. Its height, to the base of the battlements on the top, is about 50 feet; the breadth of each side from 30 to 40 feet; and the walls are 9 feet thick. The interior of the tower is in a very dilapidated and ruinous condition; but it appears to have consisted of three stories, exclusive of the warder's room and the battlements at the top. The great hall occupied the middle story; and below appear to have been a guard-room and dungeons, from which there was a communication with the upper, by means of spiral staircases, ascending through the wall at opposite corners of the tower. Four square turrets occupy the angles at the top of the tower, each of which forms a small apartment inside, having its own fire-place and other conveniences complete. The height of the outer walls varies from 12 to 18 feet, and the thickness from 3 to 6 feet. They enclose altogether an area of about five acres of ground. Nothing whatever is known of the origin or erection of this castle, and very little of its early history; but that it must have been a place of great strength and importance in ancient times, is apparent from its extensive and magnificent ruins. Indeed it has obviously been one of the greatest strongholds of that chain of fortresses, which were erected at different distances along the line of the Caledonian valley. In all probability it was erected for the protection of the Highlands, and for repressing the invasions of the turbulent natives of Ross and Moray, by some of the earlier Scottish monarchs; for we find that, in the time of Edward I., it is styled a King's house, or royal garrison. By popular tradition, the building of this fortress is attributed to the Comyns, the most powerful family in the north, prior to the reign of Robert Bruce. No authority, however, has been found for this, beyond popular belief; and too many of the castles in the north have had their origin fixed on these chiefs, to cause much faith to be given to it. In 1303, Urquhart-castle was taken by storm, by the troops of Edward I.; and the governor, Alexander Bois, and the garrison were put to the sword. In the register of the great seal of Robert II., there is a grant of the castle and barony of Urquhart to his son, David Senechalus; failing whom, to Alexander Senechalus. In 1509, a grant of the castle and barony was made to the rising family of Grant of Grant, now Earls of Seafield, in whose possession they still remain.

URQUHART, Ross-shire. See URQUHART and LOGIE-WESTER.

URQUHART AND GLENMORISTON, an united parish in the north-west division of Inverness-shire. It contains the post-office stations of Urquhart and Drumnadrochit, the post-office village of Invermoriston, and the villages of Milntown and East and West Lewiston. It is bounded on the north by Kiltarlity, Kirkhill, and Inverness; on the east by Loch-Ness, which separates it from Dores and Boleskine; on the south by Boleskine and Kilmonivaig; on the south-west by Ross-shire; and on the west and north-west by Kilmorack and Kiltarlity. Its length from east to west is 30 miles; and its breadth is, in general, from 8 to 12 miles. The peopled districts are the narrow slopes along Loch-Ness, and the glens of Urquhart and Moriston, the only transverse valleys which branch off from the north-west side of the Ness part of the Glenmore-nan-Albin. These glens extend nearly parallel to each other, in a westerly direction, at a mean mutual distance of about 7 miles; they are respectively about 9 and 12 miles long; they are separated by lofty heath-clad heights, terminating, on the east, in the vast and soaring mass of MEALFOURVOUNIE [which see]; and, in combination with their screens, they exhibit beauty, picturesqueness, and grandeur of scenery, which is nowhere surpassed in the Northern Highlands, and which presents a rich variety of towering heights and waving declivities, bare rocks and wooded precipices, lofty crags and level and fertile plains. See the articles GLENURQUHART and GLENMORISTON. Two or three miles beyond the head of Glenurquhart extends the upland plain or table-land of Corriemony, possessing an elevation of 800 or 900 feet above sea-level, yet adorned with wood, and, to a considerable extent, passed over by the plough; and, west-south-west of it, or stretching away from the head of Glenmoriston, is a great expanse of high, flat moorland, imbosoming Loch-Cluany. The rivulet Enneric, which traverses Glenurquhart, forms, not far from its source, a small but singularly picturesque cascade, called the Fall of Moral. The Coiltie, though less than 7 miles in length of course, has an aggregate fall, from source to embouchure, probably as great as the Spey; and, in consequence, possesses all the way a medium character between a torrent and a cataract, and such vast power that it tears up and tosses along very large masses of rock, and occasionally wheels up from its bed, and sweeps down house and bridge. The Divach, a tributary of this stream, performs, amidst dense hanging coppices of birch, so mighty and picturesque a leap that it wants only a sufficient volume of water to be a rival to the celebrated Foyers. Two other streams—mere burns, however—display remarkably fine cataracts. The arable soil of Urquhart is in general a rich loam, which, though not deep, is uncommonly fertile; that of Glenmoriston is sandy, and so comparatively unproductive as to be, in a great measure, abandoned to pasturage. While porphyritic granite prevails in the uplands west of the two principal glens, and in the north-east corner of Urquhart, gneiss prevails in Glenmoriston, gneiss, serpentine, and granular limestone, jointly occupy about 4 square miles on one side of Glenurquhart, and conglomerate and old red sandstone, in unconformable and upheaved position, and superincumbent on gneiss, occupy the district bordering on Loch-Ness. The limestone contains asbestos and tremolite, and is burnt for manure. The chief landowners are the Earl of Seafield, Grant of Glenmoriston, Grant of Lakefield, and Ogilvie of Corriemony. The principal residences are Balmacaan, Glenmoriston, and Corriemony. The chief antiquity is Urquhart-castle, noticed in the preceding article. The other

antiquities are a small vitrified fort; several cairns; several Druidical circles; vestiges or memorials, chiefly in the form of burying-grounds, of 6 ancient chapels; and slight remains near Castle-Urquhart, of a small religious house which belonged to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. An attempt was made in the latter part of last century to establish a manufactory for linen cloth at Invermoriston; but, after a few years' trial, it was relinquished. A distillery, erected about the year 1830, had better success. Good roads go up the two principal glens toward Kyle-Rhea, the ferry to Skye; and two roads connect the glens respectively along Loch-Ness, and 8 or 9 miles to the west. Population in 1831, 2,942; in 1851, 3,280. Houses, 675. Assessed property in 1843, £6,232 7s. 7d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Abertarf, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend, £262 12s.; glebe, £6. Unappropriated teinds, £633 15s. 9d. The parish church, situated at the foot of Glenurquhart, was built about 18 years ago, and contains 850 sittings. A sub-parochial church, situated at Meikle, about 6 miles up Glenurquhart, was built in 1829, and contains 250 sittings; and this, as well as the parish church, is served by the parish minister. Two chapels—the one at Invermoriston, at the mouth of Glenmoriston, the other at Toraghoil, in the upper part of Glenmoriston—the former containing 150 sittings, the latter containing 250—are served by a missionary under the committee of the royal bounty. There is a Free church of Urquhart, with an attendance of 1,100; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £231 12s. 5d. There is also a Free church for Glenmoriston and Fort-Augustus; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £81 18s. 6d. There is an Episcopalian chapel at Corriemony. There are three parochial schools, respectively at the foot of Glenurquhart, at Meikle, and at Glenmoriston; and the amount of salary divided among the three masters is £34 4s. 4½d., with about £50 fees. There are within the united parish two Society's schools and three private schools. The parishes of Urquhart and Glenmoriston have been united since at least the time of the Reformation. Glenmoriston was previously united to Abertarf; and it probably became united to Urquhart at the same time that Abertarf became united to Boleskine.

URQUHART AND LOGIE-WESTER, a parish chiefly in the south-east of Ross-shire, but comprehending also the detached district of Nairnshire called Ferintosh. It contains the post-office villages of Conan-bridge and Culbockie, the post-office station of Ferintosh, and the village of Newton. It is bounded on the north-west by the river Conan and the Cromarty frith, which separate it from Urray, Fodderty, Dingwall, and Kiltearn; on the north and east by Kirkmichael; on the south-east by Knockbain; on the south by Killearnan; and on the west by Urray. It is nearly a regular rectangle, extending from north-north-east to south-south-west; and measures between 9 and 10 miles by about 3½ miles. Some chief features in the parish are noticed in the articles FERINTOSH and MULLBUY. The eastern boundary-line coincides with the watershed of the Mullbuy; and from this, which is higher at the north end than at the south, the surface gradually falls off to the frith and the Conan, so as to form an almost regular inclined plane. Two or three burns run down its face, ploughing up ravines, and flinging over the landscape some mimic features of romance. All the middle and higher parts of the slope command a magnificent view of Wester Ross, skirted with the bold forms of the monarch-height Ben-Wyvis and the adjacent Highland mountains. Agricultural improvements have been very extensive and successful. The soil, though not rich enough to bear wheat without damage, yields excellent crops of the lighter grains, and of pulse and esculent roots. About 4,860 acres of the whole area are in tillage; 3,960 are in pasture; 855 are under wood; and 1,635 are waste moorland. The old red sandstone is the prevailing, almost the only rock; and is worked, in several quarries, as a building material. The landowners are Forbes of Culloden, Sir Kenneth S. Mackenzie, Bart., and A. C. Mackenzie, Esq. of Findon. The mansions are Ferintosh, Conanside, and Findon. The great north mail-road runs across the south-west corner of the parish; and two roads across the Mullbuy toward respectively Knockbain and Fortrose. Population of the Ross-shire districts in 1831, 1,591; in 1851, 2,109. Houses, 452. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 2,864; in 1851, 3,153. Houses, 709. Assessed property in 1843, £5,618 12s. 5d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dingwall, and synod of Ross. Patron, Forbes of Culloden. Stipend, £223 10s.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £201 9s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £12 fees, and £5 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1795, and contains 1,200 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 1,400; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £291 11s. 9d. There are two non-parochial schools, both of them upheld by extraneous support. The most eminent names which have been connected with the parish are those of President Forbes, and Dr. Fraser of Kirkhill, the son of a former minister, and the author of a Key to the Prophecies of Isaiah. Urquhart forms the north-eastern, and Logie-Wester the south-western part of the united parish. They seem to have been united so early as the year 1490, but at what precise date is not known. The name in popular use is merely Urquhart; but the name in all church records is Urquhart and Logie-Wester.

URR, a parish in the south-east part of Kirkcudbrightshire. It contains the post-office villages of Dalbeattie, Springholm, and Haugh of Urr, the village of Hardgate, and part of the post-office village of Crocketford. It forms a long and very irregular belt of country, extending from north to south, and terminating at each end in a slightly rounded point. The parishes which march with it, on the east side, are Kirkpatrick-Irongray, Lochrutton, Kirkgunzeon, and Colvend; and those which march with it along the west side, are Buittle, Crossmichael, and Kirkpatrick-Durham. Its length is 16 miles; its mean breadth over 9 miles at the extremities, chiefly at the south, is little more than a mile; its greatest breadth is about 4 miles; and its superficial extent is about 40 square miles. The surface, compared to that of most Galloway parishes, is pretty level, few of the hills being of considerable height. The upper districts, though moorish, are, for the most part, capable of tillage. The highest grounds are a range at the head of the parish, called the Larg-hills, whose summit has an altitude of about 600 feet above the level of the sea. About twelve parts in thirteen of the whole parochial area are either in tillage, or of a character to be tilled. About 800 acres are under wood. The growth of timber, especially oak, ash, elm, and Scotch pine, is exceedingly rapid; and the rearing of it was, at one time, extensively attended to, simply for its produce in fuel. Urr-water divides the parish from Crossmichael and Buittle. Dalbeattie or Kirkgunzeon-burn, traces the boundary for some miles on the east; and a little before its confluence with the Urr, sweeps past the village of Dalbeattie. These

streams and some minor ones have valuable water-power for the propelling of machinery; and the Urr and its main tributary bring up to Dalbeattie vessels of 60 tons burden. Auchenreoch and Milton lochs are situated in the north; the former a long and narrow expansion of a brook on the western boundary; and the latter a sheet of water, about 3 miles in circumference, in the interior. Shell marl abounds, but ceased long ago to be used as a manure. Limestone occurs, but is very hard; and the lime used by the farmers is imported from Cumberland. Iron ore is plentiful, but cannot be worked for want of cheap fuel. Coal is supposed to exist in the Larg-hills. Granite is of extensive occurrence, and protrudes in some places at the surface. A portion of moss land occurs in the south; but excepting there, and in the moorish portion of the Larg-hills, and at the protrusions of granite rock, the soil of the parish is, in general, light and fertile. The principal landowners are Maxwell of Munshes, Copland of Colliston, Sinclair of Redcastle, Maitland of Achlane, Stothert of Cargen, Herries of Spottes, and Hyndman of Milton; and there are nearly 30 others. On the west bank of Urr-water, a little below the parish church, is the celebrated Moat of Urr, an artificial mount or table-land, rising from concentric and successive terraces, and anciently used as a seat of judicature by the petty chiefs of the feudal times. This is probably the largest work of its kind in Scotland; and, though anything but Roman in its own construction, was attended by outworks, some remains of which existed about 95 years ago, and seemed to be of Roman origin. Two drawings of the moat are given by Grose. An ancient standing-stone, consisting of a rude block of granite, exists in a field about a mile east of the moat. The fanatical sect of Buchanites, after they fled from Ayrshire into Galloway, first resided in Auchengibbert in the parish of Urr, and then removed to Crocketford. There are in the parish a paper mill, and corn, flax, and saw mills. The parish is traversed by the roads from Dumfries to Port-Patrick and Kirkcudbright, and will be traversed also by the railway from Dumfries to Castle-Douglas. Population in 1831, 3,098; in 1851, 3,363. Houses, 630. Assessed property in 1843, £10,457.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £255 10s. 3d.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £280 15s. 10d. The parish church was built in 1815, and contains 815 sittings. There is an Establishment church at Dalbeattie, under the patronage of its own managers and male heads of families. There is a Free church at Dalbeattie, with an attendance of 370; and its receipts in 1856 were £112 2s. 0½d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Springholm, built about the year 1818, and containing about 600 sittings. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Dalbeattie, called St Peter's church, containing 252 sittings. There are three parochial schools,—one of them in the centre of the parish, one at Dalbeattie, and one at Milton. The salary attached to the first is £22 8s. 9d., with about £21 fees; to the second, £18 5s. 11d., with about £23 fees; to the third, £10 9s., with about £15 10s. fees. There are five non-parochial schools. The ancient church was dedicated to the royal and Culdee Saint Constantine; from the 12th century till the Reformation, it was a vicarage under the monks of Holyrood; and, in 1633, it was given by Charles I. to the bishops of Edinburgh, to aid the support of their nascent and evanescent see. Of several chapels which anciently stood in the parish, and were subordinate to its church, one was situated at a place which still bears the name of Chapelton. The name Urr was anciently spelled Vr, and pronounced Wur or Whur; and it is now popularly pronounced, and sometimes written, Orr.

URR (Bridge of), a hamlet on the western verge of the parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham, Kirkcudbrightshire. Population, 47.

URR (Loch), a lake on the mutual border of Dumfries-shire and Kirkcudbrightshire. It lies at the point where the parishes of Dunscore, Glencairn, and Balmaclellan meet. It is about 3 miles in circumference, and 5 fathoms in extreme depth. Its water appears extremely black, the ground under and around it being in general a heathy moss. Pike, some of which are said to be about 5 feet 10 inches long, and a few very large trouts, are the only fish which it produces. The surrounding scenery is a bleak expanse of tame, naked, heathy hill. An islet in the lake, partially covered with brushwood, is the retreat of vast numbers of water-fowls for bringing forth their young, and has been known to be a breeding-place for eagles. Loch-Urr seems to be the Loch-Cure of Camden, from which he erroneously represents the Nith as issuing, and which he states to have been the site of a town of the Selgovæ, called by the Romans, Corda. The islet may possibly have borne on its bosom some Selgovæ huts; and it certainly was the site, at a later date, of an important though unstoried castle. Some ruins which remain show the fortalice to have had great strength of wall, and a variety of apartments. At the extremity of the lake is a peninsula cut by a deep trench.

URR (The), a river of Kirkcudbrightshire. It issues from Loch-Urr, and runs 26 miles to the Solway frith at the little island of Heston, midway between the Nith and the Dee. Its prevailing direction is toward the south. With the exception of nearly a mile over a tiny wing of Urr, it is throughout a boundary-line between parishes; having on the east Kirkpatrick-Durham, Urr, and Colvend, and on the west Balmaclellan, Parton, Crossmichael, and Buittle. Its tributaries are numerous; but, excepting Dalbeattie-burn, which has a run of 10 or 11 miles, they are all individually inconsiderable. About 4¼ miles before losing itself in the Solway, it begins to expand into an estuary; and at its embouchure, between Heston island and the headland on the east, it has a breadth of very nearly 2 miles. It is naturally navigable for considerable craft 3 miles above its incipient expansion, or 7¼ above its embouchure, and could easily, at small expense, be deepened over this distance, and rendered navigable higher up. Salmon are caught in considerable quantities in wet summers; but, in dry seasons, sea-fish can get but little higher than the flow of the tide.—The Urr, for a number of miles after issuing from the lake, holds its course through a wild country, and over an irregular channel. But it eventually begins to show some stripes of level and fertile ground upon its banks; and from the point where it begins to run along the margin of the parish of Urr, it pursues its way among increasingly level and cultivated grounds. In its lower course, it is occasionally overshadowed with patches and small thickets of wood; its vales are now and then blotted with little pendicles of morass, but in general have a rich sward of natural grass; and its hill screens possess no great elevation, and are all over arable.

URRALL. See Kirkcowan.

URRARD. See Killiecrankie and Moulin.

URRAY, a parish, partly on the north border of Inverness-shire, but chiefly in the south end of the district of Wester Ross, in Ross-shire. It contains a post-office station of its own name. It is bounded

on the west and north by Contin; on the east by Urquhart and Killearnan; and on the south by Kirkhill and Kilmorack. Its length from north to south is 7 miles; and its breadth, at the north end, is 6 miles, and at the south end 3. A detached district, consisting of "a davoch of land," lies in Strathconan, at the distance of 18 miles, embosomed by the western mountains, and surrounded by Contin. The main body of the parish skirts the base of the mountain rampart of the Highlands; and lies so low that the great north mail-road, in traversing it from end to end, nowhere seems to mount higher than 50 feet above sea-level. The general surface presents a pleasing view of corn-fields, coppices, patches of moorland, large plantations, rapid streams, and gentlemen's seats, with a rich perspective athwart the two beautiful friths of Cromarty and Beauly. The soil, though various, is, on the whole, warm, dry, and productive. The plains abound with small water-worn boulders, intermixed with beds of dry sand and gravel, and are, to a considerable extent, barren, heath-clad moor; but the slopes of the gentle rising grounds possess a comparatively rich soil, and, in a part of the estate of Lovat, which once belonged to the priory of Beauly, they are a deep, rich, carse-ground. The river Conan partly bounds and partly intersects the north end of the parish; the Orrin traverses part of the interior to the Conan; and the Beauly flows along the southern boundary. A sulphureous spring exists on the bank of the Conan, of similar character to the celebrated neighbouring spring of Strathpeffer. Several small hollows occur on one estate which seem to have once been occupied by water, but are now filled with moss. There are thirteen landowners. The mansions are Brahan-castle, Highfield-house, Ord-house, Muirton-house, and Tarradale. The chief antiquity is Fairburn-tower. There is a distillery at Ord. Salmon-fishing is carried on in the Conan. Good facilities of traffic by land and water are afforded by the vicinity of Dingwall, Beauly, and Inverness. Population of the Ross-shire district of the parish in 1831, 2,750; in 1851, 2,591. Houses, 571. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 2,768; in 1851, 2,621. Houses, 577. Assessed property in 1843, £7,012 7s. 7d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dingwall, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Marchioness of Stafford. Stipend, £252 6s. 8d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £162 5s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 15s., with £6 fees, and £7 other emoluments. The parish church stands on low ground on the banks of the Orrin, near its influx to the Conan, and is sufficiently commodious. There is a Free church of Urray, with an attendance of about 900; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £204 13s. 7½d. There is an Episcopalian chapel at Highfield, with an attendance of about 90. There are a subparochial school, a Society's school, an Episcopal school, and a female school of industry. The present parish of Urray comprehends the ancient parishes of Urray and Kilchrist, the former on the north, the latter on the south. The name Urray signifies 'the new ford,' and is supposed to allude to an altered form in the bed and passage of the Orrin in its vicinity. See the article Cilliechrist.

URY. See Urie (The) and Fetteresso.

USAN, a fishing village and an estate in the parish of Craig, Forfarshire. The village stands on the coast, 3 miles south-south-east of Montrose. Its inhabitants are of similar character to those of Ferryden. The village was anciently called Ulysses-haven, probably from some Danish chief of the name of Ulysses. Population of the village, 167. Houses, 25.—The estate of Usan comprises nearly 900 acres. The mansion on it was built in 1820. The ancient Scottish Kings possessed, in connexion with their seat at Forfar, a right to a cadger-road of the breadth of a mill wand from Usan shore to Forfar cross; and a piece of land of about 30 acres in area, along Usan shore, is traditionally pointed out as the ancient property and residence of the King's cadger.

USE (The), a small basin, forming a natural harbour for boats and small sailing craft, at the head of Tookquoy-bay, in the island of Westray, in Orkney.

USHET ISLE. See Inchinnan.

USKEVAGH. See Uisgava.

USSIE (Loch). See Foddderty.

UXELLUM MONTES. See Ayrshire.

UY. See Aird (The).

UYEA, an island belonging to the parish of Unst, in Shetland. It lies between the island of Yell and the island of Unst; and is separated from the latter island by Uyea-sound. It measures about 1½ mile in length, and 1 mile in breadth. Population in 1841, 23; in 1851, 16.

UYEA (Little), a pasture-isle on the west coast of Northmaven, 4½ miles south-south-west of the northern extremity of the mainland of Shetland. It measures about 2½ miles in circumference, and so covers a small bay on the mainland as to render it a safe harbour.

UYEA-SOUND, a narrow, curved belt of marine water, between the isle of Uyea and the south-west coast of the island of Unst, in Shetland. It forms a safe, commodious, natural harbour, and is a grand rendezvous of the fleet of small sailing craft for the deep sea-fishing.

UYEASOUND, a post-office village on the south-west coast of the island of Unst, at the head of Uyea-sound, in Shetland. It is of quite modern origin, and consists of neat dwelling-houses, some shops and warehouses, and a few artificers' workshops. It is the entrepôt for goods to the fishing stations in Unst and the neighbouring islands.

V

VAAKSAY, an islet in the sound of Harris, near the north-east extremity of North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides.

VAILA, an island belonging to the parish of Walls, in Shetland. It lies off the west side of Mainland, about 3½ miles north-west of Skeldaness.

It measures about 4 miles in circumference; it is a comparatively valuable piece of property; and it contains the residence of Scott of Melby, the principal proprietor of the parish of Walls. Population in 1841, 29; in 1851, 2.

VAILA-SOUND, a well-sheltered belt of marine water, forming an excellent natural harbour, between the island of Vaila and the mainland of Shetland.

VAIN-CASTLE. See FEARN.

VALE OF LEVEN RAILWAY. See DUMBARTONSHIRE RAILWAY.

VALLAFIELD. See UNST.

VALLAY, a small island belonging to the parish of North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides. It is separated from the north-west side of the island of North Uist only by a narrow sound, which is dry at low water. It measures about 2½ miles from east to west by a mean breadth of about 3 furlongs. It has a light, sandy, fertile soil. Population in 1841, 59; in 1851, 46. Houses, 7.

VALLEYFIELD. See CULROSS and PENICUICK.

VALLEY (LOCH). See MINICK (THE).

VALLY. See ROWDILL (LOCH).

VANDUARA. See PAISLEY.

VANNICH (THE), a headstream of the river Don, in the parish of Strathdon, Aberdeenshire.

VARRICH-CASTLE. See TONGUE.

VARRIS. See FORRES.

VASA (SKERRY OF). See SHAPINSHAY.

VAT. See GLENMUICK.

VATERNISH, the northern division of the parish of Duirinish, in the north-west of Skye. It forms a large peninsula between Lochs Snizort and Dunvegan; is indented by several sea-lochs, the chief of which is Loch-bay on its west side; and terminates in Vaternish-point, 6½ miles north-north-east of Dunvegan-head. The district constitutes the government parish of HALEN: which see. Population 1,700.

VATERSA or WATERSAY, an island belonging to the parish of Barra, in the Outer Hebrides. It is separated from Sandera and Fladda on the south, by the sound of Sandera, which is ¾ of a mile broad; and from Barra, on the north, by the sound of Vatersa, which in one place is so narrow as to afford passage to only small boats, and which is elsewhere studded with Eorsa, Snoasimil, and one or two other islets. Vatersa measures, at certain points, 3 miles from east to west, and 2½ miles in the opposite direction; but is so deeply indented as not to possess more than half the superficial extent which these figures would seem to indicate. Two bays, on opposite sides near its middle, almost cut it into two islands; and the eastern one of these, the bay of Vatersa, forms a safe and excellent harbour. The isthmus between the bays is a sandy bar, whose materials are, in continual alternation, thrown up by the billows and dispersed by the winds. Though the rest of the island consists of two hills, yet the whole surface may be viewed as under constant revolution, from the accumulations and dispersions of the sand-hills of the isthmus and the western shores. The basis of the land is gneiss. "I had here," says Dr. Macculloch, "an opportunity of imagining how life is passed in a remote island, without society or neighbours, and where people are born and die without ever troubling themselves to inquire whether the world contains any other countries than Vatersa and Barra. The amusement of the evening consisted in catching scallops for supper, milking the cows, and chasing rabbits; and this, I presume, is pretty nearly the round of occupation. The whole group of the southern islands is here seen from the southern part of the island, forming a maritime landscape which is sufficiently picturesque." Population of Vatersa in 1841, 84; in 1851, 64. Houses, 8.

VEAL-LOCH, a very picturesque but sequestered and almost unknown lake, on the east side of Benclybric, in the centre of Sutherlandshire. It is about 2 miles long.

VEMENTRY, an island about 5½ miles in circumference, on the south side of St. Magnus-bay, on the coast of the parish of Sandsting, Shetland. It is separated from the mainland by a narrow strait called Eye-sound; and lies 3¼ miles east of Papa-Stour. It is verdant on the east, and heath-clad on the west; and is regarded as rich pasture-ground.

VENACHOIR (LOCH), an expansion of the southern head-stream of the river Teith, in the district of Monteith, Perthshire. It extends from west to east along the mutual border of the parish of Callander on the north, and the parishes of Aberfoyle and Port of Monteith on the south; and it has a length of about 5 miles, and an extreme breadth of about 1½ mile. The outline of its shores is beautiful and waving; and throughout almost its whole extent it is adorned with a skirting of wood. In approaching Loch-Venachoir from Callander, before arriving at its eastern end, the traveller passes Coillinteogle-ford, which, as all the readers of poetry know, was

"Clan-Alpine's outmost guard;"

and here the combat took place between the knight of Snowdon and the Highland chief. A bridge has now been erected over the river, near the place where it formerly was forded. A number of years ago, several stones with rude images engraven on them, resembling the upper part of the human body, were found on the farm of Coillinteogle. Proceeding along the shores of the lake, the traveller arrives at the wooded bank called *Coillebhroine*, or 'the Wood of lamentation.' This name owes its origin, it is said, to a malignant action of the water-kelpie or fiend, perpetrated at this place. Most Scotchmen know the general tradition with regard to this supposed inhabitant of the rivers and lakes of Scotland; and many will recollect Dr. Jamieson's fine ballad of 'the Water-Kelpie.' Different traditions are handed down with regard to the action attributed to the malicious fiend of Loch-Venachoir. Sir Walter Scott, in his notes to the Lady of the Lake, says, that it caused the destruction of a funeral party passing along the shores of the lake. The minister of Callander—who has so well illustrated this district of Perthshire—gives another version of the story. "As a number of children," says he, "were one day at play on the border of the lake, a beautiful horse issued forth from it. Such was its apparent gentleness that one of the children, after having long admired its beauty, ventured to mount it; another, and another, followed his example, till the whole of them had mounted, the creature gradually lengthening his back to admit their numbers as they advanced. He then instantly plunged into the deep, and devoured them all in his watery cave except one, who, by a singular fortune, escaped to tell the tale."

About a mile beyond 'the Wood of lamentation,' on the north side of the road, is Duncraggan, the first stage of 'the Fiery cross.' Here Malise, the henchman of Roderick Dhu, burst into the hall, showing the cross, and exclaiming,

"The muster-place is Lanrick-mead;"

while the mourners sung the coronach over the body of Duncan, the late Lord; and from hence his son was obliged to leave the obsequies of his father, and taking the cross from the henchman, to carry

it through an additional portion of the Clan-Alpine district. At Duncraggan, the traveller catches a very fine view of Loch-Achray. In passing the western extremity of Loch-Venachoir, the farm of Lanrick is seen to the south-west. This was the place of muster of the Clan-Alpine; and there is here a level piece of ground, centrically situated amid a vast surrounding array of mountains, rocks, and woods, intermingled with lakes, and intersected by rapid streams.

VENELAW. See PEEBLES.

VENNY (THE), a rivulet of the southern division of Forfarshire. It rises in two head-streams in the north-east of Inverarity, traverses Dunnichen and Kirkden, and falls into the Lunan, 1½ mile above Kinnell-church. Its prevailing direction is east-north-eastward; and its length of run is 8 miles. It is a fine trouting stream.

VEOL (LOCH). See VOEL (LOCH).

VICARLAND, one of the conjoint villages of Cambuslang, in Lanarkshire. Population, 123. Houses, 15.

VICAR'S BRIDGE. See DOLLAR.

VIGEANS (ST.), a parish on the coast of Forfarshire. It contains the villages of St. Vigeans, Collistonmill, Marywell, and Gowanbank, the post-office village of Auchmithie, and part of the post-town of Arbroath. It comprises a large main body and two small detached districts. The main body is bounded on the north by Carmylie and Inverkeilor; on the east by the German ocean; on the south by Arbroath and Arbirlot; and on the west by Carmylie. Its length from east to west is 8 miles; and its breadth varies between 1⅞ mile and 4½ miles. One of the detached portions lies ½ a-mile south of the main body; is separated from it by the burgh roods of Arbroath; measures 6 furlongs inward from the beach, and 4 furlongs in breadth; and, owing to its having been the place where the hospital for the sick of Arbroath abbey stood, bears the name of Hospital-field. The other detached portion is the estate of Inverpeffer; lies 3 miles south of the main body; is bounded on the east by the sea, on the south by Panbride, and on other sides by Arbirlot; measures 1½ mile by 7 furlongs; and anciently belonged to the Fletchers, afterwards of Salton, but was purchased in the 17th century by the family of Panmure. The town and abbey of Arbroath belonged to the parish till about the year 1560; and no legal division having ever been made, the boundary on their side cannot be exactly ascertained. The superficial extent of the entire parish is about 22 square miles.

The main body is divided south-south-eastward into nearly equal parts by the rivulet Brothock. Its surface may be described, in a general view, as comprising three declivities in different aspects, with an intervening valley. A ridge of hill, which commences at the promontory of Red-head, within the parish of Inverkeilor, about two miles beyond the boundary of St. Vigeans, with an altitude of 220 feet above the level of the sea, extends 4 miles south-westward with a gradually increasing elevation to Dichmont-law, which is about 3 miles from the coast, and has an altitude of about 270 feet above the level of the sea; and thence the ridge extends southward with regularly descending slopes, about 1½ mile, to the vicinity of the town of Arbroath. This ridge, with its two declivities and its skirts, eastern and western, forms all the parts of the parish between the left bank of the Brothock and the sea. An eminence, called Cairn Conan, having an altitude of 550 feet above the level of the sea, rises on the western verge of the parish, at the distance of 5½ miles from the coast, and commands a very beautiful and extensive panoramic prospect; and the ground all to the east of this eminence declines with equable and easy gradient to the right bank of the Brothock. The coast, from the boundary with Inverkeilor all southward to Whitingness, within a mile of Arbroath, is a range of rocky cliffs, generally precipitous or mural, with an average altitude of about 100 feet; and, except at two places, where there occur two small bays, it so closely overhangs the sea as to be everywhere washed, at the foot, by the tide. Some parts of the cliffs, particularly near the line of the waterway, are remarkably pierced with crevices, arches, and caverns. One of the caverns, which can be entered only at low-water, was a favourite retreat of seals when these animals abounded on the coast, and was often visited from above by persons let down to it with ropes, shielded on the limbs with straw rollers to protect them from the abrasion of the rocks, and armed with bludgeons to wage deadly war with the phocæ. Another, called the Maiden-castle cave, measures about 231 feet in length, and from 12 to 24 in breadth, is entered about 10 feet above high-water mark, and was formerly the scene of an annual meeting of the mason-lodge of Arbroath, for the admission of new members. Above this cave, on the brow of the rock, and about 100 feet above sea-level, are vestiges of a fort, with its fosse and rampart. A third and stupendous cavern, of very singular character, has been separately noticed in our article GAYLET-POT. A fourth remarkable cavern is of semicircular form, about 160 feet along the chord or straight line toward the sea, with a large rocky pillar in the middle of the entrance, and almost on a line with the rocks on each side. So capacious is this cavernous excavation that a fishing-boat with four oars can sail round the pillar without being in danger of striking on the rock. The predominant rock of the parish is sandstone; but this is very diversified, both in its lithological character, and in its geognostic relations. An excellent variety of it, not very pleasing to the eye, but admirably suited to all the ordinary purposes of masonry, is very extensively quarried at Whitingness, and has been used for building great part of the town of Arbroath and the whole of the new harbour. Another variety of sandstone, much softer, and containing vegetable fossils, is quarried at Drumyellow and Brax. The subsoil of the district to the east of the Brothock is thin, and consists of the debris of the sandstone below it; but that of the district to the west of the stream is in general a very thick bed of diluvial clay or marl, interspersed with drifted boulders of all sizes from that of a pea to that of a block of 8 tons weight; but the low ground on both banks of the stream, towards its mouth, consists largely of stratified swells, of boulders, gravel, sand, and clay, several of them a mile in length, and one of them about 40 feet in height. Several protuberant rocks or rocky heights of sandstone also occur near the banks of the lower part of the Brothock; and two of these, of a conical form, about 180 yards distant from each other, and similar in appearance and altitude, are remarkable—the one for being crowned by the parish church, the other for being the habitat of a fine echo, which replies to a sound from the east end of the church, and, on a calm evening, distinctly repeats four syllables or four musical notes.

In 1744, the parish, with the exception of gardens, did not contain 40 acres of enclosed ground; but now it everywhere exhibits a very highly cultivated and embellished appearance. The soil, though various, and though encumbered in part of the west with the ferruginous deposit called pan, is, on the whole, fer-

tile, and has been very greatly improved. About 12,100 acres are in tillage; about 70 are pastoral or waste; and about 840 are under wood. The principal landowners are Lord Panmure, Hay of Letham, Strachan of Seaton, and Mudie of Pitmuies; and there are twelve others. The only mansion of ancient character is Colliston, which is said to have been built by Cardinal Beaton for his son-in-law. The principal modern mansions are Letham, Seaton, Abbethune, Springfield, Parkhill, Newton, Millbank, Woodlands, Almeriecloss, Beechwood, and Hospitalfield. A great amount of manufacture is carried on in the parts of the parish within the town and suburbs of Arbroath, but has already been noticed in our article on Arbroath. A spinning-mill at Inchmill, erected in 1808, was one of the earliest establishments in Scotland for spinning flax by machinery; and even it, for some time, was but partially employed as a spinning-mill, and mainly employed as a starch-work; but it is now an extensive work, with various departments, and all driven by steam. There are also small spinning-mills at Colliston and North Tarry. Many of the inhabitants of the villages and country districts are weavers. A fishery of considerable extent is carried on at Auchmithie. The parish is traversed by the Arbroath and Forfar part of the Scottish North-Eastern railway, and well provided with public roads. Population in 1831, 7,135; in 1851, 9,799. Houses, 1,325. Assessed property in 1843, £16,975.

This parish is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £269 1s. 2d.; glebe, £10. Unappropriated teinds, £1,284 5s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £30 fees, and £40 other emoluments. The parish church is an ancient edifice, in the Saxon style, with nave and side aisles; and it was enlarged in 1827, and now contains 825 sittings. A square tower, with spire, stands at the end of it; and the shaft of an ancient cross, carved with unintelligible hieroglyphics, stands in its vicinity. There is a quoad sacra parish church, designated Inverbrothock, and serving for the parts of the parish within the town and suburbs of Arbroath. See INVERBROTHOCK. A small chapel of ease was built in 1834 at Auchmithie. There are, within the Inverbrothock district, two Free churches and a Methodist chapel. There are three non-parochial schools in the country parts of the parish, and three in the town parts. The ancient church of St. Vigeans belonged to the abbey of Arbroath, and was usually served by one of the monks sent out by the abbot. Two rooms were maintained for the officiating monk in the steeple, and were traceable, in part of their floors, so late as 1754. The last monk who inhabited them is traditionally said to have been frightened from them by the devil appearing to him in the form of a rat, and to have communicated such a panic to his brethren of the cowl, that none of them could be induced to succeed him. But the miserable ministers of superstition, while occasionally duped with their own devices, flung a far greater amount of wild deception on the minds of the people whom they misled, and even entailed it upon generations who have lived since cowls were happily tossed out of Scotland. The following remarkable example is given in the Old Statistical Account: "From the year 1699 to 1736, the sacrament of the Lord's supper had never been dispensed in this church. A tradition had long prevailed here that the water-kelpy, what Mr. Home, in his tragedy of Douglas, calls 'the angry spirit of the water,' carried the stones for building the church; that the foundation of it was supported upon large bars of iron; and that under the fabric there was a lake of great depth. As the administration of the sacrament had been so long delayed, the people had brought themselves to believe, that the first time that ordinance should be dispensed, the church would sink, and the whole people would be carried down and drowned in the lake. The belief of this had taken such hold of the people's minds, that, on the day the sacrament was administered, some hundreds of the parishioners sat on an eminence about 100 yards from the church, expecting every moment the dreadful catastrophe. They were happily disappointed; and this spirit of credulity 'soon vanished, like the baseless fabric of a vision.' In the present times it would prove a matter of great difficulty to make the people believe such absurdities. Perhaps the local situation of St. Vigeans, in the vicinity of the abbey, might have disposed the people to imbibe such principles as are not easily rooted out." A chapel dedicated to St. Ninians anciently stood on the sea side, near the place where the coast begins to rise. St. Ninians' well, in its vicinity, had long a popish and great fame for curing several diseases; but has long since been uniformly estimated at its true value.

VILLENS OF URE. See SHETLAND.

VINAVORE, a small island belonging to the parish of Uig, in the Ross-shire Hebrides. It lies in the southern part of Loch-Roag, to the south of Bernera, about 2 miles from the mouth of Little Loch-Roag. It had a population of 46 in 1841, but was not inhabited in 1851.

VINAY, a small island belonging to the parish of Bracadale, in the Skye district of Inverness-shire. It is inhabited by one family.

VINNEY (THE). See VENNY (THE).

VODRIFFE. See NEWBURGH.

VOE, a post-office station subordinate to Lerwick, in Shetland.

VOEL (LOCH), a lake in the parish of Balquhidder, Perthshire. It extends from east to west, has a length of about 3 miles and a breadth of about 1 mile, and is traversed by the northern head-stream of the river Teith.

VOETER. See DELTING.

VOGRIE, an estate in the parish of Borthwick, 3 miles south-east by south of Dalkeith, in Edinburghshire. It contains the village of Dewarton and extensive coal-works. Its pleasure-grounds are very picturesque.

VORDHILL. See UNST.

VOTERSAY, an island in the sound of Harris, 1 mile north-north-east of Stroma, and 2 miles south of Bernera, in the Outer Hebrides. The circumference of it is less than 2 miles.

VRAE. See TURRIFF.

VRINE (LOCH), a narrow lake, about 2¾ miles long, in the north-west of Ross-shire. The rivulet Vrine carries off its superfluent waters, and runs 6 miles northward to the head of Loch-Broom,—joined on its right bank, and at about mid-distance, by Mashak-water.

VROGIE (THE), a streamlet falling precipitously down the side of Buachail-Etive, in the parish of Ardchattan, Argyleshire. A cascade on it about 2 miles beyond the house of Dalness, is very remarkable, both for its accompaniments and for its height. "At about 300 feet from the bottom of this cascade, the rock is so formed that there is a natural recess of at least 50 yards, to which there is a winding access. When arrived at the interior of this recess, one is surrounded on every side by high and almost perpendicular rocks, while the light of day can be seen only through a narrow vista of more than 600 feet high."

W

WADEHAVEN. See Elie.

WALKER'S BURN. See Innerleithen.

WALKINGSHAW. See Renfrew.

WALLACE-CASTLE. See Gamrie.

WALLACE-HALL. See Closeburn.

WALLACE-MEMORIALS, objects associated with the fame or exploits of Sir William Wallace. These are exceedingly numerous and very diversified; and the associations of some of them are fantastic or fabulous. Yet nearly all the memorials are more fondly regarded than if they were superb and undoubted monuments. We can take room to indicate only a few. Such are Wallace's barrel, a cave so called, in the parish of Bothwell; Wallace's cave, at Hawthornden; Wallace's cave, in the parish of Lesmahago and the parish of Torphichen; Wallace's chair, a broad oaken seat, at Bonnitonhouse, in Lanarkshire; Wallace's house, at Elderslie, in Renfrewshire; Wallace's larder, at Ardrossan; Wallace's leap, a rock so called, in the parish of Roseneath; Wallace's knowe, in the parish of Lochwinnoch; Wallace's oak, at Elderslie and at Torwood; Wallace's seat, natural objects so called, in the parish of Biggar, in the parish of Dumbarton, and in the parish of Kilbarchan; Wallace's stone, in the parish of Polmont; Wallace's tower, in the parish of Auchterhouse, in the parish of Roxburgh, in the Dumfries-shire parish of Kirkmichael, and in the town of Ayr; Wallace's cradle, a cavity on the hill of Cuckold le Roi, in Linlithgowshire; Wallace's trench, at Kincardine, in Perthshire; and Wallace's well, in the parish of Biggar.

WALLACETOWN, a modern town in the parish of St. Quivox, Ayrshire. It stands within the parliamentary boundaries of the burgh of Ayr, and is situated on the east side of Newton-upon-Ayr, forming with it one compact town, and separated from the royal burgh of Ayr only by the water of Ayr. About the year 1760, when there were only eight or ten straggling houses on the site of this town, Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie began to feu at the end of the old bridge. The incipient town took its name from him, and speedily acquired considerable bulk and population. Its increase, owing to the vicinity of coal-works, the general growth of manufactures, the demand for day-labourers, and, especially, the facility afforded for the cheap lodging of Irish immigrants, has been progressive, and still continues. Its inhabitants, in consequence, are chiefly colliers, artisans, weavers, Irish labourers, carters, publicans, and small shopkeepers. Yet, though the town has so medley and poor a population, and wants the appliances of burghal government which are possessed by both Ayr and Newton, it does not appear to a stranger to differ very materially in character from its immediate neighbours, but seems to wear an aspect quite in keeping with that of the adjacent parts, both of the burgh-of-barony and the royal burgh. It contains a chapel of ease, a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, a Reformed Presbyterian church, an Original Secession church, an Independent chapel, an Episcopalian chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, and six schools. The chapel of ease was built in 1845, by subscription, and contains nearly 900 sittings. The Free church was built in 1836, at the cost of £1,550, and contains 865 sittings. The United Presbyterian church was built in 1799, at the cost of £1,010, and contains 610 sittings. The Reformed Presbyterian church was built in 1832, at the cost of about £500, and contains 480 sittings. The Original Secession church was built in 1799, at the cost of £740, and contains 605 sittings. The Independent chapel was built in 1805, at the cost of about £1,000, and contains 550 sittings. The Episcopalian chapel is part of a building originally used for secular purposes, and contains 182 sittings. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1836, at the cost of £1,900, and contains 800 sittings. The trade and the public communications of the town are completely interwoven or identified with those of Ayr. Its population also is returned in the census as part of the population of Ayr; but was ascertained by separate enumeration, in 1836, to amount at that time to 4,199.

WALLHOUSE. See Torphichen.

WALLIFORD, a village on the eastern border of the parish of Inveresk, 1½ mile east of Musselburgh, in Edinburghshire. It is inhabited chiefly by colliers.

WALLNEUK. See Paisley.

WALLS, a parish, containing the post-office station of Longhope, in the South Isles district of Orkney. It consists of the southern part, or considerably more than the half, of the island of Hoy, which see. Its length southward is about 7½ miles; and its greatest breadth is about 6 miles. But the part of it to the south of Longhope-bay, being very deeply peninsulated by that bay, and at times completely insulated by an influx of spring tides to the head of that bay from the opposite coast, constitutes Walls-proper, and is sometimes spoken of as a separate island from Hoy. Its name is popularly pronounced Waas, and was anciently written Waes or Valis; and is supposed to be a corruption of the word Voes, which signifies bays or inlets of the sea. Buchanan, in his history of Scotland, describes the phenomenon of the peninsulation exactly as it exists at present, saying,—"Hoy and Valis or Waes, which some make two and others but one island, because about both equinoxes, at which time the sea doth most tempestuously foam and rage, the tide falling back, and the lands being bared, they stick together, and are joined by a very narrow neck of land, and so make one island; but upon the return of the tide, and the sea coming afresh between them, they again represent the form of two." The separation at the isthmus, however, even at spring tides, seldom continues more than two hours a-day, and could be prevented by an embankment. There are two martello towers and a battery on Longhope-bay; and a lighthouse is now (August 1857) being erected at Caudick-head. The estate of Melsetter comprises fully two-thirds of the entire parish; and the mansion-house of that estate is beautifully situated near the north-west extremity of the Longhope, and commands a view of the west end of the Pentland frith and the northern coasts of Caithnessshire and Sutherlandshire. About 800 acres in the parish are in tillage; about 1,000 acres are in culti-

vated pasture; and most of the rest of the area is in a state of undivided common. The parish of Walls is united to the parish of Flota, which see. Population of Walls alone in 1831, 1,067; in 1851, 1,226. Houses, 236. Population of the united parish in 1831, 1,436; in 1851, 1,667. Houses, 329.

The united parish of Walls and Flota is in the presbytery of Cairston, and synod of Orkney. Patrons, the Earl of Zetland and Heddle of Melsetter. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £8. There are two parish churches: that of Walls, built in 1832, and containing upwards of 500 sittings,—and that of Flota, a much older building, and containing about 180 sittings. There are two parochial schools, an Assembly's school, and a Society's school; and the salary of each parochial schoolmaster is £25 10s.

WALLS, a parish, containing the post-office stations of Walls and Sandness, in Shetland. It consists of the districts of Walls and Sandness on the mainland; and of the islands of Fowla, Papa-Stour, and Vaila, which see. The mainland districts lie in the most westerly part of the mainland; and are washed, on the north, by St. Magnus-Bay: which see. They are jointly about 7½ miles long, from north to south; and about 5 miles broad. They are frequently, though not deeply, indented by bays and creeks; they present, for the most part, a rocky coast, which often rises to the height of 100 feet; they exhibit a surface much diversified by numerous small eminences; and they are separated from each other by a hill of considerable altitude. Upwards of 1,000 acres are in tillage. The inhabitants, as elsewhere in Shetland, all unite the vocations of farming and fishing. The rocks are gneiss, granitic porphyry, quartz rock, and old red sandstone. Population in 1831, 2,143; in 1851, 2,442. Houses, 421. Assessed property in 1843, £755.

This parish is in the presbytery of Olnafirth, and synod of Shetland. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £14. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 5½d., with about £5 fees, and £2 other emoluments. There are four parochial churches, all served more or less by the parish minister, and each having also a reader who conducts public worship in the minister's absence. The parish church of Walls-proper was built in 1743, and contains 500 sittings; that of Sandness was built in 1749, and contains 278 sittings; that of Papa-Stour was built in 1806, and contains 190 sittings; and that of Fowla is of unknown date, and contains 96 sittings. There is a Free church of Walls with an attendance of about 100; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £26 4s. 6d. There is an Independent ministry in the parish, with two chapels in Walls and in Sandness. There is also a Methodist ministry in the parish, with three chapels in Walls, in Sandness, and in Papa-Stour. There are three Society schools in respectively Sandness, Papa-Stour, and Fowla. The present parish of Walls comprehends the ancient parishes of Walls, Sandness, Papa-Stour, and Fowla.

WALLSEND. See Dunfermline.

WALLYFORD. See Walliford.

WALPATH (The). See Durisdeer.

WALSTON, a parish in the upper ward of Lanarkshire. It contains the villages of Walston and Ellsrickle, but has its postal communication through Biggar, 6 miles to the south-west. It is bounded at a point on the south by Peebles-shire, and elsewhere by the parishes of Biggar, Libberton, Carnwath, Dunsyre, and Dolphinton. Its length north-westward is 3½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 3 miles. South Medwin-water moves along all the north-western boundary, with a very sluggish current, in a channel which has been so altered by art as to make the stream look everywhere like a ditch. A considerable extent of flat ground flanks this stream, forming part of a large level vale, whose other parts are within Dunsyre and Dolphinton; but even the lowest point of this lies at an elevation of 660 feet above the level of the sea. A piece of vale also, narrow at first, but gradually widening in its progress, and all somewhat higher than the vale of the Medwin, extends along the south-eastern border. The surface of the parish inward from the vales is variously slope, brae, and hill, ranging in altitude from 750 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. Trap rocks of various kinds, chiefly felspathic porphyry, clinkstone, and greenstone, are the prevailing rocks. Sandstone, suitable for masonry, and limestone of a kind to have been formerly worked, also occur. The soil in the vales is either of a sandy character, or a brownish earthy loam; and that on the slopes contains some clay, and is, in some places, of highly fertile quality. About 2,920 imperial acres are in tillage; about 1,064 are in permanent pasture; and about 38 are under plantation. There are two principal landowners and four smaller ones. The estimated value of raw produce in 1840 was £6,067; the value of assessed property in 1843, £2,137 2s. The chief antiquity is the vestige of an ancient circular camp; but a Roman tripod and some stone coffins have been found. The parish is traversed by the road from Biggar to Edinburgh, and by that from Carnwath to Peebles. Population in 1831, 429; in 1851, 497. Houses, 93.

This parish is in the presbytery of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir N. M'D. Lockhart, Bart. Stipend, £157 10s. 10d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with £11 fees. The parish church was built in 1789, and contains 170 sittings. There is a Free church at Ellsrickle; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £32 4s. There is a subscription school at Ellsrickle. The parish of Walston anciently belonged to the lordship of Bothwell, and followed for three centuries the fortunes of that lordship; and it constituted a barony, consisting of the two lands or designations of Walston and Elgerith or Ellsrickle. The name Walston is supposed to have been derived either from Waldef, an ancient chief, or from one or more of some copious wells in the neighbourhood, one of which bears the designation of Siller-well, while another was anciently in some repute for its medicinal properties.

WALTON, a hamlet in the parish of Cults, Fifeshire. Population, 28. Houses, 6.

WAMPHRAY, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the upper part of Annandale. It is bounded on the north by Moffat; on the east by Hutton and Corrie; on the south by Applegarth; and on the west by the river Annan, which divides it from Johnstone and Kirkpatrick-Juxta. Its length from north to south is 6½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 3½ miles. All the eastern boundary-line is the watershed of a mountain-range, whose summits possess elevations of from upwards of 2,500 to about 600 feet above sea-level, and almost regularly diminish in altitude as the ridge recedes from the north. Another ridge not very much inferior in mean height, and very similar in progressive diminution, runs parallel to the former along the centre of the parish; but, a little south of the middle, is cloven quite through by the vale of Wamphray-water, debouching to the west. The low grounds are principally a considerable band along the Annan, and some small belts along the minor streams; and over most of their breadth,

they rise at different gradients to the skirts of the hills so as to form hanging plains. The heights are variously conical, elongated, and tabular; those in the north are partly green and partly heathy; and those in the south either are in tillage, or produce rich and plentiful pasturage. The valleys have a pleasant appearance, and are in some places picturesque. The predominant rocks are greywacke and old red sandstone. The soil along the Annan is a deep alluvium, and that in other districts is for the most part either a light-coloured clay, or a light loam of different shades. On Bellcraig-linn burn, which runs to the Annan along the boundary with Moffat, a cascade, whence it derives its name, has much mimic sublimity and some fine accompaniments of landscape, and draws numerous visitors from among "the wellers" at Moffat. Wamphray-water comes down from the north, flows 6½ miles southward between the mountain-ridges, and then moves west-south-westward for 2 miles to the Annan. Three cascades upon this stream, not far distant from one another, and bearing the names of the Pot, the Washing-pan, and Dab's cauldron, are justly admired for their mingled picturesqueness and grandeur. About 4,000 imperial acres are in tillage; about 8,000 are natural pasture; and about 250 are under wood. The most extensive landowner is Rogerson of Wamphray. There are eight other principal landowners; and three of them are resident. The estimated value of raw produce in 1834 was £9,067. Assessed property in 1843, £3,573. Wamphray-place is an old mansion, now in ruins, on Wamphray-water, surrounded by some fine large Scotch pines. The other mansions are Girth-head, Millhouses, and Stenries-hill. The antiquities are part of a Roman road, several vestiges of camps, and several small standing-stones. The parish is traversed by the road from Glasgow to Carlisle, and by the Caledonian railway; and it has a station on the latter, 8½ miles from Lockerby, and 65½ from Edinburgh. The village of Wamphray is a pleasant place, consisting of modern houses, chiefly neat cottages, standing so far apart from one another as to maintain perfect airiness and ruralness, in the vicinity of the railway station. Population of the parish in 1831, 580; in 1851, 523. Houses, 90.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Earl of Hopetoun. Stipend, £199 1s. 7d.; glebe, £10. Unappropriated teinds, £141 3s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4d½., with about £25 fees. The parish church is a neat edifice, of recent erection, adjacent to the village, and sufficiently commodious. There is also an United Presbyterian church at the village, of neat appearance, and with an attendance of about 120. The parish was anciently a rectory. Its name is the Scoto-Irish, *Uamhfri*, 'the den or deep recess in the forest;' and alludes to the position of the ancient church in a romantic recess on the banks of Wamphray-water, amid extensive woods, now represented only by a few large Scotch pines.

WANDELL. See Lamington.

WANGIE. See Dallas.

WANLOCK (The), a streamlet of the parish of Sanquhar, Upper Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. It rises at the mines to which it gives name, near the watershed of the lofty Lowthers which divide Dumfriesshire from Lanarkshire; and runs 4½ miles northeastward, nearly parallel with the boundary-line, and never at a greater distance from it than 1½ mile, to a point where it and the Spango—the latter meeting it quite in a straight line—unite to form the Crawick. The streamlet is noticeable chiefly for the wildly mountainous character of its path, and for its connexion with the celebrated mines.

WANLOCKHEAD, a large mining village in the parish of Sanquhar, Dumfries-shire. It stands at the head of the Wanlock, on the road from Leadhills to Dumfries, 1¼ mile south of Leadhills, and 8½ miles east-north-east of Sanquhar. Its site adjoins the wild boundary with Lanarkshire, about 1,380 feet above sea-level, in one of the most bleak scenes in the Southern Highlands. The mines, which alone maintain the village, or could furnish a motive for so cheerless and elevated a region being a seat of population, belong to the Duke of Buccleuch; they are continuous with the mines of Leadhills on the Lanarkshire side of the frontier, belonging to the Earl of Hopetoun; and jointly with these, they shoot out to a circumference whose diameter is at least 4 miles. The Wanlockhead mines are said to have been discovered by a German in the reign of James V., or during the minority of James VI. Gold was originally the object of search, and has not yet ceased to be found. See the article Dumfries-shire. Sir James Stampfield commenced the lead mines about the year 1680, and worked them upon a small scale till the Revolution. Matthew Wilson obtained, in 1691, a lease for 19 years, and successfully worked the vein called Margaret's, quite through Dodhill, from Whitecleuch to the Wanlock. A mining company procured, in 1710, a lease for 31 years, commenced to smelt the ore with pit-coal, and partially worked the three veins of Old Glencrieff, Belton, and New Glencrieff,—the last of which they discovered, and was the only compensating one of the three. A new and large company, which took the name of the Friendly Mining society, formed, in 1721, a co-partnership with the smelting company, and got 15 years added to the 20 which had yet to run of the latter's lease. The two companies jointly worked all the then known four veins for 6 years; and then separated and pursued their object in different localities. But, in 1734, both companies resigned their lease; and Alexander Telfer became lessee for the next 21 years. He worked the mines vigorously, and made a richly compensating discovery of a large knot of lead. In 1755, a new company, with Mr. Ronald Crawford at its head, became lessees of the whole mines. They had at first a lease for only 19 years; they afterwards obtained an act of parliament for extending the lease to 1812, and, previous to that year, they were granted a new lease for 30 years more to expire in 1842. The new company were enterprising and eminently successful; they discovered new and rich ramifications of the veins; and, when workable ore could no longer be found, they erected a series of steam-engines, some on the surface, and some under ground, to carry off water from their borings beneath level. So successful were the operations that, in one year, they yielded upwards of 23,000 bars, each weighing 9 stones avoirdupois, and aggregately selling for about £47,000. Since 1842, the Duke of Buccleuch has retained the mines under his own management. They are now worked by means of water pressure engines and one small steam engine. All the most recent mining improvements have been introduced; and the process of refining the bars for the separating of the silver from the lead is carried on simultaneously with the smelting. The present yearly average of the crop is 9,200 bars of lead, and 4,500 ounces of silver. The five principal veins in the mines lie parallel, are distant from each other about 120 fathoms, have been worked to the depth of from 60 to 136 fathoms, and measure from a few inches to four feet in thickness. Along with the lead ore or lead glance, are small quantities of manganese, ochre, blende, brown hematite, copper pyrites, green lead ore, white lead ore, and lead-vit-

riol. The ores are sometimes irregular, and have mixtures of calcspar, lamellar heavy spar, and other substances. Drusy cavities have frequently coarse incrustations of quartz, carbonate of zinc, and cognate minerals.—A chapel with 250 sittings was built in 1755, by the mining company, and cost not more than £70 or £80; and this was superseded a few years ago by a new church, built and endowed by the Duke of Buccleuch. There is also a Free church for Wanlockhead and Leadhills. There is a library for the use of the miners. Population in 1831, 675; in 1851, 872. Houses, 168.

WARD, a small fishing village in the parish of Cruden, Aberdeenshire. It stands adjacent to Slains-castle. The harbour affords accommodation to vessels importing lime and coal.

WARDEND. See Noran (The).

WARD-HILL. See Hoy.

WARD-HOUSE. See Kennethmont.

WARDIE, a village in the parish of Cramond, Edinburghshire. It stands about ¼ of a mile east of Granton, on the road thence to Newhaven; and the line of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway passes between it and the shore. The village is a neat modern place, and may be regarded as a suburb of Granton.

WARDLAW, an ancient parish, now included in that of Kirkhill, in Inverness-shire. See Kirkhill.

WARDLAW-BANK. See Coldingham.

WARDLAW-HILL. See Ettrick.

WARDYKES. See Oathlaw.

WAR-RIG. See Manor.

WART-HILL. See Canisbay and Rayne.

WARWICK-HILL. See Dreghorn.

WASHINGTON, a village in the parish of Cupar-Angus, Perthshire. Population, 119. Houses, 27.

WA'S LOCH. See Lochwinnoch.

WATCH-HILL. See Moffat.

WATERBECK, a post-office village in the parish of Middlebie, Dumfries-shire. Here is an United Presbyterian church, containing 490 sittings. Population, 129. Houses, 27.

WATERFOOT. See Annan and Inch.

WATERHAUGHS. See Galston.

WATERHEAD. See Nith (The).

WATERLOO, a village in the parish of Auchtergaven, 1½ mile north of Bankfoot and Cairniehill, in Perthshire. Population, 117. Houses, 31.

WATER MEETINGS. See Annock (The).

WATERNISH. See Vaternish.

WATER-OF-LEITH. See Leith (Water of).

WATERSAY. See Vatersa.

WATERSIDE, a post-office village in the parish of Fenwick, Ayrshire. Here are a subscription school and a private school.

WATERSIDE, a village, inhabited chiefly by miners, in the parish of Dalmellington, Ayrshire. It was built in 1847, by the Dalmellington iron company, for the accommodation of their workmen.

WATERTON, a post-office station in the parish of Echt, Aberdeenshire.

WATERTON, an estate, a hamlet, and the site of a paper-mill, in the parish of Newhills, Aberdeenshire.

WATH-BURN. See Mouswald and Torthorwald.

WATLING-STREET, a Roman road from Yorkshire in England to the east end of Antoninus' wall in Scotland. After crossing the walls of Hadrian and of Severus, and passing the stations of Risingham and Rochester, it arrives through a rugged country, by way of the Golden Pots on Thirlmoor, at Chewgreen, the Roman post nearest to the Borders. Approaching Scotland in a north-north-westerly direction, it first touches it at Brownham-law, near the sources of Coquet-water; and, after having divided the kingdoms for 1½ mile, enters Scotland at Blackhall-hill, on the boundary between Oxnam and Hounam in Roxburghshire. From this point it runs 12 miles north-westward to the Teviot, near the mouth of the Jed; forming for a long way the boundary between Oxnam and Hounam; traversing small wings of Oxnam, Jedburgh, and Crailing,—passing some vestiges of a station, just before reaching the Teviot,—and crossing the Kail at Towford, the Oxnam a little below Capehope, and the Jed a little below Bonjedward. Near the points respectively of its passage beyond the Oxnam and beyond the Teviot, it seems to have ramified; sending off from the one point a branch northward into Roxburgh, and from the other point a branch deviatingly round the north side of Peniel-heugh. The main line, however, leads through the enclosures of Mount-Teviot; passes along the south side of Peniel-heugh; forms for 3½ miles the north-east boundary of Ancrum; passes over St. Boswell's-green, and crosses Bowden-burn above Newton, where its remains are very distinct; and thence moves forward to the eastern base of the Eildon-hills, and to the Tweed above Melrose and near Gattonside, amidst an unusually large aggregation of Roman and British camps and fortifications. See the articles Eildon-Hills and Roxburghshire. After passing the Tweed, the road bends from its hitherto north-westerly to a northerly direction; proceeds up Melrose parish and the detached and projecting section of Lauder, on a line nearly parallel with the Leader, but inward from its vale; passes Roman stations at Chesterlee above Clackmae, and at Walls near New Blainslee; becomes very distinct throughout 1½ mile; and then about half-a-mile east-north-east of Chieldhelles chapel, enters Lauderdale. The road appears to have passed on the west side of Lauder town, and east of Old Lauder, where there are remains of a military station; and about 1½ mile onward it again becomes visible, takes for a brief way the name of the Ox-road, and leads up to a strong station, called Black Chester. From this post, it passes on by the west of Oxton, crosses the western head-stream of the Leader, and leads on in a distinctly marked line to the Roman station at Channelkirk; thence it proceeds forward to the far-seeing Soutra-hill, in the small projecting district of Haddingtonshire; and descending thence it turns to the left, pursues a north-westerly direction, and traverses the parishes of Mid-Lothian onward to Currie, which stands in a bend of the Water of Leith about 6 miles south-west of Edinburgh, and is ascertained to be the Curia of Ptolemy. Between Soutra-hill and Currie, it crossed the South Esk near Dalhousie-castle, and the North Esk near Mavis-bank, where many Roman antiquities have been found; and thence it pursued its course by Loanhead and Straiton, which probably owe their names to its neighbourhood, to Bow-bridge, at the east end of the Pentland-hills. Beyond Currie, it proceeded to the naval station on the Forth at Cramond, the Alaterva of Roman times; and thence it crossed the Almond into Linlithgowshire, and passing Barnbougle-hill, went along Ecklin moor to Carriden.

The great western Roman road, or that which came up Annandale, crossed into Crawford, and went down the valley of the Clyde, is also in some localities called Watling-street. See Dumfries-shire and Lanarkshire.

WATSTON (Loch of). See Kilmadock.

WATSWICK. See Unst.

WATTEN, a parish nearly in the centre of Caithness-shire. It contains a post-office station of its own name, 8 miles north by west of Wick. It is

bounded on the north by Bower; on the east and south-east by Wick; on the south by Latheron; and on the west by Halkirk. It is not far from being a circle of about 8¼ miles in diameter; and comprehends an area of about 60 square miles. Its surface is low and undulating; some parts of it lying little more than 20 feet above sea-level, and none attaining an altitude which Scottish topography can call a hill. The soil, in the neighbourhood of the moors and mosses, is, for the most part, very light; but elsewhere is of excellent quality, and consists variously of argillaceous earth, a rich deep loam, and a stiff and friable clay. The arable grounds bear the proportion to waste and pasture-lands of only 11 to 67; and they probably could not, with the utmost georgical skill yet known, be profitably doubled in extent. A large amount of the untilled lands is deep flow-moss, unfit for sheep-walk, and unsound for cattle. Coppices and plantations do not jointly cover more than about 13 acres. Toftingall-Loch [which see] lies in the south; and Watten-loch in the north. The latter is a fine sheet of water, extending 3 miles from west to east, with a breadth of from 3 to 10 furlongs; and it is stocked with eels and trouts, and frequented by sea-fowl and wild ducks. The river Wick is formed by confluent streams emitted by the two lakes, and then runs nearly 4 miles eastward to the boundary. The Caithness flagstone is the prevailing rock; and limestone and trap occur. The chief antiquities are Scandinavian towers or Picts' houses. The principal mansion is Strath-house. The chief landowners are Sir R. A. Anstruther, Bart., Sir P. M. B. Thriepland, Bart., Horne of Stirkoke, Sinclair of Freswick, and Stewart of Strath. The estimated value of raw produce in 1840 was £12,979; the value of assessed property in 1843, £4,038. The parish is traversed, through its central districts, by the south road from Thurso to Wick, and across its south-west wing by the road from Thurso to Dornoch. Population in 1831, 1,234; in 1851, 1,351. Houses, 247.

This parish is in the presbytery of Caithness, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. Stipend, £222 14s. 10d.; glebe, £11. Unappropriated teinds, £129 10s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £12 fees, and £3 13s. other emoluments. The parish church is a very old building, and contains about 750 sittings. There is a mission church in the Halsary district, served by the same missionary who serves the mission district in Halkirk, and containing 350 sittings. There is a Free church of Watten, with an attendance of 500; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £179 11s. 11½d. There are two non-parochial schools and a parochial library. A number of fairs used to be held in the parish; and one is still held, on the first Tuesday of December, old style.

WAUCHOPE. See Hobkirk.

WAUCHOPE-BURN. See Rule (The).

WAUCHOPE-WATER. See Langholm.

WAULKSMILL. See Megget (The).

WEATHERHOLM, a pastoral islet belonging to the parish of Unst, and lying near the island of Unst, in Shetland.

WEATHER-LAW. See Linton and Lyne (The).

WEATHERNESS, a headland on the south-east of the island of Westray, in Orkney.

WEDALE. See Stow.

WEDDERBURN. See Dunse, Murroes, and Liff and Benvie.

WEDDERLIE, a quondam village, now extinct, in the parish of Westruther, Berwickshire.

WEEM, a parish in the north-west of Perthshire. It contains the villages of Weem, Caolvalloch, Balnasuin, Balwahanaid, Cragganester, Tombreck, and Craggantoul. The post-town for the central part of it is Aberfeldy. The parish lies dispersed in separate and far distant portions, over nearly a fourth of Perthshire, from near the head of Glenlochy on the west, to the vicinity of Strathbran on the east, and from 3 miles south of Loch-Tummel on the north, to the vicinity of Loch-Earn on the south. It claims, at 22 miles' distance from its parish-church, the very nearest farm to the church of Killin; and it has other farms at a still greater distance, some of them upwards of 30 miles, both in Glenlochy and Glenlyon. Its districts are eight in number, all mutually detached, all intermixed with wings and detachments of Logierait, Dull, Fortingal, Kenmore, Killin, Comrie, and Little Dunkeld, and several of them possessing a very irregular or even fantastic outline; so that any brief attempt at a topographical description of them either would be abortive, or would produce a miniature picture of nearly one-fourth of Perthshire. Weem-proper, or the district in which the church is situated, lies in Strath-Tay, along the left bank of the river, opposite the village of Aberfeldy; and, though of no great extent, partakes the high brilliance and the rich sylvan embellishment of that fine retreat of the beauties of landscape. Murthly, another district, commences half-a-mile to the east of the most easterly point of the former, but on the right bank of the Tay, and stretches southward in a very narrow stripe of 5 miles long to the hill Mealderig, 3 miles north of Loch-Fraochy. Sticks, the third district, small and wooded, lies to the west of Weem-proper. Auchmore or Comrie, the fourth district, measures 3½ miles by 1½ mile, extends lengthwise and southward from the west end of Loch-Tay to the boundary with the parish of Comrie, and partakes of the wooded and magnificent properties of the general landscape in the finest part of Perthshire's greatest lake. Glenqueich, the fifth district, lies in the glen whose name it bears, 9 or 10 miles south of Weem-proper. Crannich, the sixth district, stretches northward in an oblong of 3 miles by 1¼ mile from about the middle of the north bank of Loch-Tay. Glenlyon and Glenlochy, the remaining districts, lie in the glens whose names they assume, are the farthest removed from Weem's church, and possess a considerable extent of area, but are wildly upland, and, proportionately to their extent, have but few inhabitants. The soil is very various in the different districts, and even in different parts of each of several of the districts; but may be described, in general, as wet and marshy in a few places, as light and gravelly in the highest parts, and as a strong fertile loam throughout much of Weem-proper. The landowners are Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., the Marquis of Breadalbane, and Menzies of Culdares. The Menzies family are generally supposed to have come to England with William the Conqueror, to have had the same root as the Manners of England, represented by the Dukes of Rutland, and to have soon come into Scotland, and settled here in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. Castle-Menzies, the seat of Sir Robert Menzies, is a splendid, large, castellated edifice, situated in the district of Weem-proper, amidst very fine pleasure-grounds. Part of it was built in 1571, and part in 1840. Auchmore-house, belonging to the Marquis of Breadalbane, is a small old building, modernized and greatly enlarged, standing in an extensive park near the head of Loch-Tay, adjacent to the boundary with Killin. About 1,700 acres in the parish are in tillage; about 300 more were formerly in tillage, but are now in grass; and about 760 are under wood. The great

military road from Crieff to Inverness passes through Weem-proper, and is joined by several county roads at Tay-bridge, about ½ a mile from the church. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,209; in 1851, 740. Houses, 145. Assessed property in 1843, £4,282 11s. 3d.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Sir Robert Menzies, Bart. Stipend, £149 15s. 8d.; glebe, £11. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £10 fees, and £3 5s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1835, and contains 561 sittings. Only three districts of the parish, Weem-proper, Murthly, and Sticks, are pastorally superintended by the minister of Weem. Glenlyon district is annexed to the quoad sacra parish of Glenlyon, Glenqueich to the mission of Amulree, Crannich to that of Lawers, and Glenlochy and Auchmore are considered to be under the pastoral care of the minister of Killin. There are four non-parochial schools,—three of them partly endowed. The presbytery of Weem was erected by act of the General Assembly in 1836, out of part of the presbytery of Dunkeld. The name Weem is formed from the Gaelic word *uamh*, signifying 'a cave;' but the cave to which it refers, though making some figure in tradition as affording shelter to bandits and to fugitives, is not at present known to topography.

The Village of Weem stands in the district of Weem-proper, on the road from Crieff to Inverness, about a mile north-west of Aberfeldy. It is only a hamlet in point of population; but it contains a good inn, and is a polling-place at county elections, the triennial meeting-place of the Athole club, a periodical meeting-place of the commissioners of supply, and a monthly seat of justice-of-peace courts. Two fairs for general business used to be held in it, but have fallen into disuse. In the east end of the old church, still standing, is a very curious ancient monument, to the memory of a member of the Menzies family, bearing sculptures which challenge the critical examination of the antiquary.

WEEMS, Forfarshire. See Rescobie.

WEESDALE. See Tingwall.

WEIR, an island belonging to the parish of Rousay and Eagleshay, in Orkney. It is separated from the south side of the island of Rousay by the sound of Weir, which has a breadth of about ⅔ of a mile; and it approaches, at its west end, within 1½ mile of the nearest part of Pomona. It extends in the direction of east-north-east, with a length of 2½ miles, and an extreme breadth of little more than 1 mile. Its surface is low, and has very good soil. There are upon it the ruins of a church, and the vestiges of a fortification. Population in 1831, 93; in 1851, 62. Houses, 13.

WEIR (Bridge of), a post-office village, and seat of manufacture, in the parishes of Houston and Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire. It stands on the river Gryfe, on the road from Johnstone to Port-Glasgow, 7 miles west by north of Paisley. It is of modern origin, and owed its existence to the establishment in 1792 and 1793 of two large cotton mills in its vicinity. It contains a Free church, formerly an Original Burgher church, and built in 1826. Population, 712. Houses, 43.

WEIR-HILL. See Melrose.

WELLBURN, a locality, where there is a Roman Catholic chapel, in the vicinity of Lochee, about 1½ mile north-west of Dundee, in Forfarshire.

WELL-BURN, Dumfries-shire. See Moffat.

WELL-MEADOW. See Mearns.

WELLPATH. See Dumfries-shire.

WELLSBURNSPOUT. See Eskdalemuir.

WELL-TREES' SPOUT. See Maybole.

WELLWOOD. See Dunfermline and Fife-shire.

WELLWOOD-ROW, a village in the parish of Muirkirk, Ayrshire.

WEMYSS, a parish on the south coast of Fife-shire. It contains the post-office stations of Wemyss, Buckhaven, and Coaltown, the sea-coast villages of East Wemyss, West Wemyss, Buckhaven, and Methill, and the inland villages of Kirkland, East Coaltown, and West Coaltown. It is bounded along the south-east and the south by the frith of Forth, and on other sides by the parishes of Dysart, Markinch, Kennoway, and Scoonie. Its length south-westward, in a direction nearly parallel to the coast, is about 5¾ miles; its greatest breadth is about 2 miles; and its area is about 9 square miles. The whole coast is bold and very rocky; a line of rocks extends a good way into the sea; and some of the rocks of the coast are pierced with caves, whence arose the name of the parish, which is formed from a Gaelic word signifying 'caves.' The ground, in some places immediately above the shore, is considerably elevated; and that of the interior, in general, rises with a gentle acclivity toward the north and the west. The appearance of the surface, in many parts, is beautiful, and has been greatly improved by planting. The river Leven runs for a short distance on the north-eastern boundary. The rocks of the parish belong nearly all to the coal formation. Those of the north-eastern and the central districts are principally dark red sandstones of various hardness, colour, and cohesion; and those of the south-western district comprise alternations of coal, shale, sandstone, claystone, and argillaceous ironstone. The coal presents twelve workable seams, aggregately 89½ feet thick. There is also a seam of yellow ochre. But no limestone has been observed; nor is there, among the coal strata, any veining or obtrusion of trap; though masses of trap are known to exist below the strata, and boulders of it lie thickly strewn upon the shore. Vast numbers of fossil trees have been found in the beds of shale immediately above some of the beds of coal; all of them silicified in the bole, though sometimes carbonaceous in the bark, and many of them in perfectly preserved form. The soil is, in some places, of a sandy nature, only a few feet deep, and in others of a strong, dark-coloured, clayey character, impervious to water, and from 30 to 40 feet deep. Coal is worked in four mines, ironstone in one mine, and ochre in one pit; and the working of these gives a distinctive character to the industry of the south-western part of the parish. About 2,850 Scots acres are in tillage; about 650 are uncultivated; and about 500 are under wood. Fishing is an extensive branch of industry on the coast, particularly at Buckhaven; and the linen manufacture, in the various departments of flax-dressing, spinning, weaving, and bleaching, employs a large part of the population at Kirkland, East Wemyss, Buckhaven, and their neighbourhoods. The sole landowner is J. H. E. Wemyss, Esq. of Wemyss. The estimated value of raw produce in 1838 was £47,379. Assessed property in 1843, £7,802 7s. 6d.

Wemyss-castle, the seat of J. H. E. Wemyss, Esq., stands on a cliff about 35 feet above the level of the sea, a little to the east of the village of West Wemyss. It is a large and magnificent building,—part of it of considerable antiquity; and while commanding an extensive view of the frith of Forth, it is itself an object of interest, and a fine feature of the landscape, as seen by persons on the water at some little distance from the shore. Charles II. spent a day in it in July, 1650, and visited it again, and slept a night in it, in July 1657. There is preserved in

it a large silver basin, which was given, in 1290 by the king of Norway to Sir Michael Wemyss of Wemyss, on occasion of that knight and Sir Michael Scott of Balwearie appearing at the Norwegian court as ambassador from Scotland to bring home the Princess Margaret. More accounts than one are given of the origin of the family of Wemyss; but all agree as to their being derived from the family of Macduff, Maormor of Fife, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. The family of Wemyss, therefore, is one of the very few Lowland families which, through the male line, can claim kindred with Celtic blood. The lands now forming the parish of Wemyss are said to have been part of the estate of Macduff, Shakspeare's well-known thane of Fife, during the reign of Malcolm Canmore. According to Sibbald, Gillimichael, the third in descent from Macduff, had a second son named Hugo, who obtained the lands from his father, with lands in Lochoreshire, and in the parish of Kennoway, with the patronage of the church of Markinch. He is mentioned in the chartulary of Dunfermline, as Hugo, the son of Gillimichael, during the reign of Malcolm IV. According to a manuscript account of the family, in the possession of the Earl of Wemyss, the first of his family is said to have been Michael Wemyss, second son of Duncan, fifth Earl of Fife, who died in 1165; but the account of Sibbald seems to be sanctioned by ancient charters. The present proprietor of the Wemyss estate, J. H. E. Wemyss, Esq., is the 26th in direct descent from Hugo, the son of Gillimichael. This estate gives the title of Earl of Wemyss to the noble family of Douglas, who are also Earls of March, and were created Baron Wemyss in 1628 and Earl of Wemyss in 1633. The present bearer of the title is the eighth Earl of Wemyss and the second Earl of Wemyss and March; and his Scottish seats are Gosford-house, Seton, and Amisfield, in Haddingtonshire, and Elcho-castle in Perthshire. A little to the east of the village of East Wemyss stand the ruins of an old castle, popularly called Macduff's castle, and said to have been built by Macduff, the thane of Fife. It is situated on an eminence near the shore, and commands a very extensive view. Two square towers and part of a wall remain, and seem from their character to indicate that the castle was once a place of great strength. Some remains of an ancient Roman Catholic chapel exist in a beautifully romantic locality, in the vicinity of West Wemyss; and have given the name of Chapel-garden to a pleasant residence in their neighbourhood, inhabited by the factor of the Wemyss estate. There are likewise remains of another Roman Catholic chapel at Methill-mill. The parish enjoys abundant facilities of communication by sea, by road, and by railway; lying midway between Leven and Dysart, with its ends in the vicinity of these towns, and having near access to the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway at the station of Dysart, and to the Leven railway at the station of Cameron-Bridge. Population in 1831, 5,001; in 1851, 5,647. Houses, 773.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife. Patron, John Angus, Aberdeen. Stipend, £269 2s. 2d.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated teinds, £1,050 11s. 10d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £25 fees, and about £20 other emoluments. The parish church is an old cruciform building, situated at East Wemyss, and containing about 1,000 sittings. There is at Methill a chapel of ease, which was built in 1838, and contains 800 sittings. There is also a chapel of ease at West Wemyss. There is a Free church at East Wemyss, with an attendance of 380; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £238 3s. 2d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Buckhaven, with an attendance of about 600. There is a partially endowed school at Kirkland; and there are in the parish five other non-parochial schools. There are two public libraries at East Wemyss, one at West Wemyss, and one at Buckhaven. The Rev. George Gillespie, who figured conspicuously in the ecclesiastical affairs of the 17th century, and was one of the four commissioners from the Church of Scotland to the Westminster Assembly, was minister of Wemyss.

WEMYSS-BAY, a small bay and a post-office station in the parish of Innerkip, 2½ miles south by west of the village of Innerkip, in Renfrewshire. The bay partly touches Ayrshire, and receives Kelly-burn, which runs along the boundary between Renfrewshire and Ayrshire.

WEMYSS (East), a village in the parish of Wemyss, Fifeshire. It stands on the shore, about 1 mile west-south-west of Buckhaven, and 1¼ mile north-east of West Wemyss. It was long distinguished for the manufacture of linen, and is still maintained chiefly by the manufacture of ducks, dowlas, and sheeting. Population in 1831, 753; in 1851, 802. Houses, 143. See Wemyss.

WEMYSS-HALL-HILL. See Cupar-Fife.

WEMYSS (West), a village in the parish of Wemyss, Fifeshire. It stands on the shore, about 1½ mile south-west of East Wemyss, and 2 miles north-east of Dysart. It has a good harbour for the accommodation of vessels engaged in the coal trade. It formerly carried on a large business in the manufacture of salt. It is a burgh of barony, under the government of two bailies, a treasurer, and a number of councillors. Population in 1831, 858; in 1851, 1,013. Houses, 136. See Wemyss.

WESTANDWICK, a post-office station subordinate to Lerwick, in Shetland.

WEST-ARTHURLEE. See Arthurlee.

WEST BARNS. See Barns (West).

WEST BRIDGE. See Invertiel.

WEST-BURN. See Cambuslang.

WEST-BRIDGEND. See Bridgend, Dumbartonshire.

WEST BURRA. See Burra.

WEST CALDER. See Calder (West).

WEST CARRON. See Carron (West).

WEST CHURCH. See Aberdeen, Airdrie, Crieff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Paisley, Perth, and Rutherglen.

WEST COALTON. See Coalton.

WEST COATS. See Coats.

WESTER ABERDOUR. See Aberdour, Fifeshire.

WESTER ABERFELDY, the part of the town of Aberfeldy which stands in the parish of Logierait, Perthshire. See Aberfeldy.

WESTER ANSTRUTHER. See Anstruther Wester.

WESTER BURN, a rivulet rising in the parish of Bower, and entering the sea at the head of Keiss-bay, in Caithness-shire. It has an easterly course of 6 miles in Bower; and a south-south-easterly course of 4 miles partly on the boundary, but chiefly through the interior, of Wick. About 1½ mile above its embouchure, it expands into Loch-Wester. The trouts of this stream are remarkable for their size and flavour.

WESTER BURN, the highest head-stream of the Water-of-Leith, in the parish of Mid-Calder, Edinburghshire.

WESTERDALE. See Halkirk.

WESTER-DUDDINGSTONE. See Duddingstone.

WESTER-ELCHIES. See KNOCKANDO.

WESTER ESKADALE, a hamlet in the parish of Kiltarlity, Inverness-shire,—often called simply ESKADALE, which see.

WESTER FOWLIS. See FOWLIS-WESTER.

WESTER GALLATON. See GALLATON.

WESTER GARTWHINEAN. See GARTWHINEAN.

WESTERGATE, a suburb of the town of North Berwick, in Haddingtonshire.

WESTERHALL. See WESTERKIRK.

WESTER KILMUIR. See KILMUIR-WESTER.

WESTERKIRK, a parish in Eskdale, Dumfriesshire. Its post-town is Langholm, about 6 miles to the south-east. It is bounded on the north by Roxburghshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Ewes, Langholm, Tundergarth, Hut'on and Corrie, and Eskdalemuir. Its length southward is 10 miles; and its greatest breadth is 6½ miles. The Esk, just after being formed by the confluence of the Black Esk and the White Esk, has a beautifully sinuous and a long course through the southern district. The Megget and the Stennis, aided by a few independent brooks, drain the northern district to the Esk. All the boundary-lines, except at two gorges, or deep, large, natural cuts, where the Esk enters and where it departs, are the watersheds of mountainous or hilly ranges. The line along the north-east is the summit-ridge of the Southern Highlands, and the line of division between the waters of the eastern and of the western seas. The whole surface, except a narrow belt of valley-ground along the Esk, is upland; and a large part of it is loftily mountainous. The heights are in a few instances heathy; but, in general, they are verdant, soft in outline, and finely pastoral. About 600 acres are wooded; about 1,600 are tilled or productive of meadow-grass; and all the remainder, amounting to nearly 14-17ths of the whole, are grazing-ground and sheep-walk. The soil on the low grounds along the Esk is a light and very fertile loam; on the rising ground, is a deep strong loam, interspersed with stones; and, on the tops of many of the hills, degenerates into moss. Greywacke and greywacke-slate are the prevailing rocks. Secondary trap, generally in the form of caps, occurs on the summit of some of the mountains. An antimony mine occurs at Megget-water, and has been noticed in our article on JAMESTON. Game abounds on the mountains, and fish in the streams. The chief landowners are the Duke of Buccleugh, Sir Frederick J. W. Johnstone, Bart. of Westerhall, and Mr. Malcolm of Burnfoot. The mansion of Westerhall is a fine baronial residence, romantically embosomed in woods, and overhung by steep, high hills, on the left bank of the Esk. The mansion of Burnfoot, where were born the late Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm and the late General Sir John Malcolm, both famous men in the annals of British warfare, and both commemorated by recently erected monuments at the town of Langholm, is also pleasantly situated on the Esk, about a mile below Westerhall. Dowglen and Hopesrigg are likewise good residences. The mausoleum of the Johnstone family, situated in the churchyard, presents a handsome circular colonnade of fluted Doric pillars, surmounted by a beautifully carved frieze and an elegant dome. The antiquities are vestiges of old towers at Westerhall and Glendinning; vestiges of hill-top camps, supposed to have been outposts of the Roman station of Castle-O'er in Eskdalemuir; traces along the vale of the Esk of a supposed chain of communication between Castle-O'er and Netherby; a triangular and seemingly very ancient fortification on the farm of Enzieholm; and remains of a Druidical circle on the peninsula of the Esk and the Megget. The road from Langholm to Ettrick and Selkirk passes up the vale of the Esk. Population of the parish in 1831, 642; in 1851, 658. Houses, 108. Assessed property in 1843, £4,408 12s. 6d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Langholm, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £153 4s. 7d.; glebe, £30. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £20 fees, and £17 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1788, and contains about 400 sittings. A public library was instituted in 1795 by Mr. Telford, the celebrated civil engineer, who was a native of the parish, and commenced active life in it as a common mason. He bequeathed for the maintenance of this library the sum of £1,000. The ancient church and half of the barony of Westerkirk were given, in 1321, by Robert I., to the monks of Melrose; and the church thence, till the Reformation, was a vicarage. A chapel subordinate to the church, and dedicated to St. Martin, stood at Boykin, and was, in 1391, endowed with some lands by Adam de Glendonyng or Glendinning of Hawick. Another chapel subordinate to the church stood at Carrick, now in Eskdalemuir. In 1703 the district, which now forms Eskdalemuir, and which hitherto had belonged to Westerkirk, was erected into a separate parish; and, in the same year, part of Staplegordon was annexed to Westerkirk, the other part being annexed to Langholm.

WESTER LENZIE. See KIRKINTILLOCH.

WESTER LOCH. See WESTER BURN, Caithness-shire.

WESTER LOGIE. See URQUHART, Ross-shire.

WESTER LOVAT. See KIRKHILL.

WESTER MARKHOUSE. See TANNADICE.

WESTER MILLERHILL. See MILLERHILL.

WESTERN ISLANDS. See HEBRIDES.

WESTER PENCAITLAND. See PENCAITLAND.

WESTER ROSS. See ROSS-SHIRE.

WESTERWOOD. See KILSYTH.

WEST FERRY. See BROUGHTY FERRY and ERSKINE.

WESTFIELD, a village in the parish and county of Clackmannan.

WESTFIELD, a hamlet in the parish of Cathcart, Renfrewshire.

WESTFIELD, Elginshire. See SPYNIE (NEW).

WEST GORDON, a village in the parish of Gordon, Berwickshire. It stands 8 miles north-west of Kelso, on the road thence to Edinburgh.

WESTHALL, an estate and a village in the parish of Oyne, Aberdeenshire. The estate belongs to G. E. Dalrymple, Esq., and has recently undergone great improvement. An extensive range of buildings was erected here since 1854, by Mr. Dalrymple, at great cost, as a suite of flax mills; and it is lighted with gas, and employs a great number of hands. Mr. Dalrymple also built adjacent to this a number of neat slated cottages for the accommodation of the workmen. The mills and the dwelling-houses constitute the village; and they are beautifully situated, and have a pleasant, prosperous appearance. Adjacent to them is the Oyne station of the Great North of Scotland railway. See OYNE.

WESTHAVEN, a fishing village in the parish of Panbride, Forfarshire. It stands about a mile south-west of Easthaven, and 6 miles south-west of Arbroath. It is partly a fishing village, maintained by regular engagement in the fisheries, and partly a landward village inhabited in a good degree by agricultural labourers. Population, 301. Houses, 69.

WESTHEAD, a headland in the parish of Fordyce, to the west of Portsoy, in Banffshire.

WESTHILLS. See Dunsyre.

WESTHOUSES, a quondam village, recently pulled down, in the parish of Newbattle, Edinburghshire.

WEST KILBRIDE. See Kilbride (West).

WEST KILPATRICK. See Kilpatrick (West).

WEST LEWISTON. See Lewiston.

WEST LINTON. See Linton, Peebles-shire.

WEST LOMOND. See Lomond-Hills (The).

WEST LOTHIAN. See Linlithgowshire.

WEST MERRYSTONE. See Merrystone (West).

WESTMILL, a village on the northern verge of the parish of Cockpen, Edinburghshire. It stands on the North Esk adjacent to the town of Lasswade, and forms economically a part of that town. See Lasswade.

WESTMOIN. See Moin, Durness, and Tongue.

WEST MONKLAND. See Monkland (West).

WESTMUIR, a village in the parish of Kirriemuir, Forfarshire.

WESTMUIR, a colliery district in the parish of Cambuslang, Lanarkshire.

WESTNESS. See Rousay.

WEST NISBET, a village in the parish of Crailing, Roxburghshire. See Nisbet.

WESTON, a decayed village in the parish of Dunsyre, Lanarkshire.

WESTON, a village in the parish of Errol, about 3½ miles from the village of Errol, in Perthshire. Here are the ruins of a small ancient Gothic church, which continued till a comparatively recent period to be used as a sub-parochial church.

WESTPANS, a village in the north-east corner, and on the coast, of the parish of Inveresk, Edinburghshire. It is 1½ mile east-north-east of Musselburgh, 1½ mile south-west of Prestonpans, and 2½ miles west of Tranent. Its name alludes to the position of salt-pans relative to those of Prestonpans. Its inhabitants are principally colliers. Population, about 300.

WESTPORT. See Edinburgh.

WESTQUARTER, a village near the south-east end of the parish of Glassford, in Lanarkshire. It stands 2½ miles north-east of Strathaven, on the road thence to Larkhall, and is also on the proposed route of railway line from Strathaven to Hamilton. Here stands the parish church of Glassford; and in the neighbourhood are extensive quarries and mines. Population, 481. Houses, 92.

WESTQUARTER-BURN. See Falkirk.

WESTRAW. See Pettinain.

WESTRAY, an island at the north-west extremity of the North Isles of Orkney. It lies 9½ miles north-north-east of Costa-head, the nearest point of Pomona; and 4½ and 6½ miles north of two headlands in Rousay, from which it is separated by the Westray frith. Within distances of from ½ a mile to 2½ miles from its east and south-east coasts lie Papa-Westray, Eday, Pharay, and Pharayholm. Its length, from north-north-west to south-south-east, is 9 miles; and its extreme breadth is 4 miles. But it consists of a main body of about 3½ miles mean measurement each way, and two arms or peninsulas which have a mean breadth of only about a mile. The only safe harbour is that of Pierwall, on the east coast, at the commencement of the northern peninsula, and nearly opposite the south end of Papa-Westray. The chief headlands are Noup-head on the north-west, Ackerness on the north, Sponess on the east, Weatherness on the south-east, Rapness on the south, and Skea on the south-west. The coast is, in general, rocky; and, over part of the west, consists of magnificent precipices, frequented by vast flocks of sea-fowl. A ridge of considerably high hills, called Fitty and Gallo, extends along the west of the broader part of the island; and two heights occur respectively in the east and in the southern peninsula; but the rest of the surface is pretty level. The soil of the arable lands, which probably do not amount to one-fifth of the area, is variably pure sand, a mixture of sand and clay, a black mossy mould, a rich loamy black mould, and a mixture of black mould and sand. At the head of the bay of Pierwall, is a village of the same name with an inn. On an eminence in the vicinity stands the castle of Nothland, a stately Gothic ruin. The edifice was, in one part, never finished; it is traditionally said to have been built as a place of retreat for Mary of Scotland and the Earl of Bothwell, but probably was built much earlier; and, after the Queen's dethronement, it passed, with some adjoining lands, to a gentleman of the name of Balfour. In a small cavern, called the Gentleman's cave, in the bluff rocky coast of Rapness, several Orkney Jacobites lay concealed for several months in 1745; they were eagerly but vainly searched for throughout Orkney by a party of royal troops; and, while in the cave, they depended for their daily food upon the precarious means of a single person's stealthy visits to their retreat. Their houses were destroyed by the baffled military; but afterwards, when the excitement occasioned by the rebellion passed away, these were replaced, at the expense of Government, by others of better structure. In several places along the shores are graves or tombs of a very ancient date; and in one place is a high monumental stone. The principal mansion is Brough. The island was anciently divided into the parishes of East Westray, West Westray, and North Westray or Ladykirk; but all these, together with the island of Papa-Westray, now form only one parish. Population of the island in 1831, 1,702; in 1851, 2,088. Houses, 427.

WESTRAY, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, at the north-west extremity of the North Isles of Orkney. It comprehends the islands of Westray and Papa-Westray, together with some adjacent islets of the kind called holms. About 3,850 Scots acres are in tillage; about 4,370 are in pasture; and about 11,650 are in a state of commonage. There are in both Westray and Papa-Westray grey and flag-stone quarries. There belong to the parish, engaged in the fisheries, about 8 or 9 sailing craft, from 12 to 35 tons burden each, and about 30 large herring boats. There are eight principal landowners. The yearly value of raw produce is about £3,000. Assessed property in 1815, £1,160. Population in 1831, 2,032; in 1851, 2,459. Houses, 502.

This parish is in the presbytery of North Isles, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £208 6s. 8d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £86 7s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £30, with about £3 fees. The parish church stands in the centre of Westray island, and contains upwards of 800 sittings. It was built in 1845. There were previously three parish churches, for respectively East Westray, North Westray, and Papa Westray, containing aggregately 1,770 sittings. There is a Free church in Papa-Westray; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £85 8s. 7½d. There is an United Presbyterian church in Westray, built in 1823, and containing 440 sittings. There is a Baptist chapel at Rackwick, built in 1807, and containing 450 sittings. There are four non-parochial schools, all maintained by extraneous support. The ruin of an ancient Roman Catholic chapel, afterwards used for some time as a Presbyterian place of worship, and called the Cross-kirk,

stands on the shore of the south-west side of Westray; and the burying-ground connected with it is still used as the burying-ground for the surrounding district. The ruins of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Tredwall, stand on an islet in a small fresh-water lake in Papa Westray. The ruins of another ancient chapel, called the Kirk of How, surmount a fine rising ground in that island, and are surrounded by a small, enclosed, disused, burying-ground.

WESTRUTHER, a parish, lying debateably between the Lauderdale and the Lammermoor districts of Berwickshire. It contains the post-office village of Westruther and the village of Hounslow. It is bounded on the north by Cranshaw; on the east by Longformacus and Greenlaw; on the south by Gordon and Legerwood; and on the west by Legerwood and Lauder. Its length, from north to south, is 6 miles; its breadth varies from 3 to 5½ miles; and its superficial extent is about 22½ square miles. The northern district, comprising between a third and a half of the whole area, comes slowly down from an elevation of about 1,260 feet above sea-level, and is a lumpish and rolling mass of bleak, barren, cheerless upland, but commands brilliant and far-stretching prospects of Merse and Teviotdale. The southern district consists of a broad vale along the base of the uplands, a narrower vale along the southern border, and an intermediate ridgy swell; and has a well-cultivated, pleasant, and warm appearance. The streams which drain the parish are chiefly three, which run on the boundaries,—one of them a head-stream of the Blackadder, and the other two confluent tributaries of the Leader. Greywacke is the prevailing rock in the uplands, often passing into greywacke slate, and generally covered only by the mere soil. Red sandstone prevails in the south, and is quarried for the purposes of masonry. A pavement stone was for some time worked, to be used for soles of drains, but was found not to be of a durable quality. The soil of the arable lands varies much both in depth and in quality, comprising clay, loam, gravel, and moorish mould, but in general is of a light character, on a rocky or gravelly subsoil. About 11,000 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage; about 850 are under wood; and about 150 are in a state of moss. The principal landowners are John Spottiswoode, Esq. of Spottiswoode, the Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Blantyre, and General John H. Home of Bassendean. The estimated value of raw produce in 1834 was £9,270; assessed property in 1843, £5,338 10s. 11d.; real rental in 1857, £6,615 3s. Spottiswoode-house, situated on the west border of the parish, is partly a splendid modern house recently finished, and built in the old English style, with an encincturing and architecturally ornamented terrace, and partly the old family-residence repaired, altered, and worked into proximate harmony of character with the new edifice. Bassendean-house, in the south, the seat of General Home, is a neatly modernized plain old building, in the midst of tastefully embellished grounds. Wedderlie, once a seat, but now a mere shooting-box, belonging to Lord Blantyre, stands at the base of the uplands, and is an ancient edifice in a state of disrepair. Several peel-houses or border-strengths, with vaults for protecting cattle, anciently stood within the parish; but only one of them, Evelaw-tower, has not been swept away, and this is still pretty entire. Two Roman camps are said to have existed on the uplands, but they are now difficult to be traced. On Twinlaw, one of the summits of the uplands, are two huge piles of stones, conspicuous at a great distance, well-known over the circumjacent country as the Twinlaw-Cairns, and said to be commemorative generally of a great though unrecorded national fight for Scottish independence, and specially of twin-brothers of the name of Edgar, who led the opposite hosts, and, ignorant of their mutual relationship, fought out a stiff contest between their armies by a personal and single combat. The parish is traversed by the roads from Lauder to Dunse, Greenlaw, and Kelso, the last of these being also the road from Edinburgh to Kelso. The village of Westruther stands on the road from Lauder to Dunse, 7 miles east by north of Lauder. It is a place of great antiquity, and made some figure in the old roistering times, but is now inhabited principally by agricultural labourers. Population of the village, about 170. Population of the parish in 1831, 830; in 1851, 791. Houses, 147.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £27 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £25 13s. 3d., with £10 fees, and £10 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1649, and repaired in 1807, and contains 277 sittings. There are three private schools and a public library. The parish of Westruther was formed in the 17th century by uniting to the parish of Bassendean the lands of Westruther and the ancient territory of Spottiswoode, which had belonged to the parish of Gordon. See BASSENDEAN. A new church being, soon after the annexation, built at the village of Westruther, that site, more central than the old church of Bassendean, gave its name to the enlarged parish. The word Strother or Struther frequently appears in the topographical nomenclature of the south and east of Scotland, but not in that of England; and it sufficiently indicates its import by uniformity of application to swamps and marshes. An extensive swamp, in the bosom of which stood the village, was early denominated West-Strother, in contradistinction to a large marsh at some distance to the east, now called Dogden-moss. Two ancient chapels stood at Wedderlie and Spottiswoode. See GORDON. John Spottiswoode, the superintendent of Lothian and Merse, in the early period of Presbyterianism,—the well-known Archbishop Spottiswoode, who crowned Charles I. at Holyrood, and afterwards became Lord-high-chancellor of Scotland,—Sir Robert Spottiswoode, the Archbishop's son, and eventually Lord-president of the Court-of-Session and Secretary of State,—and John Spottiswoode, the first law professor in Edinburgh University, and the author of several works on jurisprudence,—were all members of the Spottiswoode family of Westruther. George Home of Bassendean, another native of the parish, suffered much for zealous attachment to the cause of religious and civil liberty during the persecuting reigns of the later Stuarts; and he fled to Holland, and was one of the little band of eleven, who, in 1685, concocted at Amsterdam the scheme of the Revolution. John Veitch, the brother of the celebrated Veitch, whose life was written by M'Crie, and himself a preacher of great eminence, was a landowner in Westruther, and its first Presbyterian minister.

WEST-SALTON. See SALTON.

WESTSIDE. See DON (THE).

WEST-TARBERT. See TARBERT.

WEST-THIRD. See SMAILHOLM.

WEST VOE. See DUNROSSNESS.

WEST WATER. See LANGHOLM, LINTON, and ESK (THE NORTH), Forfarshire.

WEST WEMYSS. See WEMYSS (WEST).

WEST WESTRAY. See WESTRAY.

WHALEFIRTH-VOE, an inlet of the sea penetrating the west side of the island of Yell, in Shet-

land. It enters from the north-west with a width of about 2 miles, and penetrates the island east-south-eastward to the extent of nearly 4 miles. It forms a good natural harbour.

WHALSAY, an island lying 3 miles east of the Lunasting district of the mainland of Shetland. Its length from north-east to south-west is about 5 miles; and its breadth is from a few furlongs to about 2 miles. The coast is rocky, and has numerous alternations of creek and headland. The surface is unequal, but has a tolerably fertile soil, and exhibits a dressedness of appearance, and a maturity of cultural embellishment, which are rarely equalled in either Shetland, Orcadian, or Hebridean islands. The mansion of the proprietor is a modern, large, elegant edifice, built of imported sandstone. Mariners observe that, on approaching this island, the compass becomes unsteady, indicating a magnetic influence in the rocks. Whalsay, together with some islets in its vicinity, anciently formed a parish, but is now included in the parish of Nesting. It has still however a church of its own, which is served by a missionary. Population in 1841, 628; in 1851, 679. Houses, 111.

WHAPLAW-BURN. See LAUDER.

WHAPPLE. See SORBIE.

WHARE-BURN. See OLDHAMSTOCKS.

WHAUK-BURN, a small tributary of the river Lunan, in the parish of Kinnell, Forfarshire.

WHIFLET, a mining locality, for coals and ironstone, in the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. It is a sort of remote suburb of Coatbridge, and has a station on the Caledonian railway, about a mile south of the Coatbridge station.

WHIGHOLE. See DALRY, Kirkcudbrightshire.

WHIM. See NEWLANDS.

WHINES, a hamlet in the parish of Ruthven, Forfarshire. Population, 19. Houses, 4.

WHINION (LOCH). See TWYNHOLM.

WHINNYFOLD, a village in the parish of Cruden, Aberdeenshire.

WHINNYRIG. See DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

WHINS OF MILTON, a village in the parish of St. Ninians, Stirlingshire. It stands on the road from Stirling to Glasgow, about ½ a mile west of Bannockburn, and less than a mile south of the town of St. Ninians. The locality around it figured both in the battle of Bannockburn and in the battle of Sauchie. Population, 528. Houses, 115.

WHISTLEBERRY. See KINCARDINESHIRE.

WHITADDER (THE), a river whose sources are in East Lothian, and most of whose course is in Berwickshire. It rises near the middle of the hilly parish of Whittingham, close on the water-shed or summit-range of the broad-based Lammermoors; and has a course of nearly 7 miles, chiefly south-south-eastward, and partly eastward to St. Agnes, where it receives Bothwell-water on its left bank, and enters Berwickshire. During this brief connection with Haddingtonshire, it is a cold, moorland streamlet, and flows partly along Whittingham, and partly between that parish and Berwickshire on its right bank, and detached sections of Stenton and Spott on its left. After entering Berwickshire it achieves a distance of 12 miles in five bold sweeps in very various and even opposite directions; and it then runs prevailingly eastward, over a distance of about 15 miles, to the Tweed at a point 2½ miles above Berwick. Its principal tributaries are Dye-water, which enters it on the right side near the middle of Longformacus, and the Blackadder, which enters it at the village of Allanton in Edrom. Its entire length of course is about 34 miles. From the point of its debouching into the Merse, or over about four-fifths of its run, in Berwickshire, it is a stream of much gentle beauty. It traverses a country which is cultivated like a garden; it is overlooked and highly adorned at frequent intervals by fine mansions and parks; it runs almost constantly in the curving, the ever-sinuous line of beauty; it very generally has a deeply excavated path through earth or soft rock, so as to form a lowland dell, a gigantic and sometimes precipitous furrow, tufted up the sides with wood; and, though prevailingly destitute of decided picturesqueness or romance, it has a fair aggregate amount of landscape. It descends from source to embouchure about 1,100 feet; and as it achieves little of its fall in races and none in leaps, it is nearly throughout a rapid stream, brisk and cheery in its movement. Like most of the streams which descend from either side of the Lammermoors, it is subject to sudden freshets; and it rises in ordinary maximum about 9 feet above its usual level, and, in extraordinary or rare floods, so high as 15 feet. It is an excellent trouting-stream.

WHITBERRY-POINT. See TYNNINGHAME.

WHITBURN, a parish occupying the south-west corner of Linlithgowshire. It contains the post-office village of Whitburn, the village of Longridge, and part of the post-office village of Blackburn. It is bounded on the north by Lanarkshire and Bathgate; on the east by Livingstone; on the south by the south-west projection of Edinburghshire; and on the west by Lanarkshire. Its greatest length from east to west is 6½ miles; its greatest breadth is a little upwards of 4 miles; its mean breadth is nearly 3 miles; and its superficial extent is about 18 square miles. From the west end, where the parish is broadest, and nearly along the middle, extends 2½ miles in length, and in some places upwards of a mile in breadth, a high ridge of very deep barren moss. The surface elsewhere is proximately level, and has been worked into a fine state of cultivation, and sheltered by enclosures and a due proportion of woods. Almond Water drains the parish along the whole of the north, partly in the interior and partly on the boundary; and Briech Water, afterwards a tributary of the Almond, traces all the boundary-line along the south. The rocks are all of the coal formation, with veins and protrusions of trap. A very valuable seam of coal has been wrought here since the early part of last century. A black band ironstone, which yields from 27 to 33 per cent. of pig-iron, began to be worked about 20 years ago, and has proved a large means of local industry and prosperity. The working of it made a speedy change in the moorland part of the parish, converting a scene of bleak solitude into a scene of busy industry, with tall chimneys and clouds of smoke in all directions. Sandstone of several qualities is extensively quarried. Limestone has not been found in mass, but is believed to lie below the worked coal strata; and some water-droppings in the coal-pits are so strongly charged with calcareous matter as to form very hard stalactitic pillars. There are several springs strongly impregnated with iron. The soil in some parts is a mixture of earth and moss, incumbent on a strong clay or till; in some parts, so stiff a clay as to derive little benefit from draining; but in most parts, a clayey loam, compensating well the labours of the husbandman. The principal landowners are Sir William Baillie, Bart., Weir of Boghead, Napier of Little Blackburn, and Waddle of Crofthead. The chief mansions are, in the north, Polkemmet, Culthouse, Berryhill, and Mosshall, and in the south, Burnhead, Crofthead, Craighead, and Fauldhouse. The estate of Polkemmet belonged, in the 16th century, to Mr. Andrew Shaw, who makes some figure in Spottiswood's history; and it was sold by him to the ancestor of the present proprie-

tor. Two Roman gold coins were found in a bog in Cowhill. The parish is traversed by the road from Linlithgow to Wilsonton, and by the south road from Edinburgh to Glasgow; and it has railway connexion on the one hand with the Coltness branch of the Caledonian system, and on the other hand with the Bathgate branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow system. The village of Whitburn stands at the intersection of the Edinburgh and Glasgow road with the Linlithgow and Wilsonton road, 2¾ miles west by south of Blackburn, 3½ south-west of Bathgate, 21 west-south-west of Edinburgh, and 23 east of Glasgow. It is regularly built, and has an appearance of more bustle than might be expected from the amount of its population. Many of its inhabitants are weavers, in the employment of the manufacturers of Glasgow; and others are miners or agricultural labourers. In 1828 it had 150 looms for cotton fabrics; and in 1838 it had 218. Population of the village, 798. Houses, 186. About a mile to the east of it, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow road, stands a small village called East Whitburn. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,075; in 1851, 3,792. Houses, 625. Assessed property in 1843, £7,398 6s. 3d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir William Baillie of Polkemmet, Bart. Stipend, £203 6s. 11d.; glebe, £3 10s. The stipend partly arises from a mortification in the county of Lanark. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £18 fees, and about £4 other emoluments. The parish church is situated at the village of Whitburn, and was built in 1718; but it was not constituted a parish church till 1730. There are two Free churches, respectively at Whitburn and at Longridge; and the sum raised in 1856 in connexion with the former was £72 17s. 11d.,—in connexion with the latter, £67 9s. 3d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Whitburn, with an attendance of 560. There are in the parish four non-parochial schools,—two of them endowed. There are two public libraries, respectively at Whitburn and at Longridge. The parish of Whitburn was erected in 1730 out of part of the parish of Livingstone; but it was a separate preaching-station so early as 1628, and Donald Cargill is said to have preached in it on the Sabbath previous to the excommunication at Torwood. The parish church was erected and partly endowed by public subscription. A congregation of the Secession early arose in it, and became strong, in consequence of the parish church being subjected to the law of patronage, in spite of the parishioners having subscribed for it on the understanding of their having a vote. The Secession here as elsewhere soon became divided; and the one side of it became distinguished by the ministry of the Rev. Archibald Bruce, a theologian of high note, while the other side became distinguished by that of the Rev. John Brown, the signally pious son of Brown of Haddington. The first parish minister, the Rev. Alexander Wardrope, also made a great figure, both as a preacher and as a controversialist; and the second in succession to him, the Rev. Mr. Baron, became professor of moral philosophy at St. Andrews, and figured conspicuously as an author.

WHITEBURGH. See Humbie.

WHITE CART (The). See Cart (The White).

WHITECASTLE. See Garvald.

WHITECASTLE-HILL, a hill of considerable elevation in the parish of Carmichael, Lanarkshire. It consists of old red sandstone.

WHITECOOM, a mountain on the mutual border of Dumfries-shire and Peebles-shire. It is one of the central group of the Southern Highlands. Its summit is situated about 2½ miles north-east of that of Hartfell, and about the same distance south-west of the point where the counties of Dumfries, Peebles, and Selkirk meet. It has an altitude of 2,685 feet above the level of the sea; and commands a very extensive prospect from the borders of England to the frontier Grampians, and from the strath of Clyde to the basin of the Forth.

WHITE ESK (The). See Esk (The White).

WHITEFAUGH, a village in the parish of Carrington, Edinburghshire. Population, 49. Houses, 10.

WHITEFIELD. See Inverkeithing.

WHITEFORD. See Paisley.

WHITEFRIARS. See Dunbar, Haddington, and Perth.

WHITEHALL, a village in the north-west district of the island of Stronsay, in Orkney. Population, 295. Houses, 57.

WHITEHAUGH. See Tullynessle.

WHITEHAUGH-WATER. See Muirkirk.

WHITEHILL, a village in the south-east of the parish of Dalkeith, Edinburghshire. It contains a number of neat, substantial, modern cottages, which were erected for the accommodation of the work-people in the neighbouring collieries. Population, 178. Houses, 27.

WHITEHILL, a village in the parish of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire. It stands adjacent to the village of Lochside. Population, about 60.

WHITEHILL, Banffshire. See Deer (New).

WHITEHILL, Lanarkshire. See Lamington.

WHITEHILLS, a post-office village and fishing-station, in the parish of Boyndie, Banffshire. It encircles a small bay, ½ a mile south-west of Knockhead, 2½ miles west-north-west of Banff, and 4½ east of Portsoy. About 30 fishing-boats belong to it; and all take an active part in the herring-fishing, and more than half in the ordinary deep-sea fishing. Something is done also, in the neighbourhood, in salmon-fishing and lobster-fishing. There is likewise, in the neighbourhood, a manufactory of bricks and tiles. The harbour at the village has a depth of about 10 or 11 feet of water at spring tides, and accommodates two or three sailing-vessels for the exportation of fish, and the importation of salt and coals. Population, 626. Houses, 163.

WHITEHOLM. See Tundergarth.

WHITEHOPE-BURN. See Hermitage-Water.

WHITEHOUSE, a post-office station in the parish of Tough, Aberdeenshire.

WHITEHOUSE, a post-office station on the east side of the island of Arran, Buteshire.

WHITEINCH. See Govan.

WHITEKIRK, a parish on the coast of Haddingtonshire. It contains the village of Whitekirk and the post-office village of Tynninghame. It is bounded on the north by North-Berwick; on the east by the German ocean; on the south by the estuary of the Tyne, and by Dunbar; and on the west by Prestonkirk. Its length from north to south is 5¼ miles; and its greatest breadth is 4½ miles. Whitekirk-hill, on the northern border, and Lawhead, 2 miles to the south, are the highest ground; and, though possessing an altitude of less than 250 feet above sea-level, they command a thrilling prospect of the frith of Forth, the coast of Fife, the German ocean, and the Lothians,—the Bass, North-Berwick-Law, Tantallan-castle, Dunbar-castle, Traprain-Law, and the Garleton-hills appearing as prominent objects in the picture. A belt of flat rich haugh extends south of Lawhead from nearly the western boundary to the sea. The rest of the surface either ascends slowly to the two little master-heights, or is otherwise so diversified

as to possess all the lusciousness without any of the monotony of a luxuriant plain. The whole area, as seen immediately under the eye from Lawhead, is a landscape singularly opulent in the beauties of cultivation, yet uniform in nothing but extreme luxuriousness, and profusely clad in far-flaunting robes of rich plantation. About 300 acres at the mouth of the Tyne are sandy marsh; nearly 2,000 are under wood and in artificial pasture; and about 4,000 are regularly cropped according to the highly productive system so well understood in East Lothian. The soil varies in different parts of the parish; but, in general, consists of such rich gravelly loams as are highly favourable to the most approved mode of agriculture. The Tyne and the eastern Peffer-burn run north-eastward across the parish to the sea, the former along the belt of haugh in the southern district, and the latter midway between Lawhead and Whitekirk-hill. Whiteberry-point, a small promontory or headland, projects ¼ of a mile beyond the coast-line at the northern entrance of the estuary of the Tyne. Ravensheugh-craig rises abruptly from the beach, but without forming a promontory, ⅔ of a mile to the north-west. These two rocky lumpish protrusions consist of greenstone, trap-tufa, and red sandstone; and form the only exceptions to an uniform stretch of low and sandy coast between the southern frontier and the mouth of the Peffer. A rocky and bluff coast commences a little north of the Peffer, and extends to the northern boundary, a distance of 2 miles, increasing in ruggedness and precipitousness as it proceeds, and rising in some places sheer up 100 feet from the sea. The cliffs of this coast-line, and the ledges which project from their bases into the sea, consist chiefly of red and green slaty clays, red sandstone, clay-ironstone, and trap-tufa; and they are noted among seamen for their menaces to navigation, and the number of wrecks which they have occasioned. The landowners are the Earl of Haddington, Sir David Baird, Bart., and John W. Laidlay, Esq. Tynninghame-house, the seat of the Earl of Haddington, has been noticed in our article on Tynninghame. Newbyth-house, the seat of Sir David Baird, stands on Peffer-burn, near the western boundary, amid beautifully wooded grounds. Seacliff-house, the seat of Mr. Laidlay, surmounts the crags a little north of a ruin called Old Scougal, and commands singularly fine sea-views. The parish is traversed by the road from Dunbar to North Berwick, and impinged upon by the road from Edinburgh to Berwick; and has near access to the East Linton station of the North British railway. The village of Whitekirk stands on the Dunbar and North Berwick road, in the north-west district of the parish, 8¾ miles north-east of Haddington. Population of the village, 84. Houses, 17. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,109; in 1851, 1,131. Houses, 233. Assessed property in 1857, £11,116 5s.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunbar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, the Crown and the Earl of Haddington. Stipend, £337 7s. 3d.; glebe, £28. Unappropriated teinds, £850 13s. 7d. The parish church is a venerable edifice, in good repair, supposed to have been built in the latter part of the 15th century, and surmounted by a square tower. There are two parochial schools. Salary of the Whitekirk master, £34 4s. 4½d., with £27 fees, and £6 other emoluments; of the Tynninghame master, £34 4s. 4½d., with £32 fees, and £1 7s. 9d. other emoluments.—The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Tynninghame, Aldham, and Hamer, or Whitekirk. TYNNINGHAME is separately noticed. Aldham—popularly but corruptedly Adam—lay on the north, and included the lands of Aldham and of Scougal. Some desolated vestiges of this hamlet are still traceable on the coast, a short distance east of Tantallan-castle. The original church was probably founded by St. Baldred, and, in consequence, dated back to the 6th century; and the last church in use was demolished in 1770, yet may still be partially traced in the out-houses of a farm-yard adjacent to the vestiges of the hamlet. At Scougal, about a mile to the south-east, and overlooking the sea, anciently stood a chapel, whose ruins are still extant.—Whitekirk had its ancient name of Hamer, or the greater ham, from contradistinction to Ald-ham; and its modern name of Whitekirk, from the whiteness of its church. The parish forms the central part of the united district, and, of course, lay between Aldham and Tynninghame. The church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and, from the 12th century till the Reformation, belonged to the monks of Holyrood. It early became a resort of pilgrims, a place of reputed supereminent sanctity, a means of enthralling devotees and enriching monks. Under pretext of a pilgrimage to it, with the alleged purpose of performing a vow for the safety of her son, the dowager-queen of James I. outwitted Chancellor Crichton, and carried off James II. in a chest to Stirling. In 1356, when Edward III. invaded East Lothian, some sailors of his fleet entered the church and despoiled the image of the Virgin Mary of its ornaments. Though the canons of Holyrood who resided on the spot, and probably occupied a large house situated behind the church, were unable to prevent the outrage on the image, they were, in their own style and that of their dark age, entirely indemnified by Fordun's coolly relating that the Virgin herself raised such a storm as made the sailors deeply regret their having offended her by their spoliation. Aldham was united to Whitekirk in the 17th century, and Tynninghame in 1761.

WHITEKNOW. See KERSHOPE-WATER.

WHITELAW-HILL, one of the Cheviot hills, in the parish of Morebattle, Roxburghshire.

WHITELETS, a post-office village in the parish of St. Quivox, Ayrshire. It stands 1½ mile north-east of Ayr, at the point where the road from that town forks into the two roads toward respectively Mauchline and Galston. The inhabitants are principally colliers. A railway for the conveyance of coal connects the village with the harbour of Newton-upon-Ayr. Population, 754. Houses, 159.

WHITELOCH. See CARNWATH and MOCHRUM.

WHITEMILL-POINT, a headland, at the northern extremity of the Burness district of Sanday Island, in Orkney. It screens the west side of the entrance of Otterswick-bay.

WHITEMIRE, a village in the parish of Dyke and Moy, Morayshire. Population, 83. Houses, 24.

WHITE MOSS. See DUNNING.

WHITENESS, an ancient parish and a post-office station in the mainland of Shetland. The parish is now united to TINGWALL: which see. The post-office station is subordinate to Lerwick.

WHITENHEAD, a headland, a little east of the entrance of Loch-Eriboll, on the north coast of Sutherlandshire. A doubt exists whether it is in Tongue or in Durness, or on the boundary between them. Its vicinity displays some remarkable caves. See TONGUE.

WHITENHOUSE. See MOREBATTLE.

WHITEVALE, a suburban and post-office village, in the Barony parish of Glasgow. It stands adjacent to the north-east extremity of the city of Glasgow, on the road to Airdrie leading out from Duke-street, and a little north-west of Camlachie.

WHITEWATER (The). See Esk (The South). Forfarshire.

WHITEWELL. See Tannadice.

WHITE WISP (The). See Dollar.

WHITE WOOLLEN HILL. See Dryfesdale.

WHITHORN, a parish, containing the post-town of Whithorn, and the sea-port village of Isle-of-Whithorn, in the Machers district of Wigtonshire. It is bounded on the north by Sorbie; on the east by Sorbie and the sea; on the south by the sea; and on the west by Glasserton. Its length from north to south is 8 miles; and its greatest breadth is 4 miles, but its mean breadth is only about 2. In the extreme south is Burrowhead, the slowly rounded headland which separates the two gulfs or bays of Luce and Wigton, and the most southerly ground of the district of Machers. The coast of the headland and its vicinity is rocky and precipitous, occasionally perforated with deep caves, and generally rising to a height of 200 feet. The coast-line extends from Burrowhead on the west or south-west only 1½ mile, and is there an almost straight line of cliff, but a degree less bold than at the extremity; but, on the east side of the parish, it extends 5¼ miles, is still, though mitigatedly, rugged and bold, runs out into the little promontories of Port-Yarrock-head and Stun-head, and admits the little bays of Isle-of-Whithorn, Port-Allan, and Port-Yarrock. See Isle of Whithorn and Port-Allan. From Port-Yarrock round Burrowhead the tide flows close along the shore 3 hours and ebbs 9. Three streamlets have sufficient water-power to drive each a corn-mill a little before passing into the sea. The surface of the parish has the broken, knolly, tumulated appearance which characterizes so much of Wigtonshire,—an assemblage of hillocks and little hollows, scratched and freckled with protruding rock, and extensively scurvied with such briers and other coarse brushwood as form a miserable apology for the general absence of wood. Forest stretches out to some extent round the mansion of Castlewigg, and a few groups and piles of trees elsewhere look up from the surface; but they are far from relieving the parish from a comparatively naked aspect. Yet much of the ground which at a small distance seems barren or moorish, is carpeted with fertile soil, and produces excellent herbage or crops of grain. Excepting the summits and occasionally the sides of a considerable number of the knolls, and excepting the planted acres and a small aggregate extent of little bogs, the whole area is in tillage. Some of the bogs produce turf-fuel, and others contain beds of shell-marl. Near Burrowhead are found what the Old Statistical Account calls "very fine variegated marble and strong slate." Copper has been found in some large pieces, and in a small disturbed vein; but has never been searched for to an extent which could justify an opinion as to the probable results of regularly mining it. The prevailing rocks are transition or silurian. Castlewigg, the property of John F. Hathorn, Esq., 2 miles north-west of the town, is a venerable old castle, looking down to Wigton-bay, and over a low tumulated tract of country to a fine background of wood and mountain. Tonderghie-house, the seat of H. D. Stewart, Esq., situated in the extreme south-west, is a handsome modern mansion, commanding a splendid marine view, screened in the far distance by the coast of England and the Isle of Man. An ancient fortification, called Carghidoun, and enclosing about half an acre, crowns a precipice on the coast of the estate of Tonderghie; another, called Castle Feather, and enclosing nearly an acre, crowns another precipice some distance to the south-east; a third, less traceable, but seemingly about the extent of the second, occurs on a cliff still further south-east; and a fourth, whose vestiges lie dispersed over three crowns, surmounts the bold brow of Burrowhead. All these look out to the Isle of Man, and probably were erected to defend the country from the descents of the Scandinavians during the sea-roving period of their possessing that island. Remains of a Roman camp exist about ¾ of a mile west of the town; and though greatly defaced, are distinct enough to leave no doubt of its having been Roman. The chief landowners are the Earl of Galloway, the Earl of Stair, Hathorn of Castlewigg, Stewart of Physgill, Stewart of Tonderghie, Murray of Broughton, and Sir A. Agnew, Bart. Population in 1831, 2,415; in 1851, 3,001. Houses, 511. Assessed property in 1843, £10,313 3s. 3d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Wigton, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £265 4s. 10d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £35 12s. 2d. The parish church was built in 1822, and contains 800 sittings. There are two Free churches, respectively at Whithorn and at Isle-of-Whithorn; and the sum raised in 1856 in connexion with the former was £137 8s. 7d.,—in connexion with the latter, £104 5s. 5½d. There are an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of 300, and a Reformed Presbyterian church, with an attendance of 130. There was formerly a Roman Catholic chapel. There are two parochial schools, and nine other schools. The salary of the parochial schoolmasters is £51 6s. 6⅔d., divided in the proportion of two-thirds to the one and one-third to the other; and the amount of their fees jointly is about £60. The ancient parish church belonged to the prior and canons of Whithorn, and was served by a vicar pensioner. In 1606, it was granted to the bishops of Galloway, with the other property of the priory; in 1641, it was transferred to the university of Glasgow; in 1661, it was restored to the bishops of Galloway; and, at the abolition of Episcopacy in 1689, it was vested in the Crown. Besides the ancient chapel noticed in the article Isle-of-Whithorn, one, called Octoun Chapel, stood on the lands of Octoun, now corrupted into Aughton, and has bequeathed to its site 1½ mile north of the town the name of Chapel-Aughton.

The Town of Whithorn is an ancient seat of population, a market-town, and a royal burgh. It stands nearly in the centre of the parish of Whithorn, 11 miles south of Wigton, 18 south of Newton-Stewart, 32 east-south-east of Stranraer, 40 east by south of Portpatrick, 97½ south of Glasgow, and 115¾ south-south-west of Edinburgh. It consists of a principal street ¾ of a mile in length, extending north and south; a cross or transverse street, near the middle of about 400 yards in length; a divergent street, at the south end of about 200 yards in length; and one or two very brief and unimportant alleys. The principal street makes two considerable bends from the straight line; is very narrow for upwards of 300 yards at the north end; is split for a brief way into two thoroughfares toward the south end; and possesses great spaciousness over several hundred yards toward the middle. The houses are slated, and, according to the notions which prevailed at the dates of their erection, were originally commodious; but they want regularity of plan, and do not, in the aggregate, produce the most pleasant or sprightly impression. A beautiful little stream, spanned at the place by a good bridge, runs across the main street, and cuts it into nearly equal parts. On the west side of the main street, a little south of the cross-street, stand the town-house and jail, adorned with a tower and spire, and provided with a set of bells. In the churchyard, on a rising ground

at the west end of the cross-street, are some remains of the priory of Whithorn, afterwards to be noticed, sculptured with the arms of Scotland and those of the bishops of Galloway. These consist of a Saxon arch, some Gothic arches, and several large vaults. The Saxon arch is a pure specimen of that ancient and beautiful style of architecture, continues very nearly entire, and is greatly admired as probably the finest object of its class in the kingdom.

Whithorn, laconically say the Burgh-commissioners, "has no trade or manufactures, and there is no prospect of increase." Yet it possesses certain marketing and trading appurtenances which indicate a state of things not quite so bad as this language might seem to announce. It has branch-offices of the National bank and the Edinburgh and Glasgow bank, three insurance agencies, and three principal inns,—the Grapes, the Commercial, and the Red Lion. A weekly market is held on Thursday, a monthly cattle market is held on the Thursday after the first Friday of every month, and an annual fair is held on the Thursday after the first Saturday of July. A considerable seaward trade, chiefly with England, is carried on through the port of Isle of Whithorn. Communication is maintained by public conveyance on the one hand with Stranraer, and on the other with Newton-Stewart. The town is governed by a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, and five common councillors. The old royalty comprehended only the principal street, and a border of ground behind it on each side; but the present burgh, both municipal and parliamentary, comprehends the whole town and a considerable tract of circumjacent territory,—all within the parish of Whithorn. The corporation revenue, in 1833, was £153 8s.; in 1840, £230 11s.; in 1856, £179. The annual value of real property, within the burgh, in 1856, was £2,171. The magistrates exercise very trifling jurisdiction. There is a resident justice of the peace. The town is lighted with gas. Whithorn unites with Wigton, Stranraer, and New Galloway, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1837, 50; in 1841, 54; in 1856, 72. Population in 1841, 1,502; in 1851, 1,652. Houses, 291.

Whithorn boasts a very high antiquity, and early and prolonged importance. As a royal burgh, indeed, it seems to have had its earliest charter from King Robert Bruce, and it rests its appeal upon a confirmatory charter given in 1571 by James IV.; but as simply a seat of population, and as the scene of stir and of highly modelling influences among early and successive races of Scotland's colonists, it figures among the few places which were prominent many centuries before most of our present great towns had even an embryo existence. It was the capital of the British tribe of Novantes, who possessed all Galloway west of the river Dee; and, on the influx and ascendency of the Romans, it was adopted by that people as a station. Ptolemy mentions it under the name of Leucophibia, supposed to be a corruption of the Greek Λευκ' οικιδια, 'the White-house.' Ninian, a simple Christian missionary, and not improbably the earliest who made any marked impression upon Scotland, but a man whose character was transmuted by the monkish romancing of a subsequent age into that of a popish saint, and the events of whose life were all but utterly enveloped in a dense mist of thaumaturgical fable,—Ninian is said to have been born in the vicinity of Leucophibia, about the year 365; and, obtaining a knowledge of the gospel where or how we know not, though probably among the un-Arianised and non-Catholic sects of the continent of Europe, he seems to have spent the vigour of his life in successful efforts to plant Christianity in the region of his natal soil. He is said to have commenced his labours in the islet, whence the modern village of the Isle of Whithorn has its name, and he is alleged to have founded there what tradition asserts to have been the first place of Christian worship in North Britain; and, then removing to Leucophibia, he is said to have founded there an edifice which was speedily occupied by a Christian congregation, and which became, in 432, the burial-place of his own mortal remains. This simple building, as much perhaps as any one known to record, is usually exhibited to posterity boldly, and with all multiplicity, through the kaleidoscope of such historiography as was proper to the cell of cowled dreamers. Ninian, we are told, was ordained at Rome the bishop of the Britons, and erected the edifice at Leucophibia as the cathedral of Caledonia; yet having taken lessons from Martin of Tours, he assumed his preceptor to be already canonized, and dedicated the cathedral to him as its tutelary saint! This—as every person knows, who has looked soberly into the ecclesiastical history of the 4th and 5th centuries—stands self-convicted as outrageous fiction. While popery reigned, however, the fable, like many a clumsier one, was not only believed but venerated, and occasioned the place to be regarded as the oldest prelatic seat, and one of the chief retreats of physical sacredness in Scotland. Bede emphatically notices the humble edifice of Ninian as the first church which was built of stone, and says that, on that account, it was called Candida Casa. But the name Candida Casa means, in the Roman language, the same thing which the previously-known designation of the town means in the Greek, and probably was a Roman translation of Λευκ' οικιδια, applied, not to the new Christian edifice, but to the Roman station, or station of the Romanized Britons, at which it stood. Even Candida Casa was, in its turn, translated into the Saxon Hwit-ærn, which has been corrupted successively into Whithern and Whithorn, and which, in that form, has transmitted to the present day the originally used designation, the 'White house,' of the aboriginal Novantes. Keith asserts that Ninian appointed a person to succeed him in his alleged bishopric, and refers us for his authority to words or passages in Bede which have no existence. Ninian, even in his true character of a plain missionary and Christian pastor, appears to have had no local successor for several generations. The weakness of the civil power, the irruption of barbarous tribes, and the infantile condition of the congregation whom the missionary had formed, prevented, so far as can be ascertained, any second Christian labourer from settling at Candida Casa till the year 723,—nearly three centuries after Ninian's death.

The Saxons, on pushing their conquests thither, adopted the place as a seat of population, and, of course, as the scene of a Christian minister's labours. Yet ingenuity will be at a premium to prove either that the house of worship used was the edifice founded by Ninian, or that the 'bishops' who officiated were more than the slightly prelatised offshoot of the Culdees who took root in the kingdoms of Northumbria and Strathclyde. A succession of Saxon bishops, proximately though corruptedly Culdee in character, seem to have officiated in Candida Casa about three-fourths of a century; but seem to have been dislodged by the anarchy which swept across the Northumbrian territories after the assassination of Ethelred in 794. The Scoto-Irish, who now obtained ascendency in Galloway, appear to have known, or at least recognised, nothing respecting a bishopric of Candida Casa; yet they professed Christianity, and, had the place been a see in any sense even remotely

akin to that contended for in the usual monkish style of ecclesiastical history, they could scarcely have failed to set up their series of bishops as formally and distinctly as the Saxons. But about the year 1124, or from that to 1130, nearly 3½ centuries after the disappearance of the Saxon 'bishops' of Candida Casa, forth came David I. warm in the blush of championship for the pomp of Romanism, and set up at Whithorn an undoubted episcopal see, which, under the wide name of the bishopric of Galloway, held coeval sway with that of popery and of Stuart prelacy till the final triumph of presbyterianism in 1689. This bishopric comprehended the whole of Wigtonshire, and by far the greater part of Kirkcudbrightshire, or all of it lying west of the river Urr; and it was divided into the three deaneries of the Rhinns, Farines, and Desnes, lying westward respectively of Luce-bay, of the Cree, and of the Urr, and corresponding proximately, though not quite, to the limits of the respective existing presbyteries of Stranraer, Wigton, and Kirkcudbright. Gilla Aldan or Gilaldan, the first bishop, was consecrated by the archbishop of York; and his successors looked to that arch-prelate as their proper metropolitan till at least the 14th century. The bishops of Galloway afterwards, like all their Scottish brethren, became suffragans of St. Andrews; but on the erection of Glasgow, in 1491, into an archbishopric, they, along with the bishops of Argyle, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, passed under the surveillance of that arch-see, and on account of their being the chief suffragans, they were appointed vicars-general of it during vacancies. The canons of Whithorn priory formed the chapter of the Galloway see, their prior standing next in rank to the bishop; but they appear to have been sometimes thwarted in their elections, and counterworked in their power, by the secular clergy and the people of the country. The revenues of the bishopric, which had previously been small, were, in the beginning of the 16th century, greatly augmented by the annexation to them of the deanery of the chapel-royal of Stirling, and some years later, by that of the abbey of Tongland. In a rental of the bishopric, reported, in 1566, to Sir William Murray, the queen's comptroller, the annual value, including both the temporality and the spirituality, was stated to be £1,357 4s. 2d. Though the revenues were in a great measure dispersed between the date of the Reformation and that of James VI.'s revival of episcopacy, and though they again suffered diminution in 1619 by the disseverment of the deanery of the chapel-royal, in order to its being conferred on the see of Dunblane; yet they were augmented in 1606 by the annexation of the priory of Whithorn, and afterwards by that of the abbey of Glenluce; and, in 1637, by the accession of the patronage and tithes of five parishes in Dumfries-shire, which had belonged to the monks of Kelso. At the epoch of the Revolution, the net rent amounted to £5,634 15s. Scottish; and exceeded that of any other see in Scotland, except the archbishoprics of St. Andrews and Glasgow.

During the reign of David I., Fergus, Lord of Galloway, founded at Whithorn, a priory for canons of the Premonstratensian order. The church belonging to it—and neither the original nor a renovation of the edifice founded by St. Ninian—seems, from its size, to have been used as the cathedral-church of the bishopric, set up by David I. Adjoining the cathedral stood another church, called the Outer-kirk, or the Cross-kirk; and at some distance on the hill stood the chapel. In the cathedral and in the Outer-kirk were various altars, the offerings made at which, during ages of superstition, formed the principal revenue of the priory. Excepting that of Morice, who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, the names of none of the early priors of Whithorn have survived. James Beaton or Bethune, who was prior during some time before the year 1504, and uncle of the infamous Cardinal Beaton, whom he acquired influence to place in his chair of tyranny at St. Andrews, acted a conspicuous, and, in some particulars, an inglorious part in the history of his country, and rose to the highest offices in both church and state,—becoming successively, in the one, bishop of Galloway, archbishop of Glasgow, and archbishop of St. Andrews, and in the other, lord-treasurer and lord-chancellor of the kingdom. Though he had the honour, such as it was, of making elegant alterations on the cathedral of Glasgow, and of founding St. Mary's college in St. Andrews, he must be ever infamous in Scotland as the murderer of Patrick Hamilton, and other early Scottish martyrs, and for setting the bold example of truculent oppression, which was so fearfully copied by his sanguinary though ill-fated nephew. Gavin Dunbar, who succeeded Beaton as prior of Whithorn, was tutor to James V., and rose to be archbishop of Glasgow, lord-chancellor of the kingdom, and, during one period of the King's absence in France, one of the Lords of the Regency. The last prior, Mancolalyne, was present at the trial of Sir John Borthwick in St. Andrews for alleged heresy. At the epoch of the Reformation the rental of the priory, as reported to Government, amounted to £1,016 3s. 4d. Scottish, besides upwards of 15 chalders of bear, and 51 chalders of meal. The property, as we have seen, was given by James VI. to the bishops of Galloway; and it afterwards followed the same fates as that of the parish-church of Whithorn.

The canons of Whithorn, however individually shrouded from the knowledge of posterity, collectively loom largely in fame as adepts in the art of monkcraft. Pilgrimages, at all times and by all classes of persons, from a short period after the founding of the priory onward, were made from every part of Scotland to the shrine of St. Ninian at Whithorn. In 1425, James I. granted a protection to all strangers coming into Scotland as pilgrims to the shrine; and in 1506 the Regent Albany granted a general safe-conduct to all pilgrims hither from England, Ireland, and the Isle of Man. Many of the most distinguished personages of the kingdom, including kings, queens, and the highest nobles, visited Whithorn on pilgrimage. In 1473, Margaret, the queen of James III., made a pilgrimage hither, accompanied by six ladies of her chamber, who were furnished on the nonce with new livery gowns. Among other charges in the treasurer's account, for articles preparatory to her journey, are 8 shillings for "panzell crelis," or panniers, 10 shillings for "a pair of Bulgis" and 12 shillings for "a cover to the queen's cop." James IV. made pilgrimages to Whithorn, generally once and frequently twice a-year, through the whole period of his reign. He appears to have been accompanied by his minstrels, and a numerous additional retinue; he made offerings in the churches, at the altars, and at the reputed saintly relics of Whithorn; he gave donations to priests, to minstrels, and to pilgrims, and, through his almoner, to the poor; and, in his journey both hither and back, he, in addition, made offerings at various churches on his way. In 1507, after his queen had recovered from a menacing illness, he and she made a joint pilgrimage, and occupied 31 days from leaving Stirling till they returned. They were accompanied by a large retinue, and processed in a style of regal pomp. In 1513, the Old Earl of Angus, Bell-the-

Cat, made a pilgrimage to Whithorn; engaging before he set out, to reform all disorders on his way. In 1532 and 1533, James V. appears from the treasurer's accounts to have made several pilgrimages. So infatuatedly popular, in fact, was the practice of travelling to the reputed bones of St. Ninian's in quest of both physical and spiritual good, that, in spite of all which the preachers could inculcate or Sir David Lyndsay could write, it continued for some time after the Reformation, and was not effectually put down till an act of parliament, passed, in 1581, rendered it illegal. The overthrow of the traffic of monkery, and the extinction of the factitious attractions of St. Ninian's shrine, terminated the social importance of Whithorn, and permanently consigned it to comparative obscurity.

WHITING-BAY, a bay in the southern part of the east coast of the island of Arran. It is divided by the headland of Kingscross from Lamlash-bay on the north, and is screened by the headland of Largybeg on the south. Its width between these headlands is about 3 miles; but its penetration of the land, at the inmost point from the straight line between them, is only about one mile. The scenery of it wants the bold features of that of Lamlash and Brodick bays, but abounds in spots of soft and romantic beauty; and the shores present some fine sites for marine villas.

WHITLETS. See WHITELETS.

WHITSLAID. See LEGERWOOD.

WHITSOME, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the Merse district of Berwickshire. It is bounded by Edrom, Hutton, Ladykirk, and Swinton. Its length eastward is 4½ miles; its greatest breadth is 2½ miles; and its superficial extent is 7¾ square miles. The Leet rises in the interior near the northern boundary, and runs to the south. Bands of flat ground stretch along the course of the stream, and along the eastern and the northern frontiers; but they give place, over the rest of the area, to undulations of surface whose highest ground exceeds 300 feet above sea-level. The district has everywhere the beautifully enclosed and the richly cultivated appearance which so generally distinguishes the Merse. Nearly 200 acres are planted; a necessary proportion of ground is occupied by fences, roads, and houses; and all the remaining area, amounting to upwards of 4,500 acres, is in tillage. Sandstone of excellent quality abounds, and is extensively quarried for the uses of masonry in distant places. The soil of much of the low tracts is a deep alluvium, abounding in vegetable remains. There are nine principal landowners. The estimated value of raw produce in 1834 was £16,748; assessed property in 1843, £7,638 13s. 2d.; real rental in 1857, £7,747 8s. 6d. Vestiges of a Roman camp exist in a field called Battle-knowes, on the farm of Frenchlaw. The parish is traversed by the north road from Berwick to Kelso, and touched by the road from Berwick to Dunse; and it lies within available distance of the Dunse branch of the North British railway on the one hand, and of the Tweedside branch of the English North-Eastern railway on the other. The village of Whitsome stands in the centre of the parish, 2½ miles south of Allanton, and 6¼ east-south-east of Dunse. It dates back to a considerable antiquity; and, in 1482, was, along with many other seats of population on the Border, burned by the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. It is now an entirely rural place, inhabited chiefly by agricultural labourers. Population of the village, about 210. Population of the parish in 1831, 664; in 1851, 612. Houses, 120.

This parish is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, David Logan. Stipend, about £260; glebe, £90. Unappropriated teinds, £89 14s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £26 fees, and £6 other emoluments. The parish church stands on Hardie's hill at the west end of the village of Whitsome. It was built in 1803, and contains 250 sittings. The present parish of Whitsome comprehends the ancient parishes of Whitsome and Hilton, which were united in 1735. See the article HILTON. The ancient Whitsome was a rectory in the deanery of the Merse. The Rev. Henry Erskine, after his ejection from Cornhill, resided in Whitsome parish at Ravelaw, and frequently preached in it at Old Newton. The famous Thomas Boston received his first serious impressions under Erskine's preaching here; and on one occasion, when he himself afterwards preached in Whitsome church, the crowds who could not obtain access to the small thatched edifice, climbed to its roof, and tore away part of the straw, that they might hear and see him from above.

WHITSTONE-HILL. See TUNDERGARTH.

WHITTINGHAM, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in Haddingtonshire. It is bounded on the south by Berwickshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Garvald, Morham, Prestonkirk, Stenton, and Dunbar. Its length northward is 10½ miles; its breadth at two points near the extremities is respectively 4½ and 5⅝ miles; its mean breadth over 6 miles of the central district is considerably less than 1½ mile; and its entire superficial extent is about 44 square miles. About five-eighths of the surface is moorish upland, declining from both sides of the summit-range of the broad Lammermoors; and a still greater proportion is unconquerable by the plough,—making an aggregate of about 17 parts in 21 of the whole area pastoral. The sheep pastured amount to about 5,500; and are a prime object of attention, almost to the exclusion of black cattle. All the southern division, comprehending one-half of the area, is furrowed athwart its upland and heathy bleakness, by the broadly ramified head-waters of the river Whitadder. The northern district is cut diagonally, or north-eastward, by what is here called Whittingham-water,—a stream which wears successively the names of all the districts which it traverses, enters the sea at Belhaven bay, and is the longest in Haddingtonshire except the Tyne. From the foot of the Lammermoors to this stream, the ground gradually but undulatingly descends; and from the stream, westward and northward, it slowly rises to the top of Blaikie-heugh,—an arable and very fertile ridgy height on the boundary. The path of the stream is a sinuous and sylvan dell, highly tinctured with beauty and romance. The circumjacent grounds are the cultivated district of the parish, and possess that richness of aspect which so eminently characterizes the lowlands of East Lothian. The predominant rocks are greywacke and red sandstone, and the latter has been extensively worked. The soil of the arable lands on the right side of Whittingham-water is prevailingly light and sandy, but includes some poor clay and some good light loam; and that of the arable lands on the left side of the stream is prevailingly of a superior quality, some of it a deep rich loam equal to any in the county. The principal landowners are Arthur James Balfour, Esq. of Whittingham, the Earl of Wemyss, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earl of Haddington, and Thomas B. Sydserff, Esq. of Ruchlaw. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1835 was £17,275. Assessed property in 1856–7, £8,547 13s. Whittingham-house is an elegant mansion in the Grecian style of architec-

ture; and there are three noble approaches to it,—two of them of great length, winding through very fine scenery. Ruchlaw-house is an ancient edifice. Whittingham-castle, the place in which the Earl of Morton and his associates plotted the murder of Darnley, is still in good repair, and, though showing marks of great antiquity, has been renovated, and continues to be inhabited. It stands on elevated ground, overlooking Whittingham-water, surrounded by many natural beauties, improved by the embellishments of art. Ruins of the baronial strengths of Stoneypath and Penshiel still exist. An oval camp, in a state of tolerable preservation, occurs on one of the Lammermoor hills, called Priest's-law. It is strongly and regularly fortified, having four ditches on the north side, and three on each of the other sides, measuring about 2,000 feet in circumference. The parish is traversed by the road from Gifford to Dunbar, and by that from Haddington to Dunse; and it approaches within 2 miles of the Linton station of the North British railway. The village of Whittingham stands on the road from Gifford to Dunbar, on the left bank of Whittingham-water, 6 miles east of Haddington, and 7 south-west of Dunbar. Its site is a rising-ground, having an elevation of about 300 feet above the level of the sea. Population of the parish in 1831, 715; in 1851, 671. Houses, 135.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunbar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Balfour of Whittingham. Stipend, £308 17s. 4d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated teinds, £164 8s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £27 fees, and £12 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1722, and repaired in 1820, and contains about 350 sittings. Whittingham parish formed of old two chapelries which were subordinate to the church of Dunbar. The chapel of Whittingham served the lower district, and that of Penshiel the Lammermoor district; and these chapels formed two of the prebends of Dunbar church after its being made, in 1342, a collegiate establishment. Penshiel chapel stood below Penshiel tower, in a glen which is still called from it Chapel-haugh. The Earls of March held their baronial courts at Whittingham.

WHITTUNES. See Lilliesleaf.

WHYTEBANKLEE. See Clovenfords.

WIA, an island of the Outer Hebrides. It lies off the south-east corner of Benbecula; and is separated from it by a narrow strait called the sound of Wia. Its length, from north-east to south-west, is 2¼ miles; and its breadth is 1¼ mile. The island, compared with the large ones in its vicinity, is little invaded by water; and, like nearly all the group, it consists wholly of gneiss.

WIA, an islet belonging to the parish of Bracadale, and lying within Loch-Bracadale, opposite Loch-Scavig, in Skye.

WICK, a parish on the east coast of Caithnessshire. It contains the post-town of Wick, the suburban towns of Louisburgh and Pulteneytown, the post-office village of Staxigoe, the post-office station of Keiss, and the villages of Ackergill and Sarclet. It is bounded on the east and south-east by the German ocean, and on other sides by the parishes of Latheron, Watten, Bower, and Canisbay. Its length south-south-eastward is 14¼ miles; its breadth, over nearly the whole northern half, nowhere exceeds 4½ miles; its greatest breadth is about 7 miles; and its superficial extent is about 75 square miles. Keiss-bay, called also Reiss, Ackergill, and Sinclair-bay, penetrates the northern half of the coast to the extent of 3¾ miles, measures 5½ miles across the entrance, and has proximately a form between that of a half and a three-quarter moon. Wick-bay, measuring a mile across the entrance and stretching inland to the extent of 1½ mile, opens 3 miles south of Keiss-bay. Creeks—here called *goes*—with rocky and precipitous sides, and in some instances accessible only by winding steps in the face of the rock, thickly indent other parts of the coast, and offer curious retreats to fishing-boats. The chief headland is Noss-Head: which see. The shore of the north side of Keiss-bay is sloping, and of the inner part is a low beach of siliceous sand. The coast, almost everywhere else is a breastwork of cliffs, serrated by the 'goes,' and perforated with numerous shelving-sided and hideous caverns. At one of the creeks, called Falligoe, a fine cascade leaps over the face of the cliff, and, when played upon by the sun's rays, makes a conspicuous and very beautiful appearance, as seen from even a considerable distance at sea. At various points along the coast many insulated rocky pyramids of great height rise up from the sea; and, among a group of these opposite Hempriggs, is a singular rock 200 or 300 yards long and 24 feet wide, perforated from top to bottom and from side to side, affording passage to a boat, and exhibiting two huge natural pillars so regularly formed as almost to appear artificial. These insulated rocks and the cliffs of the coast are frequented by large flocks and great varieties of sea-gull, some species of which are shot for food, picked up by the fishermen in their boats, and salted as winter store.

The surface of the parish is almost all flat; and, as to its scenic character, possesses little interest and is tame or bleak. Across its centre, and even 7 miles into the adjacent parish of Watten, extends one wide strath, no part of which rises more than 60 feet above sea-level; along the northern district, somewhat parallel with the coast-line, extends another strath nearly as low; and along the western frontier extends another, both wide and long, which is nearly all a deep, dreary, impracticable bog. Extensive tracts of moss occur also on the northern frontier, and near the centre of the southern division. The hills of Camster, Yarrow, and Bruan, in the south-west, are the only high ground; but, though possessing considerable altitude, they have no scenic character, and fail to relieve the prevailing tameness of the landscape. Yet relief from ennui is afforded by magnificent sea-views, and, in a degree, by the embellishments of quick-set enclosure, improved land, and some small plantations. Agriculture, till about the commencement of the present century, was nowhere in Britain in a more degraded condition than in Wick; but for many years past it has walked abroad with a rapidity of movement, and with an energy and a skill in practice, which have made very brilliant amends for its former delinquencies. The most extensive landowner is Sir George Dunbar, Bart., and there are eight others. The land rental has increased nearly twelvefold since the middle of last century; and the rental of one estate, as well as probably the average rental of the whole parish, has increased nearly fourfold since 1814. The value of the assessed property in 1843 was £17,028. Hempriggs-house, the seat of Sir G. Dunbar, though an old mansion, is large and commodious. Keiss-house, the seat of K. Macleay, Esq., is a substantial mansion, about to be repaired. Ulbster house, the patrimonial seat of Sir George Sinclair, Bart., stands in the south. Thrumster, Miss Innes; Stirkoke, Horne, Esq.; and Rosebank, J. Henderson,—are all fine houses. The other mansions are Bilbister, Sibster, Tannach, and Harland.

Wick-water, after being formed by head-streams from Watten and Toftingall lakes in the conterminous parish of Watten, moves sluggishly down

the great low central strath, which we have noticed, to the head of Wick-bay. It performs an entire run of only 9 or 10 miles, a little upwards of 5 of which are within the parish; yet it has a mean breadth of about 30 feet, and often, in rainy weather, lays a large part of the strath under flood. Kilminster-loch, nearly a circle of about ½ a mile in diameter, and Windless-loch, a stripe of rather more than a mile in length, are both situated in the western bog; and a streamlet issues from the former, traverses the latter, and falls into the north side of the Wick. Dhu-loch, 6 or 7 furlongs in length, is situated in the southern bog, and sends northward to the Wick a small affluent. Yarrow's-loch, in the south, 2 miles in circumference, sends a streamlet north-eastward to Hempriggs-loch; and the latter, similar in form and size to Kilminster-loch, sends one stream by a natural channel to the Wick, and another, by an artificial channel, to drive mills in Pulteneytown. Wester-water and loch are on the north; but have been already noticed in the article Wester-Burn. The coarse clay-slate or flagstone, so characteristic of Caithness-shire, is the prevailing rock of the low ground of the parish; but greywacke and greywacke-slate, with some limestone and sandtone, prevail in the hills, and a sandstone, of variously green, brown, and greenish hue, in thin layers, alternating with pyritous shale, prevails in the cliffs of the coast to the north of Keiss. Ores of iron, lead, and copper occur in some places; and the copper ore was worked, about a century ago, by a company of miners, but did not prove sufficiently compensating. The soil, in some parts of the parish, is light and sandy,—in others, rich and loamy; but, in most parts, it is either a stiff hard clay or a peat earth.

On a narrow promontory, at the south side of the entrance of Wick-bay, stands the dismal ruin of Old Wick-castle, once the seat of the Lords Oliphant, forming a good land-mark to mariners, and called by them 'the Auld Man o' Wick.' Traces exist of a ditch, a drawbridge, and some attached buildings; and a stair, apparently for retreat, descends through the rock to the sea. On the south side of Keiss-bay, a mile west of Noss-head, stand in close juxtaposition, Castles Girnigoe and Sinclair, formerly the residence of the Earls of Caithness. The former, though much the older of the two, is in a much higher state of preservation, and both were agglomerated with now nearly extinct buildings, to cover the entire surface of a peninsulated rock or small promontory. A chamber in one of the out-buildings, situated on the extremity of the rock, and said to have been the bed-chamber of the Earls, communicated through a trap-door with the sea, and by a flight of steps with the court of Castle-Girnigoe. A chasm in the rock, spanned by a drawbridge, separated the two castles. About 1½ mile west of these ruins, stands the ancient tower of Ackergill, rectangular, battlemented, 82 feet high, once the seat of the Earls Marischal, but now enlarged into a fine modern residence, the property of Sir George Dunbar. Other antiquities are chiefly Picts' houses and two standing stones,—the latter associated with vague traditional story. The fisheries and manufactories of the parish will fall to be noticed in our account of the town. One road runs along the whole coast; and two go respectively westward and north-westward from the town toward Thurso and Castleton. Population in 1831, 9,850; in 1851, 11,851. Houses, 1,851.

This parish is in the presbytery of Caithness, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, Sir George Dunbar, Bart. Stipend, £268 6s. 7d.; glebe, £50. Unappropriated teinds, £256 12s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with about £30 fees, and £50 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1830, and contains 1,981 sittings. There is a chapel of ease in Pulteneytown, built in 1842, containing 950 sittings, and under the patronage of the male heads of families. There is a quoad sacra parish church at Keiss, built in 1827, containing 338 sittings, under the patronage of the Crown, and maintained in the manner of the government churches. There are Free churches at Wick, at Pulteneytown, and at Bruan, and a Free church preaching-station at Keiss; the number of sittings aggregately in these four places of worship is 2,450, and the attendance at them, about 2,400; and the receipts of the first in 1856 were £645 0s. 6½d.,—of the second, £204 17s. 8½d.,—of the third, £128 12s. 3½d.,—of the fourth, £71 16s. 11d. There is an United Presbyterian church in Pulteneytown, built in 1815, and containing 638 sittings. There is a Reformed Presbyterian church in Pulteneytown, built in 1839, and containing 380 sittings. There is an Independent chapel in Wick, built in 1799, and containing 716 sittings. There is also a chapel of the Evangelical Union, containing 524 sittings. There are a Baptist chapel in Wick containing 150 sittings, and a Baptist place of meeting at Keiss, containing about 50. A Roman Catholic chapel, containing 306 sittings, was built in 1836 in Pulteneytown, but was designed chiefly for the use of strangers frequenting Wick during the fishing season, and has not been regularly in use. The schools in the parish, additional to the parochial school, are Pulteneytown academy, two General Assembly schools, two Free church schools, two Society schools, two schools for young ladies, and several ordinary private schools,—the majority of them in Wick and its suburbs, the others distributed through the landward districts.

The parish of Wick, throughout the Roman Catholic times, resembled the Orkneys and many parts of the Hebrides in profuse attention to facilities for public worship. Chapels were sprinkled all over it; and the remains of several of these still exist. One, a little below Ackergill tower, has the sanguinary fame of having been the scene of a massacre, in cold blood, by the clan Gun, of many persons who were assembled in it for religious service. The people of Wick were debasingly attached to popish superstitions, and made very laggard and reluctant progress in enlightenment after the Reformation. "They were accustomed," says the Rev. Charles Thomson, in the new Statistical Account, "to visit the chapels with which the parish abounded, and pay their devotions to the stone images of their tutelary saints and saintesses. Dr. Richard Mercheston, minister of Bower, in 1613, exerted himself to suppress this atrocious and debasing sin; and procured the demolition of the stone images. On his return homewards he was drowned by the blind and infuriated idolaters. It was given out, however, that it was the saints who did it, and that a lapideous saintess, whom he had cast down and broken to pieces the day before, was seen a-top of him in the water. * * Within the memory of persons yet living it was customary for persons to visit the chapel of St. Tears on Innocent's day, and leave in it bread and cheese as an offering to the souls of the children slain by Herod; but which the dog-keeper of a neighbouring gentleman used to take out and give to the hounds. Till within a few years it was customary for all the inhabitants of Mirelandorn to visit the kirk of Moss every Christmas before sunrise, placing on a stone bread and cheese and a silver coin, which, as they alleged, disappeared in some mysterious way. There are still several holy lochs, especially one at Dunnet,

to which people go from Wick, and, indeed, from all parts of Caithness, to be cured of their diseases. They cast a penny into the water, walk or are carried withershins around the loch, and return home. If they recover, their cure is ascribed to the mystic virtues of 'the Halie-loch;' and if they do not, their want of faith gets all the blame."

WICK, a post and market town, a seaport, the principal seat of the northern herring fishery, a royal burgh, and the political capital of Caithness-shire, is situated at the head of Wick-bay, 18½ miles south of John o' Groat's, 20¾ south-east by east of Thurso, 54 north-east by north of Golspie, and 119½ or 139¼, according to the route, north-north-east of Inverness. The town lies low, encompassed by a tame and level strath, yet so far cleansed by natural drainage and swept by sharp breezes as to enjoy some remedy for the stench of fish and garbage which oppresses it during the season of the herring-fishery. But notwithstanding the force of that remedy, aided by artificial appliances, the whole air of the place is so offensive that a transient visitor ever afterwards associates recollections of it with the idea of vast masses of herrings. "When I entered it," says Miss Sinclair, "I thought of your brother's voyage in a herring-smack, when the seats were barrels of herrings, and the staircase from the cabin formed by piles of casks. One year, many fields in Caithness were manured with herrings; but none of the proprietors find the perfume so oppressive as strangers do, because these fisheries are the chief sources of their wealth." Yet, at the fishing-season, when the town swarms with Lowlanders, Highlanders, Orcadians, Irishmen, and Dutchmen, a view, on a fine summer's morning, from the seaward cliffs in the vicinity, is one of the finest scenes of its class anywhere to be seen, and displays on the bosom of the ocean 800 or 1,000 herring-boats, with larger vessels gliding among the small craft "like stately swans surrounded by a flock of lively sea-gulls."

The town consists of three parts, Wick-Proper, Louisburgh, and Pulteneytown. Wick-Proper consists principally of one crooked street about 220 yards long, winged with lanes, and situated on the north side of the river, immediately above the commencement of the estuary or bay; it is irregularly built, and, in spite of modern improvements, exhibits much slovenliness and filth; and, though giving name and burgh importance to its modern adjuncts, it possesses so little comparative consequence as to contain not one-fourth of the aggregate town population, and to claim neither the harbour, the chief trade, nor the seat of the herring-curing establishments. Louisburgh, situated quite adjacent to it on the north, nearly vies with it in bulk, and excels it in regularity and in freedom from unpleasantness. See LOUISBURGH. Pulteneytown, situated on the south side of the river, but extending eastward till it lines part of the coast of the bay, is the division of prime importance, and contains several hundreds more than one-half of the population. See PULTENEYTOWN. This division is all constructed on a regular plan of street-lines; it has Argyle-square in its centre; and, while receiving constant and rapid augmentation, it spreads out its accessions with the same regularity which characterized its nucleus. A bridge of three arches, flung across a narrow part of the river, a little above the head of the bay, connects Pulteneytown with the other two divisions. The town and county hall is built of Caithness flag, faced with sandstone; it is surmounted by a cupola-shaped belfry; and it has a spacious principal apartment adorned with three or four good portraits. The Commercial banking-office is built of sandstone, and adorned in front with Ionic pillars. The parish-church is built partly of Caithness-flag, and partly of sandstone; it was erected at a cost of nearly £5,000; and it is an imposing edifice, in plain modern Gothic, surmounted by a spire. A large school-house, built by the British fishery company, is a neat building. A temperance hall, capacious enough to accommodate 1,000 persons, was erected in 1842. The Sinclairs' aisle, a part of a very old parochial church, the predecessor of that which preceded the present, has the form of a small, elegant chapel, and, though roofless, is undilapidated in the walls.

The present manufactures of the town are all of modern origin; and seem to have sprung up in connection with the fishing-establishments. They consist principally of rope-making, net-making, boat-building, and the work of an iron foundry. There are also in the town a distillery, a brewery, and some grain and saw-mills. Though Wick appears to have had, from an early date, a little seaward trade, it possessed no other harbour than the natural one of the bay, till the erection of Pulteneytown. Two harbours in the immediate vicinity of each other, at the head of the bay, and on the Pulteneytown side, were constructed respectively in 1810, in 1831, at costs of £14,000 and £40,000, by the British fishery society, partly at their own expense and partly with the aid of Government. But though spacious and skilfully executed, they are so much exposed to the sea-swell in the bay, which, during easterly winds, is probably the most dangerous sea-ground on the east coast, that they egregiously failed to answer expectation. New measures for the creating of proper harbourage are at present in progress; and these have reference both to shelter and to commodiousness. Some of the business of the port is carried on at Staxigoe, 2 miles north-east of the town; and some of the fishing trade likewise is connected both with that village, and with the village of Broadhaven,—the latter situated to the south of the former, and about a mile east of the town. A custom-house establishment is situated in Wick, and has jurisdiction from Bonar-bridge at the head of the Dornoch frith eastward, northward, westward, and southward, to Ru-store in Assynt. It has jurisdiction also over the island of Stroma in the Pentland frith. The principal harbours within this jurisdiction are those of Pulteneytown, Staxigoe, Broadhaven, Helmsdale, Little-Ferry, Lybster, Thurso, Scrabster, Portskerry, and the several natural harbours of the north and west of Sutherlandshire. The amount of local dues levied in 1852 at the Wick harbours was £1,724; within the entire jurisdiction of the custom-house, £2,315. The amount of customs' duties, within the Wick district, averaged £257 a-year in 1840–1844, and £948 in 1845–1849. The registered tonnage of the district, in the average of 1840–1844, was 1,979; in the average of 1845–1849, 1,928; and in 1856, 2,442,—the last distributed among 42 vessels. Communication is maintained, by regular sailing-smacks, with London and some other ports; and by steamer, weekly in winter and twice a-week in summer, with Thurso, Kirkwall, Inverness, Aberdeen, and Leith. The exports are chiefly wool, grain, and, above all, the produce of the fisheries; and the imports are partly articles suited to the local trade, and partly miscellaneous goods suited to general country demand. The trade, in the year ending 31st December 1855, comprised, in the foreign and colonial department, a tonnage of 1,570 inwards in British vessels, 5,818 inwards in foreign vessels, 11,259 outwards in British vessels, and 9,997 outwards in foreign vessels; and in the coasting department, a tonnage of 64,736 inwards in British vessels, 910 inwards in foreign vessels,

59,529 outwards in British vessels, and 99 outwards in foreign vessels.

The fishery district of Wick comprehends but a small part of the custom-house district of Wick,—the latter containing also all the fishery district of Lybster, great part of the fishery district of Helmsdale, and considerable parts of the fishery districts of Orkney and Lochbroom; yet the fishery district of Wick is much the most productive in Scotland. So late, however, as 1768, an incipient adventure in the fishery, encouraged by parliamentary bounty, proved all but a total failure. In 1782, the produce amounted to 363 barrels; and, in 1790, to upwards of 13,000. In 1808, the establishment of Pulteneytown was commenced by the British fishery society; and, since that date, the annual fishings, during eight or ten weeks succeeding the middle of July, have been regularly conducted both at Pulteneytown itself, and at the subordinate stations. Not alone do the native fishermen take part in them, but also more than double their number of strangers, who arrive at the commencement of the fishing season, and go away at its close. In 1829, the number of boats employed in the fisheries was 955; of fishermen, 3,761; of gutters, curers, and packers, 4,083; of coopers, 442; of all sorts of persons, 11,780. In 1840, the number of boats was 765; of fishermen, 3,828; of gutters, curers, and packers, 2,266; of coopers, 265; of all sorts of persons, 7,882. In 1855, the number of boats was 860; of fishermen, 3,391; of gutters, curers, and packers, 2,590; of coopers, 339; of all sorts of persons, 8,344. In 1840, the number of barrels of herrings cured was 63,495; of barrels bung-packed and branded, 10,333; of barrels exported, 55,711, of which 51,250 were to Ireland. In 1855, the number of barrels of herrings cured was 164,034½; of barrels caught but not cured, 6,250. The value of the boats, nets, and lines employed in 1855 was £69,481.

A weekly market is held in Wick on Friday; and fairs are held on the Tuesday in March or April after Palm-Sunday, on the Tuesday after the 24th of June or on the 24th itself if that day be a Tuesday, on the Tuesday after the 29th of July, and on the 17th of November, old style, or on the Tuesday after it. The principal inns are the Caledonian, the Commercial, and the Wellington. The town has branch-offices of the Commercial bank, the City of Glasgow bank, and the Aberdeen Town and County bank, a number of insurance agencies, a chamber of commerce, two public news-rooms, a public library, a scientific museum, a gas light company, a masons' lodge, an agricultural society, and several benevolent and religious institutions. There are resident in it an agent of the British fishery society, and vice-consuls of Belgium, of Denmark, of Sweden and Norway, and of Russia, and the United States. Two weekly newspapers are published in the town. One of them is the John o' Groat Journal, which was established in 1836, and is published every Friday; the other is the Northern Ensign, which was established in 1850, and is published every Thursday.

Wick was erected into a royal burgh by a charter of James VI. in 1589. But though invested with the privileges of a royal burgh, it exhibited the anomaly of being subjected to the superiority of a subject somewhat in the manner of a burgh-of-barony. Yet the superiority—which belonged originally to George, Earl of Caithness, and his heirs and successors, and which afterwards passed to the families of Ulbster and Sutherland—became virtually annulled at the date of the municipal reform act. The burgh seems never to have had any landed property; and it draws its chief revenues from customs, harbour-dues, and rent of curing-stations. In 1832, the receipts were £424 3s. 11½d.; the expenditure £523 13s., of which £429 19s. 2d. was classed as extraordinary; the debt due to the burgh £100; and the debt due by it £1,450. The corporation-revenue in 1840–1 was £375; in 1855–6, £131. The annual value of real property in 1856 was £14,387; in 1857, £14,662. The town-council consists of a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and nine common councillors. The jurisdiction of the magistrates is limited to the royalty, or to Wick-proper; and even within these narrow limits a preference is given to the justice-of-peace and sheriff-courts. The British fishery society are the superiors of Pulteneytown. The sheriff of Caithness-shire has held his ordinary courts in Wick since 1828. See the article Thurso. The sheriff ordinary and commissary courts are held on every Tuesday and Friday during session; the sheriff small debt court is held on every Tuesday; the justice of peace small debt court is held on every alternate Monday; and the court of quarter sessions is held four times a-year. Though the royal burgh of Wick includes only Wick-proper, the parliamentary burgh includes all the suburbs, down even to the village of Broadhaven, together with a considerable extent of circumjacent country. Wick unites with Kirkwall, Dornoch, Cromarty, Tain, and Dingwall, in sending a member to parliament; and is the returning burgh. Municipal constituency in 1840, 90; in 1857, 82. Parliamentary constituency in 1840, 254; in 1857, 264. Population of the royal burgh in 1841, 1,333; in 1851, 1,514. Houses, 171. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 6,722. Houses, 885.

WICK, Shetland. See Unst.

WIDEFORD-HILL. See Kirkwall.

WIDE-OPEN (The). See Marykirk.

WIDEWALL, a post-office station and a bay on the west side of the island of South Ronaldshay, in Orkney. See Ronaldshay (South).

WIER. See Weir.

WIESDALE VOE. See Shetland.

WIG (The). See Kirkcolm.

WIGTON, a parish, containing the post-town of Wigton and the post-office village of Bladenoch, on the east border of Wigtonshire. It is bounded on the north-west, north, and north-east, by Penningham; on the east by Wigton-bay, which divides it from Kirkcudbrightshire; and on the south and south-west by the river Bladenoch, which divides it from Kirkinner. Its length eastward is 5 miles; and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. A streamlet, called Bishopburn, runs to the bay over a distance of nearly 4 miles along the boundary with Penningham. The bay of Wigton, or the estuary of the Cree, while washing the parish, is from 1½ to 2¾ miles broad; yet, at the recess of the tide, it becomes simply an expanse of sand, furrowed by the channels of the streams. A district in the north-east, lying on the bay and measuring 2½ miles by 1½, is an almost uninterrupted level, and bears decided marks of having, at a comparatively recent period, been constantly submarine. Both its soil and its subsoil are a kind of indurated silt, intermixed with shells; and they are stratified, and jointly very deep. The tract, after being forsaken by the sea, appears to have been first forest, and next bog; and though now very extensively reclaimed and arable, still has a large aggregate of bog, and exhibits many trunks of its quondam trees, especially of oaks. The district inward from it, and constituting the north-west division, is roughly tumulated, and, along with some improved lands, and others which are improvable, contains probably

1,000 acres of irreclaimable moor and moss. The southern district, though hillocky and broken, has much good low ground, sends the plough over most of its rising grounds, and exhibits no small amount of the happy results of agricultural improvement. The soil, both on the heights and on the plains, is a dry, light, hazel mould, lying in some places on till, and in others on gravel; and being in general thin, it agrees well with showeriness of weather. The prevailing rocks are greywacke and greywacke slate. The principal landowners are the Earl of Galloway, the Earl of Stair, Vans Agnew of Sheuchan, M'Haffie of Torhousemoor, and the successors of M'Culloch of Torhouse. The value of raw produce in 1839 was £11,850. Assessed property in 1843, £6,188 9s. 3d. The principal landward antiquity is the standing-stones of Torhouse. These are all of unpolished granite; and form a circle of 19 stones, and a centre of 3. The stones on the circumference are from 2 to 5 feet long, from 4 to 9 in girth, and from 5 to nearly 12 asunder,—forming a circle of 218 feet; and the stones in or near the centre, stand on a line from east to west, the exterior ones 5, and the interior one 3 feet high. Some single stones, and several cairns—the latter originally large, but now wasted by having been used as quarries for fences—occur in the vicinity. Some writers regard these remains as Druidical; others, as an ancient court of justice; and others, among whom are Sir Robert Sibbald, Timothy Pont, and Symson, as monuments of the person, the chief officers, and the common soldiers of Galdus, the Scottish prince, who conquered the province from the Romans. Four great lines of road traverse the parish, radiating from the burgh in the directions respectively of Newton-Stewart, Ferry-town of Cree, Whithorn, and Stranraer. Population in 1831, 2,337; in 1851, 2,824. Houses, 442.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Galloway. Patron, the Earl of Galloway. Stipend, £287 13s. 9d.; glebe, £24. Unappropriated teinds, £145 18s. 6d. The parish church was built in 1853, and is adorned with a handsome spire. It contains 660 sittings. There is a Free church, containing 400 sittings; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £156 6s. 6d. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1845, and contains 700 sittings. The principal schools are the Wigton Academy, the Wigton Normal school, and the Wigton charity school,—all partly supported by the town council, the first salaried also by the heritors. The ancient church was dedicated to St. Machute, a saint of British origin who died in 554; it was given by Edward Bruce, lord of Galloway, and brother of the royal Robert, to the canons of Whithorn; and it afterwards became a free parsonage, and in the feeble reign of James III. had for its rector a younger son of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. A convent for Dominican or preaching friars was founded at Wigton, in 1267, by the well-known Lady Dervorgille. This convent stood on the south-east of the town, and was governed by a prior; but, even in 1684, when Symson wrote, "the very ruins thereof were almost ruined," and now they have entirely disappeared. The friars obtained from Alexander III. a grant of a large portion of the "firms" annually due to him from the town of Wigton; and they gave lodging to James IV., and received frequent gratuities from him on his many pilgrimages to the shrine of St. Ninian at Whithorn. "Ronald Makbretun, clarschawner," or harper, received from James IV., during life, six marks worth of land of Knockan in Wigton, for his fee as one of the King's musicians, on the condition of his annually paying the friars of Wigton six bolls of meal. The friars had in perpetuity a fishery on the south side of the Bladenoch upwards from its embouchure; and, in compensation or purchase of their "singing daily, after evensang, Salve regina, with a special orison, for the King's father and mother, predecessors and successors," they obtained temporary grants of the fishery on the north side of the same river from James III., James IV., and James V. The revenues of the convent, never considerable, were vested in the Crown by the general annexation act. The friars, compared to kindred communities throughout the country, seem to have been obscure.

WIGTON, a post and market town, a seaport, a royal burgh, and the capital of Wigtonshire, stands in the south-east corner of the parish of Wigton, 7¼ miles south of Newton-Stewart, 11 north of Whithorn, 20 east of Stranraer, 58 west-south-west of Dumfries, and 105 south-south-west of Edinburgh. Its site is a rising-ground or table-land of about 200 acres in extent, and about 200 feet above sea-level, near the beach of Wigton-bay, and about 3 furlongs north of the mouth of the Bladenoch. As seen from some distance, the town has a beautiful appearance; and as seen from within, it presents a cleanliness, a neatness, and a general taste, rarely found in towns of its size. Its principal locality is a rectangle or parallelogram about 250 yards long, proportionally broad, and extending from east-north-east to west-south-west. This area, excepting sufficient space around its exterior for carriage and path ways, is all enclosed. The central part of the enclosure presents the smooth, green, level sward of a public bowling-green. At the lower end is an intricate and excellent dial. At the upper end is an artificial circular bank, cut into a series of terraces, or concentric sward seats. Round the whole of the enclosure, between the inner objects and the roadways, are umbrageous gravel walks, planted along the sides with shrubs and trees. So fine a burghal ornament is quite unique of its kind, indicates much good taste, and ought to provoke imitation; and while it pleases a stranger simply by its intrinsic properties, how much is he delighted, when he learns that it occupies the quondam site of a huge common dunghill of the burgh, and thus stands before him the type of transformation from moral turpitude to the sweets and the odoriferousness of moral beauty.

Most of the town, additional to the rectangle, consists of a street, proceeding 230 yards west-south-westward, on a line with the south side of the rectangle; a street of nearly the same length, going off from the south side of the latter, bending round in the form of the segment of a circle, and leading out the thoroughfare toward Bladenoch and Whithorn; two streets, each about 130 yards long, and parallel to each other, going off at right angles from the ends of the north side of the rectangle, one of them leading out the highway to Newton-Stewart; and three other streets, short, not fully edificed, but combining with the rest of the town arrangement to produce a tout-ensemble of beautiful intersections and interlacery of plan which could hardly have been expected out of so small a number of houses, and which has an agreeableness of effect seldom equalled in neatly constructed towns of even considerable size. Many of the houses are new; and a sufficient number are neat, entirely to redeem the place from the careworn and tawdry aspect which so generally belongs to old Scottish towns of its class. On the street at the upper extremity of the rectangle stands the market-cross, a structure of great architectural elegance, and adorned with tasteful sculpturings. At the opposite extremity, looking up the unedificed

and enclosed area, is the town-house, surmounted by a considerably high tower, and distributed into court-room, assembly-room, and an apartment for a subscription library. In a fine retired spot, nearly 100 yards from the east end of the town, stand the ruins of the old parish church, surrounded by the public cemetery. The beautiful new parish church is immediately adjoining, and commands a fine view of the bay. The Wigton academy, a new edifice of graceful design, stands on the Newton-Stewart road. The Wigton Normal school, and the new prison, the latter built in the style of a baronial residence, stand on the Harbour road. Three monuments in the public cemetery will suggest to many minds of the best cast very thrilling and instructive associations. They are to the memory of martyrs. Margaret M'Lauchlan, a woman of advanced years, and Margaret Wilson, a young woman of 18, were tried at Wigton by Grierson of Lag, Colonel Graham the brother of Claverhouse, Major Windram, and Captain Strachan, commissioners appointed to try nonconformists with power of extreme penalty; and having been condemned by these brutal tools of persecution to be staked at low water and drowned by the flow of the tide, they underwent the martyrdom with the steadiness which resisted all allurement to recant, and a grandeur of moral heroism which might have put the bull-dog bravery of all the troopers of the King to the blush. Two of the monuments commemorate these females, and bear suitable inscriptions, in reference to each; and that of Margaret Wilson has the following rhyming memorial:

> "Let earth and stone still witness beare
> There lyes a virgine martyr here,
> Murthered for owning Christ supreame
> Head of his Church, and no more crime,
> But not abjuring Presbytry,
> And her not owning Prelacy.
> They her condem'd by unjust law
> Of Heaven nor Hell they stood no awe;
> Within the sea ty'd to a stake.
> She suffered for Christ Jesus' sake.
> The actors of this cruel crime
> Was Lagg, Strachan, Winram, and Graeme;
> Neither young years nor yet old age
> Could stop the fury of their rage."

Three men, William Johnston, John Milroy, and George Walker, all in humble worldly circumstances, were interrogated, not tried, by Winram at Wigton; and failing to please him with their answers about attending the services of the curate, they were next day, without even a poor show of justice being done them, publicly executed. The other interesting monument in the churchyard is to the memory of these men; and it bears an inscription which simply states that they were, "without sentence of law," put to death "for their adherence to Scotland's reformation, covenants, and national solemn league."

Wigton has no manufactures except the ordinary artisan products for local use, and very little trade beyond the transfer of commodities for the supply of a limited circumjacent country. Though there are nominally five annual fairs, they have fallen into complete neglect. Considerable importance is derived from the transaction of the county law business; some from the effects of the recent invigoration of agricultural enterprise; some also from the inland transit traffic between Whithorn and Stranraer on the one hand, and Newton-Stewart and Dumfries on the other; and some from the steamship which plies between Liverpool and the ports of Galloway. The British and Irish Grand Junction railway will pass at a distance of about 4 miles. The town has offices of the British Linen Company's bank, the City of Glasgow bank, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow bank. It has also twelve insurance agencies, a custom-house establishment, an inland revenue establishment, a gas company, a masonic lodge, and several benevolent and religious institutions.

The harbour of Wigton is situated within ¼ of a mile of the town. A creek previously used as a harbour became inaccessible in 1817 or 1818, in consequence of a change in the current of the river Bladenoch; and a new harbour and breastwork were soon after erected at a considerable expense by the magistrates. The amount of local dues levied up to 1833 averaged about £30 10s.; but in 1852, amounted to £110. The custom-house jurisdiction of the port extends from the south side of Gillespie-burn to Kirkandrew-burn; and the principal harbours within it, additional to that of Wigton, are those of Baldoon, Carty, Garlieston, Port-William, Isle of Whithorn, and Gatehouse. The total of harbour dues levied within the entire jurisdiction in 1852 was £516. The tonnage belonging to the port in the average of the years 1840–1844 was 3,665; in the average of the years 1845–1849, 3,892; in the year 1856, 2,064 in 53 sailing-vessels, and 316 in a steam-vessel. The trade of the port, throughout 1855, comprised, in the foreign and colonial department, a tonnage of 434 inwards, and in the coasting department, a tonnage of 33,451 inwards, and of 29,122 outwards, all in British vessels. The principal trade is with the ports of the west coast of England, in the importation of coals, and in the exportation of agricultural produce.

Wigton is governed by a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, and fifteen common councillors. Its financial affairs are in a flourishing condition. There is no permanent debt. The public property is of considerable value; and the revenue in ordinary years exceeds the expenditure. In 1832, the revenue was £393 4s. 4d.; and the expenditure £391 5s. 11d. In 1856 the revenue was £594. The ancient royalty comprehended about 1,200 acres, almost wholly alienated for trifling feu-duties, nearly two centuries ago, to the Galloway family. The boundaries under the Reform act exclude most of these grounds, and include the farms of Maitland and Kirklandhill, which formerly were not held in burgage. The magistrates exercise very trivial jurisdiction, and have no patronage except to elect their own officers and the teacher of the burgh school. The interests of public justice and the public peace are maintained mainly on the one hand by the county authorities, and on the other by a local superintendent of police. The sheriff ordinary court is held on every Tuesday and Friday during session; the commissary court, on every Tuesday; the sheriff small debt court, also on every Tuesday; and the court of quarter sessions, on the first Tuesday of March and May, and on the last Tuesday of October. Thirteen justices of peace are resident in the town or in its neighbourhood. Wigton unites with Whithorn, Stranraer, and New Galloway, in sending a member to parliament; and is the returning burgh. Constituency in 1840, 108; in 1856, 109. Annual value of real property in 1856, £4,586. Population of the municipal burgh in 1841, 1,972; in 1851, 2,232. Houses, 339. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 2,121. Houses, 323.

An old castle, which dated back to at latest the middle of the 13th century, and was built by a body of successful Saxon invaders, appears to have occasioned the origin of Wigton. It stood on the banks of the Bladenoch, at a place now abandoned by the river, but where anciently it fell into the bay. Vestiges of the fosse, and some confused small masses of stone and mortar, are the only remains. The castle was sufficiently important to be demanded and obtained by Edward I. in 1291, to be held by him

till the competing claims for the crown should be adjusted. While in his possession, it was successively under the charge of Walter de Currie, Laird of Dunskey, and others; and it was afterwards delivered up to John Baliol as king of Scotland, and became for a time a royal residence. The town was incorporated and recognised as a royal burgh from a very early period. The original grants having been lost or destroyed, James II., in 1457, of new granted a charter, confirming the burgh in all its ancient rights and privileges. In 1661, this charter was ratified by the Scottish parliament. Shortly afterwards, Charles II. granted a new charter, confirming the former grants and conferring certain rights of taxation.—Wigton gave the title of Earl to the noble family of Fleming. The earldom was created, in 1341, jointly with the title of Baron Fleming and Cumbernauld; and it became dormant, in 1747, at the death of Charles, the seventh Earl.

WIGTON-BAY, the estuary or frith of the Cree, bringing up the sea north-north-westward between the counties of Wigton and Kirkcudbright. Its extremities or the headlands at which it becomes lost in the Irish sea, are Burrowhead in the Wigtonshire parish of Whithorn, and the slack of the Ross in the Kirkcudbrightshire parish of Borgue. Its entrance, measured in a straight line between these points, is 12 miles wide. Its length, measured from the middle of this straight line to a point a little north of Creetown, where the river begins to be estuary, is 15 miles. Its breadth over the upper half slowly expands from 6 furlongs to 4 miles; and over the lower half averages about 7½ miles. Fleet-bay opens from about the middle of its Kirkcudbrightshire side; and forms of itself a considerable estuary. See FLEET (THE). Of smaller bays which open from it, the chief on the Wigtonshire side are Isle of Whithorn-bay, Port-Yarrock, Rigg-bay, Garlieston-bay, and the little estuary of the Bladenoch, —and on the Kirkcudbrightshire side are Bridgehouse, Boreness, Kirkandrew, and Knockbrex bays. Five islets look up from its bosom, but lie near the shores;—the Isle of Whithorn, at the mouth of the bay to which it gives name; two Murray Isles off the coast of Girthon; and Knockbrex and Barlocco Isles off the coast of Borgue. Though a large aggregate extent of the coast is bold, rocky, and precipitous, most of the bays afford good and safe anchoring-ground. Over between 5 and 6 miles from the head or begun expansion of the estuary, broad belts of sandy beach are on both sides left dry at the efflux of the tide.

WIGTONSHIRE, a county forming the western division of Galloway, and occupying the south-western extremity, as well as containing the most southerly land, of Scotland. It is bounded on the north partly by the Irish channel or frith of Clyde, principally by Ayrshire, and to a small extent by Kirkcudbrightshire; on the east by Kirkcudbrightshire; on the south by the Irish sea; and on the west by the Irish channel. The whole of the boundary with Kirkcudbrightshire is formed by the Cree and its estuary, Wigton-bay; and the boundary with Ayrshire is formed for 2 miles by Loch-Dornal and a brook flowing from it to the Cree,—for nearly 4 miles by Loch-Maberry, and a brook which enters it from the west,—for 1 mile by the Cross-water of Luce,—for 3 miles by Craigoch-burn and the Main-water of Luce,—for 1½ mile by an easterly flowing head-stream of Drumorawhirn-burn,—and for 2½ miles by Loch-Ryan. The boundary in every part, except between 6 and 7 miles on the north, is thus formed by water; yet as it consists of no fewer than six separate or uncontinuous lines of water on the north, and as most of these lines are rilly and unvoluminous, it can be regarded as geographical or naturally distinct only over a small part of the north, and over the whole of the other sides. The county lies between 54° 36′ 45″ and 55° 3′ 40″ north latitude; and between 4° 15′ 50″ and 5° 7′ 10″ longitude west of Greenwich. It extends from east to west between 30 and 31 miles; and from north to south between 28 and 29. Its form would be proximately square but for the enormous indentation of Luce-bay on the south, and the smaller though very considerable indentation of Loch-Ryan on the north. The superficial extent used to be stated by the best authors at variously 459, 484, and 485½ square miles, but is now known to be 511 square miles, or 326,736 acres.

Luce-bay, Loch-Ryan, and Wigton-bay, each of which is fully described in its proper alphabetical place, must be understood in their outlines, extent, and relations, in order to a fair conception being formed of either the configuration of the county, or the trending of its coasts. The district or double peninsula west of Luce-bay and Loch-Ryan, and of the isthmus of 6½ miles which lies between them, is called the RHINNS OF GALLOWAY. See that article. The district which forms the broad large peninsula between Luce-bay and Wigton-bay is called the MACHERS: which also see. The remaining district, or all the country north of the Machers and east of Loch-Ryan, bears the loose general name of the Moors. Ordinary reckoning, or that of the Rev. Samuel Smith, restricts the Machers to little more than one-half of the large peninsula, or to about 64 square miles; and, estimating the Rhinns at 116, it consequently assigns to the Moors about 331 square miles, or an area not very much less than double of the joint area of the other districts. Though the really moorish part of what bears the name of the Moors is quite extensive enough to render the name proximately correct, when used in contrast to the rest of the county, yet it is by no means either sufficiently extensive, or of sufficiently marked character, to make the designation more descriptive of Wigtonshire than it would be of many other Scottish counties.

The physical aspect of Wigtonshire is not striking or broadly varied, and offers very few large interesting landscapes. While almost uniformly tumulated, a continuous sea of knolls and hillocks and hills, it aggregately rises less above sea-level than probably any other county in Scotland. Hillocks rise almost everywhere immediately from the shore to the height of 100 or 200 feet, and occasionally to such additional elevation as to become strictly hills. Similar heights, aggregated in constant congeries, stretch away for several miles into the interior, nearly at the same elevation, producing a very unequal surface, everywhere intersected with innumerable valleys, furrowed out by streams, or depressed into hollows, containing either lochlets or little arable dingles. The face of the heights is generally broken by abrupt protuberances, and by steep banks and rocky knolls diversified into every variety of shape. A plain or valley, bearing marks of having at a comparatively recent period lain under the sea, extends from Luce-bay to Loch-Ryan, and measures 6½ miles in length and about 3 miles in breadth. A considerable extent of low and level ground, also at a comparatively late date submarine, lies likewise along the lower Cree and the upper part of Wigton-bay. The heights, as the county recedes northward, become bolder and of a more decidedly hilly character than near the coast; and, in the vicinity or along the line of the boundary with Ayrshire, they often rise to 1,000, and occasionally to not very far from 1,500 or 1,600 feet above sea-


WIGTON SHIRE
KIRKCUDBRIGHTSH
A Y R S H
L U C E B A Y
WIGTON BAY
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Mull of Galloway
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level. The loftiest grounds, in a general view, occupy a mere belt of country, and form only the skirts of the broad range of the southern Highlands, as it sweeps across the south of Ayrshire, to communicate, along Kirkcudbrightshire and other counties, with the eastern Cheviots. All the Moors and the Machers have thus a southern exposure, coming down from the northern boundary to the Irish sea. The Rhinns district looks in every direction; yet has its prevailing line of water-shed much nearer the west than the east, and sends up its highest ground almost in the middle, around the finely commanding eminence of CAIRNPAT: which see.

In keeping with the configuration, position, and general declination of the shore, the climate is very moist, with prevailingly south-western winds, which are usually laden with rain. Snow seldom lies long; and frosts are seldom severe or of long continuance. Though humidity of atmosphere abounds, it is rarely injurious to the fruits of the soil, and becomes mischievous principally when the cultivator has not bestowed due care upon his lands. And, though rain falls often and in large aggregate quantity, it seldom falls without intermission during an entire day. The prevailing winds are from the south and the south-west. The severest storms of wind and snow, and the heaviest rains, are from some southerly point, between south-west and south-east. A heavy gale comes sometimes from the north-west, but it seldom lasts long, and generally subsides in the evening, insomuch that a common saying in the country is, "that an honest man and a north-west wind go to sleep together." The climate, on the whole, is favourable to health and longevity. Typhus, scarlatina, pleurisy, and consumption occasionally make their appearance, but never prevail to any alarming extent. Ague also used to be common in many districts, previous to the practice of general agricultural drainage; but it is now almost unknown.

The coast of Wigtonshire, except at the head of the three very large indentations of the sea, and in a few of the minor bays and creeks, is very generally —indeed, almost continuously—bold and rocky. Though it aggregately extends, including curvatures, to something upwards of 120 miles, it contains comparatively few recesses where a large ship may safely ride at anchor or attempt to land a cargo, and not very many which afford fair landing-places for even small craft. Loch-Ryan, all round, indeed, is one huge, fine harbour, and two or three of the creeks of Wigton-bay are decidedly hospitable; but with these exceptions, almost the whole coast is a rampart of stern cliffs bristling defiance to a foe, and interrupted across the head of Luce-bay with a stretch of low sands which woos him to ruin. The rocky cliffs, very generally, rise sheer up from the sea; and, with singular frequency, they are perforated with caves and twisted into curious forms. The minor bays are, in the great majority of instances, mere creeks; and are far too numerous to bear enumeration. The minor headlands possess a character in keeping with the creeks; and often form, jointly with them, a slightly waving or serrated coast-line. The grand headlands are the Mull of Galloway, the southern extremity of the Rhinns, and the most southerly land in Scotland; and Burrow-head, the extreme point of the Machers, and only 2½ miles less southerly than the Mull. The most important harbours are Carty, near the foot of the Cree; Wigton, at the mouth of the Bladenoch; Garlieston, about the middle of Wigton-bay; Isle of Whithorn, a little north-east of Burrowhead; Port-William, about the middle of the east side of Luce-bay; Port-Logan, on the west coast of Kirkmaiden; Portpatrick, at the cognominal town; and Cairnryan on the east side, and Stranraer at the head, of Loch-Ryan.

The streams of Wigtonshire are, for the most part, small and unsuited to topographical notice; yet, in a few instances, they afford admission, for a brief way, to light coasting-vessels, and are ornamental to a country of no great scenic beauty. The principal are the Cree and the Bladenoch, southward to Wigton-bay; the Tarf, a tributary of the Bladenoch; and the Luce southward, and Piltanton-burn south-eastward, to the head of Luce-bay. The lakes are very numerous; but are all small, and aggregately cover only 7½ square miles. In several parishes, as in Inch, Mochrum, Kirkcowan, and Penningham, they occur in clusters, or rapidly spot the face of the country. The largest are Dowalton-loch, and Castle-Kennedy-loch. Several in the south possess much beauty, and furnish some fine close landscapes; but the great majority, especially in the north, are cold and cheerless watery expanses, surrounded by bleak and moorish banks. Chalybeate springs occur in Whithorn and Stoneykirk; and mineral springs, and a sulphureous one, occur in Inch. Springs of pure water are, in general, many and copious.

The most prevalent rocks are primary, transition, and secondary schists. Greywacke, greywacke slate, and argillaceous schist, are particularly abundant. Beds of greywacke occur of all thicknesses, from a few inches to many feet, of hard compact grain, and of a blue or greyish-brown colour, for the most part breaking irregularly, but often splitting into parallel slices. These beds are interspersed in all different proportions with strata of a soft, shivering, argillaceous stone, which easily yields to the weather, and locally bears the name of slate-band. Both the greywacke and the argillaceous strata generally make a rapid dip, but occur at all angles from an absolutely vertical position to one nearly horizontal; they are frequently contorted in a manner not a little curious; and occasionally they are intersected with veins or dykes of porphyry. Hillocks and hills occur of till and gravel, evidently formed by water, and singularly contrasting in the roundness and smoothness of their surface to the roughness of the rest of the country. When one chiefly or wholly of tilly composition is opened it presents a curious spectacle; the general mass of till being confusedly interspersed with blocks of stone, some rounded and some angular, of all sizes up to the most enormous blocks, and of substances which indicate their having been wrenched and carried along from mountains at least 10 or 12 miles distant. Slate quarries have been worked in Kirkmaiden. Sandstone occurs on the north of the Rhinns. Coals have been an object of earnest but vain search. Limestone occurs in no great plenty, and is generally of too poor a quality to be worked for the uses of the farmer, but assumes, in Whithorn, the character of what two authorities before us call "fine variegated marble." Copper ore occurs in Whithorn.

The soil of nearly all the Machers and a considerable part of the Moors is of a hazel colour, and is of the species sometimes termed dry loam, though it often inclines to gravel. The bed of schist on which it lies is frequently so near the surface as to be scratched and rutted by the plough; and where soft, it probably gives off by attrition a considerable though slow accession to the soil's depth. The low ground along the Cree and the head of Wigton-bay seems all alluvial, or formed of substances brought down by the river, flung back by the tide, and mixed with clay, shells, and sand. The Carse of Baldoon, which constitutes the larger part of it, and measures

about 3,000 acres, has all the qualities of carse or strong clay soil, and justly possesses the fame of being the richest and best-cultivated land in Wigtonshire. Like the luxuriant carses of the Forth, this opulent tract, after being left by the sea, became successively forest and moss, and retains some remains of its morassy condition. In the valley between Luce-bay and Loch-Ryan, the soil consists chiefly of a deposition of sea-sand, interspersed with considerable but extensively reclaimed tracts of shallow flow-moss. A belt of sandy soil occurs also on the west side of Loch-Ryan. The lands of the Rhinns, in a general view, possess all the characters of the best soils of Galloway, and are, to a large extent, arable; and they have subsoils now absorbent and finely conducive to good tillage, and now retentive and occasioning the soils to be wet and spongy. The central and northern sections of the district of the Moors present a pervading aspect of extreme barrenness. Extensive regions appear covered entirely with a soil of peat earth,—large and deep flows, which chill the air with their humid exhalations, and admit, even amid the genial glow of summer, very little vegetation. Some of these flows extend, with little interruption, to a length of 8 or 10 miles; and they are perfectly useless for black cattle, being readier to swallow than to feed them.

From the barbarian character of the original Novantes, and the comparatively superior civilization of the colonists of the Middle ages, we may easily infer that the usual progress of agricultural economy, from rudeness to refinement, took place in Wigtonshire. Under the mild management of the Baliols, lords of Galloway, husbandry began to prosper. Even in 1300, that year of conflict and of conquest, more wheat was found in Galloway by the English armies than the mills of the province could manufacture into flour. But succeeding ages of warfare and waste, of local tyranny and general misgovernment, deprived the husbandmen of all spirit and hope. To so monstrous a condition were landed interests progressively reduced that, in the sad reign of Charles I., lands were offered for no other rent than payment of the public taxes, and estates were exposed for sale at two years' purchase. Agriculture deteriorated from the beginning of the 14th century onward, till it became all but extinct, or crawled along in combined slothfulness and absurdity of movement. In 1684, when Symson wrote, the routine of crops, so far as tillage existed, was a constant succession of oats and bere, and bere and oats. Marshal Lord Stair, the earliest improver, retired from public life in 1728, and, till his death, in 1747, divided his time between Wigtonshire and West Lothian, in establishing upon his lands such superior arts of husbandry as he had observed in England or on the Continent. He enclosed his grounds; drained marshes and swamps; cultivated potatoes, turnips, cabbages, and carrots, in the open fields; introduced artificial grasses; practised the horse-hoeing husbandry; and altogether displayed a skill and an energy of improvement which surely, though slowly, worked a revolution in the wretched agricultural practices which prevailed. In 1760, principles and plans of improvement, founded in reason and experiment, began to be introduced by an intelligent agent of the Earl of Selkirk, of the name of Jeffrey, upon his lordship's estate of Baldoon; and they somewhat extensively, though in a silent way, recommended themselves to the adoption of intelligent and wealthy landowners. The Earl of Galloway, one and a chief imitator, took under his own management farm after farm; made stone-dyke enclosures; freely used lime and sea-shell manures; introduced a rotation of first oats, next potatoes and turnips, and next barley with grass-seeds; and, after his farms were thus enclosed and systematized, let them upon a lease of 19 years, at a considerable advance of rent. In the summer of 1777, Wight, who was sent into Wigtonshire to tell the farmers what he thought wrong and what he presumed to be right, found the inhabitants of the county-town and its vicinity "a drowsy people," who discerned only "some symptoms of a dawn" in rational agriculture; and, on proceeding farther into the county, saw excellent soil execrably managed—the tenants poor and torpid,—and the rotation an exhausting process of first a crop of oats, and next three or four successive crops of bere. But impelled principally by the influence and example of the Earl of Stair, on his lands of Inch, and by the vigorous efforts of the Agricultural Society of Dumfries-shire, conducted, as these were, by the talents and genius of Mr. Craik, Wigtonshire had, about the commencement of the present century, moved onward to a position of very decided and general improvement. Two agricultural societies have long been at work in the county; the farmers, as a body, are respectable in both intelligence and practical tact; a few of them in the best districts have, in recent years, carried out as fine systems of what is called high-farming as any which have been practised in Britain; and the methods of agriculture practised generally throughout the county, though giving it an aspect decidedly inferior to that of several other Scottish counties, are, when viewed in connexion with the difficulties of the soil, highly creditable to the farming community's discernment and skill.

Wigtonshire is celebrated, in common with the eastern and larger section of Galloway, for the excellence of its pastures, the good points of its peculiar breed of black cattle, and the largeness of its produce in oxen and sheep for the markets of England. But in these particulars, and in all others which belong to its pastoral districts, it has a strict community of character with Kirkcudbrightshire, and may be regarded as fairly described in what we have said respecting that county. See KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE. Though all or most of the area seems anciently to have been covered with forest, the aggregate remaining extent of natural or copsewood does not exceed 300 acres. Plantations are, on the whole, very far from being numerous or extensive enough to give the county a sheltered or well-cultivated aspect. Yet John, Earl of Stair, and his son, the celebrated Marshal, planted annually, for a considerable period, at least 20,000 trees, chiefly Scottish firs, with a happy mixture of larch, ash, beech, and some other forest trees. Though the plantations on the Earl's large property are aggregately not extensive, those around Castle-Kennedy are peculiarly beautiful and embellishing,—many of the trees being of a most luxuriant growth, and some beech hedges, 70 feet high, excelling, perhaps, all in the kingdom. The plantations on the estate of the Earl of Galloway, too, are interesting: they occur in clumps and belts on the extensive pleasure-grounds around Galloway-house, and are continued for several miles on the rising grounds along the coast of Wigton-bay, and amount altogether to upwards of 500 acres.

The extent of area, within the county, in a state of tillage is 129,200 acres; in a state of pasture or of moorland waste, 192,891; and in a state of woodland, 5,645. The produce in flocks and in timber has not been statistically ascertained, but that of the arable lands, together with the numbers of live stock, is exactly known. According to the statistics of agriculture, obtained in 1855 for the Board of Trade, by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the number of occupiers of land paying

a yearly rent of £10 and upwards, exclusive of tenants of woods, owners of villas, feuars, householders, and the like, was 1,140; and the aggregate number of imperial acres cultivated by them was 127,880¾. The distribution of the lands, with reference to crops, was 7,343 acres under wheat, 1,589½ under barley, 34,602½ under oats, 150 under rye, 237½ under bere, 1,098¾ under beans, 82¾ under pease, 183½ under vetches, 15,289½ under turnips, 3,843½ under potatoes, 520¾ under mangel-wurzel, 310¾ under carrots, 44½ under cabbage, 1¾ under flax, 54½ under turnip-seed, 24½ under other crops, 845½ in bare fallow, and 61,658½ under grass and hay in the course of the rotation of the farm. The estimated gross produce of the chief crops was 173,937 bushels of wheat, 56,617 bushels of barley, 1,042,393 bushels of oats, 6,769 bushels of bere, 30,128 bushels of beans and pease, 218,831 tons of turnips, and 15,710 tons of potatoes. The estimated average produce per imperial acre was 23 bushels and 2¾ pecks of wheat, 35 bushels and 2½ pecks of barley, 30 bushels and ½ a peck of oats, 28 bushels and 2 pecks of bere, 25 bushels and 2 pecks of beans and pease, 14 tons and 6¼ cwt. of turnips, and 4 tons and 1¾ cwt. of potatoes. The number of live stock comprised 4,018 farm-horses above three years of age, 1,393 farm-horses under three years of age, 668 other horses, 10,697 milch cows, 8,181 calves, 17,985 other bovine cattle, 42,960 sheep of all ages for breeding, 13,342 sheep of all ages for feeding, 32,419 lambs, and 6,001 swine. In the year 1854, the number of occupiers of land paying a yearly rent of less than £10 was 246; the aggregate number of imperial acres of arable land held by them was 1,319; and the aggregate of their live stock comprised 96 horses, 423 bovine cattle, 53 sheep, and 409 swine.

In 1854, the landed property of Wigtonshire, as exhibited on the old valuation roll, lay distributed among 60 proprietors; 17 of whom had a Scotch valuation not exceeding £50,—12 not exceeding £100,—7 not exceeding £200,—5 not exceeding £500,—3 not exceeding £1,000,—8 not exceeding £2,000,—6 not exceeding £5,000,—one not exceeding £10,000,—and one upwards of £10,000. In 1856, the total number of proprietors of all kinds on the new valuation rolls was 1,184; and the number qualified to be commissioners of supply was 46. The valued rental of the county, according to the old Scotch valuation in 1674, was £67,641. The annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £143,425; in 1849, £139,598. The real rental, as ascertained under the new valuation act, exclusive of the royal burghs, in 1855, was £153,154; in 1856, £155,850. The value of land rose with almost incredible rapidity under the double stimulus of the great era of agricultural improvement, and of the great, prolonged, continental war; but afterwards it reached a maximum,—even experienced a marked fall,—and in more recent years has again risen; yet, in different tracts, is in a great degree stationary or progressive, according to the improveability of the soil. Most of the land is under entail. Farms, compared to those in other parts of Scotland, are generally of medium size; and they are usually let on leases of 19 years.

Wigtonshire is an agricultural and a grazing county, to the almost total exclusion both of manufactures and of all such commerce as is unconnected with the exchange of the produce of the soil for foreign articles of local consumpt. Excepting some trivial manufactures in Stranraer, the only products of artisanship are all for local use, and of the limited kinds with which no great seat of manufacture competes. The chief exports from the county consist of grain, wool, sheep, and black cattle, which are sent to England and the west of Scotland; and the imports are chiefly lime, coals, and all sorts of groceries, and manufactured goods from the markets to which the exports are taken, and occasionally timber from America, and timber and iron from the Baltic. Attempts have been made to enlarge the commerce by trading on a large scale to America and the Baltic, opening a trade with the West Indies, and embarking in the herring-fishery; but they have almost uniformly failed. At the close of the 17th century, Wigtonshire—with the exception of four boats which were employed in 1692 by the people of Stranraer—was utterly destitute of shipping. In 1788, when the register of shipping was established, the county had 52 vessels, carrying 2,290 tons; in 1801 it had 74, carrying 2,926 tons; and in 1818 it had 99, carrying 4,760 tons. Since the last of these dates steam-navigation has greatly altered the complexion of the commerce, and produced a rapidity in the exchange of produce for money, which powerfully contrasts with the former slow and uncertain methods, and applies a constant stimulus to every department of traffic. Two large steam-vessels regularly ply between the leading ports and Whitehaven and Liverpool; and others ply between Stranraer and Glasgow. But steam-navigation elsewhere has damaged the country to an amount which greatly deducts from the advantages yielded by the increase of its own facilities. Wigtonshire was formerly the great highway between the northern counties of Ireland on the one side, and nearly all Scotland and the northern counties of England on the other, and it enjoyed many advantages from the transit, not only of numerous travellers, but of large flocks of Irish cattle in exchange for articles of British manufacture; but now, it is almost forsaken, and flung back to the seclusion of an age when little intercommunication with Ireland existed.

The principal roads in Wigtonshire are the old military road, constructed about 90 years ago between Newton-Stewart and Portpatrick, and, for a time, the only road, as it was the earliest one, along which wheeled vehicles could be drawn without an extravagant and unmanageable number of horses; the newer and greatly more level road between the same points; the road from Glasgow down the east side of Loch-Ryan to the former road at Stranraer; a road southward from Newton-Stewart through Wigton to Whithorn; a road north-westward, along the coast of Luce-bay, from Whithorn through Glenluce to Stranraer; the east road, down the vale of the river Luce, from Girvan to Glenluce; and roads from Stranraer to near the extremities of the double peninsula of the Rhinns. A mail-coach was introduced so late as the year 1804, to run from Newton-Stewart to Portpatrick, carrying the Dumfries and West of England mail to Ireland; another was introduced soon afterward to run from Ayrshire along the side of Loch-Ryan to Port-Patrick, carrying the Glasgow and Ayrshire mail to Ireland; and a third was started still later to run circuitously between Newton-Stewart and Stranraer, by way of Wigton, Whithorn, Glenluce, and Port-Patrick. But the facilities of communication thus produced were soon diminished by the diverting of the great line of mail-packet conveyance with Ireland from Port-Patrick to the Clyde; and kindred facilities by means of stage-coaches have hitherto been few and limited compared to those which existed, prior to the railway epoch, in most other districts of the Scottish Lowlands. Several railway projects, both at the time of the railway mania and in the soberer times of the last

two or three years, have contemplated results in Wigtonshire; but even the latest of them, though full of promise have not yet taken any effect. See the articles PORT-PATRICK, RYAN (LOCH,) and STRANRAER.

The royal burghs in Wigtonshire are Wigton, Stranraer, and Whithorn. The existing burghs-of-barony are Portpatrick, Glenluce, and Newton-Stewart. The extinct burghs-of-barony are Invermessan, on the shore of Loch-Ryan; Myreton, in the parish of Penningham; and Merton, in the parish of Mochrum. The principal villages, additional to the existing burghs-of-barony, are Garlieston, Isle-of-Whithorn, Port-Logan, Stewarton, Bladenoch, Kirkinner, Marchfarm, Slohabert, Sorbie, Monreith, Eldrig, Port-William, Kirk-of-Mochrum, Kirkcowan, New Luce, Drumore, Sandhead, Stoneykirk, Kirkcolm, Aird, Cairnryan, and Lochans. The principal seats are Galloway-house, the Earl of Galloway; Culhorn-house, the Earl of Stair; Lochnaw-castle, Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart.; Monreith-house, Sir William Maxwell, Bart.; Dunraget and Park-place, Sir James Dalrymple Hay, Bart.; Isle of Whithorn-castle, Sir Alexander Reid, Bart.; Lochryan-house, General Sir John A. Agnew Wallace, Bart.; Ardwell, Sir John M'Taggart, Bart.; Glasserton and Physgill, Stair H. Stewart, Esq.; Tor-house, Macculloch, Esq.; Barnbarrach, Robert Vans Agnew, Esq.; Castlewig, Hugh Hathorne, Esq.; Tonderghie, H. D. Stewart, Esq.; Dunskey, Ed. Hunter Blair, Esq.; Penningham-house, E. J. S. Blair, Esq.; Craighlaw-house, W. C. S. Hamilton, Esq.; Logan-house, James Macdouall, Esq.; Genoch, John Adair, Esq.; Freugh, Patrick Maitland, Esq.; Carsewell-house, James C. Moore, Esq.; and Glengyre, the Hon. M. G. J. Stewart.

Wigtonshire sends a member to parliament. Its constituency, in 1840, was 1,038; in 1856, 1,359. The sheriff court of the county is held at Wigton on every Tuesday and Friday during session; the commissary court, on every Tuesday during session; and the sheriff small debt court, also on every Tuesday during session. A sheriff small debt court is likewise held at Stranraer ten times a-year. Quarter sessions are held at Wigton on the first Tuesday of March and May, and on the last Tuesday of October; and at Glenluce, on the first Tuesday of August. The number of committals for crime, in the year, within the county, was 51 in the average of 1836–1840, 45 in the average of 1841–1845, 98 in the average of 1846–1850, and 121 in the average of 1851–1855. The sums paid for expenses of criminal prosecutions in the years 1846–1852, ranged from £1,843 to £3,355. The total number of persons confined within the year ending 30th June 1855 in the jail at Wigton was 88,—and in the jail at Stranraer, 100. The average duration of the confinement of each of the former was 33 days,—of each of the latter, 29 days; and the net cost of the confinement of each of the former, after deducting earnings, was £30 9s. 9d.,—of each of the latter, £28 5s. 7d. All the parishes of the county are assessed for the poor. The number of registered poor in the year 1853–4 was 1,858; in 1854–5, 1,786. The number of casual poor in 1853–4 was 565; in 1854–5, 513. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1853–4 was £8,272; in 1854–5, £9,830. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1853–4 was £765; in 1854–5, £675. The assessment for bridge-money is 4s. 2d. per £100 Scots valuation; for police, 15s. per £100 Scots valuation; for rogue-money, 6s. per £100 Scots valuation; for prisons, 1d. per £1 sterling real rental. Population of the county in 1801, 22,918; in 1811, 26,891; in 1821, 33,240; in 1831, 36,258; in 1841, 39,195; in 1851, 43,389. Males in 1851, 20,335; females, 23,054. Inhabited houses in 1851, 6,902; uninhabited, 164; building, 27.

Ecclesiastical notices of Wigtonshire, in reference to all its early history and to the bishopric of Galloway, are identified with Whithorn, and will be found in our article on that town. The only great religious houses of the Roman Catholic period were Whithorn priory, Soulseat abbey, Glenluce abbey, and Wigton Dominican convent, all noticed either separately or in the articles on their localities. At the Reformation, there were 21 parish churches, and several chapels; and seven of the former, and all the latter, were suppressed. On the other hand, three new parishes were erected during the 17th century; so that the whole number of parishes in the county is now 17. In 1581, the parishes of the eastern district were formed into the presbytery of Whithorn, which, jointly with the large presbytery of Kirkcudbright, was declared the synod of Galloway; and the parishes of the western district, along with those of the south of Carrick, were formed into the presbytery of Colmonell, which was included in the synod of Ayr. In 1593, all the parishes of the county were erected into the presbytery of Wigton; and that body and the presbytery of Kirkcudbright were constituted the synod of Galloway. In 1638, eight parishes in the east, along with the Kirkcudbrightshire parishes of Kirkmabreck and Minigaff, were declared to be the presbytery of Wigton; nine parishes in the west, along with the Carrick parishes of Ballantrae and Colmonell, were erected into the presbytery of Stranraer; and these two presbyteries, jointly with that of Kirkcudbright, were made to be the synod of Galloway. This last arrangement has ever since continued. In 1851, the number of places of worship reported by the census within Wigtonshire was 52; of which 18 belonged to the Established church, 14 to the Free church, 10 to the United Presbyterian church, 4 to the Reformed Presbyterian church, 1 to the Episcopalians, 1 to the Independents, and 4 to the Roman Catholics. The number of sittings in 16 of the Established places of worship was 10,339; in 13 of the Free church places of worship, 5,642; in 8 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 3,952; in the 4 Reformed Presbyterian places of worship, 1,524; in the Independent chapel, 300; and in 2 of the Roman Catholic chapels, 536. The maximum attendance, on the census Sabbath, at 14 of the Established places of worship was 2,957; at the 14 Free church places of worship, 2,627; at 9 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 2,004; at 2 of the Reformed Presbyterian places of worship, 416; at the Episcopalian chapel, 111; at the Independent chapel, 59; and at 3 of the Roman Catholic chapels, 760. There were, in 1851, in Wigtonshire, 59 public day schools, attended by 2,507 males and 1,569 females,—42 private day schools, attended by 680 males and 772 females,—and 51 Sabbath schools, attended by 1,542 males and 1,860 females.

In ancient times, and even for ages after the abdication of the Roman government in Britain, the powerful tribe of the Novantes inhabited the territory which now forms Wigtonshire and the western half of Kirkcudbrightshire. They had Leucophibia on the site of the present Whithorn for their chief town, and possessed also another town, called Rerigonium, on the Rerigonius Sinus, the modern Loch-Ryan. Their antiquities, contrary to the rule which prevails in the territories of other ancient British tribes, are much more abundant than those of the Romans. Their descriptive language extensively survives, and forms a large aggregate of significant monuments, in the names of rivers and hills, and numerous other departments of topographical no-

menclature. Conical tumuli of a green appearance, and composed entirely of earth, are not infrequent in occurrence; and when opened, are discovered to have been repositories of the dead,—but whether more or less ancient than cairns cannot easily be ascertained. Grey cairns inhuming rude urns which are enclosed by flat stones, and contain half-burnt human bones, have been observed in every parish. Standing stones, either of worship or memorial, belonging to Druidism, or connected with warlike deeds of the aboriginal tribes, occur at Tor-house in Wigton, and at Ardwell in Stoneykirk. Caves, distinguished by peculiar circumstances from the multitudes which perforate the rocky coast, and used by the ancient tribes as houses or hiding-holes, may be seen in the sea-cliffs of the parishes of Inch, Port-Patrick, Kirkmaiden, and Glasserton. Of the larger conical mounds, while some, like the smaller, were sepulchral, others were moats for seats of the courts of justice, and others, as is proved by vestiges of intrenchments round their base, and of encampment on their summit, were converted into places of defence. A noted one of this last class is the tower of Cragach in Leswalt.

Fortifications and fortalices of a later age, castles standing, ruinous, or extinct, are very numerous, and, in some instances, of obscure or quite unknown history. Wigton-castle, the nucleus of what is now the county-town, is entirely extinct. Crugelton and Eagerness castles stood on cliffs on the coast of Sorbie, but are traceable only in their foundations. Dunskey-castle exhibits interesting remains on a cliff a little south of Portpatrick. Garthland-castle in Stoneykirk, and Lochnaw-castle in Leswalt, are surviving baronial keeps. Crosswell-castle in Kirkcolm, Galdenoch-tower in Leswalt, Claynurd-castle in Kirkmaiden, Carghidown-castle on a precipice of the coast of Glasserton, Castle-Feather and three other fortifications on cliffs of the coast of Whithorn, one of them on Burrowhead, exist only in slender vestiges. Synnyness-castle in Old Luce, is probably of no great antiquity, and was called by Symson, "a good stone-house" in 1684. Long-castle, Lochmaberly-castle, and Castle-Dornal stood on islets respectively in Dowalton-loch between Sorbie, Glasserton, and Kirkinner, in Lochmaberly, between Penningham, Kirkcowan, and Ayrshire, and in Loch-Dornal on the northern boundary of Penningham. Mochrum and Mertin castles stand on the margin respectively of Mochrum-loch and White-loch in the parish of Mochrum, and possess antiquarian interest as to both their structure and their history. Castle-Kennedy stands on a remarkable peninsula of the lake in Inch to which it gives name; and, though comparatively modern, is, as to picturesqueness and general interest, much the most attractive of all its class of antiquities. Though some of these castles are of ascertained dates, others, especially the large proportion which surmounted the cliffs of the coast, and which aggregately have crumbled far toward extinction, are of very doubtful origin. The local antiquaries, with great show of reason, suppose that they were constructed as defences against the Scandinavian rovers of the sea, who had possession of them and the Hebrides, and scoured the intervening Irish channel and Irish sea; others, looking principally at the magnitude of the works, and, comparing them with such comparatively small surviving structures in the interior as the castles of Physgill and Mochrum, conjecture them to have been built by the Vikingr or Sea-kings themselves to give them command of the shore intervening between sections of their territory; and one writer asserts that "there is reason," but without saying what the reason is, "to believe that these vast works were the elaborate labours of Magnus, the powerful king of Norway, who came with a mighty force into these seas during the year 1098, and who compelled the Galloway men to cut wood and carry it for him."

The civil history of the county is nearly all common to it with that of Kirkcudbrightshire, and will be found in our article on GALLOWAY: which see. Attempts to erect western Galloway into a shrievalty or shire, subject to the jurisdiction of a sheriff, seem to have been made as early as the 12th century. But the Gaelic people of the district who hated Saxon forms of administration, and loved their own laws, doubtless greatly abridged the efficient power of the sheriff. Wigton was certainly a sheriffdom in the 13th century, at the demise of Alexander III., while the Baliols were still lords of Galloway. Edward I., in his ordinance for the government of Scotland, appointed a sheriff for Wigtonshire, and two justices for Galloway. During four reigns succeeding the accession of Bruce, the appointments must have been in keeping with a state of things in which every pretension was decided by the sword. In 1341, David II. formed the county into an earldom, with a regality jurisdiction, including even the four pleas of the Crown, and conferred it on his faithful mentor, Sir Malcolm Fleming, with Wigton as the shire town or principal manor-place. The regality jurisdiction, which was mixed up with the earldom, greatly abridged the jurisdiction of the sheriffdom. In 1372, Thomas, Earl of Wigton, and grandson of Sir Malcolm Fleming, sold his estate to Sir Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway. During the reign of James I., William Douglas of Leswalt was sheriff of Wigton, and constable of the castle of Lochnaw. In 1426, Andrew Agnew acquired the constableship of the castle, and some lands in Leswalt, and was secured in the possession of them by a charter of the superior, Margaret, Duchess of Turenne, in which she calls him "dilecto scutifero meo." Andrew Agnew, the son of this scutifer of the Duchess, was scutifer to James II., and, in 1451, obtained from him the office of sheriff of Wigtonshire. Quinten Agnew, the son of the latter Andrew, was sheriff during a great part of the reign of James III., and the first half of the reign of James IV. Three Agnews, all called Patrick, and linked together as father and son, successively monopolized the office. Sir Andrew, Sir Patrick, Sir Andrew, and Sir Andrew Agnew, the first a knight, the others baronets, and all still connected as father and son, continued, amid all political changes and convulsions, to hold the office firmly and solely in their family till the wild bad reign of James VII. The Agnews thus kept uninterrupted possession during 230 years, and they discharged their public duty sometimes well and sometimes ill. Sir Andrew, the last we have mentioned, being favourably disposed to the persecuted Covenanters, and inclined rather to shelter their worthy ministers than to hunt them down, first the odious Graham of Claverhouse, and afterwards his brother of kindred character, were sent down by the Scottish privy council to show the sheriff how a truculent government wished its tools to cut, and were appointed conjoint-sheriff, during pleasure, with power to nominate deputies. The hereditary sheriff, in consequence, was virtually, and perhaps even formally, superseded. In 1682–3, a violent conflict arose between Graham of Claverhouse and Sir John Dalrymple of Stair, bailies of the regality of Glenluce, founded upon a charge by the former that the latter had endeavoured to lessen his authority as sheriff of Wigton; and issued in a decision by the privy council, which praised Claverhouse, and deprived Dalrymple of his bailiery, and

fined him £500 sterling. Sir Andrew Agnew was restored to his sheriffship by the Revolution; and, in 1724, was succeeded by Sir James, his son. The latter was the last of the hereditary sheriffs; and, at the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1747, received no less a sum in compensation than £4,000.

The first sheriff-depute under the new regime was Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, who afterwards rose to the bench under the title of Lord Auchinleck. The office of coroner for the county was granted by David II. to Patrick M'Culloch, and in 1557, was given hereditarily to Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum; but it seems to have fallen into disuse before the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, as it was not then made a ground of claim. David II., when granting a new charter of the earldom of Wigton, withdrew from it the right of regality, and the four pleas of the Crown, privileges greater than ought ever to have been granted. Jurisdictions of regality existed over the lands respectively of the prior of Whithorn, the abbot of Glenluce, the abbot of Soulseat, and the bishop of Galloway; and their bailieries were obtained in the order in which we have stated them, by the Earl of Galloway, Dalrymple of Stair, Agnew of Lochnaw, and the Earl of Cassilis. Compensation for Soulseat seems not to have been claimed; for Whithorn was claimed at £3,000, and paid with £166 16s. 2d.; for Glenluce, at £2,000, and paid with £450; and for Penningham or the bishop's lands, at £1,000, and refused all payment. A baronial jurisdiction over the lands of Inch belonged to the Earls of Cassilis, and was transferred, during the reign of Charles II., to Dalrymple of Stair; and, like the regality of Penningham, it was pronounced valueless at the epoch of compensation. Several other baronial jurisdictions existed; but they either became extinct, or were merged in larger jurisdictions, before the general abolition.

WILD BOAR'S MOUNTAIN. See Barr, Argyleshire.

WILKIESTON, a village in the parish of Kirknewton, Edinburghshire. It stands on the north side of the road from Edinburgh to Mid-Calder, 9 miles west-south-west of Edinburgh. Population, about 80.

WILLIAMFIELD. See Symington, Ayrshire.

WILLIAM (Fort), a fortress on the east side of Loch-Eil, overhung by Ben-Nevis, near the south-west end of the great glen, Inverness-shire. It stands contiguous to the town of Maryburgh: which see. It was originally built by General Monk, during the time of Cromwell; took from an ancient castle in the vicinity the name of the garrison of Inverlochy; and had accommodations for about 2,000 men. But the original structure was chiefly earth-built, and altogether of a temporary character. The present fort was built on a smaller scale, with stone and lime, in the reign of William III., and took its name from that monarch. It is an irregular work of a triangular form, with two bastions mounting 15 twelve-pounders; and is defended by a ditch, glacis, and ravelin. It contains a bomb-proof magazine, and accommodations for 2 field-officers, 2 captains, 4 subalterns, and 96 privates. It withstood a siege of 5 weeks in 1745; yet cannot be regarded as a place of much strength.

WILLIAMSBURGH. See Paisley.

WILLS-BRAES. See Dundee and Perth Railway.

WILSONTON, a post-office village in the parish of Carnwath, Lanarkshire. It stands on Mousewater, 2 miles below the source of that stream, and on the road from Lanark to West Calder, 3 miles west of the Auchengray station of the Caledonian railway, and 6 miles south-east of Shotts Ironworks. It was founded in 1779 for the carrying on of the manufacture of pig-iron, and took its name Wilsonton, from two brothers of the name of Wilson who founded it. The manufacture of iron here appeared to enjoy every desirable facility of native ore, coal, and local appliances; and, for a time, it went on with such prosperity that, against the year 1807, it employed upwards of 2,000 persons, with an aggregate of wages amounting to not less than £3,000 a-month; but, about that date, it became embarrassed, began suddenly to decline, and in 1812 was abandoned. The place had now become a town, but was suddenly struck with desolation. In 1821, under new proprietors, the iron manufacture was resumed; and, for a long period, it seemed to go on with vigour,—insomuch that, after the formation of the Wishaw and Coltness railway, a branch continuation of it was contemplated to Wilsonton, and on the projecting of the Caledonian railway, a scheme was formed for constructing a branch from the station of Auchengray to Wilsonton; but the place once more sank under malign influences, and is now little better than a crumbling memorial of unsuccessful enterprise. Its population in 1841 was only 113.

WILTON, a parish in Teviotdale, Roxburghshire. It contains the villages of Dean and Appletree-Hall, the Wilton suburb of the post-town of Hawick, and another small portion of that town. It is bounded on the north-west by Ashkirk, and a detached part of Selkirk; on the north and north-east by Minto; on the east by Cavers; on the south-east and south by Hawick; and on the west by Roberton. It is nearly a parallelogram, extending north-east and south-west. Its length is a little upwards of 5 miles; its greatest breadth is 4 miles; and its superficial extent is about 17½ square miles. Borthwick-water traces the boundary on the south. The Teviot, coming down from the south-west, and receiving the tribute of the Borthwick, traces for 5 miles the south-eastern and eastern boundary, but cuts off a tiny wing of edificed territory at the town of Hawick. The haughs and hill-screens which recede from the river are everywhere beautiful; and part of them, a little south of the middle, forms the larger section of the fine close hill-locked landscape of the town of Hawick's environs. Though the interior is all hilly, the heights are broad-based, and gentle in the ascent; and they generally admit the dominion of the plough, and become pastoral only toward the north-western boundary. About two-thirds of the area is in tillage; and most of the other third, though now continually in pasture, has been turned up by the plough. The soil is in general fertile and well-cultivated. About 100 acres are covered with plantation. Limestone abounds, and has been of great advantage in improving the arable land. The principal landowner is the Duke of Buccleuch. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £9,793 12s. 5d.; real rental in 1857, £11,043 16s. 1d. Wilton-lodge, formerly the property of Lord Napier, is charmingly situated on the Teviot, about a mile above Hawick. The small wing of the parish which lies on the right bank of the Teviot, forms part of what is called the Sandbed, and is the site of Hawick grammar-school, and of a small portion of the town. Wilton suburb consists principally of a long street, which commences near the end of the old bridge across the Teviot, and files away in the segment of a circle behind the town's "common haugh." It contains about one-half of the parish's population; and, as to its factories and nearly all its social interests, is completely identified with Hawick, so as to have been virtually described

in our notice of that town. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Carlisle, and contains the terminus of the Hawick railway. Population in 1831, 1,866; in 1851, 2,557. Houses, 285.

This parish is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £294 2s. 9d.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £412 2s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £43 fees, and £6 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1762, enlarged in 1801, and repaired in 1829, and contains 460 sittings. Part of it is an aisle built in 1801; but while the upper portion of this is fitted up as a gallery, the lower portion is walled off from the church, and used as a burying-place. The ancient parish of Wilton was a rectory. The present parish of Wilton comprehends all the original parish of Wilton and part of the abrogated parish of Hassendean. Mr. Crawfurd and Dr. Charters, both former ministers of Wilton, are known, the former by a work entitled 'Dying Thoughts,' and the latter by some published sermons.

WINCHBURGH, a post-office village in the parish of Kirkliston, Linlithgowshire. It stands by the side of the Union canal, on the road from Edinburgh to Falkirk, 4 miles south-west of Queensferry, 6 east of Linlithgow, and 11 west of Edinburgh; and it has a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, 11¾ miles from Edinburgh. Population, 222. Houses, 38.

WINDBURGH. See Dunian.

WINDFORD. See Forth and Clyde Canal.

WINDHEAD. See Castleton.

WINDLESS-LOCH. See Wick.

WINDLESTRAW-LAW. See Innerleithen.

WINDMILLHILL, a village in the parish of Dalziel, Lanarkshire. Population, 225. Houses, 34.

WINDYEDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Sanquhar, Dumfries-shire. Population, 57.

WINDYGATE. See Morebattle.

WINDYGATES, a post-office village in the parish of Markinch, Fifeshire. It stands in the vicinity of Balgonie: which see. A cattle fair is held here on the second Friday of March. Population, 120.

WINDYGOWLE. See Kinnoul.

WINDY HILLS (The). See Fyvie.

WINESOWER. See Fraserburgh.

WINKSTONE. See Peebles.

WINNOCH (Loch). See Lochwinnoch.

WINTBANK. See Andrew's (St.).

WINTER-BURN, a small tributary of the South Medwin, in the parish of Walston, Lanarkshire.

WINTON. See Pencaitland.

WISHAW, an estate in the parish of Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire. See Cambusnethan.

WISHAW AND COLTNESS RAILWAY, a railway in the parishes of Cambusnethan, Dalziel, Hamilton, Bothwell, and Old Monkland, in Lanarkshire. It traverses one of the richest mineral fields in Scotland, and was originally constructed for the purpose of giving facility to the transmission of the treasures of that mineral field to Glasgow; but it became incorporated with the Caledonian railway system; and now, throughout the greater part of its original length, it forms part of the Caledonian fork from the north side of Glasgow to Carstairs. The act of parliament incorporating the company for it, with a capital of £60,000, was obtained on 1st June 1829; and several supplementary acts, for extending, improving, and completing it, with increments of capital to the aggregate amount of £240,000, were obtained at subsequent periods. The north-western part of it, having a length of nearly 3 miles, was commenced in 1830, and finished in 1833; and its south-eastern part, having a length of about 8 miles, was commenced in 1838, and finished in 1841. But in addition to its direct length of about 11 miles, it had a branch of 2½ miles. Its north-western terminus went into junction with the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway, by means of which it was brought into communication with the Forth and Clyde canal near the town of Kirkintilloch; it also had communication with Glasgow both by the Garnkirk and Glasgow railway, and by the Monkland canal; it was likewise designed to communicate with Edinburgh through the Ballochney and Slamannan railways, and by the Union canal; and its south-eastern terminus was planned into junction with a projected line of railway to the mineral fields and ironworks of Shotts and Wilsonton. The railway, as it now exists, possesses all its original advantages, and a great many more, through the amalgamations, the extensions, and the ramifications of the two great systems of the Caledonian and the Monklands. It was originally formed with light rails and single lines; but it underwent successive improvements in weight of rails and doubling of the lines, even before its incorporation with the Caledonian. It was originally worked by horse-power, but became acquainted in a few years with locomotive engines; and it had, for some time, extremely little passenger trade, but eventually became all astir with passenger trains. It is now by much the most thronged part of the Caledonian system, and daily displays, in its thick mixture of passenger trains and mineral trains, a greater stir than any other equal length of railway in Scotland. The works in the forming of it encountered only a medium amount of engineering difficulty, and were generally of easy arrangement and moderate expense. A tunnel occurs of about ¼ of a mile in length, and was formed at first for only a single line of rails, but afterwards enlarged to admit a double line. The most remarkable feature on the railway was a viaduct, upwards of 300 yards in length, over the vale of the South Calder, in the vicinity of Motherwell. The roadway of this viaduct was formed by horizontal beams resting on piers, and strongly bound and buttressed; and the piers supporting it were ten in number, at distances of 100 feet from one another, three of them 110 feet in height, and the others varying in height from 80 to 45 feet. This viaduct looked for years to be very substantial; and, when seen in grouping with the vale beneath and around, it was very picturesque; but it was incapable of admitting a double line of rails, and therefore occasioned slowering of trains and risks of collision at the approaches to it; and latterly it showed such marked symptoms of insecureness as caused it to be condemned. A detour of the railway in its neighbourhood, or rather a new piece of line about a mile long, was completed in 1857 to avoid it; and this is carried over the vale of the South Calder by a very substantial viaduct of arched masonry, one of the largest and finest works of its kind in Scotland.

WISHAWTON, a post-town and burgh of barony in the parish of Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire. It stands on the road from Glasgow to Biggar, ½ a mile north of the Caledonian railway, 3 miles south-east of Motherwell, 4 east of Hamilton, and 14½ south-east of Glasgow; and it has a station on the Caledonian railway, 18¾ miles from the northern terminus of that railway in Glasgow. Its site is part of an extensive gentle slope, declining to the south-west or toward the Clyde, but situated somewhat further from the course of that river than from the course of the South Calder. It consisted originally of two parts, called Wishawton and Stewarton, and is not very compact, but straggles to the outskirts. It has a busy, active, struggling population, con-

nected largely with the circumjacent mineral field; and it has, in recent years, undergone much increase and modification from the extension of the mineral traffic and the operation of the railways. Its general appearance, as to houses, is as good as that of most places of its kind, and is undergoing much improvement. Forty-eight model cottages, each containing four apartments and very ample conveniences, were erected in it in 1855 and 1856 by Henry Houldsworth, Esq. of Coltness-house, in order to stimulate general building improvement. A new school-house, also, for the accommodation of 400 scholars, has just been erected by Mr. Houldsworth and Lord Belhaven. The town contains a chapel of ease, a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, a Reformed Presbyterian church, a Congregational chapel, and a meeting-place of a small isolated congregation. It likewise has offices of the Western bank, and the City of Glasgow bank, together with a variety of local institutions. It formerly suffered annoyance from reckless and unruly persons, who took advantage of the want of sufficient local government, and much inconvenience in summer from deficiency of water, which often was all absorbed by the neighbouring coal-pits; but it recently was constituted a burgh of barony, with powers which will rectify these evils, with comparatively little cost to the inhabitants. Population in 1839, 1,700; in 1851, 3,373. Houses, 363.

WISP HILL, a mountain on the mutual boundary of Roxburghshire and Dumfries-shire. It flanks the west side of the mountain-pass traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Carlisle; and forms part of the watershed between the sources of the Teviot and those of the Esk. It has an altitude of 1,830 feet above sea-level, and commands a noble prospect, extending to both the western and the eastern seas.

WISTON AND ROBERTON, an united parish, containing the post-office village of Wiston and the villages of Roberton and Newton-Wiston, in the upper ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded by Carmichael, Symington, Lamington, Crawfordjohn, and Douglas. Its length north-eastward is 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. The river Clyde runs along its south-eastern boundary; and two rivulets, called Garf-water and Roberton-burn, rise near its north-western boundary, and run parallel to one another, through all its interior, in a south-easterly direction, to the Clyde. The summit of Tinto is on the northern boundary; and the southern slopes of that mountain, of beautiful outline and covered with verdure, occupy the greater part of the tract north of Garf-water. A hill with two tops, called Dungavel, and of bold, frowning, craggy character, occupies most of the central part between Garf-water and Roberton-burn. The rest of the surface is partly low ground adjacent to the streams, and partly undulated or tumulated ground on the flanks of the vales. The rocks are partly stratified, and partly eruptive. The stratified rocks comprise greywacke, old red sandstone, limestone, and shale. Limestone has been extensively worked; and workable coal has been earnestly searched for, but in vain. The eruptive rocks partly occur in dikes through the stratified rocks, and partly exist in vast amorphous masses, of great variety of character, in the uplands. Much of the soil is very marshy; great part is either gravelly earth or black loam; and the rest is very various. About 2,200 acres are constantly in tillage; about 1,600 are occasionally in tillage; about 5,370 are pastoral or waste; and about 200 are under wood. There are seven principal landowners; and the most extensive of these are Lord Douglas and Lockhart of Cleghorn. The estimated value of raw produce in 1834 was £11,897. Assessed property in 1843, £4,052 10s. 11d. The principal residences are Hardington-house and Eastfield. The parish is traversed by the road from Lanark to Carlisle, and partly skirted along the south-east by the Caledonian railway; and it has ready access to the railway at the stations of Symington, Lamington, and Abington. The village of Wiston stands on the Lanark and Carlisle road, at the junction with it of the road from Biggar to Dumfries, and on the left bank of Garf-water, 7 miles south-west of Biggar. Population, 141. Houses, 36. The village of Roberton stands on the conjoint road from Lanark to Carlisle and from Biggar to Dumfries, and on the left bank of Roberton-burn, immediately above its influx to the Clyde, 2½ miles south-west of Wiston. Population, 235. The village of Newton-Wiston is a small place, with a population of only 56. Population of the parish in 1831, 940; in 1851, 839. Houses, 164.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patrons, the Crown and Lord Douglas. Stipend, £204 9s.; glebe, £40. The parish church is situated at the village of Wiston. It is an old building, enlarged in the latter part of last century, and subsequently repaired; and it contains 355 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church, originally Relief, at Roberton. It was built in 1801, and contains 377 sittings. There are two parochial schools, for respectively Wiston and Roberton, a non-parochial school, and two public libraries. Salary of the Wiston schoolmaster, £25 13s. 3d.; of the Roberton schoolmaster, £30. The parishes of Wiston and Roberton were united in 1772.

WITCHES' HOWE. See FORFAR.

WITCHES' KNOWE. See GASK and MORDINGTON.

WITCH-POOL. See KIRRIEMUIR.

WODEN'S HALL. See COCKBURNLAW.

WOLF CLEUCH. See DEWAR.

WOLFHILL, a village in the parish of Cargill, Perthshire. Population, 122. Houses, 38.

WOLFLAW. See FORFAR.

WOLFLEE. See HOBKIRK.

WOLF'S GEO. See CANISBAY.

WOLL-BURN, a brook, rising near the mutual boundary of Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, and running 4 miles south-eastward in the latter county to Ale-water.

WOODBURN. See NEWBATTLE.

WOODCOCKAIR. See ANNAN.

WOODCOCKDADE. See LINLITHGOW.

WOODCOT-HOUSE. See HADDINGTONSHIRE

WOODEN. See KELSO.

WOODEN-HILL. See ECKFORD.

WOODEND. See MADDERTY.

WOODHALL. See BALMAGHIE and BOTHWELL.

WOODHAVEN, a small seaport village in the parish of Forgan, Fifeshire. It is situated on the road from Ferry-Point-on-Craig to Newburgh, opposite Dundee, about a mile west-south-west of Newport, and 9 miles north-north-east of Cupar-Fife. It formerly shared with Newport the regular ferry business across the Tay to Dundee. Population, 92. Houses, 18.

WOODHEAD, a mining village in the parish of Carsphairn, Kirkcudbrightshire. It was founded in 1839, and speedily rose to have a population of about 300. The mineral worked is lead ore. This was discovered in large workable quantity in 1838, such as to encourage the speedy erection of furnaces, smelting-houses, and all other needful appliances for working it. The tract beneath and around the village was suddenly converted from an upland

solitude to a stirring scene of operative industry. The power employed in the works is water; and the line of troughs, from the fountain-head to the lower extremity of the works, measures six miles. Of the different shafts sunk, the deepest, in 1843, was 52 fathoms; and, as the under springs became a little troublesome, accumulation was drawn off by the beautiful balance-machine first invented by Brindley, and ore raised on the same principle as often as necessary. From top to bottom the miners are enclosed between masses of whinstone, compact as huge, in the centre of which a seam of metal, to all appearance inexhaustible, dips generally at an angle of nearly 30 degrees. The ore is conveyed,—whether to the breakmill or the washing-sieves shaken by overshot wheels,—by branches of railway. When smelted, the metal is conveyed in bars to Ayr by way of Dalmellington, and thence shipped to Liverpool, and generally sold either in that port or in London. From its great purity it is in brisk demand. The miners, who work by the piece, generally relieve one another night and day, and earn wages varying from 16s. to 20s. The ores contain also a considerable quantity of silver.

WOODHEAD, Ayrshire. See GALSTON.

WOODHEAD, Aberdeenshire. See FYVIE.

WOOD-HILL. See ALVA, KIRKMICHAEL, and MANOR.

WOODHOUSE. See HAMILTON, KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING, and MANOR.

WOODHOUSELEE, the seat of James Tytler, Esq. on the southern slope of the Pentland-hills, surrounded by fine woods, 6½ miles south of Edinburgh; also the ancient seat, 4 miles from the former, of Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. See GLENCROSS. From Old Woodhouselee, which Regent Moray boldly bestowed on Sir James Bellenden, one of his favourites, Lady Bothwellhaugh was turned out in a cold night, in a state of undress, to the open fields; and she, in consequence, became, previous to the next morning, furiously insane. This occurrence forms the subject of Sir Walter Scott's first ballad of Cadzow castle:—

"O, change accursed! past are those days;
False Moray's ruthless spoilers came,
And for the hearth's domestic blaze,
Ascends destruction's volumed flame.

What sheeted phantom wanders wild,
Where mountain Esk, through woodland flows,
Her arms enfold a shadowy child—
Oh! is it she, the pallid rose?"

Hamilton, the injured husband of the lady, and the robbed proprietor of the mansion, became, it will be remembered, the assassin of the Regent. See LINLITHGOW.

WOODLANE, a village in the parish of Kincardine, Perthshire. Population, 102. Houses, 18.

WOODNEUK. See FALKIRK.

WOODSIDE, a hamlet in the parish of Mouswald, Dumfries-shire. Population, 70.

WOODSIDE, a village on the northern border of the parish of Largo, Fifeshire. It stands adjacent to GILSTON: which see. Population, about 90.

WOODSIDE, a village in the parish of Cargill, Perthshire. It stands in the vicinity of Burrelton, about 2½ miles from Cupar-Angus; and has a station on the Scottish Midland Junction railway, 13½ miles from Perth. It is one of the most beautiful villages in Strathmore. Here are a neat Free church and manse, and a very fine Free church school, with Schoolmaster's house and library. Population, 102. Houses, 18.

WOODSIDE, a small post-town and seat of manufacture, in the parish of Old Machar, Aberdeenshire. It stands about 2 miles north-west of New Aberdeen, but is included within the parliamentary burgh of Aberdeen; so that it has properly the character of a suburb. Here are two places of worship belonging respectively to the Established church and the Free church. The village and a small tract around it ranked temporarily as a quoad sacra parish; and the population of this in 1841 was 4,839, with 440 houses.

WOODSIDE, Banffshire. See RATHVEN.

WOODSIDE, Kincardineshire. See CYRUS (ST.).

WOODSIDE, Roxburghshire. See MOREBATTLE.

WOODWICK. See EVIE AND RENDALL and UNST.

WOODYETT. See DENNY.

WOOLANDSLEE-BURN. See INNERLEITHEN.

WOOLMET. See NEWTON, Edinburghshire.

WORMINGTON. See LINTON, Roxburghshire.

WORMISTON. See CRAIL.

WORMIT-BAY, a small bay in the west of the parish of Forgan, on the north coast of Fifeshire.

WORMY-HILLS. See ARBIRLOT.

WRATH (CAPE). See CAPE-WRATH.

WREATHS. See KIRKBEAN.

WYESBIE. See KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING.

WYMET. See NEWTON, Edinburghshire.

WYNNIE-BURN, a brook issuing from mhyars land in the barony of Tullybeagles, and running to the Ordie, near the mill of Balmacollie, in the parish of Auchtergaven, Perthshire.

Y

YAIR. See TWEED (THE).

YARDSIDE. See RICCARTON.

YARROW, a parish in Selkirkshire. It long comprehended the three ancient parishes of Duchoire, St. Mary's, and Kirkhope; but it was divided, in 1852, into the two parishes of Yarrow and Kirkhope. We have said in the article KIRKHOPE [which see] that we shall here describe the parish of Yarrow according to the limits which belonged to it before the division. The parish, thus understood, contains the post-office station of Yarrow, the hamlet of Yarrowfeus, the village of Ettrick-bridge, and part of the village of Yarrowford. It is bounded on the north by Traquair and Innerleithen in Peebles-shire, and by the Selkirkshire parts of Innerleithen and Stow; on the east by both the Selkirkshire and the Roxburghshire parts of both Selkirk and Ashkirk; on the south by Roberton and Ettrick; and on the west by Megget, Manor, and Peebles in Peebles-shire. Its length is 18 miles; its greatest breadth is 16 miles; and its area is about 111 square miles. Its outline, especially on the north, is singularly irregular, and

includes several long and intricate projections which are nearly insulated by conterminous parishes. The district comprehends several miles of the south side of the vale of the Tweed, about four-fifths of the vale of the Yarrow, about 8 miles of the central parts of the vale of the Ettrick, and a south-easterly declination or hanging table-land of 8 miles in length and 2 in breadth, whence flow the headstreams of the Roxburghshire Ale-water, and some feeders of the river Borthwick. These four lines or belts of vale-ground are separated from one another by three chains of mountain or lofty hill, two of which pass at the south-west end respectively into Ettrick and into Peebles-shire, while the third or central one becomes lost at the extremity of the parish in the nucleus of the summit-range of the southern Highlands. The hill-chains run nearly parallel to each other, and extend from west-south-west to east-north-east. Excepting over some space on the south, they are generally elongated in their outline and rounded on their summits, and they rarely exceed 2,000, or come short of 1,000, feet of altitude above sea-level. The vales are generally narrow and confined, yet do not want occasional picturesqueness; and when they have a protuberating hill or an elbow on the one side, they usually exhibit a corresponding recess on the other. Various appearances along the course of the principal streams indicate that the vales were formerly chains of lakes, or that the rivers flowed at a higher level than now, and formed themselves into lacustrine expansions. So decidedly is the district upland, and so closely do its heights press one another's bases, that the proportion of pasture compared to that of arable ground is as 24 to 1. The arable soil, though various in quality and composition, is generally a light formation from greywacke and clay-slate rocks, abounding in large stones, and not well-adapted to culture. The rearing of sheep is the chief branch of husbandry, and expends its care upon upwards of 55,000, most of which are Cheviots crossed with Leicester rams. About 260 acres of natural underwood remain as a stinted memorial of the great royal forest which once covered the whole area; and about 350 acres additional have been devoted to plantation. The principal landowners are the Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Traquair. The estimated value of raw produce in 1833 was £28,606; assessed property in 1843, £11,689 19s. 11d.; real rental in 1857, £13,798 13s.,—of which £8,272 19s. was in Yarrow as at present constituted, and £5,525 14s. was in Kirkhope.

The principal waters, as well as many of the interesting objects of the parish, will be noticed in the following article, on the river Yarrow. The Tweed is touched by a projection of the parish between two sections of Traquair, and by 3½ miles of it in the district of Tweedside from the vicinity of Scrogbank to Glenkinnen-burn. The Ettrick, while connected with the parish, has a very similar aspect to the upper Yarrow, but with more agriculture, more life, and less solitude; and, at Newhouse, it runs between almost perpendicular rocks, which are tufted with furze, and overhung with copsewood, and furnish the elements of a romantic picture. Five lochlets, two of them called Shaws-lochs, and the others Akermoor, Hellmoor, and Clearburn lochs, occur in the southern table-land, measure from a mile to nearly 2 miles in circumference, and have furnished very large supplies of shell-marl. Calcareous springs are numerous, and, in some instances, form bulky accumulations of calcareous deposit. Sulphureous springs occur at Craig and at Catslacknowe; and that at the latter place bears the name of St. Philip's-well, and seems to have been in superstitious request during the times of popery. Chalybeate springs occur at Bowerhope. A view of the geognostic features of the district is given in our article on Selkirkshire. The condition and history of its ancient woods are noticed in the article on Ettrick Forest. Elibank-tower, an ancient peel-house, associated in Border story with deeds of barbarous bravery, still overlooks the Tweed, 4½ miles below Traquair.—Blackhouse tower, another peel-house, but small, very ancient, and of peculiar form, exists in ruin on the farm of Blackhouse in the wild glen of Douglas-burn. The desolate district around the tower and along the stream, now a part of the Traquair estate, was one of the most ancient possessions of the Black Douglases, having belonged to them so early as in the reign of Malcolm Canmore; and, according to tradition, confirmed by allusions in the document, and by the existence of seven monumental stones, which are pointed out on the overshadowing heights as marking the spot where the seven brethren fell, it was the scene of "the Douglas tragedie." Among eminent persons born in the parish, or connected with it, have been Dr. John Rutherford, a pupil of Boerhaave, professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, and long known as 'the Yarrow doctor;' Sir Gideon Murray, better known as Lord Elibank, a title which belonged to him as a member of the College-of-justice; Colonel William Russel of Ashiesteel, celebrated for his military exploits in India, and especially for the affair of Manilla; Russel of Elibank, the learned and well-known historian of ancient and of modern Europe; Sir Walter Scott, who resided 10 years at Ashiesteel subsequently to his becoming sheriff of 'the Forest,' and who composed much of his poetry on a sylvan hillock on the grounds still known as 'the Sherra's knowe;' and, finally, James Hogg, 'the Ettrick shepherd,' who long resided at Mount Benger, and eventually lived and died at Altrive. One road leads up the Yarrow; another leads up the Ettrick; two connect them; one leads from them to Tweedside; and all are good and kept in excellent order. Population in 1831, 1,221; in 1851, 1,294. Houses, 223.

This parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £270 10s. 6d.; glebe, £34. Unappropriated teinds, £1,090 13s. 6d. The parish church was built in 1640, and repaired in 1826, and contains 430 sittings. There is a Free church of Yarrow and Megget; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £105 5s. 5d. There are two parochial schools, and two non-parochial; the former situated at respectively Yarrow and Ettrick-bridge. Salary of the Yarrow schoolmaster, £31 6s. 6½d., with £12 fees, and £7 other emoluments; of the Ettrick-bridge schoolmaster, £20, with £11 fees. The ancient parish of Duchoire, a name which has been corrupted into Dewchar, forms the north-eastern part of the united parish of Yarrow. Its church and the stronghold of its feudal proprietor stood on a burn which comes down to the Yarrow immediately east of the present parish church. The ancient parish of St. Mary's forms the western district of the united parish of Yarrow. Its church stood on the margin of St. Mary's lake, and gave name to that lake. The church, as its designation implies, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it was described colloquially as 'St. Mary's kirk of the Lowes' or lochs, and in charters as 'the Church of the Virgin Mary in Ettrick Forest;' and it seems to have become a vicarage under the monks of Dryburgh. The ancient parish of Kirkhope has been noticed in our article Kirkhope.

YARROW, Caithness-shire. See Wick.

YARROWFEUS. See YARROW (THE).

YARROWFORD, a village in the parishes of Yarrow and Selkirk, in Selkirkshire. It stands on the left bank of the Yarrow, on the road up the vale of that stream, 5 miles west-north-west of Selkirk. Population, about 60.

YARROW (THE), a river of Selkirkshire, more celebrated in song than almost any other stream in Scotland. The occurrence upon its banks of an early melancholy event which made a deep impression on the popular mind,—the facility with which its name yields to the adaptation of rhyme,—the pervading wildness which, with occasional dashes of beauty and romance, characterizes its landscape,—and the disposition of later poets to rival and excel predecessors in the discussion of a favourite theme,—seem all to have had an influence in recommending the stream to so high a place in poetic favour. An idea of lugubrious sadness is associated with much of the river's scenery, and with its early and chief historical reminiscence. What that reminiscence precisely is cannot be ascertained beyond the general tradition of a deadly feud, which terminated in the death of two antagonist lords or leaders, and in the rude inhumation of the bodies of their slain followers in a marshy pool called the Dead-lake. Yet some have identified it with a duel fought between John Scott of Tushielaw and his brother-in-law Walter Scott of Thirlstane,—a duel which was fatal to the latter, but is ascertained to have been fought on Deuchar-swire, at a considerable distance; and others suppose it to have been a fray at a hunting-match in Ettrick-forest, which issued in the slaughter of a son of Scott of Harden, residing at Kirkhope, by his kinsman Scott of Gilmanscleuch. Be the event what it might, the tradition of the country, and, above all, a well-known ancient ballad entitled 'the Dowie Dens of Yarrow,' have imparted to it a high tragic interest, and have long occasioned the scene of it to be regarded as classic ground. A more modern song, by Mr. Hamilton of Bangour, beginning,

"Busk ye, busk ye, my bonnie bonnie bride!
Busk ye, busk ye, my winsome marrow!"

was suggested by the same event, and has rivalled the ancient song in influence. The dejected loneliness of the Yarrow's vale, so well and so succinctly depicted in the phrase of 'Dowie Dens,' sadly harmonizes with the wailing tones of the ballads and the traditions, and powerfully appeals to the lachrymose sympathies of poets. The sound of the stream has not one note of the joyousness which would seem naturally to belong to the rate of its current; the aspect of the green hills which come down upon its margin possesses not one indication of the vocal and the vegetable animation which might be expected from their softness and their seeming fertility; and the whole landscape, in spite of objects which, in other circumstances, might arouse and gladden, looks to be in a condition of appalling repose, of unearthly stillness, of strength and beauty in the inertion of death. Hence, of the numerous poems which describe the stream or allude to it, the majority are deeply pathetic. An old fragment, 'Willie's drowned in Yarrow,' is entirely plaintive. Logan's piece, 'Thy braes were bonnie, Yarrow stream,' is also plaintive. The 'Douglas Tragedie,' the 'Sang of the Outlaw Murray,' and the oldest verses of the 'Yellow-hair'd Laddie,' are proved by their allusions to have borrowed both their scenery and much of their sadness from the Yarrow. Among numerous pieces either descriptive of the stream or chiefly devoted to it, the chief are 'the Braes of Yarrow,' by Allan Ramsay, and 'Yarrow Vale,' by Mr. M'Donald. Two songs in praise of the distinguished female beauty so well-known as 'the Flower of Yarrow,' bear the titles of 'Mary Scott' and 'the Rose in Yarrow,' and have been not a little popular. But the most distinguished verses which have been written upon the stream, or those, at least, which have written it most into notice, are three pieces by Wordsworth, entitled respectively 'Yarrow Unvisited,' 'Yarrow Visited,' and 'Yarrow Revisited.' The first was composed eleven years before, and the latter immediately after the poet saw the vale; and though they entirely refer to the poetical charm thrown over the stream by the various ballads in its praise, they themselves produce an interest fully equal to the aggregate of all that had been previously accumulated. "And is this Yarrow?" exclaims the poet in the 'Yarrow Visited,'—

"And is this Yarrow?—This the stream
Of which my fancy cherished
So faithfully a waking dream?
An image that hath perished!
O that some minstrel's harp were near
To utter tones of gladness,
And chase this silence from the air
That fills my heart with sadness!
Yet why? A silvery current flows
With uncontrolled meanderings;
Nor have these eyes, by greener hills,
Been soothed in all my wanderings."

"The hills whence classic Yarrow flows," are the summit-range of the Southern Highlands, part of the towering series which divide Dumfries-shire from the counties of Selkirk and Peebles, and form a centre to all the great ranges of the south. The stream rises at a place called Yarrow-cleuch, within ½ a mile of the source of Moffat-water, and only 1¼ mile east of Loch-Skene. After flowing 3¼ miles north-north-eastward it expands into the Loch of the Lowes, about ¾ of a mile in length; and a very brief distance lower down becomes lost for 4 miles in St. Mary's-loch. See LOWES (LOCH OF THE), and MARY'S LOCH (ST.). Its course, after leaving St. Mary's-loch, is 11 miles north-eastward to Yarrowford; and thence 3 miles eastward and east-south-eastward to the Ettrick at the head of Philiphaugh, or 1½ mile above Selkirk. Its length of run, including its lacustrine expansions, is about 25 miles. Its tributaries are not fewer than, at least, 40; but, excepting Megget-water and Douglas-burn, respectively 6½ and 5½ miles long, they do not average 2 miles in length.

The vale of the Yarrow may be viewed as commencing at the head of "lone St. Mary's silent lake." On the right bank of the lake, about a mile from its east end, is the ancient burying-ground of St. Mary's. A church which stood in the middle of it, and continued, in the early part of the 17th century, to be used as a place of worship, was damaged by the Scotts in a feud with the Cranstons, and has entirely disappeared. The whole scenery around this singularly sequestered cemetery is very bold and fine; and a funeral at the place has a peculiarly striking and solemnly picturesque appearance. About 400 yards to the east is a small mound, called Binram's cross, surmounted by a few stones, and supposed to be the burying-place of a necromantic priest, a sacrilegious officiate at the ancient altar,—

"That wizard priest whose bones are thrust,
From company of holy dust."

A little north of the eastern extremity of the lake stands the lower part of the massive walls of Dryhope tower, the paternal home of 'the Flower of Yarrow.' This lady, the daughter of John Scott of

Dryhope, was married to Walter Scott of Harden, a man as famous for his freebooting as she was for her beauty; and, by giving her daughter in marriage to Gilbert Elliot of Minto, 'Gibbie wi' the gowden hair,' she became the ancestress of the talented lady who wrote 'the Flowers of the Forest.' About 3 miles below the lake stands Mount Benger, the residence, for some time, of James Hogg, the well-known 'Ettrick shepherd;' and a little farther down, about 13 miles from Selkirk, are Gordon inn and the hamlet of Yarrowfeus. A bridge over the stream at the inn leads the way to Altrive, 'the shepherd's' last residence, and the scene of his death. Three miles farther on, upon the left bank of the stream, is the church of Yarrow, a neat little edifice. A piece of ground, a little west of the church, is pointed out by tradition as the scene of slaughter and sepulchre, whence the vale had its prime melancholy association. Till about 45 years ago, when it became enclosed, subdivided, and cultivated, it was a low waste moor; and, in upwards of twenty places, it was dotted with large cairns. The only monuments now remaining are two tall massive unhewn stones, about 80 yards apart, and supposed to mark the spots on which the slaughtered leaders in the conflict respectively fell. About 4 miles below the church stands the little village of Yarrowford. Near the latter, in a romantic and solitary situation, are the ruins of the strong ancient castle of Hangingshaw, the scene of the old ballad 'The Sang of the Outlaw Murray,' and formerly the property of that outlaw and his descendants. The house was accidentally burnt down about the middle of last century. Tradition, in illustration of the hospitality practised at Hangingshaw, says that every person who called at the house was treated to a draught of stout ale, from a large drinking vessel called 'the Hangingshaw-ladle.' A little east of Yarrowford is the handsome modern mansion of Broadmeadows. A mile farther down is the peculiarly interesting ruin of NEWARK-CASTLE: which see. Farther on are the ducal seat of Bowside, and other objects which, along with an abundance of wood, and the occurrence of picturesqueness and beauty in the configuration of the banks, render the Yarrow, from Hangingshaw downwards, a stream of high scenic attractions, and quite wipe away all or most of the lugubriousness of its former aspect. See SELKIRK.

YEILSHIELDS, a village in the parish of Carluke, Lanarkshire. Population, 66.

YELL, one of the Shetland islands, the second of the group in point of size, and the most northerly in situation excepting Unst. It is washed, on part of the west and on the north, by the North sea; separated from Unst, on the north-east, by Blomel sound; washed on the east partly by the Atlantic, and partly by Colgrave sound, which separates it from Fetlar; and, washed on the south, on the south-west, and partly on the west, by Yell sound, which is studded with isles and islets, and separates Yell from the northern part of Mainland. Its length from north to south is 19 miles; its greatest breadth is 7½ miles; and its superficial extent is about 94 square miles. The tides on both sides of the island are very impetuous; and, both in Yell and Blomel sounds, where they meet with obstructions, and often run at the rate of 9 or 10 miles, they for continuous hours defy boat-navigation, and toss the sea, even during a calm, into foam and tumult. The chief bays which indent the coast are Cloup-voe on the north; Basta-voe, and Refirth or Midyell voe, on the east; Burra-voe on the south-east; Hamna-voe on the south; and Whalefirth-voe on the west. All these, and some smaller bays or creeks, form natural harbours, several of which are sound, capacious, and sheltered. Refirth and Whalefirth voes are opposite each other, a little north of the centre of the island, and make such a mutual approach as to leave between them only a low boggy isthmus of a few hundred yards which could be cut into a canal communication. A landing can be effected at almost any point on the east coast; but even in calm weather, it can nowhere be effected on the west except in Whalefirth-voe and one small creek. The ends of the island, though of brief measurement, have good harbours. The coast, along the east, is generally low and often sandy; but along the west, it is to a considerable extent rocky, bold, and even precipitous. The surface of the island presents a heavy and cheerless aspect. Two nearly parallel ridges of gneiss rocks, of almost uniform outline, and only from 200 to 400 feet in height, traverse it nearly from end to end; sloping gradually toward the shores, and, in some places, connected by transverse ridges, running from east to west. Almost the whole soil is moss; occasionally yet seldom mixed with clay or sand. There is much scope for agricultural improvement; and an extensive trade is carried on in the exporting of eggs, sheep, cattle, and ponies. "The island also," say the Messrs. Anderson, "is an excellent fishing-station; and, from the days of George Buchanan, has been noted for its booths, or small warerooms, filled with all sorts of vendible articles, now chiefly imported from Scotland, but anciently from Hamburgh and Bremen. In the troubled sea of Yell sound, and the vicinity of its little holms or islets, distinguished for their fine succulent pastures, and as the breeding-places of the tern, parasitic gull, and eider duck, herring shoals, and swarms of young sillocks, are always to be seen; and perhaps the tourist may witness the pursuit and capture of a drove of 'ca'ing whales,' as the Delphinos deductor is styled in Shetland, which occasionally appear off these coasts in a gregarious assemblage of from 100 to 500 at a time." The catching of these creatures is always attended with great excitement and cruelty; and only the blubber of them was for ages regarded as valuable, the rest of their carcases being barbarously allowed to lie corrupting in the air, diffusing pestilence around, till slowly devoured by the gulls and the crows; but now the whole carcase is dealt with by the captors, and the bones are disposed of for local use or exportation as bone-manure. Fishing in the waters round Yell is attended with more risk of life to the fisherman than in most other seas; sad disasters occur almost every year; and, in the summer of 1832, so many as 27 men out of 30, who manned four boats, perished, 23 of them leaving widows and dependant children. The antiquities are some Picts' houses, or circular burghs, and nearly a score of shapeless ruins, or faint vestiges of ancient chapels. The island was anciently distributed into the three parishes of North Yell, Mid Yell, and South Yell. North Yell is now united to Fetlar, and has been noticed in our article FETLAR AND NORTH YELL. Mid Yell and South Yell are now united to each other, and will be noticed in our following article. The name Yell was anciently written Zell. Population of the island in 1841, 2,611; in 1851, 2,696. Houses, 550.

YELL (EAST), a post-office station on the east side of the island of Yell, in Shetland.

YELL (MID AND SOUTH), an united parish in the northern part of Shetland. It comprehends several pastoral islets, the inhabited isles of Hascussay and Samphrey, and the middle and southern parts of the island of Yell; and it contains the post-office stations of East Yell and Burravoe. Its length southward is 13¼ miles; and its greatest breadth is nearly

7 miles. The principal landowners are Ogilvy of Gossaburgh and Bruce of Burravoe, both resident; and there are two other considerable landowners, and twenty-four small ones. Only about 4,500 acres are enclosed, and about 33,000 are pastoral or waste. The estimated value of raw produce in 1841, inclusive of fish, and of the value of labour in sea-going vessels, was £7,575. Assessed property in 1843, £351 11s. 6d. Population in 1831, 1,812; in 1851, 1,741. Houses, 336.

This parish is in the presbytery of Burravoe, and synod of Shetland. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Schoolmaster's salary, £26, with £5 fees, and £3 other emoluments. There are two parish churches. That of Mid Yell was built in 1832, and contains 500 sittings; that of South Yell was built in 1841, and contains 384 sittings; and the latter is served by a missionary under the committee of the royal bounty. There is in South Yell a Methodist chapel, containing 200 sittings.

YELL (North). See Fetlar and North Yell.

YERROCH (The), a rivulet traversing a romantic ravine, tracing for several miles the boundary between the parishes of Kelton and Buittle, and falling into the Solway-frith, in Kirkcudbrightshire.

YESKER. See Iasgair.

YESTER, a parish, containing the post-office village of Gifford, and the hamlets of Long-Yester and Long-Newton, in Haddingtonshire. It is bounded on the south by Berwickshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Humbie, Bolton, Haddington, and Garvald. Its length north-north-eastward is 6 miles; its greatest breadth is 5 miles; and its area is about 14 square miles. The southern district comes down from Lammerlaw and other heights along the water-shed of the Lammermoors, over a descent of 2 miles to the plain; and is all upland and heathy, yet affords good pasturage for sheep. The southern district consists of a strath—in Cambro-British, *ystrad* or *yestred*, the radix of its expressive name Yester. This strath is watered by the rivulet Gifford; it lies about 400 feet above sea-level, and is richly cultivated and wooded; and it has along its sides such soft low ridgy rising grounds as relieve it from the monotony of a plain, without drawing round it the limits of a valley. The rocks of the upland district belong to the greywacke group, and those of the lowland district to the coal formation; but they are of very small economical value. Hard red sandstone was formerly worked, but abandoned; limestone also was worked, but at a heavy expense; and there is no coal. The soil in some places is a light loam, but in most is clayey, and in nearly all lies on a clay bottom. Agricultural improvement has been very great, in all its departments, with admirable effect upon both the quality of the soil and the amount of the produce. About 5,700 imperial acres are in tillage; about 2,280 are pastoral or waste; and about 946 are under plantation. The estimated value of raw produce in 1835 was £18,814. Assessed property in 1843, £5,841 17s. 5d. Yester-house, the seat of the Marquis of Tweeddale, stands amidst extensive and richly-wooded grounds about a mile east-south-east of Gifford. Yester-castle, the ancient residence of the ancestors of the Marquis, famed for its 'Hobgoblin Hall,' stands within the adjacent parish of Garvald and Bara: which see. The village of Long-Yester stands at the foot of the Lammermoors, 2 miles south-south-east of Gifford. The parish is traversed by the road from Haddington to Lauder, and by that from Tranent to Dunse. Population in 1831, 1,019; in 1851, 1,202. Houses, 211.

This parish is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Marquis of Tweeddale. Stipend, £254 10s.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated teinds, £1 17s. 1d. The parish church stands in Gifford; and hence the parish, though known only under the name of Yester in legal, historical, or descriptive writings, is almost always popularly called Gifford. The church was built in 1708, and repaired in 1830, and contains 560 sittings. There is a Free church of Yester; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £174 15s. 6½d. There are three parochial schools, respectively at Gifford, at Long-Yester, and at Long-Newton. Salary of the Gifford schoolmaster, £34 4s. 4d., with £40 fees, and £1 7s. 10d. other emoluments; of the Long-Yester schoolmaster, £25 13s. 3d., with £18 fees; of the Long-Newton schoolmaster, £8 11s. 1d., with £14 fees. There are two private schools at Gifford. The manor of Yester or Yestred was granted by William the Lion to Hugh Gifford, the son of Hugh, an English gentleman who settled in Lothian under David I. From that early age to the present, Yestred has remained with his descendants. Hugh Gifford of Yester, who lived under David II. and Robert II., had not a son to inherit his large estates; and Johanna, the eldest of his daughters, marrying Sir William Hay of Locherwart, transferred the manor, with the patronage of the church, to him and their conjoint posterity. Thus arose the family of Yester and Locherwart, who obtained the titles of Lord Yester in 1488, Earl of Tweeddale in 1646, and Marquis of Tweeddale and Earl of Gifford in 1694. The church was originally called St. Bothan's, and afterwards Yester's; and, in 1421, it was restored to its old name, and, at the same time, converted by Sir William Hay into a collegiate establishment for a provost, 6 prebendaries, and 2 singing-boys. The Reformation upset the collegiate establishment, and placed the church in a simply parochial position under the revived name of Yester. A chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and subordinate to the parish-church, anciently stood at Duncanlaw. Dr. Witherspoon, the well-known theological writer, and president of New Jersey college, was the son of a minister of Yester, and born in its manse. Dr. Charles Nisbet, president of Carlisle college in America, was the son of a schoolmaster of Yester, and born at Long-Yester.

YESTER (Long). See Yester.

YESTER'S (Lady). See Edinburgh.

YETBYRE. See Eskdalemuir.

YETHOLM, a parish, containing the post-office station of Yetholm and the villages of Kirk-Yetholm and Town-Yetholm, on the north-east border of Roxburghshire. It is bounded on the north-east and east by England, and on the other sides by the parishes of Morebattle and Linton. Its length north-westward is 4¾ miles; and its greatest breadth is 2⅝ miles. Bowmont-water bisects it, nearly through the middle, in a direction to the north-north-east. Yetholm or Primside-loch, situated on the western boundary, and measuring nearly 1¼ mile in circumference, sends off a little tributary eastward to the Bowmont. The part of the vale of the Bowmont within the parish, is the seat of 9–10ths of the population, measures 2¼ miles in length by from 2 to 3½ furlongs in breadth, and, though hill-locked on all other sides, goes flatly out on the north into England. Touching the lips of the stream are some pretty large haughs; and from the manse to the north-west there is a piece of flat ground along with the haughs for about 1¼ mile. The surface from the sides of the vales to the boundaries is a congeries of hills, all soft in feature, and gay in dress, and nowhere, even in the south where they become identified with the Cheviots, exceeding 800 feet of altitude above sea-level. The heights imbosom

several sequestered, beautiful, romantic dingles. The lower hills are arable; and the higher are green to their summit, and form a prime sheep-walk. About 100 acres are covered with wood; about 200 are a wild moor, called Yetholm-common, on the boundary with England, and rather doubtfully belonging to Scotland; and the rest of the area is distributed into tillage and pasturage grounds, in the mutual proportions of 13 to 15. The predominant rock in the hills is felspar-porphyry; and it contains numerous nodules of agate and common jasper. Quartz rock and compact felspar rock, also occur; and the latter is quarried. The new red sandstone is the prevailing rock of the low grounds. A fine sharp sand, suitable for the purposes of the mason, forms much of the bed of the Bowmont. The soil of the arable lands is generally good, occasionally of considerable depth, and extensively incumbent on gravel. The principal landowners are Wauchope of Niddry and the Marquis of Tweeddale; and there are three others. The estimated value of raw produce in 1835 was £12,004; assessed property in 1843, £6,789 5s. 7d.; real rental in 1857, £7,156 9s. The only mansion is Cherrytrees,—a small, modern, handsome edifice, amid finely ornate pleasure-grounds. The chief antiquities are apparently a Roman camp on Yetholm-law, and two British camps respectively on Camp-hill and Castlelaw. The old mansion of Thirlestane, which has now disappeared, had an apartment called 'The Warlock's-room;' which probably acquired its wizard fame from the alchymical researches of one of the proprietors of Thirlestane, Dr. Scott, a physician of Charles II. Jean Gordon, the prototype of Meg Merrilees, and her grand-daughter Madge, or Marjory, who probably sat to Sir Walter Scott as the representative of her person, were among the gipsy inhabitants of Yetholm. See the article KIRK-YETHOLM. The parish is traversed by a road down the Bowmont, and has a road from its own centre toward Kelso; and it lies within 6 miles of stations of the English North-Eastern railway. Population in 1831, 1,289; in 1851, 1,352. Houses, 231.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Wauchope of Niddry. Stipend, £260 0s. 11d.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated teinds, £122 9s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £30 fees, and £6 other emoluments. The parish church is partly an erection of the year 1709, and partly an older erection of unknown date, and contains 400 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 200; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £117 12s. 6½d. There is an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of about 240. There are a private school, a girls' school, a public library, a horticultural society, a savings' bank, and an office of the City of Glasgow bank. The advowson, but not the temporal property, of the ancient church, belonged to the monks of Kelso. In 1304, Edward I. visited Yetholm on his return from his northern expedition. In 1375, Edward III. issued a writ of presentation to the parish; and, in the same year, he negotiated an exchange of the church for that of Minto.

YETTS OF MUCKART. See MUCKART.

YIELDSHIELDS. See YEILSHIELDS.

YOKER, a post-office village in the parish of Old Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. It stands on the south-west verge of the main body of Dumbartonshire, on the road from Dumbarton to Glasgow, adjacent to the Clyde, nearly opposite the lower part of the town of Renfrew. See the article RENFREW.

YOOLFIELD. See KEMBACK.

YTHAN (THE), a river of Aberdeenshire. It rises from two springs, called the wells of Ythan, in the uplands of the parish of Forgue, about a mile west of the boundary of that parish with Auchterless; and flows through these parishes, through those of Fyvie, Methlick, Tarves, Ellon, and Logie-Buchan, and between those of Slains on the left bank, and Foveran on the right, to the sea a little below the village of Newburgh. It runs in a north-easterly direction till near the point where it first touches Fyvie, and there it is within about 4 miles of the Deveron at Turriff, and wheels suddenly on a new course; thence, till it touches Slains, it makes numerous sweeps, some of which are long, yet runs prevailingly toward the south-east; and over 2¾ miles, above its embouchure, it runs nearly due south. It achieves, from its source to the sea, a distance of about 31 miles; and receives in its progress, besides many smaller tributaries, eight or nine affluents of each more than 5 miles length of course. It has a smooth and slow current; and, owing to the general construction of drains in the lands which form its basin, it rises more rapidly in freshets than formerly, and occasionally flows far over its banks. Much of the country which it immediately traverses is low and alluvial; and, previous to recent improvements for its protection, was, in a great measure, desolated by the river's floods. The stream has two good salmon-fishings,—the one at its mouth, and the other at Ellon, 6 miles up; and it has some celebrity for having at one time produced valuable pearls. It is navigable for river-craft to Ellon, and for vessels of 150 tons to the distance of about a mile from the sea.

Z

ZELL. See YELL.

ZETLAND, a variety of the name Shetland, originally Hialtlandia, signifying 'the high land.' Shetland, under the designation of Zetland, gives the title of Earl in the peerage of the United Kingdom to the noble family of Dundas. The earldom of Zetland was created in 1838. The Scottish seat of the Earl is Kerse-house in Stirlingshire.

ZUILSHIELDS. See LANARK.

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